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'60 Election to Dominate New Session of Congress

Ike Again Urged to Act On Steel

By Gene Zack

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has renewed labor's urgent pleas that Pres. Eisenhower break the deadlocked steel negotiations by allowing members of a Taft-Hartley Board of Inquiry to make public their "personal views on a formula for settlement."

There was no immediate White House reaction to the proposal, which Meany said might avert "further strife" when an 80-day injunction against the Steelworkers expires Jan. 26.

In the past the Administration has indicated it would be receptive to such a move only if requested to intervene by both steel management and labor. The union has accepted, but the peace efforts were torpedoed by industry's repeated refusal to submit to any form of public fact-finding.

With less than four weeks of the injunction period remaining, there were these other developments:

- The Board of Inquiry reconvened to hear management spell out the terms of its so-called "last offer"—a work-rule-gutting proposal rejected unanimously by the union's Wage Policy Committee two months ago. The National Labor Relations Board will poll the 500,000 USWA members on the offer Jan. 11-13 as T-H requires.
- In the absence of White House acceptance of the Meany proposal, Board Chairman George W. Taylor said the panel saw "no possibility of settlement," and would confine its activities to its "statutory obligation" of certifying the "last offer" to the White House.
- USWA Pres. David J. McDonald forecast overwhelming rank-and-file rejection of the industry offer, pointing to an unofficial poll being conducted by the union in which more than 95 percent of 100,000 ballots counted to date "are against acceptance of the company offer."
- McDonald warned against any assumptions as to what course of action the union might take when steelworkers regain their freedom after the injunction runs out. The Wage Policy Committee and the USWA executive board, he said, will make their decision "when the time comes."

"The Taft-Hartley Act can tell us when not to strike," McDonald said. "It cannot tell us when we will strike—or whom."

- USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg filed a petition in U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh to compel steel companies to pay workers

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GUNS CONFISCATED from non-union workers entering Wilson & Co. meat packing plant in Albert Lea, Minn., are examined by Freeborn County Sheriff Everett Stovern. Plant, closed more than two weeks by martial law imposed by Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D), was reopened under federal court order. Nine non-union workers were jailed for carrying the firearms, later released on a technicality. Negotiations have been resumed at Chicago.

Warned on Provocations:

Negotiators Seek Wilson Settlement

Chicago—The strike of more than 5,000 Packinghouse Workers against Wilson & Co. turned into the New Year with the morale of the workers high.

Negotiations were resumed at the suggestion of the Federal Mediation Service after a three-man federal court overruled Minnesota Gov. Orville L. Freeman's use of the National Guard to close Wilson's plant in Albert Lea, Minn.

Some troops were retained in the city and observers saw vindication of Freeman's position when a search of strikebreaker-driven cars for weapons led to the arrest of nine strikebreakers. These were later released on a technicality.

Wilson management has taken the position in negotiations that it will not discuss strike settlement terms until the union agrees to its contract proposals.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein went to Albert Lea on the eve of the lifting of martial law and addressed an overflow membership meeting to urge restraint.

"I have urged and I urge again today," Helstein said, "that the Wilson employes and their families and friends in Albert Lea recognize that violence, however strong the provocation, plays into the hands of a company like this, and may even be the purpose of the provocation.

"It is possible that now, as in the past, company spokesmen may issue provocative and inflammatory declarations. I hope the Wilson employes will demonstrate their discipline and restraint and refuse to be intimidated or provoked."

The strike began Nov. 3 and involves plants in Albert Lea, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Kansas City, Kan.; Memphis, Tenn.; Omaha, Neb., and Los Angeles.

Labor Asks Action On Key Measures

By Willard Shelton

The second session of the 86th Congress opens Jan. 6 for what is expected to be a short and turbulent preliminary to the party nominating conventions in a presidential year.

The Republicans enter the session with Vice Pres. Nixon—relieved of competition from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York—apparently assured of the GOP nomination for the White House. The massive power of Pres. Eisenhower's veto of Democratic domestic programs remains a major factor in Republican calculations for the coming campaign.

The Democrats, nominally the majority party and nominally in control of both House and Senate, face a highly unsettled presidential nomination race and a difficult struggle to write an affirmative legislative record on schools, health programs, depressed areas, civil rights, minimum wages, unemployment insurance and possible labor legislation arising from the steel strike or as an aftermath of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

In these fields, action in the first session of the 86th Congress was effectively controlled by a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition that dominated the legislature with the backing of the White House.

The AFL-CIO has proposed a sweeping two-pronged legislative program geared to winning enactment in 1960 of "enlightened public-interest legislation" and to blocking further "unfair, restrictive" labor legislation.

The Democratic national convention opens in Los Angeles on July 11, the Republican convention two weeks later in Chicago. Congress is expected to adjourn prior to the political conclaves.

Eisenhower is scheduled to set the keynote for his eighth and last year in office in his State of the

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Union Dues Hit by New Tax Ruling

For the first time in half a century the Internal Revenue Service has imposed limitations on income tax deductions of union dues through adoption of new regulations denounced by the AFL-CIO as "absurd" and "administratively unworkable," and an infringement on union activities.

At the same time that it withdrew the tax deductibility on that "portion" of union dues used for legislative activity, the IRS eased restrictions on corporation expenditures for "philosophic advertising" that could influence the political thinking of the nation.

Described as 'Clarification'

The IRS described the new regulations as a "clarification" of its rules on the deductibility of expenses for lobbying, legislative activity and political action—items which an individual or a corporation cannot list as legitimate deductions for income tax purposes.

One section of the new "clarification" regulations declares:

"Dues and other payments to

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Slowdown in Growth Laid to Ike's Policies

The Eisenhower Administration's economic policies "have been the major cause for the slowdown" in the nation's growth, a staff report of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee declared.

The report, prepared for consideration by the committee and reflecting only the views of the staff members, said:

"The present set of policy tools, applied with the objective of keeping prices stable," is responsible for the slowdown in growth. The term "policy tools" applies to the Administration's economic policies, and a prime objective of these policies has been to attain a stable price level.

The staff report declares that "the amount of growth that was surrendered, for what at best was a small gain toward stabilizing the price level, was very large."

The study says that the inflation of 1956 and 1957 was caused by a "spectacular" capital goods boom of 1955 which was not matched by a rise in demand, so that businessmen found themselves faced with increases in overhead costs which raised unit costs and prices.

Market power of firms which account for the bulk of sales in some industries—administered pricing—"appears to have added substantially to the inflation," says the study, with some industries passing on higher unit overhead costs in the face of falling demand and the failure of prices to fall during the recession.

The price of services rose substantially to add to inflationary pressures, the study found, with no single explanation holding for

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Kerr Heads Armour Study of Job Changes

Chicago—A program developed by two AFL-CIO unions and Armour & Co. to deal with problems arising out of automation and technological changes in the meatpacking industry has been officially launched with the selection of University of California Pres. Clark Kerr as impartial chairman of the new Automation Fund Committee.

Kerr, a nationally-known arbitrator, was chosen by the eight other members of the joint committee—two each representing the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers and four Armour officials.

Contracts negotiated with the two unions last August provide for company contributions of up to $500,000 to be used to study problems arising out of modernization programs, for retraining employes and for promoting employment opportunities elsewhere in the company for workers displaced by technological changes.

In agreeing to head the committee, Kerr declared:

"This demonstration of teamwork between Armour & Co. and the two unions representing its employes is a fine example for management and labor throughout the country, for it is a joint effort to solve an inevitable problem—the effect of scientific progress on both industry and on its workers, and on the general public, for the good of all."

Declaring that "enlightened management and enlightened labor unions can provide one of our greatest protections for our system of life," Kerr said "management and labor must find a way to get together to overcome obstacles in the best interests of the nation."

The Only Answer

Steel Union to Complain To FTC on Industry Ads

The Steelworkers will file a formal complaint with the Federal Trade Commission charging the steel industry with "false and fraudulent advertising" in connection with steel contract negotiations, USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg has announced.

Goldberg disclosed the union's plans during testimony before a presidential Board of Inquiry.

He assailed two advertisements in the industry's multi-million-dollar propaganda barrage that deal with alleged "typical examples" of how the USWA is blocking management's efforts to "improve efficiency." The facts, Goldberg told the board, were not accurately or completely presented.

The first case was given by the industry in this fashion:

First Case Knocked Down

"During World War II bus service was sharply curtailed. To help the employes of one department in a steel mill, management agreed to let them quit work a quarter of an hour early to wash up and catch their buses. This established a local working condition.

"Although the war is long since over and normal bus service restored, the union insists that the early quit time is an established local working condition and must be continued."

Goldberg said that Hill & Knowlton, the Madison Ave. public relations firm which prepares the industry's ads, identified the case as one involving the Indiana Harbor plant of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

He said a check of the records showed that the company has never in fact requested elimination of the washup time.

A company official, Goldberg continued, says he posed the question mildly in 1950—at a time when the contract permitted unilateral company action in the abolition of past practices—but concedes that he never pressed it.

The industry ads described the second "typical example" this way:

"A seven-man crew was employed on a particular furnace in one of the steel companies. After studying the workload of this crew, the company transferred two of these seven men to other jobs, leaving five men to run the furnace. Even then, none of these five men had to perform as much as four hours a day of actual work, although each put in eight hours and was paid for eight hours. Moreover all five men now received incentive pay they had not enjoyed before.

"Thus, no one was thrown out of work, no one was overworked, everyone benefited and two unnecessary jobs were eliminated. But the union objected, a grievance was filed and the arbitrator held that this change was in violation of the contract. The seven-man crew had to be restored simply because the use of seven men on this furnace had become an established local working condition."

In checking the case—which involved the National Tube Div. of U.S. Steel—Goldberg said the facts which the company "forgot to print" were these:

The number of workers on the furnace ran as high as 14 before the war but this was leveled off at eight men during World War II. After the war, when the company reduced the force to seven, the union filed a grievance and then, in discussions with management, found merit in the elimination of one man. The USWA agreed to withdraw the grievance and negotiated a written settlement with the company on the seven-man crew.

Six months later, Goldberg told the Board of Inquiry, the company on its own initiative reduced the crew to five men and instituted the incentive system. When the arbitrator directed the company to restore the crew to seven men, he made it plain that the company had the right to withdraw the incentive pay.

Subsequently, the USWA attorney said, the union made a second settlement with the company, which is still in effect, in which the union agreed to a six-man crew and the company agreed to reinstitute the incentive program.

3.5 Million Jobless Seen at End of '60

The year 1960 will be another "hat-eating year" for Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell with unemployment expected to remain above 3 million, according to a forecast by 58 of the nation's top-level economists.

Business writer J. A. Livingston, in a syndicated newspaper column, says the 58 economists predict unemployment of 3.5 million in December 1960. This means the rate of unemployment at the end of the new year will be 5 percent or higher.

Livingston's forecasters see a slight drop from the 3.7 million in November but no expectancy of a drop below 3 million.

Meany Renews Plea to Ike To Act in Steel Stalemate

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a 4-cent-an-hour cost-of-living hike due early in January under the terms of the old contracts ordered by Judge Herbert P. Sorg to remain in force during the injunction period.

Retroactivity Asked

The union also asked that contract improvements be ordered retroactive to Nov. 7 when the mills reopened under the injunction. Sorg set Jan. 4 for a hearing on the petition.

Unable to appear before the board because of a cold which confined him to his home, Meany sent a statement—read into the record by McDonald—in which he declared that recommendations by the three members "would help every American in making up his mind on the issues involved," and could head off "further strife."

The USWA, he said, "has, times without number, proposed to submit its case to a public review body . . . and let that body state publicly its opinion as to the rightness or wrongness of the union's case and to recommend an area of agreement. It has further guaranteed to negotiate a settlement within the framework of such a recommendation."

Meany said that from his own experience, he judged this to be "the action of individuals who are deeply concerned with the public welfare," and of a union which is "not afraid to air its case publicly and to let the public, through such a board, render judgment." He added pointedly:

"The steel companies have refused every such proposal. It is not my intention to impugn their motives. The facts speak for themselves."

All-Out Support Pledged Union

Meany's statement warned that if management forces a resumption of the strike, the USWA will be buttressed by the all-out support of the AFL CIO's 13.5 million members—"no matter how long the dispute, no matter how great the cost, no matter how tough the battle becomes."

He described the USWA struggle as one "virtually without precedent in the economic life of our country." The AFL-CIO, he said, views the steel battle as "one phase of an overall attack on the trade union movement," adding that the USWA members, in "fighting to preserve the worker protections they have achieved during the past 20 years," are waging "the battle of all American trade unionists."

Pledging labor's "complete, wholehearted and enthusiastic support" of the USWA, Meany said that backing "was made abundantly clear by the unprecedented action" of the AFL-CIO General Board which voted in September to establish a Steelworkers Defense Fund keyed to contributions of an hour's pay per member per month.

Since then, he said, labor has responded with "substantial financial aid" in "virtually every town in the U.S."

Both Meany and McDonald emphasized the success of USWA negotiations which, in the past two months, have produced contracts with Kaiser Steel Corp., several smaller steel firms, and the entire copper, can and aluminum industries.

Inflation Claims Destroyed

These contracts, Meany said, "destroy . . . the steel companies' contention that the union's proposals are inflationary and that the present work rules must be scrapped in the interest of greater profits." He continued:

"No one can convince me that the management of these companies which have signed agreements are less concerned with inflation than the steel officials here; or that they are soft-headed businessmen who do not understand the meaning of these contracts; or that they are not every bit as concerned with the welfare and future profits of their shareholders.

". . . The difference is that the companies and industries that have signed have no intention of trying to weaken and if possible destroy this union."

McDonald told the board that, in the negotiation of aluminum, copper and can contracts, the work rules "didn't involve one second of discussion." These industries agreed to continue on-the-job protections for their employes.

McDonald also charged that the steel companies "are out to destroy the effectiveness of the United Steelworkers of America as the representative of the workers in the industry."

Propaganda Drive Hit

He said that a multi-million-dollar propaganda drive by the industry—in which the nation is being flooded with newspaper ads and colorful brochures on the so-called "last offer"—is part of a "vain" hope by management that it "can deceive the workers into voting against their union."

"They have set their propaganda wheels in motion in their foolish attempt to obtain a vote of no-confidence in the union from the steel workers," he continued, "and they cannot permit a settlement, or even good-faith bargaining, to interfere with their election campaign."

Referring to Meany's proposal, McDonald said that steel companies "want no impartial inquiry into the issues, they want no recommendations as to what the true public interest is." That, he said, is the reason why there has been no progress since the start of steel negotiations last May.

"We are unable to find a way of reaching agreement with employers who are determined that there shall be no agreement," the USWA president told the board.

Gov. Clauson Of Maine Dies At Age 64

Augusta, Me.—Democratic Gov. Clinton A. Clauson, first chief executive in this state to be elected to a four-year term, died of a heart attack Dec. 30.

The 64-year-old governor, elected in a Democratic sweep in 1958, will be succeeded in the governor's mansion by Republican John H. Reed, president of the Maine Senate, since this state has no lieutenant governor.

Under the Maine constitution, Reed will serve only until January 1961, despite the fact that Clauson's term was to have run until 1963. The constitution provides that a new governor must be elected in the biennial election next November.

Clauson's death and his succession by a Republican reduces the number of governorships held by Democrats to 34.

Canada's Price Spread Probe Hits Food Chains

Ottawa, Ont.—Major food chain stores have used their "fantastic profits" of the last decade to expand business instead of passing lower costs on to the consumer in the form of price cuts, according to the report of a Royal Commission on Price Spreads.

The commission was set up by an order-in-council on Dec. 10, 1957, and included among its members Clive Kidd, research director of the Steelworkers. It was directed to inquire into the widening gap between the prices paid farmers and the prices paid by consumers.

Its report, couched in official language, showed that from 1949 to 1957 farm prices were virtually unchanged, the prices paid by consumers jumped 20 percent and the cost of marketing rose 84 percent.

The commission asserted that major retailers have abandoned competition in prices for competition in services, such as parking lots, large bright stores, and "contests, giveaways and gimmicks."

It recommended a permanent Council on Prices, Productivity and Income to protect the shopper; higher excess profits taxes; a limitation if necessary on spending for "gimmicks and giveaways;" regular investigation by the Combines Investigation Commission into buying and selling practices; and annual publication of the financial statements of food companies.

U.S. Still in World Market Despite Business Moans

Commerce Dept. reports on imports and exports have torpedoed "insidious" management propaganda that high wage levels for American workers are pricing U.S.-made goods out of the world market, Dir. Albert Whitehouse of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has charged.

Whitehouse accused steel management, in particular, of indulging in "shameless scare propaganda" in the current steel negotiations by warning that "foreign steelworkers . . . would do their U.S. counterparts out of jobs."

The Commerce Dept., said the IUD director, has made a "mockery" of the steel claims by reporting that the demand for U.S. steel in world markets has recovered from the "depressed levels of 1958," which resulted from the recession, and has forecast a revival of steel exports "once the effects of the strike are eliminated."

The same propaganda theme—that U.S. workers were pricing themselves out of jobs—has been picked up by other industries, Whitehouse said. He described this as a "fantastic hoax," since the government agency reported that the actual volume of exports has exceeded imports every year for the past decade.

41-Cent Package:

Gulf Pact Completes ILA Contract Sweep

The Longshoremen have completed their clean sweep of 1959 contract negotiations for 84,000 ILA members in ports all the way from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Tex.

The successful end to bargaining sessions came when 24,000 ILA members won agreement from Gulf Coast water front employers on a new three-year contract containing the same 41-cent hourly economic package gained earlier by 60,000 dock workers in Atlantic Coast ports.

Settlement was reached with holdout employers in Galveston and Houston, Tex., and in Mobile, Ala., 24 hours after the union scored a dramatic breakthrough in zero-hour negotiations with employers in New Orleans. Agreement came just three days before a Taft-Hartley injunction was scheduled to expire Dec. 27.

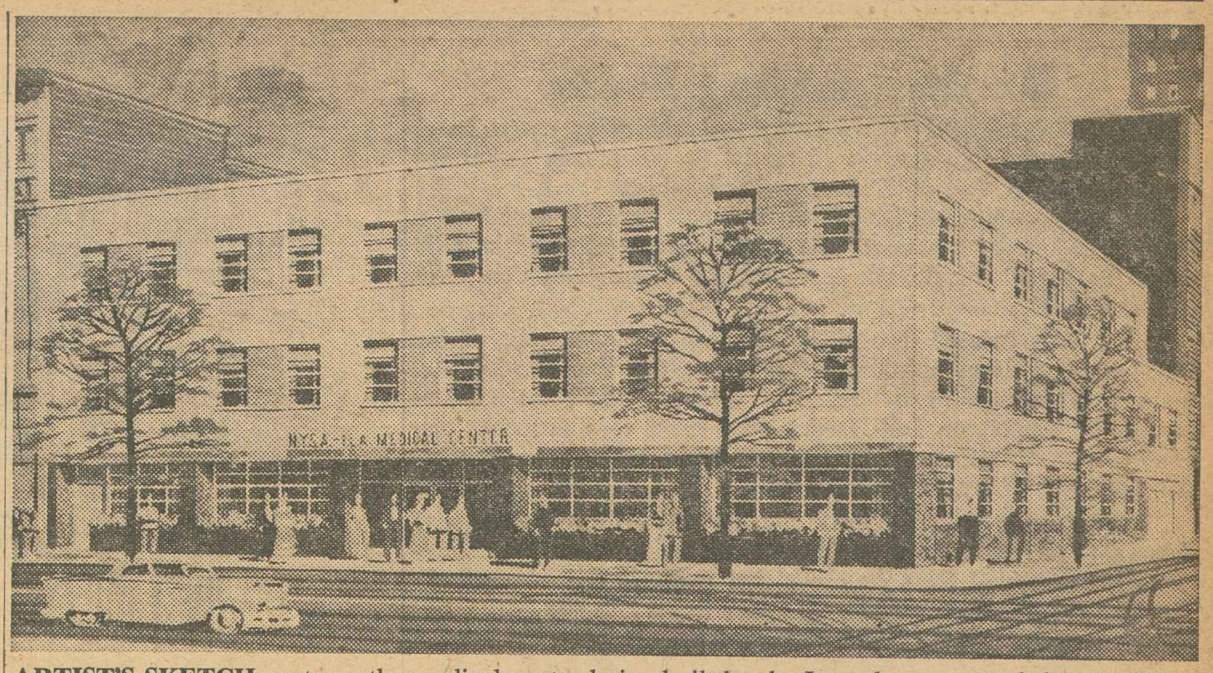
The southern employers signed the master agreement only after ILA members, by a resounding 20-1 margin, had voted to reject a 22-cent hourly wage package billed by management as its "last offer." The balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board was the last step in T-H machinery before dissolution of the injunction.

The three-year settlement, negotiated by ILA Pres. Capt. William V. Bradley in a series of conferences in the southern ports, gives dock workers a 12-cent hourly hike retroactive to Oct. 1, plus an additional 5-cent boost in each of the remaining two years of the contract. Another 19 cents an hour will go to the union's welfare and pension funds.

When the final 5-cent raise is reached, ILA members in Atlantic ports will receive $3.02 an hour and the southern wage will be $2.86, reflecting a traditional differential.

The question of crew sizes—an important consideration in Atlantic ports—did not crop up in Gulf Coast negotiations because automation has not yet arrived on the southern docks.

This problem was resolved in the East Coast ports by an agreement to maintain the 20-man work crews in handling cargo containers, coupled with a premium to compensate ILA members for wages lost where the containers are loaded away from the docks.



ARTIST'S SKETCH portrays the medical center being built by the Longshoremen and the New York Shipping Association on its site at 17th St. and the Avenue of the Americas.

Meat Cutters Ask Ban On Alien Strikebreakers

The Meat Cutters have taken to Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., a plea that Mexicans be barred from crossing the border daily to work at the strikebound Peyton Packing Co. plant in El Paso, Tex.

The union requested a court order to force Atty.-Gen. William P. Rogers and Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing to stop some 150 to 250 aliens from commuting daily between Juarez, Mex., and the Peyton plant.

The Meat Cutters referred the court to the finding made last October by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that "the admission of any aliens to the United States for employment at the Peyton Packing Co. at El Paso, Tex., during the strike now in progress will adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly situated."

Rogers and Swing interpreted this to apply only to new applications for work permits specifying a job offer at Peyton, the union charged, thus leaving untouched alien strikebreakers already working there.

The union seeks to have each alien crossing the border viewed as a "new entrant," thus making the Mitchell ruling apply against the strikebreakers.

In the petition, the Meat Cutters listed the names and many of the Juarez addresses of some 90 of the commuting strikebreakers.

The union said the test case could affect an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 Mexican commuters who, it charged, are used to maintain low wages in border cities.

The Meat Cutters won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Peyton plant in September 1958. Management refused to bargain and discriminated against union members, the union charges, and on Mar. 2, 1959, about 250 workers finally struck.

In a case now pending before the NLRB, a trial examiner made sweeping recommendations that Peyton be held guilty of "interfering with, restraining and coercing employes" in violation of their right to organize freely and bargain collectively.

Ending of Lamb Grading Protested by Meat Cutters

The Meat Cutters have protested Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's suspension of lamb grading and urged that he reverse his order "so that consumer interests will not be sacrificed."

In a letter to Benson, Meat Cutters' Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman pointed out that grading is an "important aid to the housewife in determining what quality meat she is getting for her money."

The reason given for the suspension, they noted, was that "various segments of industry could not agree on standards for grading. Nowhere in the release is there any indication that consumer interests were considered in the decision."

If the industry could not agree on new standards, the union leaders told Benson, present standards should have been maintained or new "effective and meaningful" standards meeting the objective of fairness should have been raised.

NMU Gains 4.5% Hike On Reopener

New York—Some 25,000 members of the Maritime Union employed by 36 passenger and dry cargo steamship companies operating out of Atlantic and Gulf ports received a 4.5 percent wage increase effective Jan. 1.

The pay hike also applies to overtime and will mean an increase of about $26 a month for able seamen, the union said. Union records show that ABs, who have been getting $353.27 a month for a 40-hour week, work about 90 hours overtime a month, and indicate that their average earnings will rise from $650 to $675 a month.

The agreement was reached under a wage-reopening clause in the contract between the NMU and the companies represented by the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Although no date has been set, wage reopening talks will begin soon between the NMU and 39 tanker operators with 207 ships manned by about 10,000 union members. Also due soon is bargaining between the union and six collier operators employing 1,000 NMU members.

TVA Raises Pay of 8,357 By 4.4 Percent

Knoxville, Tenn.—Some 8,357 employes of the Tennessee Valley Authority will receive pay increases averaging 4.4 percent under a new agreement between TVA management and the Tennessee Valley Trades & Labor Council.

TVA Gen. Manager A. J. Wagner pointed out that under its basic authorization law TVA must pay the prevailing rates of pay for similar work in the vicinity.

He said the new rates reflect increases negotiated privately between unions and employers in the region in the past 12 months.

The new rates for 3,718 hourly-paid construction workers range from $1.95 for laborers to $3.80 for bricklayers. The 4,639 operating and maintenance employes paid on an annual rate will receive increases of $245 for metal trades journeymen, $235 for carpenters and $195 for laborers.

IBEW Aide Co-Head Of Apprentice Meet

San Francisco—A joint labor-management committee has elected Webb Green, president of Los Angeles Local 11, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as chairman of the California Conference on Apprenticeship to be held here in May.

'Runaway' Organization Hurt by Greek Union

New York—The Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation (Greek) is "doing a job of union-busting" in the campaign of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation to give the crews of ships owned in the United States the benefits of union organization and contracts, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union has charged.

Curran's stand was given in a signed article in his union's official publication, the Pilot, on the recent meeting of the ITF Fair Practices Committee in Antwerp, Belgium. The ITF previously had given American unions jurisdiction over "runaway" ships owned in the U.S.—often by operators of Greek birth or descent—and registered under one of the "flags of convenience."

"The Greek union had been going on the mistaken notion that as long as the owners were of Greek ancestry and so long as they were willing to hire Greek crews," Curran wrote, "their union would sign agreements with them.

"The American maritime unions, at previous meetings, had made it quite clear that it was our intention to oppose the continued organization and signing of collective agreements by the Greek union with companies which were clearly American in their operations and whose ships were runaways from the American flag."

Curran pointed out that the ITF resolution gave jurisdiction over ships in international trade to unions of countries in which "actual economic control" is vested. The Greek union, he contended, continued to "make deals with runaway shipowners, regardless of what country the ownership and control of the ship is in, merely on the basis of Greek ancestry."

"The agreements made by the Green union with what actually are American companies," he continued, "can only hinder us and the ITF in efforts to protect the standards and security of seamen."

Curran and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers are the co-chairmen of the new jointly-sponsored union, the Intl. Maritime Workers Union, which was set up to organize among the crews of "runaway" ships.

They told the Antwerp meeting that a check of 57 of the nearly 250 ships the Greek union claimed jurisdiction over shows at least 42 are "clearly" vessels that have "run away" from the American flag and are within the jurisdiction of U.S. unions.

They also submitted a list of more than 700 ships over which the U.S. government claims "effective control." The classification, they said, determines that the "actual ownership" of specific ships lies in this country.

ACWA to Ask First Pay Hike Since '56

New York—The Clothing Workers will seek the first general wage increase in four years for some 125,000 members employed in the men's clothing industry when negotiations open up about Feb. 1.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the union will seek a package boost of 25 cents an hour, which he called "entirely reasonable" in view of the industry's sound condition. Part of the package would go in a direct increase of the present average wage of $2.12 an hour. The remainder, he said, will be sought for improvements in health, hospitalization and pension programs and to institute a severance pay plan.

Workers in the industry received their last pay increase, of 12.5 cents an hour, in 1956—the only wage raise they have received in seven years.

The union for years has tempered its bargaining demands to the condition of the industry and has not sought wage increases when it felt higher production costs would cut into sales.

Potofsky said the wage demand will be pressed this year because of increased productivity in the industry, the market prospects, a shortage of labor in most branches of the trade, and the higher cost of living for the workers. Some 125,000 employes, he said, are now producing as much men's clothing as 150,000 workers did in the period immediately following World War II.

Third Convention Proceedings on Sale

Bound copies of the printed proceedings of the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention held in San Francisco in September are now available from the AFL-CIO.

The proceedings can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for $2 for the two-volume set.

Brainwashing Fails

THE STEEL INDUSTRY'S costly and misleading campaign to persuade the Steelworkers to accept its completely unjustified and substandard "last offer" is doomed to failure.

The brainwashing campaign will fail because it is based on a hoary and ancient falsehood that trade union leaders engaged in collective bargaining do not represent the wishes and desires of their members.

This "labor bosses" theory—resurrected from the grave of the Smith-Connally Act wartime strike votes, the Taft-Hartley Act union-shop votes and the "last offer" balloting under the national emergency section of Taft-Hartley—has been so thoroughly discredited that its introduction in the steel strike exposes the neanderthal approach of steel management.

The postcard balloting being conducted by the Steelworkers shows clearly that the determination of the half million Steelworkers that kept them on the picket lines for five months of payless paydays is unshaken; that they believe in the justice of their cause and that the steel industry's offer is in fact a last insult.

The southern ports dock strike proved forcibly that management's "last offer" under the Taft-Hartley procedure is almost inevitably unacceptable. The dock management, faced with a 20-to-1 vote against the offer, then decided the time had come to talk contract in earnest, and a settlement was achieved quickly.

Having rejected all other proposals for settling the steel strike, the deluge of "no" ballots certain to bury the steel industry's offer may help bring the industry to its bargaining senses and bring a sincere effort to find the basis for a fair and equitable settlement rather than continuation of a phony propaganda campaign based on a shattered falsehood.

* * *

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the steel holdouts' attempt to destroy the Steelworkers union is the enlightened, modern approach exemplified by the Kaiser and Armour agreements creating special committees to resolve difficult problems stemming from automation and technological change.

A nine-man committee, three from the union, three from management and three labor relations experts—George W. Taylor, David Cole and John Dunlop—will seek to resolve problems arising between the USWA and Kaiser Steel in terms of equitably sharing the results of new technology between management, the workers and the public.

A similar nine-man committee of four unionists, four management men and industrial relations expert Clark Kerr will make recommendations on how to set up the special automation fund in the Armour contract, that technological progress can be achieved and shared fairly by all groups involved.

This is a pattern of labor-management relations far removed from the "labor bosses" theme dominating the steel dispute or the gratuitous insults hurled at rail workers by a railroad industry intent on weakening the effectiveness of some of the oldest unions in America.

The example of labor relations at Kaiser and Armour holds out real promise for the new decade of the Sixties, the promise of industrial peace and plenty equitably shared.

This promise can be fulfilled when steel and railroads and other industries in the union-wrecking campaign fully comprehend that we are living in the second half of the Twentieth Century—not the Nineteenth.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Reception Committee

How to Do It Yourself:

Defense Against Gyp Schemes Outlined for the Consumer

The following is excerpted from an address, "Direct Selling Practices," by Daniel J. Murphy, assistant director of the Bureau of Litigation of the Federal Trade Commission, at the FTC's recent Conference on Public Deception.

THERE IS IN REALITY a contest between the salesman and his advertising, oral and written, on one side, and the household consumer on the other. But it is a one-sided contest.

Business plans the organized strategy and conducts the well-thought-out sales campaigns.

The consumer, on the other hand, is unorganized and often apathetic about the abuses heaped upon him. It is to protect this huge ill-informed consumer army that federal regulations have been developed.

Watch out for the salesman who calls himself some fancy name, other than a salesman, and tells you that you have been selected to purchase new and revolutionary cooking utensils that will protect your health, save you on fuel and food bills. and that such utensils will come to you directly from the factory.

Be alert to the salesman claiming to be a representative of the city government or some civic organization who claims his only desire is to make a fire prevention talk or demonstration but whose real purpose is to sell fire alarm systems. He informs you your home has been especially selected for demonstration purposes. Once in the home, he exhibits newspaper clippings and horror pictures of fire fatalities calculated to arouse parental emotions and representing this is what the prospective purchaser may expect if he does not purchase the product.

DON'T BE CONVINCED by the salesman who claims your home has been selected as a model or demonstration home to advertise and sell his products, whether it is siding material, a fancy roof job, an additional porch, a carport, etc., and that you will receive a special price and commissions or fees on other sales made in your vicinity.

Be very careful about signing contracts and promissory notes on purchasing products sold from door-to-door. Sometimes it is represented that you are signing documents for credit checking when in fact you are signing promissory notes, sometimes in blank, or other evidence of debt.

These negotiable promissory notes are subsequently transferred to bona fide purchasers for value without notice who then demand payment free from the agreements and obligations existing between the seller and the buyer.

Be on guard against representatives of furnace manufacturers whose sales crews masquerade as city or utility inspectors and under the guise of a safety campaign deliberately sabotage a householder's furnace in order to make a sale of a new furnace or extensive repairs on the old one. Many times the salesmen would dismantle a furnace and then refuse to reassemble the unit, misrepresenting that such a service would involve great danger of fire, explosion or asphyxiation of the householder and her family.

The encyclopedia salesman is a frequent caller. Don't be persuaded by representations that his books are the most authoritative, most complete, contain more articles, or are the official reference work of government departments, educational institutions or public libraries. Don't be misled by the production of a letter from sonny's teacher which indicates the purchase of the encyclopedia is necessary for sonny's education—a little payola may be involved.

Don't be taken in by the phony promotional telephone quiz. Your phone may ring and after the preliminary representations you may be asked a very elementary question, such as, 'Who was buried in Grant's tomb?". After exercising your profound erudition, you are advised you have won a contest and will be entitled to a very special deal. These promotional schemes are not bona fide quizzes or contests, but are merely gimmicks to sell merchandise.

Be on guard for the distributors of photograph albums, certificates for enlargement of snapshots or negatives of snapshots who want to beautify and color frame Johnny's picture or make a handsome enlargement in oil painted by an artist, similar to the sample displayed. This salesman fails to disclose to customers at the time the enlargements are ordered that the finished enlargement, when delivered, will be so shaped that it can be used only in specially designed odd-styled frames that cannot be obtained in stores accessible to the purchasing public and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain frames to properly fit the enlargements from any source other than the salesman's company.

My final admonition—always read the fine print and be skeptical of the fast-talking salesman who offers you a special deal.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

GOV. ROCKEFELLER has raised issues likely to remain a major factor in the 1960 presidential race despite his sudden withdrawal from a contest with Vice Pres. Nixon for the Republican nomination. The able and attractive governor of New York was courteous and unembittered in his statement announcing his intentions but he was also extremely frank.

His travels around the country, he said, had "made it clear to me . . . that the great majority of those who will control the Republican convention stand opposed to any contest for the nomination."

The "great majority of those who will control the convention" obviously includes the professional GOP officeholders and the state chairmen and national committeemen who dominate the selection of delegates. It presumably also includes the White House, now a vast organization with connections in every state and with possession of a Chief Executive who will be running a "peace crusade" for a large part of the campaign period.

It has been clear on Rockefeller's trips through the country, particularly in the Midwest, that he was facing something of a freeze-out from the party professionals.

He could scarcely avoid the conclusion that only the most "massive struggle" on his part could upset the Nixon bandwagon. He did not choose to make that struggle.

* * *

EQUALLY SIGNIFICANT was Rockefeller's candid statement that he was "seriously concerned about the future vigor and purpose" of his party—and it is here that his declaration seems certain to play a continuing part in the election campaign clear until November.

Out in the field, the governor had already indicated clear reservations about the vitality and competence of Mr. Eisenhower's budget-dominated Administration. Some doubts on which he touched lightly were stated very emphatically in a whole series of expert reports from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

These reports included sharp criticisms of national policies that subordinated national defense to budget considerations and failed to stimulate a swift and purposeful expansion of the economy.

In his statement he reiterated his doubts. No other meaning could be attached to his phrases about "invigorating" the Republican Party and "clarifying its purposes," about the dangers of trying to meet the challenges of our age "with the devices and programs of the past."

He would not accept a vice presidential nomination—and he must have been thinking of Nixon as the presidential candidate—because "this would clearly run counter to all the considerations inspiring" his withdrawal from a contest with Nixon.

* * *

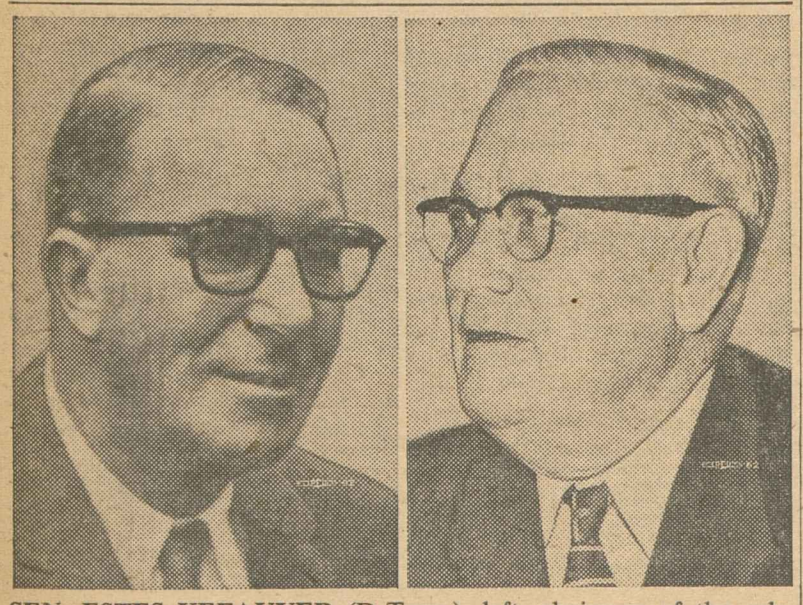
ROCKEFELLER'S DOUBTS about the wisdom of the Eisenhower Administration's major policies, indeed, may have put him in an untenable position to seek his party's nomination as the President's successor.

He could not create issues separating him from Nixon without appearing to attack Eisenhower directly. Yet the Republican nominee cannot fail to run on the record of Eisenhower's years.

As an honorable man, with apparently very deep beliefs about the obligations of public service, he could not choose to keep silent on issues about which he maintained convictions.

Rockefeller's supporters may well be correct in seeing for him a future role of great importance to the nation. The leadership he gives his party in New York and the influence he seeks to exert elsewhere will be watched with profound interest.

And the presidential race, when the nominees of the parties are selected next July, will be illuminating only if it centers precisely on the issues he has emphasized as of major importance—the role of the United States at a time when the future holds much of both hope and menace.



SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (D-Tenn.), left, chairman of the subcommittee investigating the drug industry, declared that hearings so far held show that profits are about twice what they are in average industries. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), right, ranking GOP subcommittee member, said also on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, that the subcommittee plans to investigate antibiotics, vitamins and tranquilizers.

Everybody Else Cooperates:

Doctor Group Boycotts Labor's Mass Polio Inoculation Drive

Anderson, Ind.—The Madison County Medical Society has boycotted—and thus far blocked—a labor-sponsored mass polio inoculation drive in this county where four children were stricken with paralytic polio in 1959.

Initiated by the Community Services Committee of the Madison County AFL-CIO, the campaign drew county-wide backing from such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber, Red Cross, National Foundation, American Legion, and Madison County Civil Defense.

The doctors' group—the only organization in the county to oppose the drive to make Salk vaccine available to the public at a nominal cost—suddenly refused to provide the medical personnel for the program. It has never spelled out its reason.

The doctors have refused pleas from State Health Commissioner Dr. A. C. Offut and the Anderson Council of Social Agencies to reconsider their decision, and have persisted in their opposition despite the fact that the Indiana State Medical Society has approved mass polio vaccine drives.

The local program was proposed in September, on the heels of a successful campaign conducted by the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee in Evansville, in which 26,000 persons received immunization against the disease.

To the accompaniment of enthusiastic support from Anderson's two daily newspapers, the program quickly gained momentum and within a matter of weeks was transformed into a community-wide effort, highlighted by these developments:

- A local banker agreed to head the finance committee and contacted township trustees to insure free vaccinations for indigent families.
- The Junior Chamber of Commerce secured the cooperation of a local drug firm, which agreed to furnish and store the vaccine and other supplies, and to supply the Salk vaccine at a cost of approximately 60 cents a shot.
- The police chief agreed to oversee a special transportation division throughout the county for shuttling families to and from a central location.
- The civil defense unit announced it would set up a massive radio communication system to keep in constant contact with the volunteer drivers.
- Members of the Communications Workers offered their time, and the telephone company offered equipment, for special telephone circuits to the inoculation center.
- A transit company agreed to run free busses from communities 20 miles away.
- Representatives of the Red Cross and the local chapter of the polio foundation accepted responsibility for registration and set up pre-registration booths in all banks.
- Auto Workers Local 662 volunteered its huge gymnasium-auditorium and clubrooms as the immunization center.
- The Madison County Council of American Legion Posts offered to provide entertainment so that families would have diversion while waiting for the inoculations.
- A union-sponsored survey of major industrial plants in Anderson revealed that at least 11,000 people wanted the shots. Of this number 6,600 had not received even their first polio inoculation.

Despite the overwhelming community acceptance, the medical society notified 100 civic leaders heading up the polio program that the doctors had voted against participating.

Undaunted, the organization has now turned to Dr. LeRoy Burney, U. S. Surgeon-General, the American Medical Association, and the National Foundation requesting their help in securing doctors to carry out the program that everyone in Anderson—except the medical society—wants.

300th PINT OF BLOOD since 1929 is donated to Red Cross blood program by Leo Polk (center), business representative for Clothing Workers in Detroit. Of the 300 pints of blood donater by the 51-year-old unionist, 154 were given since the start of World War II. With ACWA business representative are Mrs. William J. Turner (left), volunteer chairman of Detroit's Red Cross blood program, and Dr. Harold Raynor, the blood bank's medical director.

Washington Reports:

Public Demand Led to Senate Probe Of Drug Industry, Kefauver Says

PUBLIC DEMAND led to congressional investigation of the drug industry, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 300 radio stations.

"We received more letters from people complaining about the high costs of drugs and demanding an investigation than we got on any other subject," he declared.

"The hearings have shown that a good many of the needy folks in America are unable to afford the drugs," Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) ranking GOP member of the subcommittee, asserted on the same program.

Wiley said that the subcommittee is expected to go into the whole field of drugs. First hearings were only on drugs needed by people suffering from arthritis. He said the subcommittee may next investigate antibiotics, vitamins and tranquilizers.

Both stressed the fact that the big drug companies influenced doctors to prescribe the drugs they made, using specific trade names.

"It should be pointed out that all these have to meet U.S. Pharmacopoeia standards," Kefauver said. "I think one of the problems is to bring about confidence on the part of the physician that he can prescribe safely by a generic name. Then the patient can get lower-priced drugs."

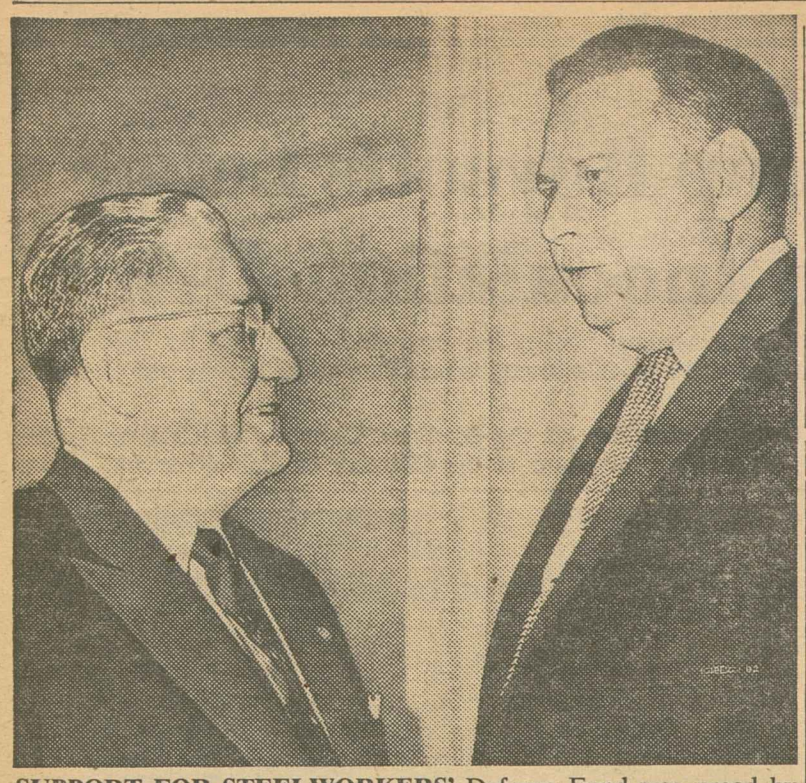
Kefauver said that the hearings had disclosed that the ethical drug industry which sells its products only through prescription, "is the highest profit industry in the U.S. The profits run on net worth at about 22 percent per annum after taxes. The average for all manufacturing industry is 11 percent."

Radio Series Starts

The first in the 1960 series of Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, has been heard on 300 radio stations all over the nation. The program was broadcast on 260 stations last year, and 200 the previous year.

Check your local station for the time Washington Reports may be heard. If the program is not on one of your local stations, contact AFL-CIO Radio, Washington 6, D. C.

Members of Congress from both parties will be interviewed each week on major issues before Congress.



SUPPORT FOR STEELWORKERS' Defense Fund was urged by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in address to financial officers of 80 affiliates attending special session of AFL-CIO Conference of Secretary-Treasurers. Here Schnitzler, right, confers with Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer of Cement Workers and chairman of conference.

Catholic Economists Brand R-T-W 'Unjust, Immoral'

Laws which outlaw the union shop were described as "unjust and immoral" by speakers at the 18th annual meeting of the Catholic Economic Association.

Rev. Jerome L. Toner, O.S.B., president of the association and dean of industrial relations at St. Martin's College, wound up a two-day discussion of so-called "right-to-work" laws by declaring that "natural law, moral order and the common good demand and command that 'free riders' support and join the union that represents them."

In papers presented to the conference, a group of prominent economists—both clergy and lay—were in general agreement that "right-to-work" laws hamper collective bargaining, limit the freedom of employers as well as unions, and lead to industrial strife rather than labor-management cooperation.

A paper presented by a management consultant, George R. Donahue, described "right-to-work" laws as "a product of negative thinking through which employers delude themselves into believing that in a modern complex society they can . . . return to unregulated individualism."

He pointed out that only 600 of some 600,000 new employes hired by General Motors between 1950 and 1955 under a modified union shop contract had exercised their right to resign from the union.

Donahue suggested that employers concern themselves with "developing a concept of a community of labor, democratically participated in by both management and workers, leading to a just wage, a continuous relationship in the everyday life of the factory and a sharing in the just rewards of their joint productivity."

Rev. Leo C. Brown, S. J., of St. Louis University, while describing "work" laws as "ill-advised," expressed the view that the importance of the issue has been "grossly exaggerated." He said that, except in fields where turnover is unusually high, unions which are strong enough to negotiate a union shop "can survive without a union shop."

He was answered by Brother Cornelius Justin, F.S.C., of Manhattan College, who told the conference that "the tragedy of 'right-to-work' laws is that it is the workers who most need unions because of low wages, racial discrimination and poor working conditions who have been most battered by these laws."

Citing heavy losses in membership and plants under contract by the textile and hosiery workers in states which have outlawed the union shop, he warned that "right-to-work" laws might become the "umbrella" which protects racket elements in the garment industry.

Brother Justin pointed out that the "zealous people so anxious to 'protect' the rights of workers" through R-T-W laws have shown "no interest in minimum wage laws, child labor legislation, decent workmen's compensation or unemployment benefits."

Father Toner, in his presidential address to the luncheon concluding the conference, charged that "work" laws "legalize and protect the disenfranchised deserters of democracy." He said the worker who does not join the union which bargains for him "deserts" the principles of democracy.

Weaken Unions

Discussing the effect of "work" laws on unions, Father Toner said they have been "successful" in their objective to weaken unions.

"Not even time can tell how much unions have been weakened because no one will ever know how they would have grown, developed and improved if there had been no 'R-T-W' laws," he said.

Strong and responsible unions, he concluded, are "absolutely necessary to increase profits, advance the welfare of all workers, promote the common good, increase justice and preserve and perfect our free enterprise, democratic way of life."

Recession Could Ruin 15 State UC Programs

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Unemployment compensation programs in 15 key industrial states face the grim prospect of being unable to weather another business recession in 1961 or 1962, a University of Michigan economist has warned.

Prof. William Haber, a member and former chairman of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, called for a "vigorous reappraisal" of the entire unemployment insurance system to prevent such a disaster.

The 15 states—which account for more than 40 percent of all the workers in the nation covered by jobless insurance—are Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Haber, addressing a social security conference sponsored jointly by the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University, said there is an "urgent need . . . to enact basic improvements in the federal-state unemployment insurance system before another recession." He added that "it would be naive to assume" that the nation is immune from an economic setback.

He called for these improvements in the jobless pay system:

- Provision of at least 26 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits for all workers covered by the program.
- Extension of benefits for employes with long, stable employment records on a "sliding scale" to as much as 52 weeks.
- Payment of public assistance to wage earners who exhaust unemployment insurance benefits without finding work.
- Creation of a federal re-insurance program to help heavily industrialized states deal with unusually high unemployment insurance costs during national recessions.

In many states, Haber said, unemployment insurance reserve funds have been "severely reduced" as a result of the 1957-58 recession.

"The persistence of unemployment at an abnormally high rate of well over 5 percent of the labor force is further reducing reserves and creating financial problems for the present re-insurance program," he declared.

Long-term unemployment affected more people in 1958-59 than in previous post-war recessions and recovery periods. Nearly 750,000 wage earners have been out of work for 15 weeks or more. Over 400,000 have been jobless for more than six months.

"Our present legislation," Haber continued, "is not adequate to deal with long-term unemployment, nor can unemployment insurance be the sole means of dealing with all kinds of joblessness."

Vermont Group Girds To Battle R-T-W Drive

Burlington, Vt.—Religious and political leaders have joined forces here to establish the Vermont Council for Industrial Peace to oppose efforts of right-wing forces to saddle a so-called "right-to-work' law on labor-management relations in this state.

Among the founders of the committee are Bishop Robert F. Joyce of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington; Bishop Vedder Van Dyck of the Vermont Episcopal Diocese; Rabbi Max B. Wall of Burlington; and Lt. Gov. Robert S. Babcock.

"The major purpose of this committee," the council said in a formal statement of organization, "is to oppose laws which would make the union shop illegal.

"We believe the union shop is beneficial to the process of collective bargaining, to employers and employes.

"However, we do not take the liberty even to recommend that employers and unions negotiate union shop agreements. We simply maintain that employers and employes be left free to negotiate on this matter under a free system of collective bargaining in a free society."

The Vermont council will work closely with the National Council for Industrial Peace, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.), which last year mobilized public support to defeat compulsory open-shop legislation in five out of six states where it appeared on the ballot.

ACWA Sponsors New Co-op Housing Project

New York—The Clothing Workers will undertake sponsorship of the Warbasse cooperative housing project facing the Atlantic Ocean in Brooklyn, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Vice Pres. Louis Hollander announced here.

To be known as Amalgamated Town, it will provide apartments for some 2,300 families at an average rental of about $23 per room per month. A revised plan, just approved by the city's Board of Estimate, requires further approval by the City Planning Commission.

The project was initiated by the United Housing Foundation. The three years required for approval was cited by UHF Pres. Abraham E. Kazan at the recent UHF annual meeting as an example of how bureaucracy and red tape are needlessly blocking construction of co-op housing.

The ACW's sponsorship of the project makes it the union's fourth major housing venture in New York. In 1927 it sponsored the country's first low-cost housing co-op under the Limited Dividend Companies', the 1,145-unit Amalgamated Housing Housing Corp. facing Van Cortlandt Park. Three years later it sponsored Amalgamated Dwellings, with 236 units on Manhattan's Lower East Side, and after World War II built the 807-unit Hillman Houses on the East Side near the East River.

"This development gives us the opportunity to round out our housing program begun more than 30 years ago," said Potofsky. "The Amalgamated and the UHF have decisively demonstrated that low-cost cooperative developments, sponsored by the labor movement, built soundly and managed wisely, have done and can do more to fill the demand for low-income and middle-income housing than any other agency or institution.

In his report to the annual meeting, Kazan disclosed that UHF had set up a fund to provide long-term loans to families which can pay about 50 percent of the required equity.

UHF also reported that the 1,728-unit Seward Park project would be completed next spring and the 2,820-unit Ladies' Garment Workers' Houses (Penn Station South) would start next summer.

Future plans for four projects totaling 10,700 units will cost about $150 million, UHF added.

Joining other union officials on the UHF board of directors were Jack Sheinkman of the Clothing Workers and Pres. David Sullivan of Building Service Employes' Local 32-B.

Court Upholds Conviction of 'Jimmy' James

Chicago—The U.S. Court of Appeals here has upheld the conviction of Eugene C. (Jimmy) James for evading $562,982 in income taxes during a four-year period in which he was secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers—a union expelled from the AFL-CIO.

The three-judge court, in a unanimous decision, rejected James' defense that the money on which he didn't pay taxes was not subject to income taxes because he had embezzled it from the union's health and welfare fund. The court declared that "an unlawful gain, as well as a lawful one, constitutes taxable income . . ."

James was sentenced last May 11 to three years in prison on the tax evasion charge. He has been free on bond pending appeal and his attorneys indicated that he will carry his appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, New Jersey is seeking to extradite James to face state charges of embezzlement from the health and welfare fund. James has been fighting extradition and currently is appealing the extradition order to the Illinois State Supreme Court.

Carter Will Edit Brewery Worker

Cincinnati—Jim Carter, for the past decade an associate editor of the Railway Clerk, has been named editor of the Brewery Worker effective Jan. 1.

The Brewery Worker and the Railway Clerk are the official publications of their respective unions.

Carter will succeed Emil Beinecke, editor of the Brewery Worker for the past 21 years.

Textile Local Creates College Scholarship

Herrin, Ill.—The 300-member Local 1374 of the Textile Workers Union of America has created a scholarship at Southern Illinois University for sons and daughters of the membership.

The local, which represents workers at the Allen Industries here, voted $1,000 for a one-year scholarship to the SIU Foundation.

ITF Executive Names Curran To Top Body

The Intl. Transportworkers Federation has named Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union, to membership on its executive committee as part of a drive to coordinate organizing activities among "runaway" ships.

Curran is the first representative of American seamen to serve on the top governing body of the anti-Communist transport federation, which represents 6.5 million members of 210 land, sea and air unions in 66 countries outside the Iron Curtain.

Curran was nominated for the post by Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers.

There is one other U.S. representative on the ITF executive committee—A. E. Lyon, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Economic Review Warns:

Lag in Growth Rate Portent of Trouble

"America needs a much faster rate of economic growth than in the past six years" or the nation will face increasing troubles at home and abroad, the AFL-CIO has warned.

The national economy has been in "a shocking state of stagnation" since 1953, declared Labor's Economic Review, a monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. Pres. Eisenhower took office on Jan. 20, 1953.

"The goal of America's economic policy should be an average yearly growth of total national production of about 5 percent a year—approximately twice the pace of the past 6 years," the Review said.

The step-up in the growth rate is needed, the Review added, "to provide the extra margin for adequate national defense, public services for a growing population, social and economic adjustments to automation and rapid technological change, the elimination of poverty in the U.S. and economic and technical aid for the less-developed uncommitted nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The publication proposed a series of actions designed to speed up economic growth. These included:

- "Balanced growth of 5 percent a year and full employment should be established as the goal of national economic policy."
- The Federal Reserve Act should be amended to include consumer, small business and labor representation in the federal banking system and to end the Administration's tight-money and high-interest rate policies.
- The tax structure should be overhauled, closing loopholes of privilege for wealthy families and corporations and reducing the burden on low- and middle-income families.
- A better balance should be sought between the economy's ability to produce and to consume, chiefly through improved wages and salaries and special measures such as federal wage-hour coverage for millions more workers and a $1.25-an-hour minimum.

In addition, the publication proposed affirmative action to provide an adequate national defense, federal aid for distressed areas, a federal program to meet urban problems, improvements in the jobless pay system and the social security system, standby anti-recession measures, economic and technical aid for less-developed areas, and a steadily-reduced workweek.

- A comprehensive analysis of the price structure was asked with attention focused on administered-price areas and low-productivity parts of the economy.

In describing the economic slowdown as "dangerous," the Review declared:

"Government policies have contributed to two recessions, rising so-called 'normal' unemployment and a shocking slowdown of economic growth between 1953 and 1959.

"Total national production, which rose by an average yearly rate of 4.6 percent in 1947-53 has been cut almost in half, to an average annual pace of 2.5 percent in 1953-59."

Since the nation's population has continued to grow by about 1.8 percent a year, the cutback means real national production per capita has slowed to an average annual increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent in the past six years compared to the 2.8 percent annual rise in the six years previous, the Review added.

"This rate of economic growth in the United States has been slower than in almost every other industrial country in the world and merely about one-third the pace achieved by the Soviet Union, whose total production of all goods and services has increased about 7 percent a year in recent years," it said.

The Review said "a shocking state of stagnation has characterized the performance of the national economy in recent years." Pinning the blame, it added:

"The government's fight against creeping price increases, with the weapons of economy-wide restrictive economic policies—such as tight money, high interest rates and attempts to balance the federal budget at relatively low levels of output and incomes—has contributed to cutting the pace of national economic progress almost in half."

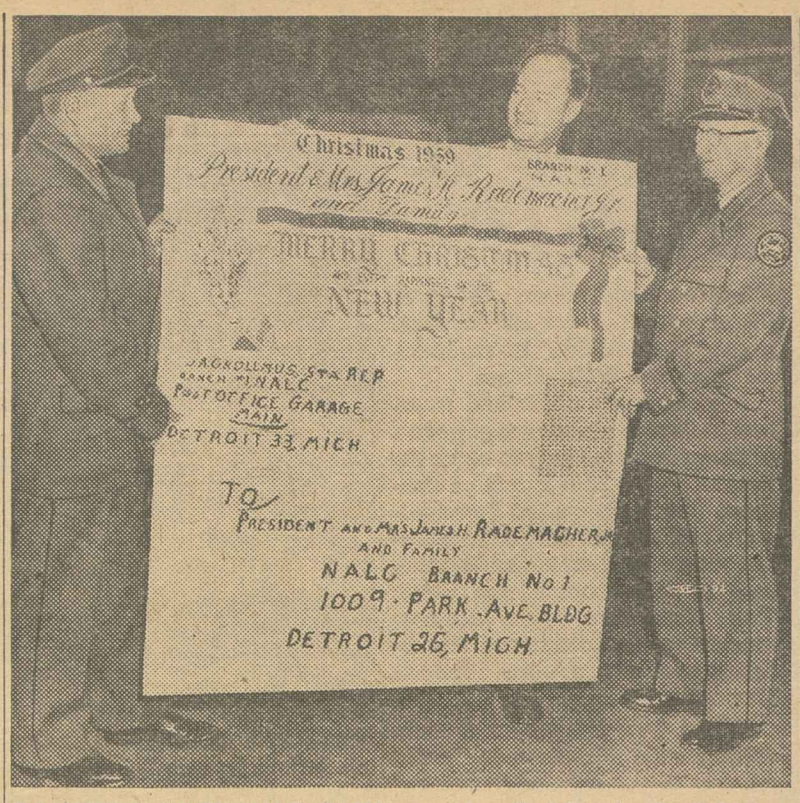
This, said the Review, has been the cost: a trend toward relative economic and military weakness compared to the Soviet Union; "normal" unemployment of 5.5 percent in 1959 compared to 3.1 percent for 1951-53; idle plants and machines; starved public services; higher industrial prices; a loss in government revenues and troubled labor-management relations.

Boggs to Train Foreign Unionists

Emanuel Boggs, a former vice president of the United Textile Workers, has been named assistant director of the foreign trade union training program of American University's School of International Service.

The program is a new service of the university which, under contract with the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Intl. Cooperation Administration, provides training in the democratic practices of American unions for foreign trade union leaders.

While with the UTW, Boggs supervised union activities in the Virginia-North Carolina area. From 1947 to 1952, he served as an international representative of the Textile Workers Union of America.



LARGEST GREETING CARD ever handled by the Detroit post office brought the best wishes of more than 300 postal workers to James H. Rademacher, Jr., president of the local branch of the Letter Carriers. Arthur Wolin, left, and Edward A. Gollmus, right, present the 3-feet high, 4-feet long greeting to Rademacher. It came enclosed in a custom-made envelope, carrying 100 penny stamps.

Slowdown in Economy Laid to Ike's Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

the diverse group of items in this category.

The study proposed policies to "reconcile economic growth at levels close to our potential with reasonable stability in the price level" with the following objectives in mind:

- Reducing the instability in the economic system because it adds to inflation and retards growth.
- Taking "beginning steps" toward making the private organizations which exercise market power "more responsive to the public interest."
- Increasing the supply of services by the federal government, services "which threaten to continue increasing in price for a long time to come."

To achieve economic growth the staff study proposed a growth in demand; federal aid to education "to assure that our entire labor force develops its potential fully;" improvement in the institutions of collective bargaining to strengthen the processes "which facilitate the introduction of new techniques into American industry and which assure that the social cost of technological change are borne equitably;" and continued high support for research and development activities.

Labor News Unit Formed in Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind. — About 50 labor editors organized the Indiana Labor Press Conference at a meeting at the University of Indiana branch here.

They adopted a constitution and bylaws for the organization, which will operate as part of the Indiana AFL-CIO, and authorized Dallas Sells, president of the state body, to appoint temporary officers who will serve until another meeting next spring. George Guernsey, AFL-CIO assistant director of education, attended the organization meeting.

Job Handbook Shows Shifts In Old Pattern

The 1960s will bring a rapid growth in white-collar jobs, a moderately rapid rise in service and skilled workers, a slower growth in semi-skilled work and little change in unskilled jobs, according to the Labor Dept.'s new job guide.

"Factory workers will decline absolutely as well as proportionately," said Ewan Clague, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the guide was released at a press conference.

The new 800-page edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook reviews job opportunities in 600 different occupations found in 30 major industries.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said the handbook makes it clear "the coming labor force of this country is going to change dramatically."

The handbook describes, by occupation, the job outlook, the nature of the work, qualifications needed, working conditions and earnings.

It includes new and fast-growing occupations such as missile and spacecraft jobs, programing for electronic "brains" and technical jobs allied to the work of engineers and scientists.

The handbook said the coming decade also will see a continuing decline in the number of farmers and farm laborers.

Job counselors and young people are expected to be its chief users.

The Handbook, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., costs $4.25. It will be reprinted as a series of 89 pamphlets early in 1960.

Business Tax Favors Seen Recession Cause

A reduction in the corporate tax rate to spur capital goods investment without increasing consumer purchasing power could lead to "frequently recurring and possibly steeper recessions" in the future, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, assistant director of research for the AFL-CIO, told the House Ways & Means Committee that "top priority in a much-needed revision of the federal tax structure should be given to eliminating loopholes of special tax privileges for upper-income families" and to reducing the tax burden on low and middle-income families.

The big job now is to increase the demand for goods and services and "not to stimulate a steeper rise in new plant and equipment that would probably be followed by a steep decline of national economic activities," Goldfinger told the committee.

Evidence indicates that the flow of cash to corporations will be sufficient to finance as much as 90 to 95 percent of rising capital goods outlays in the years immediately ahead, he said, with about two-thirds of these funds coming from depreciation allowances.

Immediate reduction of the corporate income tax rate, he declared, is not needed to provide a faster rate of economic growth. If the pace of economic growth is to be stepped up to an annual average of about 5 percent a year, said Goldfinger, the four-year recurrence of recessions must be eliminated or "substantially minimized."

A step-up in the rate of capital investment at present, he said, "would probably lead to steeper capital goods booms and deeper recessions. . . . This is not the road to a more rapid rate of economic growth—it could be, in the second half of the Twentieth Century, the road to disastrous consequences."

4 Unions Win At Paper Mill In N. Carolina

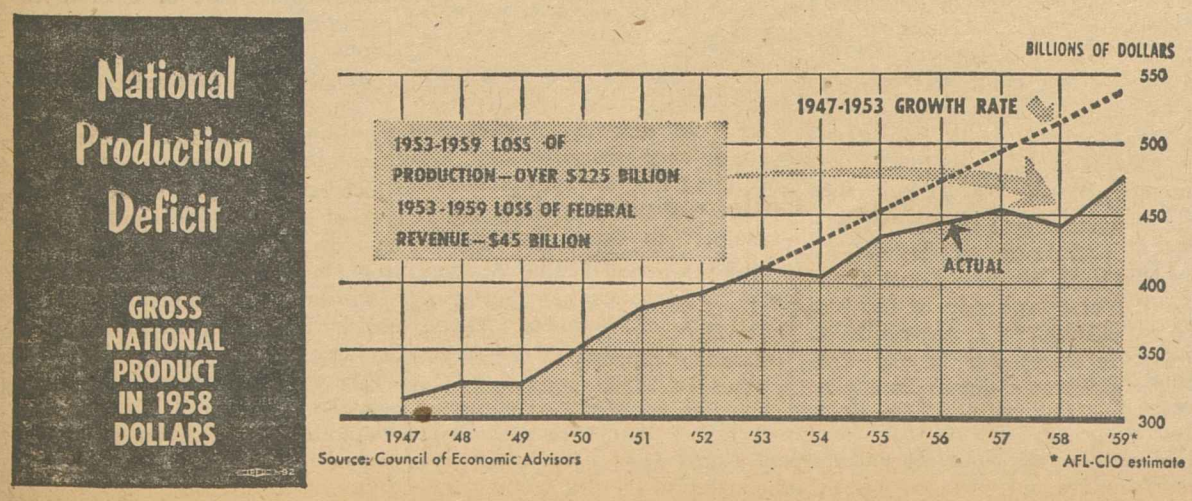
Plymouth, N. C.—Four AFL-CIO unions, operating as two separate bargaining units, won a National Labor Relations Board election by a one-sided vote of 737 to 2 after two decades of bargaining relationships with the North Carolina Pulp Co. here.

The company is connected with the Weyerhaeuser timber and paper interests. The election was held on management petition in order to define the bargaining units following a dispute with the unions over the status of several so-called "supervisory" employes.

Involved in the vote were the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Papermakers and Paperworkers, Operating Engineers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The company's pulp mill, the original operation, was organized during a joint campaign in 1937. Organization of a paper mill was accomplished when it went into operation in 1940.

Management recognized the unions without the formality of an NLRB election, and over the past 20 years has bargained with the IBEW on behalf of maintenance electricians and with the other three unions as a separate unit covering all production and other maintenance operations.



'60 Election Key as Congress Reopens

Labor Asks Action on Unfinished Business

(Continued from Page 1)

Union message on Jan. 7. He is expected to follow quickly with the annual Budget Message and his Economic Report and to add special messages dealing with various foreign and domestic issues including space programs, in which the American lag behind the Soviet Union is considered politically and militarily hazardous.

The first major drive of the Democratic leadership is reported to be aimed at a school aid bill, with the hope of clearing this long-controversial issue before a possibly disruptive battle on civil rights is faced in mid-February.

The House Education Committee and a Senate subcommittee have cleared different school-aid bills as compromises from the Murray-Metcalf $11.4 billion bill endorsed last year by the AFL-CIO. Efforts have been made since adjournment of the first session last September to compromise differences with the Eisenhower Administration so as to avert a 1960 veto.

The President's emphasis on budget-balancing and his distaste for federal programs designed to meet once-local issues have blocked direct federal assistance to hard-pressed schools for the past seven years.

The inevitable civil rights debate in February may split the Democratic party.

The 1957 "right-to-vote" act, described as a "meaningful" measure and the first civil rights bill passed since Civil War "reconstruction" days, has been partially frustrated in application. The Supreme Court has agreed to review a case testing the powers of the Civil Rights Commission to implement the law.

Both liberal Democrats and the Eisenhower Administration have proposed more extensive measures now pending in committee. The 1957 act cleared the Senate without provoking a southern Democratic filibuster but the fate of additional measures is uncertain.

The Forand bill, to provide hospital and health benefits to social security beneficiaries, is expected to come up in the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee. Eisenhower's secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur S. Flemming, is reported to have urged "liberalization" of social security on the White House.

Minimum wage bills and measures to improve insurance payments to the jobless are likely to reach the floor of one or both houses of Congress. The Senate-passed depressed-areas bill, comparable to the measure vetoed by Eisenhower in 1958, may be forced out of the House Rules Committee, where it is now blocked by the coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats.

On all these issues as well as in dealing with Eisenhower's "peace crusade," involving world tours and upcoming "summit" meetings with Soviet leaders, the presidential election of next November will be a major consideration.

Way Cleared for Nixon

Rockefeller's unexpected withdrawal from the Republican race, which the New York governor attributed to the opposition of GOP "leaders," left Nixon at least temporarily an unchallenged path to the GOP nomination. Democrats promptly charged that Nixon was "boss-chosen."

On the Democratic side, the Senate on the eve of the 1960 race held at least four major candidates —Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and the party's floor leader, Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.).

Humphrey formally announced his candidacy Dec. 30, declaring he would enter primary contests in Wisconsin, Oregon, South Dakota and the District of Columbia. He conceded his quest for the nomination would be "an uphill fight." Sources close to Kennedy indicated an announcement from the Massachusetts senator would be forthcoming Jan. 2.

In addition, Adlai E. Stevenson remained a strong although persistently "non-active" candidate. The 1952 and 1956 Democratic nominee, who won his second nomination over the public opposition of former Pres. Harry S. Truman, is considered to have substantial residual if not active support in many states.

NATION'S UNEMPLOYED are prime targets for phony "work-at-home" schemes and misleading job listings by employment agencies, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg told Conference on Public Deception sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission. Ruttenberg is shown addressing representatives of participating civic, consumer, labor, farm and business organizations.

Unions Face New Attacks, IUD Warned

Philadelphia—The trade union movement will probably face a drive for even more repressive labor legislation during the coming session of Congress, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned a legislative conference sponsored here by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Some 35 legislative representatives of 17 international unions attended the meeting, over which IUD Dir. Al Whitehouse presided.

In discussing plans for the coming congressional session, Biemiller warned against regarding the House as "liberal" in make-up.

William Phillips, administrative aide to Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.) and staff director of the Democratic House Study Committee, said that liberal representatives hope to concentrate on work, rather than the issuing of statements, during the coming session.

Kenneth Meiklejohn, IUD legislative consultant, reported on possible amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. Ralph Showalter of the Auto Workers outlined the role of the union legislative representative. William Allen of the Rubber Workers told how the IUD can help implement the AFL-CIO legislative program. Al Barkan, assistant director of COPE, told of the impact of congressional actions on elections.

Several speakers discussed the legislative outlook generally. Among them were Legislative Rep. Kenneth Peterson of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, civil rights; AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hy Bookbinder and IUD Social Security Dir. Leonard Lesser, social security; Sol Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, area redevelopment; IUD Education Dir. Russell Allen, education, and TWUA Legislative Dir. John Edelman, minimum wage.

Histadrut, U.S. Union Co-Sponsor Stadium

New York—The new $250,000 sports stadium to be erected in Nazareth and named for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is being jointly co-sponsored by Histadrut—the Israeli Federation of Labor—and Pocketbook Workers Local 1.

The co-sponsorship of the project was noted by J. Avrech, Histadrut representative in the U.S., who spoke at a dinner here given by Local 1 at which a copy of the plaque that will mark the sports stadium was presented to Meany.

FTC Consumer Parley Groups Seek New Role

The Federal Trade Commission can expect continued support—and prodding—from consumer groups which participated in its recent experimental Conference on Public Deception.

Many delegates agreed to meet again, probably in mid-February, and consider setting up a citizens' committee to work with the FTC in stamping out fraudulent and deceptive sales schemes and to seek additional legislation where needed.

FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner told the delegates that there were no plans for an official consumers' advisory group to the agency but that he would welcome the views of consumer and other interested organizations. The conference, he said, was called to enlist the help of voluntary organizations in educating the public to the "trickery that besets them" in the market place.

At least a hint of Administration doubts about the desirability of the FTC's attempt to bring its campaign against deceptive advertising and selling directly to the public was given by Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Saulnier startled the delegates by declaring, in an address to the opening session that he disagrees with "the philosophy that the consumer cannot make wise choices for himself without government persuasion."

Earlier Kintner had declared that "we at the commission believe that the combination of hard-hitting enforcement plus the encouragement of public skepticism toward spurious bargains will go far toward achieving an honest market place."

1-2-60

New Income Tax Rule Cuts Dues Exemption

(Continued from Page 1)

an organization, such as a labor union or a trade association, are deductible in full unless a substantial part of the organization's activities is lobbying."

The regulation adds that if a "substantial" part of an organization's activities consists of political or lobbying activity, a union member will be permitted to deduct his dues "only for such portion of such dues and other payments as the taxpayer can clearly establish as attributable" to non-political activity.

Under previous income tax rules, a union member was permitted to deduct the full amount of his dues and assessments paid to a union.

Since 1909, the AFL-CIO told the IRS at hearings prior to adoption of the new regulations, Congress has specifically exempted labor unions from income taxes. "This exemption," the federation pointed out, "has been a complete exemption and is not conditioned upon, or in any manner tied to, the abstention from political or legislative activity.

"It is therefore not a proper concern of the Internal Revenue Service whether or to what extent labor unions engage in legislative or political activities. To the extent that Congress has deemed it desirable to restrict union activities it has done so directly . . ."

The AFL-CIO was also sharply critical of the relaxation of regulations on business activity, which the IRS granted by declaring that ads which presented views on economic, financial, social or other subjects were exempt as long as they did not relate to a specific measure up for legislative consideration.

This change, said the AFL-CIO brief filed with the IRS, "will let loose upon the general public an avalanche of philosophic advertising whose only purpose will be to influence the legislative and political thinking of the general public." In addition, the federation asserted, it will "unquestionably cost the IRS more revenue dollars in a year" than will be brought in through the union dues regulation over a period of several years.

Former Members Rap FCC Failure on Duties

Two former Federal Communications Commission members have sharply criticized the FCC for having failed in its responsibility to compel radio and television broadcasters to operate in the public interest.

Former Chairman James Lawrence Fly and former Commissioner Clifford J. Durr expressed their views in a special report issued by the Fund for the Republic. They were joined in their criticism of the FCC by Benedict P. Cottone, former commission general counsel.

Defending the government agency was Rosel Hyde, a present FCC member, who contended the public is laboring under a "misunderstanding" about what the commission can do.

Fly accused the "dominant advertisers, through their agencies," of exerting "tremendous power over programming," and declared that the networks have been "forced to yield a lot of control" to these sponsors for "economic considerations."

Durr charged that the FCC has not effectively checked the performance of stations against the promises made by operators at the time they applied for licenses. As a result, he said, any relationship between promises and performance is "coincidental." He added that "the man who gets the station is often the man who is willing to stretch the truth the farthest."

Durr referred to unfulfilled promises about the time that would be made available for public service programs, including equal time for discussion of questions of major interest.

Cottone's criticism pointed up the fact that in its 25-year history, the commission has revoked only three broadcasting licenses — in circumstances involving "flagrant" violations. The reluctance to move against stations, he said, reflects the attitude of the entire broadcasting industry, which has "opposed any examination of programming."

In defense of the agency on which he currently serves, Hyde said the public "may be expecting things from us" which the commission cannot do in the light of "the law and its limitations."

Smashing Victory in Steel! Union Wins on Rules & Pay

AFL-CIO News

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No. 2

JUBILANT STEELWORKERS mob USWA Pres. David J. McDonald at Buffalo rally celebrating settlement of marathon steel negotiations. Steel peace terms gave union sweeping victory on both work rules and economic front. Buffalo meeting had been slated to show workers' determination to reject industry's so-called "last offer" under Taft-Hartley injunction, was turned into victory rally after word of new contract agreement.

New Pact Climaxes 6-Month Struggle

By Gene Zack

The Steelworkers—scoring a sweeping victory on both work rules and economic issues despite the most intensive management onslaught in modern times—have reached agreement with the nation's giant steel producers on a new contract.

The agreement climaxed the longest steel dispute in the nation's history.

The 30-month agreement preserves on-the-job rights contained in previous contracts; gives 500,000 USWA members an economic package estimated by the industry at 41.34 cents an hour; provides for a fully non-contributory insurance program; and guarantees each retiring worker a $1,500 lump-sum payment in addition to his regular pension.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald jubilantly hailed the agreement which, he said, leaves the union "sound, safe and secure" and assures "peace, prosperity and lasting happiness" for the long-embattled steel workers.

Wage-Policy Group Thunders Approval,

The union's 171-member Wage Policy Committee, thundering approval of the pact, said that on the key issue of work rules the USWA "emerged completely victorious"—a victory, it added, which was won "not only for the Steelworkers but for all of American labor."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the agreement proof that "collective bargaining still works," and attributed the union's victory to the fact that officers and members "stood together in the face of tremendous odds in the very best traditions of the trade union movement."

Paving the way for peace were settlements previously gained by the USWA in free collective bargaining late in 1959 with Kaiser Steel Corp., and the aluminum, can and copper industries. These agreements set the pattern for the final steel contract.

The settlement was announced at a precedent-setting press conference by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who credited Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon with having brought about the agreement after repeated "mediation discussions" with both sides. Mitchell said the Vice President made "a recommendation for settlement" which was "accepted voluntarily by both parties."

Flanking Mitchell as he faced reporters and newsreel cameramen in a crowded conference room at Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel were McDonald and U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief negotiator for the industry.

No Immediate Price Hike Seen

There were strong indications that steel prices would not be immediately raised, despite management propaganda throughout the marathon negotiations that anything more than its "last offer"—40 percent below the final settlement—would be "inflationary."

The settlement—on the 58th day of a Taft-Hartley injunction which halted the USWA's record 116-day strike last November—came as the National Labor Relations Board was preparing to poll the half-million steelworkers on management's so-called "last offer," which would have gutted the work rules and given workers only 24 cents an hour spread over three years.

An unofficial tabulation by the union indicated that 95 percent of the workers would turn down the industry proposal. Mitchell in

(Continued on Page 3)

Second Session Opens:

Civil Rights Battle Looms in Congress

By Willard Shelton

The civil rights issue was scheduled as the first major subject for action as the second session of the 86th Congress convened in an atmosphere heavy with the excitement of a presidential election year.

Major conflicts also were expected on school aid, social security, depressed areas, minimum wages, fiscal and monetary policy, mutual security and farm legislation.

A group of House Democratic liberals, numbering more than 100 members, adopted a seven-point legislative program and offered cooperation and assistance to the party leadership in producing its enactment.

Settlement of the steel strike by the Steelworkers' smashing victory made major new labor legislation unlikely. The desire of Congress to adjourn early, in time for the Democratic nominating convention opening July 11, may cause the shelving of most proposals.

Faced with an immediate warn-

(Continued on page 4)

Ike's Major Goals Peace, Tight Budget

Pres. Eisenhower, in his eighth and last State of the Union message, told the 86th Congress that his last 12 months in office will be devoted to the building of peace and a continuation of the budget-balancing efforts that have marked his Administration.

Much of the Administration program remains to be spelled out in the coming Budget Message, the Economic Report and an expected series of special messages. The President made it plain he would not make increases in the Administration's proposals in the social welfare field.

Faced for the sixth successive year with a Congress controlled by the opposition party—longer than any other President in history—Eisenhower expressed the hope that there would be no "wrangling" between the Legislative and Executive Departments during the coming year.

The first session of the 86th Congress in 1959 was marked by the sharpest clashes between Eisenhower and legislators since he took office. The President increasingly used his veto power, or threats of vetoes, to block social legislation which went beyond Administration requests.

Balanced Budget

The President said that he would introduce a balanced $79.8 billion budget for fiscal 1961. At the same time he disclosed the nation would wind up fiscal 1960 with a $200 million surplus "despite the unset-

(Continued on page 4)

Labor to Spell Out Program for America

An intensive drive for congressional enactment of "a positive program for America" will be launched by the AFL-CIO at a three-day legislative conference opening in Washington Jan. 11.

More than 600 officers of national and international unions, state bodies and larger city central bodies are expected to attend the sessions at the Willard Hotel.

The conference will be opened by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who will outline the wide-ranging program of "enlightened public-interest legislation" recommended by the federation's third constitutional convention in San Francisco in September 1959.

Also scheduled to appear on the program on Monday morning were House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) and Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), who will brief delegates on the legislative programs of their respective parties during the second session of the 86th Congress.

On Monday afternoon, delegates will attend seven regional sessions to hear talks by members of Con-

(Continued on page 4)

Meany Renews Call for Industrial Peace Meet

In the wake of the steel strike settlement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called anew for a White House conference of labor and management leaders to work on "guidelines" for industrial peace.

The idea of a top-level meeting, originally proposed by Meany in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower last November, received strong endorsement from Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message to the opening of the second session of the 86th Congress.

Eisenhower, who asked Congress for new labor legislation in 1960, said that as consequence of the long steel strike he intends "to encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table."

In a statement hailing the steel agreement, reached only after the longest steel shutdown in the nation's history, Meany declared:

"It (the settlement) demonstrates the need for management and labor developing guidelines for just and harmonious labor-management relations to avoid a repetition of strife as long and costly as this struggle."

Labor and management in America, the AFL-CIO president continued, "have more in common than we have in conflict—a fact all too often overlooked."

Meany said the broad areas of

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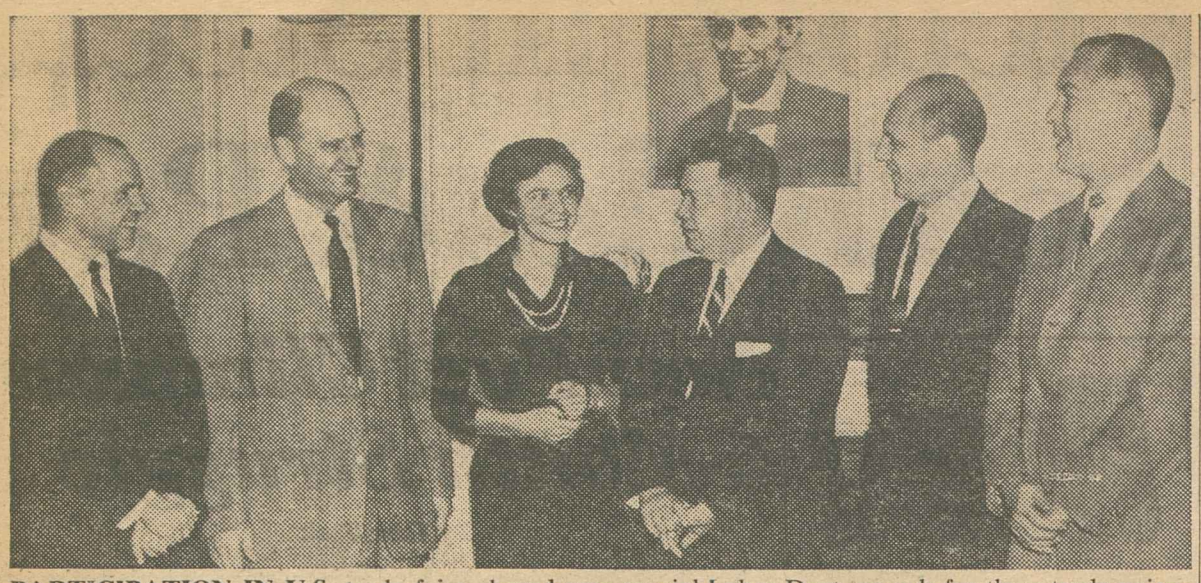


PARTICIPATION IN U.S. trade fairs abroad won special Labor Dept. awards for three trade unionists. Shown at presentation ceremonies are (left to right) John E. Cullerton, president of Hotel Service Workers Local 593; Henry Wiens, Labor Dept.'s deputy assistant secretary for international affairs, who presented awards; Miss Lisbeth Bamberger, AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Joaquin A. Bazan, chief of the Division of Intl. Trade Fairs; Harry H. Pollak, AFL-CIO international representative; and Thomas M. Holleran, chief of the Labor Dept.'s trade union programs. Cullerton and Pollak attended U.S. exhibition in Madras, Miss Bamberger attended trade fair in East Berlin.

Hardships of 116-Day Steel Strike Eased by Support of All Unions

The courage and determination of half a million Steelworkers, backed by the full strength of united labor, provided the margin of victory in the union's marathon struggle for economic and on-the-job justice.

For 116 days USWA members and their families tightened their belts and faced the hardships resulting from wages lost during the longest steel strike in the nation's history—an industry-forced shutdown which stretched from July to November.

And as a Taft-Hartley injunction neared its Jan. 26 expiration date, they stood ready to make it plain again that they would never submit to industry's efforts to scuttle work-rule safeguards, deny workers a fair share of the wealth they help produce, and turn the Steelworkers—in the USWA's own phrase—into a "company union."

Insulating them against the full economic impact of the strike was a broadly-based program to provide any assistance needed to head off disaster.

Undergirding the USWA's own efforts at all levels of the union, the labor movement mobilized its support by creating an unprecedented nationwide defense fund. Established by the unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO General Board—comprising the top officers of all affiliates—the fund was geared to contributions of an hour's pay per month from each of the 13.5 million AFL-CIO members.

Into this fund, and through direct contributions at the local level, affiliates and rank-and-file unionists poured millions of dollars to support the Steelworkers in a dramatic demonstration of labor's acknowledgment that the USWA, as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had declared, was waging "the struggle of the entire labor movement."

The stories of USWA families who were fed, clothed and housed through this determined trade union undertaking are legion:

● A Steelworker in Birmingham, Ala., who had worked only eight days in the previous year because of recession-induced layoffs, received costly medical assistance for his blind, spastic child as well as food, drugs and help with his utility bills and mortgage payments.

● A Sharon, Pa., father of four, who was stricken with infantile paralysis in the third week of the strike, has been saved from eviction from his house trailer, along with his family, when back payments were made by the union.

● For a USWA member in South Bend, Ind., his eight children were supplied with urgently-needed shoes so they could attend school when it reopened in the fall, and in addition, received food and clothing assistance to safeguard the children from hardship.

● A Youngstown, O., father of five, declared ineligible for county welfare because he had been moved to the Ohio community by his company only four months before the strike, received hundreds of dollars worth of food and rent, plus an additional $100 to help return to Kentucky the body of a brother who died during the strike.

In city after city, the common denominator linking these stories was the determination of the USWA that its members and their families—already sacrificing so much in their fight for dignity on the job and economic justice in their pay envelopes—should survive the industry-forced strike without total disaster.

Through these efforts, the union was able to claim not a single eviction, not a single foreclosure, not a single case of a family going without food, shelter, heat or utilities among the 500,000 members who endured the four-month shutdown before being forced back to the mills by the Taft-Hartley injunction.

In a statement hailing the settlement achieved through the collective bargaining process, Meany paid special tribute to the solidarity of the Steelworkers during the protracted struggle.

"The officers and members of the United Steelworkers of America," Meany declared, "merit the congratulations of all trade unionists.

"They stood together in the face of tremendous odds in the very best traditions of the trade union movement.

"That's why they won."

Steel Union Contract Gains Spelled Out

Here are the highlights of the 30-month contract won by the Steelworkers in negotiations with the basic steel industry:

WAGES—There is no direct wage increase the first year, but the change to a non-contributory insurance program (described below) will give workers an immediate 7-cent hourly increase in take-home pay.

Effective Dec. 1, 1960, and again on Oct. 1, 1961, workers will receive a basic 7-cent increase. In addition, the contract provides for a 0.2-cent-per-hour hike in each job classification with the first raise, and a 0.1-cent-per-hour hike with the second. Including the impact on incentives this will mean a 9.4-cent rise at the end of this year and 8.6 cents in the fall of 1961.

COST-OF-LIVING—The existing 17-cent hourly cost-of-living adjustment is continued in effect, and workers can receive up to 6 cents an hour more over the life of the contract, depending on movement of the Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index.

WORK RULES—Present clauses in the agreements dealing with local working conditions are retained intact. Three additions have been made:

1. Settlement of a grievance prior to arbitration shall not constitute a precedent in the settlement of other grievances.
2. "Each party shall as a matter of policy encourage the prompt settlement of problems in this area by mutual agreement at the local level."
3. A joint committee, headed by a neutral chairman, will be created in each company to study local working conditions and to make recommendations before Nov. 30, 1960.

HUMAN RELATIONS RESEARCH COMMITTEE—A joint committee will be set up to recommend "guides for the determination of equitable wage and benefit adjustment," and to study job classifications, wage incentives, seniority, medical care and other overall problems.

INSURANCE—In addition to making the insurance program non-contributory, the contract improves it by lifting the scale of life insurance to a maximum of $6,500 per employe, raising the maximum weekly sickness and accident benefit to $68, and continuing company contributions for an employe for six months after layoff.

PENSIONS—The settlement establishes a special retirement payment equal to 13 weeks of pay—estimated at $1,500—in addition to the monthly pension.

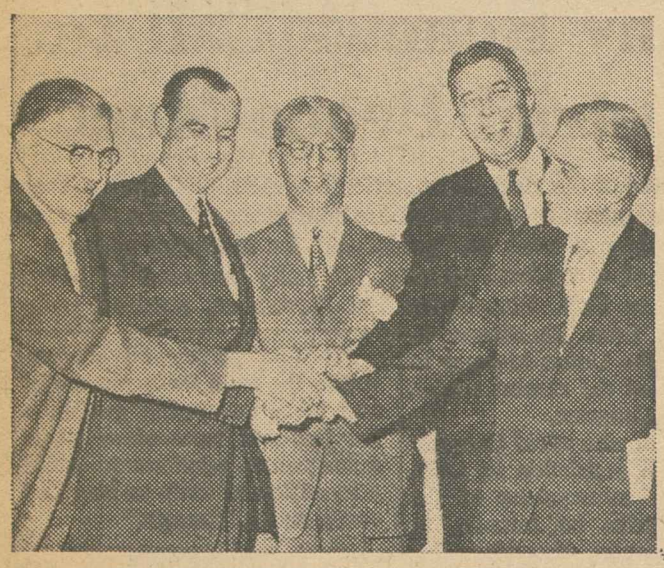
Pension benefits are increased to $2.50 per month for each year of service prior to Jan. 1, 1960, and $2.60 for each year thereafter, and the limitation on the years of service credited towards pensions is raised from 30 to 35 years. In addition, full retirement pensions will be paid employes 55 or over with 20 years of service who lose their jobs because of permanent shutdown, layoff or sickness.

Present retirees receive an immediate $5 pension hike.

SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS—The present SUB program is renewed on the same basis as before, with the companies putting in 3 cents an hour plus I.O.U.'s of another 2 cents an hour. This restores the contingent liability—composed of industry's I.O.U.'s paid in over recent years—which the industry had canceled July 14.

UNION SECURITY—The union shop is continued under the new contract, and in all "right-to-work" states (except Alabama, where the agency shop is also outlawed), all workers will be required as a condition of employment to pay a service charge to the USWA each month toward the administration of the contract and the representation of the union. The service charge for the first month will equal the union's initiation fee, monthly dues and any assessment, and the charge thereafter will be the same as the regular dues and assessments.

SENIORITY—A worker absent because of layoff or physical disability will retain his seniority for at least five years, instead of the previous two-year limit.



ROAD TO PEACE IN STEEL INDUSTRY was paved by earlier settlements hammered out by Steelworkers in free collective bargaining with other segments of metal industry. Picture at left marks signing of three-year aluminum contract: (left to right) Frank Weikel, Reynolds Metals Co.; William H. Davis, Aluminum Co. of America; USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; Walter Farrel, Kaiser Aluminum; and USWA Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague. Center picture shows Kaiser Steel Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser (left) and USWA Pres. David J. McDonald sealing historic settlement which cracked solid steel industry front before Taft-Hartley injunction. In picture at right, signatures are affixed to contract for can industry. Seated (left to right) are USWA Dist. 30 Dir. James Robb; McDonald; and Warren Lake of Continental Can Co. Standing (same order) are Al Whitehouse, director of USWA Dist. 25; and E. T. Klassen of American Can Co.

Steel Union Scores Smashing Victory

Working Rules Kept, Fringe Benefits Hiked

(Continued from Page 1)

effect confirmed the accuracy of the USWA poll when he told reporters "statistics" gathered by the Administration supported the belief "that inevitably the employers' last offer would be rejected by a considerable majority."

Expectations that the settlement would not lead to a price increase were bolstered by both Nixon's office and Mitchell, despite the fact that industry leaders were reluctant to talk about the possibility of a new round of steel price hikes which, in the past, have touched off a general inflationary spiral.

Mitchell, who described the settlement as "fair and equitable," told reporters "it is my belief that steel companies will not need to increase prices immediately."

Herbert Klein, Nixon's press secretary, told reporters that the Vice President "would not have proposed any settlement that would be to a large degree inflationary."

Roger M. Blough, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel Corp. and regarded as the man who calls the shots for the industry both in contract negotiations and in the area of prices, issued a statement which said in part:

"So far as our company is concerned, it proposes to continue the general level of its prices for the immediate future."

Joseph L. Block, chairman of the Inland Steel Co., seventh largest in the industry, quickly followed suit with a declaration that Inland "has no present plans to change its prices."

In announcing the settlement, after a 22-hour negotiating session in a Washington office building, Mitchell detailed Nixon's role in bringing about the compromise.

The Vice President, he said, began his private talks with both industry and union leaders in his home in December, shortly after Pres. Eisenhower left on his 11-nation goodwill tour of Europe, Asia and the Middle East. In previous months, the Vice President reportedly had met separately with both parties, but made no move to bring them together in joint sessions.

Industry Warned

In the December talks, Mitchell said, he and the Vice President warned industry executives of their feeling that the workers would vote rejection of the so-called "last offer." Once the industry proposal was turned down, the Secretary said, steel management was told "the possibility of a negotiated settlement could only be achieved at a fairly high price."

Mitchell, who said Nixon's "influence, leadership and prestige" were "significant factors" in the December meetings, told reporters that "without the Vice President we would not have had a settlement."

McDonald commended Eisenhower, Nixon and Mitchell for their joint efforts at bringing about the settlement, and Cooper echoed this praise.

Mitchell, addressing the victory session of the Wage Policy Committee 24 hours after the settlement was reached, was cheered as he lauded the union's leadership and the determination of USWA members during the long struggle.

The settlement, he said, demonstrated that steel workers will fight for what they think is right.

"I know you can be secure under the terms of this contract," Mitchell told the policy committee.

The Administration's intervention came at the eleventh hour.

Negotiations began last April, and were preceded by an industry propaganda barrage charging the union with seeking an "inflationary" settlement, raising the threat of "foreign competition," and accusing steel workers of "featherbedding."

Repeated USWA appeals to the White House to name public fact-finders to assess the conflicting positions of both sides were met by a "hands-off" attitude by Eisenhower, who told reporters several times that the "facts" were "well known" by the American people.

At Eisenhower's request, the union extended its steel contracts for two weeks past their July 1 expiration date in an effort to reach agreement with the industry. When talks collapsed, the 500,000 USWA members walked off the job.

Industry Rejected Factfinding

In September, Eisenhower agreed with a suggestion by Meany that public fact finders be named to stake out the area for settlement, but conditioned his action on approval by both labor and management to such a procedure. The USWA promptly accepted the plan but it was rejected by industry leaders who resisted all efforts at public disclosure of the facts.

In October, declaring that the protracted strike threatened the national health and safety, the Administration obtained an 80-day injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act. The injunction did not go into effect until Nov. 7 because of delays occasioned by union appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the injunction and the Administration's "national emergency" claims.

The injunction was scheduled to run out Jan. 26, when the union would have been free to resume its strike.

FORMAL SIGNING of memorandum of agreement between Steelworkers and basic steel industry is witnessed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell who, with Vice Pres. Nixon, helped produce settlement. Seated, left to right, are U.S. Steel's R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry spokesman in bargaining sessions; USWA Pres. David J. McDonald; USWA Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg. In background are members of union's Wage Policy Committee, which had just voted approval of the pact.

Meany Again Urges White House Conference on Industrial Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement "could be emphasized and guidelines could well be developed at the kind of White House labor-management conference Pres. Eisenhower is now considering."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, to whom Eisenhower assigned the task of exploring the proposal with Meany and "representative" management officials, has expressed cautious optimism on the prospects of holding the conference "in the early part of the year"—probably February or March.

The secretary recently declared he had held private conversations with the AFL-CIO president and "with some of the management groups and some management people." It was assumed the latter included representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Four Areas Covered

These exploratory talks, Mitchell told reporters, covered four broad areas—the "possibility of such a conference," the subjects to be discussed, the location of the talks, and the time.

In disclosing progress in these initial meetings, Mitchell said he hoped "as an individual, that such a conference will be forthcoming."

Meany had urged Eisenhower to summon both sides to top-level talks, citing the marathon steel shutdown, the burgeoning Soviet economic challenge, and threats from some political leaders of government intervention in bargaining.

At that time, he warned that the nation "must avoid drifting by statute into rigid and arbitrary rules for collective bargaining," and declared that such a drift "can only lead to a serious weakening of the underpinnings of our whole democratic way of life."

He told the President that the conference could "bring greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining which is indispensable to the health and progress of our democracy."

In reply, Eisenhower noted that Mitchell has repeatedly urged "that labor and management meet frequently to talk over common problems having to do with improving the health and efficiency of the industries and companies with which they are concerned."

Since the proposal was first advanced, the plan has drawn generally favorable comment from Chamber Pres. Erwin D. Canham, who declared his management group would "gladly cooperate," and from NAM Executive Vice President Charles R. Sligh, Jr., who praised Meany as "an advocate of peace and goodwill."

The National Council for Industrial Peace—a non-partisan group headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.)—has called the plan for the White House conference "a statesmanlike approach to the current wave of bitterness which has marked labor-management negotiations during recent months."

Meany's plea that the steel settlement become the jumping-off point for a unified effort to restore industrial peace was echoed by other union leaders.

Jacob S. Potofsky, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Clothing Workers, expressed the hope that Pres. Eisenhower would summon top leaders of both sides to an early White House conference that could, he said, lead to a new era of constructive industrial relations.

Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, also an AFL-CIO vice president, said Meany's proposal is the "proper starting point" for a joint effort to "stimulate the search all men of good will must make for the solution of industrial disputes." He called on Eisenhower to "move quickly toward putting the plans for such a conference in shape."

At the same time, Beirne congratulated USWA members for "the unity with which they backed up their leadership through the dark hours of the long strike." The victory they achieved, he added, was "won not only for themselves but for the entire labor movement."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said the Steelworkers won "a history-making victory over an infamous attempt at union-busting," said the industry "flagrantly" forced the dispute on the union because it was certain that the Taft-Hartley injunction would be used "on industry's behalf."

Gray Hails Agreement

Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said the steel settlement "demonstrated to the world that free collective bargaining still works in one of the basic industries which affects our entire economy."

The prolonged dispute pointed up the need, he maintained, for "better understanding between labor and management" and the importance of eliminating "the causes of such long and bitter struggles" in the future.

Gray said the 3 million members of unions affiliated with the department "stand ready to support and participate" in the White House conference proposed by Meany in labor's quest for industrial stability.

Joint Study Group Named At Kaiser

Los Angeles—The Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp., have announced formation of a joint six-man committee to study problems resulting from automation, technological change and local working conditions.

The plan for such a committee was embodied in the historic settlement which the USWA negotiated with Kaiser in free collective bargaining in November. The pact called for joint approach to work rule problems and another study of the best way to share economic gains among workers, stockholders and the public.

USWA Dist. Dir. Charles J. Smith and Kaiser Pres. Jack L. Ashby announced the appointment of unionists Anthony Manguso, Stan Adams and Ronald Bitonti and company representatives Charles M. Health, Robert W. Likins and Reynold C. MacDonald to the work rules committee.

Labor to Spell Out Program for America

(Continued from Page 1)

gress from their respective areas on the general topic of how congressmen and labor can cooperate to achieve passage of key legislation.

The Tuesday morning session will be given over to conferences on civil rights, area redevelopment, minimum wage and improvements in the social security program, including the Forand bill to provide medical care for the nation's retired workers. The Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning sessions will be devoted to visits by trade union delegations to senators and congressmen.

The conference will close Wednesday afternoon with an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and reports from delegations on contacts on Capitol Hill with reference to labor's legislative goals.

In issuing the call to the conference, the federation pointed out that the current session of Congress will be short because of the midyear nominating conventions of both major parties for the fall presidential campaign.

For this reason, the call said, "it is not expected that the Congress will be meeting after the Fourth of July. That means no time can be lost if the 86th Congress is to enact the program of progressive legislation that the nation urgently needs."

Welfare Advisors Urge Shakeup in Public Aid

An Advisory Council on Public Assistance has proposed to Congress a series of sweeping changes aimed at modernizing the nation's public assistance system.

The chief recommendations were expansion of federal grants to enable states to help the financially needy and to maintain the federal share at 50 to 60 percent because of "the magnitude of the unmet need."

Some 20 recommendations were included in the report filed with Congress and with Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming. The 12-member group was set up by Congress solely for a one-year review and analysis.

The council's proposals presumably will spark a political battle. The council's appointment represented Democratic initiative; Flemming is on record in support of several of its proposals but an Eisenhower veto threat in 1958 forced a cut of $91 million in public aid grants.

Assistance programs are run by 59 state agencies and 3,000 local agencies at an annual cost of about $3.5 billion. The federal government now pays about 52 percent of the cost. Federal funds are provided for four programs affecting a total of 7 million people: the aged; the needy blind; dependent children and the totally and permanently disabled age 50 and over.

The following recommendations were among the more significant, according to Mrs. Katherine Pollak Ellickson, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who served on the council:

- Extension of coverage. The Social Security Act should be amended to include federal grants to encourage states to provide aid "to financially needy persons regardless of the cause of need (including, for example, the unemployed, the underemployed and the less seriously disabled)."
- Options for states. States should have the free choice of setting up a single category which would include all the needy programs or of variations, with the new general assistance group to be included either way.
- Federal share. For the present, the federal share of public assistance, including general assistance, should stay at 50-60 percent.
- Adequacy of assistance. The council said there is great variation among states on what constitutes "adequacy" and, while less than half meet their own standards, "the rest do not." Payments are often "very low" and "too often poverty is perpetuated," the report said.

It urged federal leadership in developing up-to-date budget guides for state use and proposed federal-state-local efforts toward adequate aid levels.

- Adequacy of medical care. "Low income and poor health work in a vicious circle," the advisory group said in noting that families have been forced on relief by long illness and heavy medical bills.
- Residence requirements. Since most states now have residence requirements which prevent many needy persons from securing help, federal funds should go only to those programs which impose no residence requirements on otherwise eligible people.
- Social insurance. Bolstering of social insurance programs is a key public policy and can reduce the need for public assistance, the advisory group pointed out.

Legislative Battles Loom as Congress Begins 2nd Session

(Continued from page 1)

ing from Pres. Eisenhower that he would continue to oppose — and presumably to veto — social and welfare programs involving what he terms excessive federal expenditures, the Democratic leaders promised "responsibility" and said that the session would be "productive."

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) gave no indication that they expected to be able to gather the two-thirds majority in each house required to overcome vetoes or threatened vetoes that could play a major part in the shaping of legislation.

The Democratic majority in the Senate remains 65 to 35 and in the House now stands at 280 to 152, with five vacancies. A Republican, Rep. John Kyl, won a special election in Iowa's 4th District last month to replace a Democrat chosen in 1958.

Effective control of the 1959 session was held by a bipartisan House coalition of conservative Republican and conservative southern Democrats under GOP Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), chairman of the powerful Rules Committee.

Action on a civil rights bill was indicated when Rayburn, in his opening press conference of the session, gave a green light to a parliamentary move to force a civil rights measure already cleared by the Judiciary Committee out of the hands of Smith's Rules Committee, where it has been bottled up.

Johnson made a commitment last year to bring up civil rights in the Senate at an early date this session. He told reporters Jan. 6 that it was "obvious" that Congress would take up and act on a civil rights measure this year.

Rayburn in effect gave tacit approval to a discharge petition, already reported signed by about 120 members, to take the civil rights bill away from the Rules Committee. The signatures of a majority of the members, 217, are needed to force it to the floor.

The Judiciary Committee's measure is a compromise bill, backed by the Administration, that would require preservation of state voting records and authorizing Justice Dept. inspection. It would also make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing or burning school or church buildings and to interfere by violence or threats with federal court school desegregation orders.

Efforts are expected to add a provision of federal voting registrars in cases of discrimination against classes of voters and another provision giving affirmative approval to school desegregation.

Both are opposed by the Eisenhower Administration, although the federal registrars plan was proposed by the Civil Rights Commission appointed by the President.

Johnson may have his own civil rights program in the Senate as he did in 1957, when the "right-to-vote" law was pushed through without provoking a southern filibuster. Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) recently said he doubted that the southern bloc could kill legislation by filibuster tactics but promised a hard fight to block "extreme" proposals.

Here is the outlook in other fields:

MINIMUM WAGE—Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will seek early action by the Senate Labor Committee on a bill, already approved by the subcommittee he heads, to raise the minimum to $1.25 an hour from the existing $1, and to expand coverage to millions not now protected.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Additional hearings on the Forand bill, to provide hospital and surgical benefits to social security beneficiaries, are likely in the House Ways & Means Committee, and the measure may be scheduled for action by the leadership. The Administration is opposed.

SCHOOL AID—A $4.4 billion four-year federal aid program, cleared by the House Education Committee, is pigeonholed in the Rules Committee. A Senate subcommittee has approved a $1 billion two-year program for school construction.

DEPRESSED AREAS — The Senate-passed Douglas-Cooper bill, approved by House Banking Committee, also is halted in the Rules Committee, with no indication of when action may be expected. Eisenhower opposes the measure.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—The House Ways & Means Committee is closely split on the issue of federal minimum standards, and the Administration is opposed.

TAXES AND MONETARY POLICY—The Ways & Means Committee is expected again to reject the Administration request for a rise in the 4.25 percent ceiling on long-term government bonds. Little action is anticipated on taxes, although an effort is certain to close loopholes for corporations, oil-and-gas firms and other favored groups and to reduce some excise levies.

FARM POLICY — Total disagreement is anticipated between Democrats, who have comprehensive new programs of their own, and the Administration that is repeating its requests for a reduction of support levels.

Peace, Balanced Budget Ike's Main Goals in '60

(Continued from Page 1)

tling influences of the recent steel strike."

(The Federal Reserve Board disclosed the apparent source of the surplus with the announcement that it had decided the 12 Federal Reserve banks should put all of their last year's earnings — $266 million—back into the Treasury.)

With the steel strike settled, the President proposed no new labor legislation as had been hinted by Administration sources. Instead he promised to "encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table"—a move proposed to him two months ago by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who called for a top-level White House conference to promote industrial harmony.

A major part of the 7,200-word report was given over to the international situation. The President expressed cautious optimism that Russia's recent behavior might make for "a somewhat less strained period" in world relationships, but added that Soviet words must be "tested by actions."

Nowhere did the President refer to legislation on raising the minimum wage and extending its coverage; enactment of federal standards, which the states must follow, on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits; improvement of the social security system, including passage of the Forand bill to provide medical and hospital care for the aged; the Senate-passed depressed areas bill now held up in the House Rules Committee; housing legislation; development of the nation's natural resources; or modernization of the present tax structure.

Here are highlights of the message which Eisenhower read to the joint session:

LABOR — Expressed gratification at the steel strike settlement and the announcement of several major steel producers that they plan no immediate price increases. "The national interest," he said, "demands that . . . both management and labor make every possible effort to increase efficiency and productivity in the manufacture of steel so that price increases can be avoided."

FARM—Called present farm legislation "woefully out-of-date, ineffective and expensive" and urged legislation that will "gear production more closely to markets, make costly surpluses more manageable, provide greater freedom in farm operations, and steadily achieve increased net farm incomes."

INFLATION—Urged "restraint in expenditure" and approval of higher interest rates on long-term government bonds. He declared that the "unwillingness of Congress to remove archaic restrictions" in this area has hampered the Administration's "management of the huge public debt" and said "removal of this roadblock has high priority in my legislative recommendations."

CIVIL RIGHTS—Urged enactment of "right-to-vote" legislation but made no mention of proposals for the creation of federal registrars to insure voting rights.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS—Conceded that metropolitan areas must cope with "staggering" problems but opposed the idea of federal funds to help meet them.

SCHOOLS—Acknowledged the need for modern schools and adequately compensated teachers, but again opposed either "the swift administration of a federal hypodermic or sustained financial transfusion."

DEFENSE — With the major share of the budget going for defense purposes, the President pledged no weakening of the nation's military posture and said America possesses "an enormous defense power."

SPACE — Expenditures will be "practically doubled" over last year, he said.

FOREIGN AID—Declared there is an "immediate need" for all industrial countries of the free world to cooperate in helping to lift "the scourge of poverty from less fortunate nations." The desire for a better life held by the people of the uncommitted and newly emerging nations, he said, "must not be frustrated by withholding from them necessary technical and investment assistance."

On the important issue of world peace, Eisenhower told Congress:

"With both sides of this divided world in possession of unbelievably destructive weapons, mankind approaches a state where mutual annihilation becomes a possibility. No other fact of today's world equals this in importance—it colors everything we say, plan, and do.

"My deep concern in the next 12 months, before my successor takes office, is with our . . . duty to our own and to other nations . . . I shall devote my full energies to the tasks at hand, whether these involve travel for promoting greater world understanding, negotiations to reduce international discord, or constant discussions and communications with the Congress and the American people on issues both domestic and foreign."

Tasks for 86th Congress, 2nd Session

The 2nd session of the 86th Congress opened Jan. 6. Here is a report on the status of AFL-CIO-supported legislation at the time Congress reconvened.

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION IN 1959 SESSION
MINIMUM WAGE: Present $1 wage floor is inadequate, millions of workers are not protected.	**Adoption urged of Kennedy-Roosevelt bills (S. 1046, H.R. 4488) extending coverage to millions and raising the minimum to $1.25 an hour.**	Senate Labor subcommittee reported bill with modifications to full committee; no action in House.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Areas of chronic unemployment create a national problem.	**Endorses Douglas-Cooper bill (S. 722) authorizing $390 million in loans and grants to rehabilitate depressed areas.**	Senate passed bill; similar measure reported by House Banking Committee was pigeonholed in House Rules Committee.
EDUCATION: Inability of states to finance school construction and operation is injuring quality of U.S. education.	**Action urged along lines of Murray-Metcalf bills (S. 2, H.R. 22), providing grants rising to $4.7 billion annually for school construction and teachers' salaries.**	House Education Committee reported revised bill providing $1.1 billion for each of four years; Senate subcommittee approved McNamara bill (S. 8) calling for $1 billion two-year program for construction only.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: State system benefits are too low, duration of assistance too short, disqualifications unfair.	**Passage urged of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy bill (H.R. 3547, S. 791) setting federal standards of 50 percent of worker's average earnings, not to exceed two-thirds of average state wage, for 39-week period and inclusion of millions not currently protected.**	House Ways and Means Committee held comprehensive hearings, but only action was extension of temporary measure now expired.
SOCIAL SECURITY: Adequate health care for retired workers, widows and dependent children is lacking.	**Urges approval of Forand bill (H.R. 4700) which would provide basic health care for all Social Security recipients, plus broadening of public assistance program to include the general needy.**	Initial hearings held by House Ways and Means Committee, additional hearings due this year. (Action must originate in House since social security is a tax measure.)
HOUSING: Shortage of low-income and middle-income housing persists; action is needed to expand programs to fight urban decay.	**Action asked to "complete the legislation needed" to assure adequate level of housing at prices Americans can afford — including appropriate levels of public housing, middle-income housing, housing for elderly.**	After two Eisenhower vetoes, Congress passed watered-down, $1 billion version which the President accepted.
NATURAL RESOURCES: Conservation and development of natural resources is a continuing national need.	**Proper development of natural resources called for, including multi-river projects for great river basins.**	TVA self-financing bill passed by Congress and signed by President constituted only action in this field.
TAXES: Loopholes in federal income tax law give unfair advantage to certain taxpayers, discriminate against low and middle-income taxpayers.	**Asks overhaul of "present inequitable tax structure" by eliminating loopholes enjoyed by business and the wealthy, increasing personal exemptions, eliminating excise taxes.**	Bill passed for taxation of life insurance companies; House passed bill cutting cabaret taxes but Senate did not act. No action on other needs.
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Administration's tight-money policy held to be a barrier to healthy economic expansion.	**Calls for reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board and for "greater coordination of monetary with other economic policies" to achieve a higher rate of economic growth.**	Eisenhower asked for hike in interest rate on long-term government bonds but was rebuffed by Congress. White House expected to renew plea.
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: Base wages set by Davis-Bacon Act on construction paid for with federal funds, and by Walsh-Healey Act on other public contracts, do not include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wage.	**Modernization of both laws asked "so that federal moneys will not be used to undermine the hard-won gains of organized labor in wages and related benefits."**	No action by either house.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Protection of the rights of all citizens regardless of race, creed or color.	**Enactment urged of "meaningful" civil rights legislation to assure "equal treatment before the law" of all Americans.**	Extension of Civil Rights Commission only action taken in this field; Senate leaders promised opportunity for broader action in February 1960.
FARM PROBLEMS: Farm income has failed to keep pace with the rest of the economy; small farmers are particularly hard pressed.	**Legislation requested to provide working farm families "their full equity in the American economy."**	Agriculture Sec. Benson's insistence on cutting price support program led to congressional stalemate on aid to farm families. Two bills were killed by White House vetoes.
LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS: Implementation of Employment Act requires federal loans for municipalities for construction of public works.	**Action called for on "community facilities" program of low-interest rate loans to municipalities.**	Congress cleared major program calling for grants for sewage disposal systems but final action was delayed to prevent pocket veto. No action on broader question of loans for full range of local public works.
ATOMIC ENERGY: U.S. lags behind other world powers in practical development of peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly for production of electric power.	**"More vigorous" development of atomic energy for peaceful uses urged.**	Appropriations for current fiscal year did not include any broad expansion of power program.
SUPREME COURT: Efforts continue to limit Supreme Court jurisdiction, change the interpretation of federal legislation.	**Opposes efforts to limit court, especially H.R. 3 which would severely restrict court's power to interpret federal law.**	H.R. 3 passed by House; Senate Judiciary Committee hearings concluded, but no further action taken.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Program for technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries held best carried out through placing Development Loan Fund on long-term basis.	**Historic support for program reaffirmed; adequate Development Loan Fund to help underdeveloped areas build basic facilities strongly supported.**	Appropriations cut to $3.2 billion from President's $3.9 billion request; expansion of Loan Fund beaten when Administration strongly opposed it.
IMMIGRATION: McCarran-Walter Act severely restricts admission of deserving aliens and is discriminatory.	**Supports measures to abolish national origins system, admit 250,000 immigrants annually.**	No significant action in either house.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: Adequacy of America's defense has been threatened by failure of Administration to move quickly to close space and missiles gap with Russia.	**Urges strengthening of capacity and readiness to deter aggression by giving top priority to developing American capacity in outer space technology and ballistic weapons.**	Administration's budget-balancing drive led to inadequate budget requests for space and missiles program.
RADIATION HAZARDS: Safety standards and federal workmen's compensation standards needed for atomic energy workers.	**Urges enactment of federal legislation for protection of workers in atomic energy installations.**	Atomic Energy Commission authorized to enter hazard pacts with states but no federal standards written into law.
FEDERAL AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION: Existing shortage of physicians is becoming increasingly acute; medical schools must be encouraged to educate more doctors.	**Supports measures to provide grants to schools training medical and related personnel.**	No action by either house.
AID TO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANS: Widespread development of such plans has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining necessary facilities.	**Supports federal loans for construction of facilities for consumer-sponsored direct service health plans.**	No action by either house.

Victory in Steel

THE 500,000 men and women employed in the basic steel industry have won a tremendous victory for themselves and the entire American labor movement.

The steel strike was labor's strike. It was a strike to preserve the American trade union movement from a massive destructive assault by major elements of big business. It was a strike to continue the never-ending battle to win for the workers a fair share of the wealth they help produce.

The Steelworkers' complete victory should give pause to the railroads and other segments of the big business campaign to emasculate unions. The trade union movement is just as determined that the rail workers and the other unions facing negotiations in 1960 will remain strong and effective and emerge victorious.

The steel settlement opens the way for a lasting period of industrial peace if the business and industrial elements intent on waging anti-union campaigns shelve their weapons and sit down with labor to work out a framework for just and reasonable relationships.

The AFL-CIO has advocated this course and called on Pres. Eisenhower to implement it with a national conference to create the atmosphere for industrial peace. Such a conference could avert a new round of industry-forced strikes.

Frauds Laid at Rest

THE STEELWORKERS' VICTORY has destroyed two propaganda positions that big business has used as key weapons in its fight to weaken unions.

The "labor bosses" distortion that union members do not support the positions of their leaders in collective bargaining—on which the steel industry pegged its "last offer" campaign—fell apart when it became apparent that over 95 percent of the steel workers would vote "no" on the industry offer. This had a decisive effect on the settlement prior to the vote.

The "strikers always lose" propaganda line also was exposed as fraudulent. The union not only won conclusively on every point in dispute but nailed down a contract agreement to pay each steel worker on retirement a lump sum cash payment ranging from $1,300 to $1,500.

This is money in the bank for every worker in the mills, money that substantially makes up any wage loss during the strike without considering the improvements in insurance, pensions and wages and the complete rout of the industry's efforts to destroy job rights won in 20 years of struggle.

Challenge to Democrats

THE SECOND SESSION of the 86th Congress is essentially a challenge to the Democratic Party to build a record for the 1960 presidential election.

The first session produced little in the way of important legislation in the critical areas of minimum wages, health care for the aged, aid to distressed areas, federal aid for education, a better unemployment system and civil rights.

The Democrats, in nominal control, are under strong pressure to produce progressive legislation in these and other areas to strengthen their bid to take the White House in November.

The Republican record, as contained in Pres. Eisenhower's program since 1956, has been well established and will be the basis for the party's 1960 campaign.

The Democratic record is still to be written.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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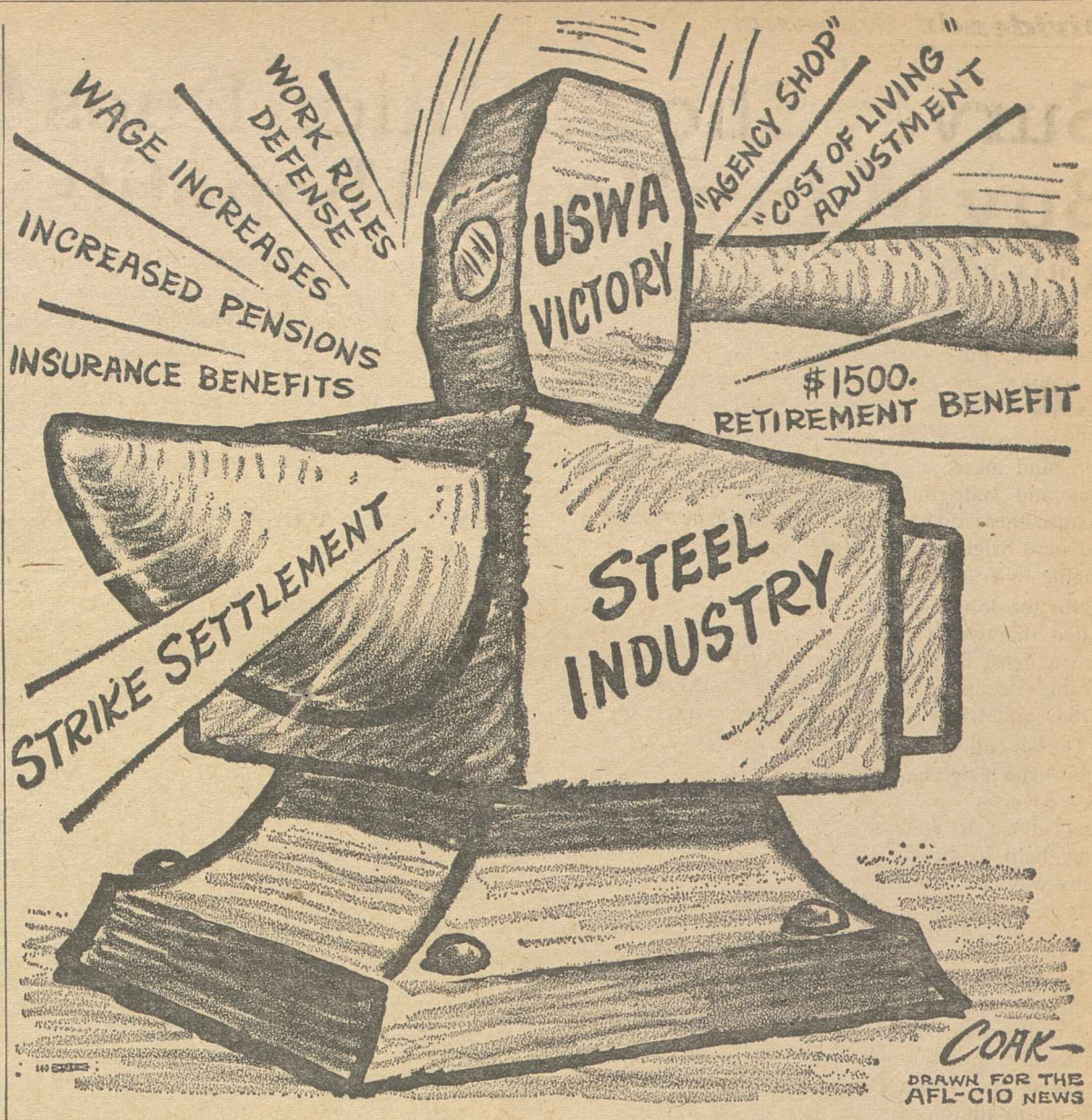


AFL-CIO Plaque in Headquarters:

Malayan Plantation Workers Union Milestone of Democracy

By Arnold Beichman

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYA—On the second floor of the handsome, three-story headquarters of the National Union of Plantation Workers (NUPW), there is a bronze plaque which reads:

"The AFL-CIO salutes the National Union of Plantation Workers for its successful and constructive efforts to improve social and economic conditions through democratic trade unionism."

The plaque was presented to the NUPW at the building's formal dedication one day before Malaya became an independent country. But years before that, this skillfully-led plantation union had demonstrated a vigor and independence which has made its name a byword in Asian trade unionism.

Within the Malayan Trades Union Council, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the plantation union, led by Gen. Sec. P. P. Narayanan, a 37-year-old immigrant from South India, is outstanding because of its democratic base, its financial strength, its sound organizational methods and its successful opposition to totalitarian infiltration.

What makes the NUPW with its 180,000 members unique in this part of the world has been its insistence on combatting the evil of racial and cultural separatism which plagues labor movements in other parts of Asia and Africa.

This land of 6.6 million people is divided into three major racial groups—49 percent indigenous Malays, 36 percent Chinese and 12 percent Indians. Most of the work-force is employed on rubber plantations and tin mines or in the civil service.

EACH GROUP not only has its own language but the Chinese have different dialects. The result is that most union officials must know at least two or three languages, including English which necessarily is the most common instrument of communication. Narayanan, for example, speaks English fluently, his own Tamil language and Malay as well.

Union meetings are conducted in one of four languages with interpreters standing by to do consecutive translations. Meetings obviously can last for hours and hours. The union bi-weekly magazine is printed on its union-owned presses in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English.

Because of this racial problem, the parent MTUC and the NUPW eschew partisan political activity. When the first parliamentary elections took place, trade union officials quite conspicuously stayed as far away from speech-making as possible. They endorsed no candidates or parties although most of them belong to the Malayan Labor Party, a socialist organization.

Union officials are barred from running for office or from openly supporting a political party. They can be politicians or union officials, but not both. Of course, no powerful institution like the NUPW can, realistically, stay out of politics so that there is much behind-the-scenes activity. But with pro-Chinese parties, pro-Moslem parties and pro-Hindu parties and interracial parties, it would be suicide for unions with multi-racial memberships to become mere political adjuncts.

National union officials are elected by a mail referendum. Members who want to run for local, or estate, union offices must have been employed on the same estate for two consecutive years. A reason for this provision is that in two years, it is possible to uncover whether a candidate believes in democratic unionism or is a crypto-Communist.

FINANCES ARE CONTROLLED centrally and dues collections which come from all parts of the country's plantations are deposited within a week of receipt. The NUPW also has an education department, and a research division and is now thinking of building schools, hospitals and old-age homes and establishing university scholarships for children of members. In the back of Narayanan's agile mind is an idea for buying and operating a union-owned rubber estate as a "model" for the industry.

Malaya still has a Communist problem—the existence of several hundred jungle terrorists who make travel in some parts dangerous. But that problem is under control.

The NUPW's real crisis is still to be solved—whether racial, religious and cultural differences can be kept out of union politics, whether the union's democratic structure can be perverted by racialist demagogues. The MTUC and the NUPW both have had excellent beginnings thanks to ICFTU aid and two able British trade unionists, John Brazier and Tom Bavin.

With such a foundation, Malayan labor leaders have reasonable justification for optimism about the future.

'Dividends' Growing:

Survey Shows Union Dues Buy Many Varied Benefits

WHAT DOES A UNION CARD represent? Higher wages? Better working conditions? Job security? Dignity as an individual? All of these, yes, but other dividends of membership in a union are growing at an accelerated rate these days.

The expansion of these dividends is getting more and more attention from business publications and state industrial relations departments because these dividends are providing new allure and new brightness and new advantages for belonging to a union.

Not too long ago the U.S. Dept. of Labor revealed that workers in unionized places tend to earn at least 8 percent more than those in comparable occupations. Union-won working conditions and fringe benefits, too, invariably excel.

The so-called hidden gains of union membership—which overlap into the area of fringe benefits—cover a wide range from health clinics to legal advice, to education, to housing and so on. They help to stretch the union-earned dollar in many ways to provide the better life.

It is generally agreed that these benefits can be placed in the nine major categories:

HEALTH CLINICS—There are more than 60 major union clinics throughout the country, most of which provide care for the union member and his family. For the most part they are employer-financed as a result of collective bargaining but still union-administered.

The emphasis in these plans is on preventative medicine. They operate out-patient clinics on the group medicine principle.

The Mine Workers have pioneered in building a chain of 10 modern hospitals for UMW members and their families. Some clinics have established their own drug stores to provide prescriptions to members at nominal rates. Blood banks and eye centers are also growing.

A drive to expand the entire union health program is being headed by the Group Health Association of America.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY—Closely aligned with the health program is the industrial safety campaign. This takes two approaches. One is sounder protections for the worker on the job. Frequently unions have their own safety technicians and experts. The second approach is the care and rehabilitation of the injured worker. Union legal talent also presses for workmen's compensation.

Unions have taken a major role in the National Safety Council and a special labor division of the council headed by Vice Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller of the Machinists is working for safety on and off the job.

RETIREMENT AID—Union-won pensions have been accepted as the standard in the industrial world, but in recent years unions have not accepted pension programs, even the best, as the final answer to the problems of our aged.

For one, unions are now taking steps to condition workers for retirement when it comes. They approach the problem in a number of ways. The Auto Workers have named a full-time retirement director and the UAW, as well as many other unions, is setting aside space for retirees at union headquarters with planned programs.

Some unions, such as the Typographical Workers, the Carpenters and the Printing Pressmen, have homes for retired members. The Upholsterers recently established a Florida colony for its retirees.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING—Many union members are enjoying modern, spacious low-cost housing built by their union. Particularly noteworthy are the garment union projects in New York.

With profits eliminated, union housing provides construction, design, layout and community facilities usually superior to comparable commercial development. One union cooperative, for example, estimates that a family occupying a four-room unit saves $52 a month compared to rentals in similar quarters operated by realtors; for 1,600 families in this union project, annual savings top $700.

CREDIT UNIONS—Organized labor has always supported credit unions as a means of aiding workers who need to borrow. It serves to help break the grip of loan sharks who charge outrageous interest rates, pushing many deeply into debt.

Today there are about 4,700 worker credit unions either on an areawide basis directly sponsored by local unions or within a given plant. These credit unions usually are housed right in union headquarters.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL COUNSELING—Most unions have lawyers on a retainer basis to provide free legal assistance to union members. This aid is not only on such job-related problems as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, social security and employe rights but on personal affairs such as domestic relations and landlord-tenant disputes.

Take the case of Local 1, Building Service Employes, in Chicago. It has 8,500 members and has four full-time lawyers to aid in real estate transactions and income tax and insurance matters.

In the field of social counseling, union-trained community service workers advise members of services available to them from public and private social agencies. Then they assist them in their contacts with the agencies. It may involve anything from a day nursery for the children to citizenship papers.

CONSUMER SERVICES—The average consumer in this day and age is frequently caught in "booby traps" set by shady businessmen. The union member need not be such a victim.

Many unions operate union-counseling services to teach members how to obtain the most for their money.

Many unions have organized buying clubs to provide centralized purchases at reduced costs to the consumer. In Akron, O., the Rubber Workers have a successful cooperative supermarket. In New York, Dist. 65, Wholesale, Retail & Dept. Store Workers, operates a union retail cooperative and sells about 1000 items at cost. It does an annual volume of $1.5 million with annual savings to members estimated at $500,000 a year. The UAW sells toys at a discount rate in Detroit. And so the story goes.

RECREATION—Many unions today offer planned and coordinated vacation and recreation programs for members and their families. It may be a Labor Day picnic, a summer camp for children, swimming, organized sports such as baseball, basketball or bowling. Some unions operate recreation centers for young people as well as union members.

The Ladies' Garment Workers have the fabulous Unity House in the Pocono Mountains where a member can take his family to enjoy the facilities of the wealthy for a fraction of the cost. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have a similar camp on Lake Ontario; the Clothing Workers have their recreation center on a Pennsylvania estate; the Upholsterers have a Florida resort.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—Unions have always been concerned with the development of the whole individual. That is why they work extensively in cultural pursuits.

Union education programs, for example, now take up a sizable portion of many local and international union budgets. Members frequently are provided with weekend institutes and other schools lasting one or two weeks or longer.

Organized labor is donating more than $500,000 a year for scholarships to colleges and universities. The money comes from 26 international unions and their locals, 16 state bodies, 27 local labor bodies and the AFL-CIO itself. A total of $1 million each year is contributed by unions to educational bodies.

In addition, many craft unions train their own members with the cooperation of management through apprenticeship programs. Courses help workers to be upgraded and promoted, too.

It's impossible to record all of trade unionism's hidden advantages or to single out many unusual benefits. The Seafarers, for example, pay $200 to members for each new child plus a $25 U. S. Savings Bond gift to the baby itself.

In sum total, it doesn't cost to join a union—it pays, and pays handsomely. (PAI)

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A FRESH ELEMENT is present in the second session of the 86th Congress—the self-styled Democratic Study Group, made up of something more than 100 House members who hope to help produce an affirmative legislative record in the six short months before adjournment is forced by the presidential nominating conventions.

The group is not new, in the strict sense. It has existed for several years on what was correctly described as an "informal" basis. It has included northern and western Democratic liberals and in the past one of the chief leaders was Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, who is now in the Senate.

The fresh element is that the group has now adopted a formal organization and has set up machinery to study legislation, to communicate ideas and to work together consistently to advance the policy and programs in which the group believes.

There is nothing secret about the operation. A press release informed reporters that the group had held "several meetings just before adjournment" of the first session last September and that additional meetings, to work out a program of action, would be held early in the new session.

The "informal cooperation" of the past, the press release said, "fell short of fulfilling our needs." A decision was made to create a staff and a formal organization to produce facts and reports and to maintain liaison.

The press release was issued over the names of Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), as temporary chairman and Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.) as temporary secretary. Metcalf is a highly respected House member of medium seniority, Thompson a rising younger member, and the bona fides of both are solid.

The Study Group announced, on the first day of the new session, a specific seven-point legislative program. It wants action on civil rights and a federal school-aid bill, a depressed areas bill and an improved minimum wage system. It wants improvement of the social security system to provide medical care for beneficiaries, and better housing and farm programs.

* * *

THERE IS NOTHING in this program that would frighten the delegates to the last Democratic convention. The convention wrote a platform that included all of these objectives.

The fact is, however, that nothing decisive happened in any of the areas last year, despite the topheavy Democratic majorities in Congress, except in housing. A "third-try" housing bill was accepted by Pres. Eisenhower after vetoes of two earlier measures.

The further fact is that some of the measures the Study Group emphasizes didn't even get to a vote last session.

The Senate passed a depressed-areas bill by a three-vote margin but the House Rules Committee bottled it up. The bill on medical payments for social security beneficiaries didn't get out of the Ways and Means Committee. A Senate subcommittee acted on minimum wages but that was the extent of progress. Other bills were blocked either by Eisenhower vetoes or by the operation of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition that commanded the House.

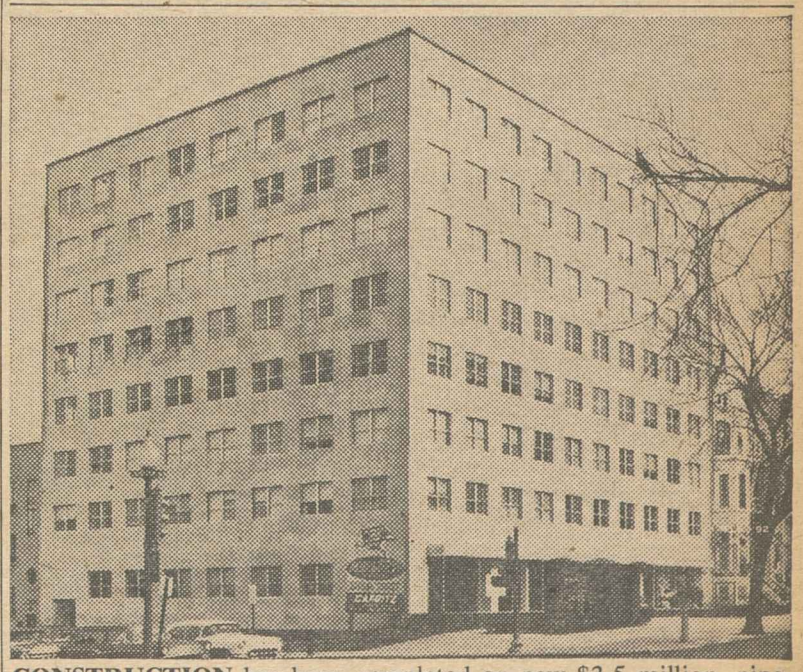
* * *

THIS REPUBLICAN-DIXIECRAT coalition will be a challenge to the Democratic congressional leadership again in 1960.

It would be absurd to suggest that the Democratic Study Group by itself has the strength to overcome the coalition. Its members include those who have tried and failed in the past to match forces with the coalition janizaries, Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), chairman of the Rules Committee.

The Study Group nevertheless gives the leadership a solid nucleus of backing for national Democratic programs whenever these programs can be jackknifed to the floor.

It gives the leadership something to work from and with and provides an instrumentality with the very substantial asset of genuine attachment to the Democratic Party's nationally proclaimed platform and programs.



CONSTRUCTION has been completed on new $3.5 million, nine-story international headquarters building for Communications Workers in Washington, D. C. CWA's international offices occupy four floors in building, with remainder leased as offices and stores.

How to Buy:

Unions Study Legal Aid for Membership

By Sidney Margolius

LABOR UNIONS, which pioneered prepaid medical care for working families, now are investigating the possibility of providing prepaid legal care. Los Angeles hotel and restaurant unions recently surveyed members' legal problems and are exploring ways to make available legal aid on a prepaid basis. Other local unions have developed a number of methods of providing such help. The AFL-CIO Community Services Activities also is surveying the various ways unions and other civic organizations provide legal help for members as part of the CSA consumer-guidance program.

Many of the financial scrapes working families get into would be avoided if they could afford to consult a lawyer first. No businessman ever signs a contract without having a lawyer read it first. No moderate-income family ever does have a lawyer read a contract, except in rare instances.

Many consumer frauds in the sale of cars, home repairs, furniture and other goods and services have their roots in tricky contracts. Many consumers don't even read contracts themselves before signing. Even when they do, the legal language is hard to understand.

Just as group health insurance pays your medical bill if you get sick, the Los Angeles plan would "insure" wage-earners against legal expenses. Workers and their employers would contribute to a fund. Then a family would get legal help when needed without further cost or payment of only a modest fee.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT values of such a group legal plan is that it could provide "preventative" legal care, just as the checkups provided by group medical plans help prevent small illnesses from becoming serious ones.

One problem is that a legal-care plan may face the same opposition from bar associations, that group medical plans got from the American Medical Association for many years. However, a number of individual lawyers have announced approval of the legal-care proposal.

Without a legal care plan, it's doubly important to watch contracts closely. Here are tips on some tricks you need to guard against:

- Most installment purchase contracts are turned over by the dealer to a bank or finance company. Do you have written assurance from the dealer that he will make good on the guarantee or replace the merchandise if it is defective? You also need to read the guarantee itself carefully.
- Add-on contracts are a special problem in the installment furniture business. The new purchase is added on to the old contract. This means you can lose goods all or mostly paid for if you default on the most recent purchase.
- Beware referral schemes which promise you a bonus if you send in names of other prospects for such goods as garbage disposers or fire alarm systems. You've got to pay whether you get the promised bonuses or not.
- Beware signing so-called "receipts" which canvassers selling jewelry or watches on "approval" may offer. These often are actually purchase contracts which include an assignment of your wages if you fail to pay or try to return the merchandise.
- Don't sign an FHA completion certificate for a home-repair job until the job actually has been completed to your approval.
- Look for the wage assignment in installment contracts. It may be hard to escape a garnishee if an assignment is included, as it often is. Sometimes a wage assignment may be palmed off on you at the bottom page of the contract you sign.

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PRES. EISENHOWER will find it harder to make his vetoes stick in the current session of Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), left, Democratic whip, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), at right, the Republican whip, predicted a filibuster on civil rights but eventual passage of legislation.

Morgan Says:

Emotional Maturity of Mankind A Bright Hope for New Year

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

OUTSIDE OF the morning-after malady of throbbing head and flannel tongue, one of the world's major afflictions, I strongly suspect, is emotional. Like a jealous lover, nations find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to control their feelings. Scratch a crisis almost anywhere and the hot blood of human passion flows.

Morgan

Cuba today should be jubilantly celebrating the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship, and looking ahead to a steadier future of freedom and promise. Instead this unhappy Caribbean island is throbbing with uncertainty and fear under the wildly dangerous impulsiveness of a nervous, vindictive and immature young man named Castro. His revolutionary regime, once so brave and bright with expectation, will fail tragically unless he can tame its savage, suspicious animal-like emotions and channel them into the energy of constructiveness.

IF WE CANNOT LEARN from experience, if we cannot apply the harness of reason to the impulses of emotion then we deserve no better fate. But I think we may be learning slowly, I believe we may be maturing ever so slightly.

Which brings me to the annual ritual of reversing the commercial. Astonishingly enough, to me at least, this is the fifth anniversary of these broadcasts. Too often, I'm afraid, I have carted to this corner expressions more emotional than reasoned. But for the privilege of that indulgence I have, proudly, to thank the broad-mindedness of my sponsor, the AFL-CIO, and the long-suffering tolerance of my network, the American Broadcasting Co.

However pretentious these remarks may sound, they are made with mingled sincerity and sadness —sincerity mobilized by gratitude to the people of organized labor for the rare opportunity of being able to report and speak my mind and make my own mistakes of fact and judgment without censorship; and sadnes that such an opportunity is so rare particularly at a time when American journalism, electronic and otherwise, should be one of the most dynamic, thoughtfully searching forces in our society and is not.

Vandercook Says:

'Complacent Melancholy' Sets Mood of 1960 for Americans

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

WE AMERICANS are beginning a New Year and a new decade in what can perhaps best be described as a mood of complacent melancholy. Outside, we appear to be as bland and smooth as butter. Inside, we are a mite confused. The endless good tidings which are issued from Washington and by the ad-men partly persuade us that everything is simply wonderful.

Vandercook

Yet, I think, enough survives of our traditional American common sense, even after its erosion by the appalling let-down in our educational standards and the inanity of much of what we accept as "entertainment," to convince us that some of the cream on the bun of our self-congratulation is the least bit sour.

WE ARE ASSURED, for example, that all of us are rolling in wealth. If you and I don't feel that we are in exactly that condition, then that is a fact we had best keep to ourselves. Any little nagging need for dollars or for shiney merchandise can easily be met by going into debt.

In the career of Dwight D. Eisenhower we have witnessed the growth of a great myth, not of a great President. It's a difference which is not entirely reassuring. The fearful prospect of another great war does seem to have receded.

If now our apprehension is less, it is not because our defenses are in better order. They are not. It isn't because our weapons are superior to those of our Red rivals, for they aren't. Nor, certainly, is it because of any freshness or invention in our foreign policies, for they have remained substantially unchanged for seven years. Such assurance of peace as we do have is rather the gift of a Russian dictator who has decided that keeping mankind's nerves quivering has done the Communist cause no good.

THIS IS AN ELECTION YEAR. The great eiderdown quilt of complacency under which the Administration has invited us to crawl has almost convinced us that there are no "real issues."

If we are not to lose one of the great sources of our strength, we must disabuse ourselves of that nonsensical, that narcotic, belief. If ever there have been issues worth debating, we may be sure they are still with us. For rarely has an American government had a record of less positive accomplishment than has our's during these past years.

Washington Reports:

Rival Senate Whips Spell Out Main Issues Before Congress

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD (Mont.), Democratic whip, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Republican whip, agreed that major issues before the second session of the 86th Congress will be civil rights, disarmament, federal aid to education and an increase in the minimum wage.

They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 300 radio stations. Both said there will be so much urgent business that Congress may have to recess for the national conventions and reconvene later.

Kuchel stressed civil rights legislation as urgently needed. He said he hoped this will include "legislation to preserve voting records in all states, to give the attorney general more enforcement powers to guarantee the civil rights of all Americans, and legislation to provide that where anyone conspires to destroy a public building, whether church, synagogue, courthouse or school, that this constitute a federal crime."

Mansfield said he thinks "the President is going to find it more difficult to veto measures this coming session and get away with it because with an election coming up there will be more togetherness as far as the Democrats are concerned."

He charged that the Administration has falsely tried to charge the Democrats with "spending."

"In every single year that Pres. Eisenhower has been in office," he declared, "Congress has reduced his budget requests so that the total reduction amounts to about $13 billion over the past seven years.

"Insofar as defense spending is concerned, the President has not asked for enough. We will very likely this year, as we have in the past, raise the amount for defense over what he has requested."

UAW Gives $25,000:

Labor Ups Backing For Wilson Strikers

Chicago—Organized labor is stepping up its support of the Packinghouse Workers nine-week strike against Wilson & Co., the nation's third largest meat packer.

Nationally known labor figures have addressed membership meetings of striking locals. Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey spoke to an overflow meeting in Albert Lea, Minn., and Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was heard by a mass meeting in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas M. McCormick of the Oil Workers is scheduled to speak to a meeting in Kansas City and appearances by other key union figures are being arranged.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein acknowledged receipt of a $25,000 donation to the Wilson strike fund by the Auto Workers and there were indications that additional financial support would be coming from other unions.

An unusual device in attempted union-busting, a union for strikebreakers, has been introduced to the Wilson situation. Petitions for certification as collective bargaining agency at some Wilson plants have been filed by the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, an unaffiliated group with a membership of fewer than 10,000 in the industry.

UPWA officials characterized the activity of the unaffiliated group as "company-inspired" and noted that signatures on the petitions could only be those of strikebreakers recruited by Wilson from every section of the country. License tags from as many as 22 states have been counted driving into some struck Wilson plants.

Few Members Returned

A negligible number of UPWA members have returned to work. Officers of the unaffiliated union have claimed to Wilson management that they represent a majority of current employes and have said that discharge of any of their members as a part of the strike settlement would be argued as an unfair labor practice.

Wilson Pres. James D. Cooney used this intervention to reject arbitration of all unresolved issues suggested by four Democratic governors of states in which struck plants are located.

Helstein pointed out that the newest gimmick at strikebreaking was a threat to much of organized labor.

It would be possible, Helstein said, for a company to invite in an unaffiliated union at any time during a strike and to have this group give membership cards to the strikebreakers. In an election, under the Landrum-Griffin Act, both strikers and so-called "replacements" would be permitted to ballot for their choice of a bargaining agent.

Governor Orville L. Freeman (Minn.), Edmund G. Brown (Calif.), Herschel C. Loveless (Ia.) and Ralph Brooks (Neb.), wired Helstein and Cooney urging arbitration of unsettled items in the stalemate. They said this would "permit full production to resume for the benefit of all parties and the public."

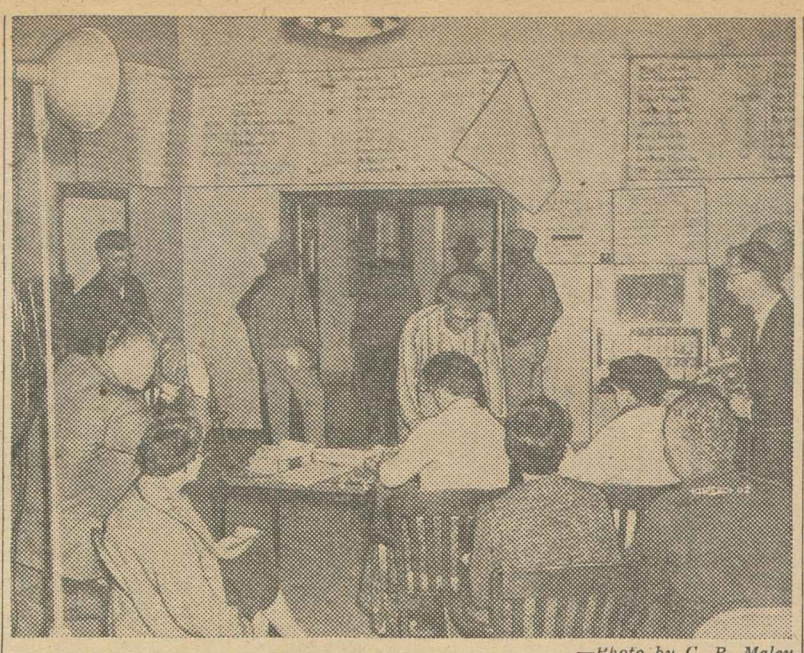
Helstein immediately told the governors that he would accept arbitration as "a last, necessary step" although he would prefer "a genuine meeting of the minds at the bargaining table."

Company Stalls

He noted that Wilson had never been asked for conditions different from those already granted by every other major meat packer. Wilson, he added, had "failed and refused to make their position known on many of the items balking a contract and strike settlement."

Cooney turned down the governors' offer and said that he considered reinstatement of strikers and other issues "not appropriate for arbitration."

He contended that it would be an unfair labor practice for him to discharge the strikebreakers currently on his payroll.



—Photo by C. B. Maley

CHRISTMAS DAY STORY of striking Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers at Amoco refinery in Texas City, Tex., is covered by Houston television cameras and reporters. The strike, also in progress at other Amoco operations, was in its 175th day.

Transport Workers Get 36-Cent Package

New York—Last-minute settlements providing wage and fringe benefits worth at least 36 cents an hour over a two-year period have averted a scheduled strike by 37,000 subway and bus workers here.

The agreement reached by the Transport Workers in New Year's Eve negotiations with the city-owned subway and surface transit lines paved the way for a pact with seven private bus companies, reached an hour before a 5 a. m. strike deadline.

The City Hall talks with the Transit Authority were spurred by recommendations of a special mediation panel headed by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, veteran mediator and former assistant defense secretary.

The agreement provides an immediate raise of 18 to 25 cents an hour and second-year increases, in two stages, which will add another 8 to 11 cents to wage rates. A separate fund was set up to eliminate inequities in skilled-trades rates. Improved health and welfare benefits bring the estimated value of the package to 40 cents.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill hailed the settlement and told newsmen that transit workers "are among the happiest" that a strike was averted.

Talks between TWU and seven private bus operators resulted in quick agreement giving 8,000 workers a 36-cent package, including wage increases of 22 cents an hour over the contract period.

New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner declared that the city's 15-cent subway and bus fare would not be increased during the period of the contract. To aid the settlement, the city eased the Transit Authority's financial problems by agreeing to pay for the authority's police force and indicated that it will compensate private bus lines for their part in the cut-rate school fare program.

The Transit Authority also agreed to a similar package covering 1,700 bus operators represented by the Street & Electric Railway Employes.

Strike-Lost Time in 1959 Most Since '46

Lost working time due to strikes during 1959 reached the highest level since 1946, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The report said the 116-day steel strike accounted for about three-fifths of the 68 million man-days lost.

"The total of man-days lost in 1959 amounted to about seven-tenths of 1 percent of the estimated working time of all workers in nonfarm establishments (excluding government)," the report said.

"This percentage was about three times the 1958 figure. Although it was the highest yearly rate except for 1946, it was only half the level for that year."

For 1959, there were 3,900 stoppages beginning in the year involving 1,850,000 workers. The average time lost was 37.2 man-days per striking worker.

The Labor Dept. press release pointed out that the steel strike was "the largest stoppage in terms of size and duration in this country's history."

Rep. Simpson Dies; Old Guard Leader

Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania's 18th Dist., chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee and ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, died in the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital following a brain operation. He was 59.

A member of the House for 22 years, he was regarded as a top GOP expert on legislation concerning taxes and foreign trade, and was an advocate of high tariffs.

BRT Opens 31st Parley In Cleveland

Cleveland—Merger of the nation's two largest railroad operating brotherhoods — the Railroad Trainmen and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen—was proposed here as the Trainmen opened a special convention to elect officers and make constitutional changes necessitated by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The merger proposal was advanced by H. E. Gilbert, president of the 87,000-member BLF&E, in an address to the 1,124 delegates representing the Trainmen's 200,000 members.

A five-man committee was named by BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy to study the proposal and report back to the convention, the union's 31st, before it adjourns. The convention may last a month or more.

Named chairman of the study group was J. E. Stultz, Logansport, Ind. Other members include A. L. Ford of Anderlin, N. D.; D. A. McDonald of Fairfield, Ala.; G. I. Winn, Jr., of Manchester, Ga.; and H. J. LeBlanc of Monkton, New Brunswick.

Gilbert has long advocated creation of a single union of operating and service employes in the railroad industry. Three times in recent years he urged merger of the BLF&E with the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, but the latter group has turned down the plan.

Although the convention was called as a special session, possibly limited to the election of officers and the constitutional changes, delegates voted by a narrow margin to open the conclave to any legitimate union business.

Ahead of the delegates was a possible political contest involving the presidency and other posts of leadership.

Kennedy, who has held the top position since 1949 and was reelected at the brotherhood's 1954 convention, has announced that he will seek another term.

In his speech to the convention, Gilbert charged that rail management seeks to eliminate 350,000 jobs through contract demands served on operating unions. He said this represents "a threat to the national security," and charged that the carriers' outcries about "featherbedding" are being used to hide this fact.

Gilbert accused management of asking railroad workers "to give up 12 years of wage increases and 50 years of work-rule protection."

Keyserling Sees Danger In Economic Stagnation

A leading economist has warned that periodic recessions and economic stagnation are in store for the nation unless the United States gets "the right kind of leadership, which I don't think we've got now."

Leon H. Keyserling, president of the Conference on Economic Progress and chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, told a nationwide radio audience that full employment and economic growth must be achieved to meet the Soviet challenge and domestic needs.

Keyserling was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, heard over the American Broadcasting Co. network.

Idle workers and idle plant capacity must be used to meet "a tremendous range of unmet needs," Keyserling declared. He said wages "have not risen fast enough . . . to provide the consumption on the part of wage earners that would help us to keep our resources fully employed."

Manpower and technological resources being wasted, Keyserling said, could be used to:

- Raise living standards, particularly for low-income families.
- Provide better protection for the old.
- Provide schools, health services and fundamental resource development.
- Meet national defense needs. "If military strength is a deterrent force, we can't afford to have a pistol that won't go off, or to have a pistol that has a range of only 200 yards when our adversary has a pistol that has a range of 400 yards."

If economic growth can be maintained, Keyserling declared, the nation's social needs can be met without general tax increases because an expanding economy will produce greater tax revenue. He added that closing tax loopholes would permit higher exemptions on low income taxes and thus further stimulate consuming power.

"The kind of inflation we've had in recent years," Keyserling asserted, "is the high cost resulting from too much unemployment, from too much idle plant and the behavior of big monopolistic price fixers who raise their prices when their plants are only 60 to 70 percent employed.

"They try to make up for a low level of sales and production by charging higher and higher prices."

Singer Co. Zig-Zags Into Conspiracy Charge

New York—The Justice Dept. has accused the Singer Manufacturing Co. of conspiring with two European firms to sew up the United States market for the newest type of household sewing machine through a patent deal.

The anti-trust complaint, a civil action filed in U.S. District Court here, alleges that the Singer company—which already "completely dominates" the domestic manufacture and sale of "zig-zag" sewing machines—has teamed up with an Italian and a Swiss manufacturer to control the market for supposedly-competing imported machines.

Named co-conspirators with Singer in the complaint are the Fritz Gegauf firm in Switzerland and the Arnaldo Vigorelli firm in Italy. The Swiss firm, the Justice Dept. said, agreed to assign its patent rights to Singer. These rights, along with patents held by Singer, would then be used to freeze out Japanese imports.

The three companies would then determine which European manufacturers would be permitted to export automatic sewing machines to the United States, the charge continued.

The automatic zig-zag machines, which enable the operator to switch from straight to fancy stitches without cumbersome attachments, account for a "growing segment" of the sewing machine market, the government stated. In 1958, Singer sold more zig-zag machines than any other type of household sewing machines. It accounted for two-thirds of the sales in the United States, its sole competition coming from foreign imports.

The Justice Dept. told the court that the patent agreement has "deprived consumers of the opportunity of purchasing these machines in a free and competitive market." It asked the court to dissolve the agreements and issue orders establishing free competition in the field.

BRICKLAYERS' LOCAL 34 in New York City recently celebrated golden jubilee at a dinner. Left to right are: Bricklayers' Treas. Thomas F. Murphy; Pres. Harry C. Bates; Local 34 Pres. James McEntegart; Francis Cardinal Spellman; Local 34 Sec. James F. Brodie; Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Dinner Committee Chairman Peter Doyle; Local 34 Business Rep. Vincent Dee.

Self-Financing Helps TVA Meet Fast-Growing Demand for Power

Labor-backed self-financing for the Tennessee Valley Authority, enacted by Congress last summer, will permit the expansion of generating facilities to meet demands in the power-hungry area it serves for the next several years, the TVA said in its annual report for the 1959 fiscal year.

Already the average residential consumer in the TVA region uses nearly 8,000 kilowatt hours a year—a level the industry does not expect the rest of the country to reach until 1975.

"With the many new uses of electricity that develop each year," the report said, "and with the sharply increasing use for air conditioning and heating, an average annual use of 20,000 kilowatt hours per customer in the Valley region is not many years off."

The report also covered other phases of TVA concern including navigation improvements, flood control, land and water use, water supply and reforestation.

In addition it denied "loosely made charges" that its low-cost power has "pirated" companies and plants from other areas.

"During the 19 years from 1940 through 1958," it said on the basis of a survey, "25 firms ceased operations in areas outside the TVA region and located here. They represented employment of 3,800 people.

"During the same period, 9 firms representing an employment of 2,000 persons left the TVA region for locations elsewhere.

"The net gain of 16 plants and 1,800 employes was negligible in the total growth of industry in the region, where the number of workers in manufacturing plants, according to census figures, increased from 175,000 to nearly 290,000 between 1939 and 1954."

The meaning of TVA's growth, according to the report, is that for "some years to come" TVA will have to add 1 million kilowatts of generating power annually to keep pace with demand.

Recognizing that advance planning is necessary because of the time required for construction of facilities, the TVA made tentative expansion plans in advance of congressional authorization of bonds. Once Congress acted, orders were placed for two steam-electric generation units—one of 600,000 kilowatts capacity, largest in the world, to be built on the Green River at Paradise, Ky., and the other of 500,000 kilowatts capacity to be constructed on a site still to be selected.

Rockefeller Proposes State Minimum Wage

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) has proposed a statewide minimum wage law and modest improvements in unemployment, workmen's compensation and disability benefits in his annual message to the New York State Legislature.

Rockefeller called on the Republican-controlled legislature to enact this year:

- A statutory minimum wage of $1 an hour to supplement and serve as a floor under New York's present wage board system which establishes separate minimums for various industries. He also proposed extended coverage.
- A $5 increase in maximum weekly benefits under the unemployment, disability and workmen's compensation laws. These maximums, now $45, would go to $50.
- A new provision permitting workers displaced by automation to receive jobless benefits while they are retraining for other occupations.

The areas of improvement proposed by the governor are among those urged by State AFL-CIO officers during a conference with Rockefeller in November. The specific increases recommended fall considerably below New York labor's legislative program.

One feature of the minimum wage proposal which matched labor's recommendations is the extension of coverage to workers at voluntary non-profit hospitals.

The $1-an-hour minimum the governor proposed compares with $1.50 an hour which the State AFL-CIO had said was justified by the cost of living and was "essential for the protection of the working people of this state."

The state labor leaders had told Rockefeller that "at the very least the state law should provide for the automatic adjustment of the state minimum" to conform with increases in the federal minimum wage.

While labor will press for a higher minimum, business and industry groups have served notice that they are opposed to any statutory minimum wage.

The Commerce & Industry Association has protested that a statewide minimum would "price workers out of their jobs and plants out of the state in some industries and enhance the competitive advantage of other states having no such legal wage floors."

In the area of unemployment and workmen's compensation, Rockefeller again steered a course between business opposition to any improvement and labor's proposal to set maximum benefits at two-thirds of the average state wage.

Concert Scheduled As Green Memorial

More than 3,800 elementary school children in the District of Columbia area will be guests of organized labor at a special children's concert to be given Jan. 13 by the National Symphony Orchestra.

The program, to be staged in famed Constitution Hall, is made possible by a grant from the William Green Memorial Fund, established to perpetuate the memory of the late president of the former AFL. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty will be the federation's official representative at the concert.

Salvatore Ninfo, ILG Pioneer, Dies

New York—Salvatore Ninfo, a pioneer leader in garment organization, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers from 1915 to 1956, and a spearhead of unionism among Italian immigrants in a wide variety of trades, died in a Yonkers, N. Y., hospital after a long illness. He was 76.

He came to this country from his native Sicily in 1899 at the age of 16 and worked so effectively for the ILGWU that the late Pres. Samuel Gompers of the former AFL borrowed him to organize among newly-arrived Italian workers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

He was a leader in the waistmakers' and cloakmakers' strikes here in 1909 and held many offices in the international union and its locals, including the acting presidency for a short time in 1921. He was elected a member of the New York City Council on the American Labor Party ticket in 1937 and served through 1943.

Economic Outlook Says:

FRB, Administration Hit on Tight Money

The AFL-CIO has lashed the Eisenhower Administration and the Federal Reserve Board for bringing about "one of the tightest credit squeezes most Americans have ever seen" and checking the growth of the nation's economy.

Economic Trends and Outlook, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, pointed out that interest rates reached the highest levels in over a generation during 1959 and are expected to be even higher in early 1960.

"That means America's acute housing shortage will worsen and construction employment will be affected," the AFL-CIO said, quoting experts as seeing a 10 percent decline in housing starts this year.

"The consumer is paying more for new cars, refrigerators, etc., as interest rates mount . . . ," the publication commented, adding:

"State and local governments are paying higher debt costs or putting off necessary projects. . . .

"Federal government debt costs are higher than ever and interest rates continue to inflate the cost of the national debt. Interest costs for 1959-60 are estimated at over $8 billion, up about a billion dollars or about 11 percent in the three years since 1956-57."

The AFL-CIO noted that home builders have said interest charges on mortgages rose about 1 percent from 1958 to 1959, making annual mortgage payments an average of $110 higher.

"Much of the reason for this credit squeeze is a conscious effort to tighten the money supply—a wrongheaded use of monetary weapons by the Federal Reserve Board," the AFL-CIO said.

Most Effective

The publication observed that the money supply is not the only economic factor affecting the economy, but added that the FRB's power is the single most effective way to influence the money supply.

The board influences this area through interest rates it charges member banks for borrowing funds, through the ratio it requires of bank reserves to loans and through purchase and sale of government securities. The money supply includes the coins and bills in circulation as well as the money in demand deposits, that is, in checking accounts in banks.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that the money supply as a percentage of the gross national product dropped steadily as the nation reconverted from war to peace, to a level of about 35 percent in the early 1950's.

"As the Eisenhower Administration began to make its presence felt, however, as the inflation-preachers scared America out of more and more growth, the money supply as a percent of gross national product, declined from about 34 percent in early 1955 to a level of 29 percent in the first two quarters of 1959," it added.

The reason, the AFL-CIO said, is that every time the economy starts to move forward rapidly, the reserve board and the Administration decide that inflation might start speeding and so "put on tight-money brakes."

The AFL-CIO publication pointed out that in 1953-54 and 1957-58, recession followed money-tightening and that "inflation" or price increases occurred regardless of the board's action.

It referred to the view of William McChesney Martin, chairman of the FRB board of governors, before Congress last summer.

Martin said then that the board should not support "an undue expansion of bank credit and money" in the face of "developing high-level prosperity and the potential threat of an inflationary boom."

For a nation emerging from the "staggering 1958 recession," the AFL-CIO said, a rapid increase in money and credit to create more jobs, homes and a higher standard of living need not be "undue."

Concern Misplaced

Not only has the board shown more concern over growth as "an engine of inflation" than for its beneficial effects—"it has been quite satisfied with unsatisfactory growth rates," the AFL-CIO charged.

The nation's economic growth has been "too slow" in recent years, the AFL-CIO said, pointing out that even conservative estimates put growth needs at 5 percent annually simply to maintain living standards.

IAM Tells Johnson of Sharp's Union Busting

Houston, Tex.—Locked-out Machinists at the Mission Mfg. Co. here have questioned whether a background of union-battling qualifies Dudley C. Sharp, Sr., for promotion to Secretary of the Air Force.

In a letter to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson—a fellow Texan—the IAM members ask that the Senate "consider" Sharp's participation in the union-busting activities of the company in which he is a principal owner before acting on confirmation of his promotion from under secretary to secretary.

Business Rep. A. T. Adams of IAM Lodge 12 told Johnson that the union officers had twice written to Pres. Eisenhower complaining that Sharp had actively participated in strikebreaking efforts, including having himself photographed doing the work of a striking employe in an effort to drum up business for the company.

The union members, who had struck July 13, 1959, voted last September to end their strike but the company locked them out and filled their jobs with strikebreakers.

An Eisenhower aide replied to the first letter, advising the union members to take their protest to the National Labor Relations Board.

In a follow-up letter, to which the union has not received a reply, the officers told the President that they had done just that.

The NLRB general counsel, they informed Eisenhower, had issued a complaint charging the company, which makes oil equipment, with:

- Refusal to bargain in good faith.
- Discrimination against workers because of their union membership.
- Firing 210 IAM members during the course of the strike.

The NLRB regional office has set Jan. 26 for a hearing on the complaint.

Acts 'Not Consistent' With Policy:

FCC Lashes 2 TV Stations For Anti-Labor Broadcasts

The Federal Communications Commission has sharply rebuked the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. for the use of its television facilities in programs to discredit the trade union movement.

The commission's reprimand involved two Metropolitan stations—WTTG-TV in Washington and WNEW-TV in New York—and stemmed from formal complaints filed by AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

The FCC listed these activities of the MBC affiliates as being "not consistent" with commission policy as regards "editorializing" by broadcasters:

- During McClellan special Senate committee hearings involving the Auto Workers and Kohler Co., WTTG furnished free films of selected portions of the investigation to 27 television stations, without informing them that the films were paid for by the National Association of Manfacturers.
- On the eve of congressional action on controversial labor legislation, both stations telecast a program supporting the restrictive Landrum-Griffin bill. The AFL-CIO assailed this as a "one-sided presentation" and a "perversion of the public service concept."

The commission's complaint against WTTG's role in connection with the Kohler hearings noted that the station, working with NAM representatives, sent 102 telegrams to stations in different markets offering to sell the film summaries.

The offers, said the FCC "were made at the suggestion and request of the NAM" and the cost of the telegrams "was divided between NAM and WTTG" although the wires significantly made no mention of the role of the industry front group.

When not a single station accepted the offer to sell the films, the commission complaint continued, "arrangements were made by NAM to have said summaries made available free of charge to interested stations." Again, the FCC noted, "no information was given by WTTG . . . during any transmittal to any of the stations receiving said summaries that they were being supplied by NAM."

The FCC called WTTG's failure to identify the NAM's active participation in supplying the free films "a serious omission," in view of the fact that federal regulations require broadcasters to identify any direct or indirect sponsor of telecasts.

The second charge involved a televised interview with Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), both supporters of harsh legislation. The AFL-CIO had said the timing of the program made it impossible for supporters of more moderate legislation to ask for equal time to talk on a bill which would have met the problem of labor corruption "without undeservedly restricting the legitimate functions" of unions.

Company's 'Defense'

Metropolitan's defense, entered by MBC Gen. Counsel Robert A. Dreyer, declared that "at no time" did the AFL-CIO ask "for an opportunity to present the other side of the case—if there is another side to labor corruption."

Harris, in reply, assailed the broadcaster's "cynicism," declaring that the issue was "not the pros or cons of labor corruption, but the highly controversial issue of which pending proposals Congress should enact."

The commission found that in the interview conducted by newsman Matthew Warren, "both the questions and answers lent support to the advisability of the Congress enacting one labor bill as against the other," and that neither WTTG or WNEW ever broadcast any program "presenting a viewpoint favorable to any other labor bill then pending before Congress."

Defense Dismissed

The FCC dismissed Metropolitan's defense—that the AFL-CIO had never sought equal time—by declaring that this was a violation of the "fair presentation" policy endorsed by Congress and the commission. It cited a policy reiterated many times by the commission which declared:

"We do not believe . . . that the licensee's obligations to serve the public interest can be met merely through the adoption of a general policy of not refusing to broadcast opposing viws where a demand is made . . . for broadcast time.

"If, as we believe to be the case, the public interest is best served in a democracy through the ability of the people to hear expositions of the various positions taken by responsible groups and individuals on particular topics and to choose between them, it is evident that broadcast licensees have an affirmative duty generally to encourage and implement the broadcast of all sides of controversial public issues . . . over and above their obligation to make available on demand opportunities for the expression of opposing views.

"It is clear that any approximation of fairness in the presentation of any controversy will be difficult if not impossible of achievement unless the licensee plays a conscious and positive role in bringing about balanced presentation of the opposing viewpoints."

Summing up the findings against the two Metropolitan stations the FCC said the facts indicate that the actions were "not consistent" with policies on the presentation of controversial issues.

It called on MBC to make certain that "the future operations of all your stations . . . will be guided by the views" set forth in the official reprimand.

BRIGHTENING HOLIDAY SEASON for 400 children of striking members of Textile Workers Union at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., Los Angeles Union Label Council sent 21 cartons of union-made toys in time for Christmas. Shown packaging toys is Charles Hamner (right), of Mailers Union, while Union Label Council Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett looks on. Toys were purchased from Mattel, Inc., under contract with Rubber Workers, and Knickerbocker Toy, under contract with Machinists.

L-G Act Held No Bar To Charity Donations

New York—The Landrum-Griffin Act does not forbid union donations to charitable organizations, providing certain procedures are followed, it was announced here by an AFL-CIO spokesman.

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director, said his office has been notified to this effect by the AFL-CIO Legal Dept. following inquiries from union groups who felt the new law might seriously hamper their voluntary health and welfare work in local communities.

Quoting AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Perlis said the trade unions may properly contribute to charitable organizations and similar public welfare agencies "as long as union officials making such contributions out of union funds are acting pursuant to the organization's constitution and by-laws or pursuant to a resolution adopted thereunder by the Executive Board or other appropriate governing body of the organization."

Perlis explained: "While the new labor-management act is harmful to many areas of legitimate trade union activity, we cannot allow it to prevent unions from carrying out their programs of community service." He stressed that union groups should exercise care that their constitutions and by-laws spell out specifically the purposes for which funds may be contributed and the procedures to be followed in authorizing disbursements.

The Community Services director said the official interpretation from Woll referred to a statement made on the Senate floor by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and a press release issued Dec. 10, 1959, by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell.

No Limitation

Kennedy, discussing the fiduciary responsibility imposed on union officials, stated: "The bill does not limit in any way the purposes for which the funds of a labor organization may be expended or the investments which can be made. Such decisions should be made by the members in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of their union. . . . The problems with which labor organizations are accustomed to deal are not limited to bread-and-butter unionism or to organization and collective bargaining alone, but encompass a broad spectrum of social objectives as the union may determine."

The Dept. of Labor press release declared: "Sec. Mitchell also said that he has received several letters from reputable charities indicating that some labor organizations may be withholding customary donations apparently because of an erroneous belief that the new law forbids such donations. This belief probably stems from a misunderstanding of the provisions dealing with fiduciary responsibilities of officers of labor organizations."

The release continued: "The Secretary pointed out that this section of the law (Sec. 501) does not restrict the right of a labor organization to contribute to whatever charities the members choose to assist. All expenditures must, of course, be made in accordance with the particular organization's constitution and by-laws, the Secretary said."

Financial Report Items Protested by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has taken strong exception to a Labor Dept. instruction covering the union financial report required by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The AFL-CIO protested that the instruction might be interpreted to require an itemized breakdown of legitimate expenses incurred by officers or employes and paid directly by the union.

If the Labor Dept. instruction is interpreted broadly—and expenditures for hotels, air travel and stamps are to be itemized—the AFL-CIO contends that the rule is contrary to the law's language, violates the legislative intent, would serve no useful purpose and would burden unions unduly.

In a 13-page comment, the AFL-CIO asked the Labor Dept. to revise the reporting forms "to make it clear that they call for the listing . . . only of (1) reimbursed expenses and (2) any personal expenses paid by the union, whether reimbursed or paid directly, together with any other disguised salary items, and that they do not call for the allocation among officers and employes of union expenses paid directly by the union."

The department's new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports recently issued both long and short reporting forms required to be filed by some 77,000 unions within 90 days after the close of their fiscal year.

The AFL-CIO took issue with the instruction covering Schedule F in the long form and Item 11 in the short form.

"Non-reimbursed union expenses are not disbursements to an officer or employe, either directly or indirectly; they are disbursements to an airline or hotel or stationery store," the AFL-CIO pointed out.

Kentucky Garnishee Law Exempts Oxen, Not Wages

Louisville, Ky.—Describing this state's garnishment law as "outdated and obsolete," the Executive Council of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO has called on the 1960 session of the legislature to bring the statute up to 20th century standards.

The state labor body criticized the law as so outmoded that it provides no exemption at all for salary or wages earned by working people.

Instead, said the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, the law—written nearly a century ago—provides such obsolete exemptions from garnishment as the following:

Two work beasts or a yoke of oxen; two plows; one loom and spinning wheel; two saddles; two bridles; $100 worth of poultry; 10 head of sheep; and provender suitable for livestock.

Parley to Air Ills Of Puerto Ricans

New York—Representatives of labor, social agencies and Puerto Rican groups will meet Jan. 15 at Hotel Commodore here to explore the social welfare needs of Puerto Rican citizens.

The day-long conference, sponsored by the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, will probe six specific areas: public welfare, family and child care, youth, recreation and leisure time, housing, medical and hospital care, and consumer problems.

Fernando Sierra Berdecia, secretary of labor for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, will represent Puerto Rico Gov. Luis Munoz Marin at the conference. CSA Dir. Leo Perlis said Marin has notified him that "the Commonwealth government is deeply interested in the objectives of your conference. We sincerely believe that such cooperative action can unfold great possibilities. Let me compliment you for your fine initiative and wish you a most successful conference."

Bargaining Rights Asked For Hospitals

New York—More than 200 prominent New Yorkers have urged Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and the state legislature to provide collective bargaining rights and the protection of unemployment and disability benefits for 115,000 nonmedical workers in voluntary, nonprofit hospitals.

Among the signers of the statement, which called for "first-class citizenship rights" for hospital workers, were 56 members of the legislature, 13 congressmen and six New York City councilmen.

Thirty-four religious leaders, including ministers, priests and rabbis, signed the statement. It was made public by Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which struck seven New York City hospitals for 46 days last spring to win partial union recognition.

The community leaders, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, pointed out that the "low wages and poor working conditions" prevailing in the hospitals compel workers to live in slums, to seek supplementary relief assistance from city and state welfare agencies and pose a threat to "the health of the entire community."

Protesting the exemption of hospital employes from state labor and social laws, the signers called for "prompt action to extend to hospital workers the rights enjoyed by other workers and thus end their present status of second-class citizenship."

Portland Papers Out to Crush Unions

Strikebreakers Paid Up to $300 Weekly

Portland, Ore.—The two-month-old strike of the Stereotypers against Portland's daily newspapers, focusing national attention in the newspaper industry on the show-down struggle here, is forcing unions in the field to consider major new tactics.

As the strike drags on, it has become more apparent that managements of the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal aim at nothing less than crushing all the newspaper unions involved in the dispute.

The Stereotypers struck Nov. 10 after failing to make any headway in negotiating a new contract. Their old agreement with the two papers expired Sept. 15. The publishers refused to discuss wages or any other contract matters unless the union agreed first to three demands:

- That a German-built automated metal plate-casting machine, which the Oregonian says it proposed to buy, be operated by one man. Present equipment is operated by four men. The German machine is untested in this country and has not even been seen by the stereotypers.
- That foremen not be required to belong to the union. They have been in all past contracts. Foremen work alongside other men, perform the same duties.
- That the union give up its right to provide substitutes.

All other unions in the two plants—printers, pressman, engravers, mailers, paperhandlers and Newspaper Guild of reporters, editors and photographers—observed the picket lines. But the publishers imported strikebreakers, chiefly from the South, and began immediately to publish a joint product in the Oregonian plant. Some of the imports have been identified as veterans of such strikebreaking operations as Lima, O., Haverhill, Mass., Miami, Fla., Reno, Nev., and Oklahoma City.

The job pirates receive premium pay—up to more than $300 weekly—and are quartered at the publishers' expense in a nearby hotel. Management also picks up food and bar tabs.

Husband and wife teams are frequent among the strikebreakers. The women operate teletypesetter machines, on which news copy is translated into perforated tape, which in turn is fed through automated linotype machines. The publishers were caught early in the strike working some of the women 12 hours a day, 72 hours a week, in flagrant violation of state law which fixes a maximum 44-hour week for women.

A public hearing on importation of strikebreakers and its impact on labor-management relations in Oregon was scheduled for Jan. 9 by an interim committee of the state legislature.

Lavish Outlays

Lavish outlays for recruiting and paying strikebreakers and setting up a training school for new ones at the Journal plant are made possible by payments from a publishers' strike insurance plan.

Each management can collect up to $10,000 daily over a 50-day period for a combined total of $1,000,000.

The Stereotypers have offered compromises on each of the three management demands—compromises which formed the basis of peaceful settlement of the same issues at Detroit. But the publishers have refused to consider them and instead have come up with five new demands:

- An open shop.
- Re-examination of manning agreements on all other stereotyping equipment.
- A five-hour increase in the workweek at no increase in pay.
- Priority and seniority for strikebreakers.
- A no-strike clause.

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R.), successful last year in mediating other labor disputes, offered his services but the publishers refused them. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) proposed a citizens' fact-finding panel to study the strike and drew a similar curt rejection from the publishers. The unions had welcomed both proposals.

Unfair labor practice charges have been filed by the Stereotypers on the basis of use of strike insurance funds to import and train strikebreakers, and by the web pressmen based on the publishers' refusal to bargain in good faith.

The Pressmen's contract expired Dec. 31. Four days earlier, management notified the local its members were no longer employes. With expiration of the contract, the pressmen and the affiliated paper handlers voted to strike and joined other crafts on the picket line.

New Paper Possible

To get their story before the public, the unions have turned to radio, TV and handbills. A special edition of 300,000 copies of the Oregon Labor Press, devoted entirely to the strike, was mailed out to all residences in the Portland area. Now Portland's labor movement is taking steps to start a third daily newspaper in the city. Business agents and secretaries of unions in the area have voted support for such a paper, to be financed by sale of stock.

International officers of newspaper unions will hold a "summit meeting" in Portland this month to discuss financing for the venture.

A committee of newspaper union representatives is preparing cost estimates, locating publishing facilities and determining staff requirements for the proposed new paper, tentatively named the Portland Daily News.

Union members have launched a house-to-house canvass to measure public interest in such a paper and to press, at the same time, a campaign to persuade those still taking the combined Oregonian-Journal to cancel their subscriptions. Cancellations already are estimated to have reached 100,000.

"HAPPIEST PICKET LINE" is what Bob Schults, president of the Portland Newspaper Guild, called this demonstration of 300 newspaper employes and their families outside the Oregonian's struck plant. Supported by a five-piece band, the demonstrators sang Christmas carols for an hour on the 43rd day of the city's longest and most bitter newspaper strike.

PROFESSIONAL SCAB William (Beano) Glover, a printer, shows up for early-morning shift at strike-bound Portland, Ore., Oregonian, with his wife Justine, left, and Patsy Moore, also strikebreakers. Glover is a veteran of union-breaking operations at Zanesville, O.; Ypsilanti, Mich.; Haverhill, Mass.; Houston, Tex.; and Westchester County, N. Y.

TWUA Plans Appeal to NLRB On Ruling in Darlington Mill Case

The Textile Workers Union of America will ask the National Labor Relations Board to overrule a trial examiner's decision absolving the Deering, Milliken & Co. textile empire from responsibility for the unfair labor practices of the Darlington Mfg. Co.—the South Carolina cotton mill which closed its doors in October 1956 rather than bargain with the union chosen by its workers in an NLRB election.

Five hundred Darlington employes lost their jobs in what was widely regarded as a move to intimidate southern textile workers and block union organization.

At issue in three years of hearings has been the question of whether Deering, Milliken & Co. could be required to compensate the Darlington workers for their loss of wages and offer them jobs in other Deering, Milliken mills.

NLRB Trial Examiner Lloyd Buchanan ruled there was insufficient evidence that Deering, Milliken & Co. controlled the labor relations policies of the Darlington Mills despite the fact that Roger Milliken was the president of both companies, despite the common ownership of the two firms by the Milliken family and despite the fact that the majority of the directors of the Darlington corporation are also officers of Deering, Milliken & Co.

Earlier Buchanan had dismissed the NLRB general counsel's complaint against Roger Milliken personally. An appeal is pending before the NLRB.

If Buchanan's findings should be upheld by the NLRB, any back-pay remedy for the Darlington workers would be limited to funds obtained from the liquidation of the Darlington mill which have been frozen by court order.

In a statement commenting on the trial examiner's decision, the TWUA declared that "under the NLRB's own rules and past practices it is outrageous and illegal to deliberately and pointedly keep out of this case the responsible persons and the responsible corporation."

"Roger Milliken forced the decision to liquidate the Darlington subsidiary," the TWUA declared, "simply to evade an obligation to bargain with the union. The Deering, Milliken corporation which Roger Milliken controls—a wealthy and powerful chain—could find other jobs for the hundreds of Darlington workers, many of whom are still without employment."

1-9-60

FTC Tells 'Spotlight' To Halt Ad Practices

The Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on the Spotlight, a self-styled New York "labor paper," ordering its publisher to cease "misrepresenting that it is the nationally circulated official publication" of the AFL-CIO.

The FTC also directed Publisher Ernest Mark High to stop "printing unauthorized advertisements" and then billing firms for these ads.

Accompanying the order was a sharply worded opinion by Commissioner William C. Kern who assailed the "shabby" practices of the Spotlight's advertising solicitors.

The record, Kern said, was replete with testimony that advertisers were told they could "purchase labor's good will" by buying ads, "the clear implication being that otherwise the whiplash of labor's ill will might be incurred."

As further evidence, Kern cited a brief filed by High's lawyer which declared "it is demonstrable . . . that it is desirable for businessmen to acquire the good will of organized labor." The brief said the "primary benefit" of ads placed in the Spotlight was that businessmen gained "a reputation as a friend of labor."

Kern, bluntly rejecting this contention, declared:

"We cannot but wonder at this argument; it seems to indicate, first, that one can buy friendship, and second, that labor's friendship is for sale. We prefer to believe that both of these conclusions are false."

The commissioner pointed out that, in any event, the Spotlight "did not even deliver the doubtful advantage promised," since it "was not the nationally distributed publication of a great federation of trade unions, as prospects were given to believe," but rather was circulated to a "relatively small audience" in the New York area.

The FCC was aided in its probe of High's activities by the Intl. Labor Press Association, representative of the legitimate newspapers published by AFL-CIO affiliates. The ILPA's Code of Ethical Practices expressly prohibits advertising solicitation based on allegations that such ads will buy labor friendship.

Also assisting in the investigation was the State, County & Municipal Employes which terminated its relations with the Spotlight last year because of union dissatisfaction with its solicitation methods.

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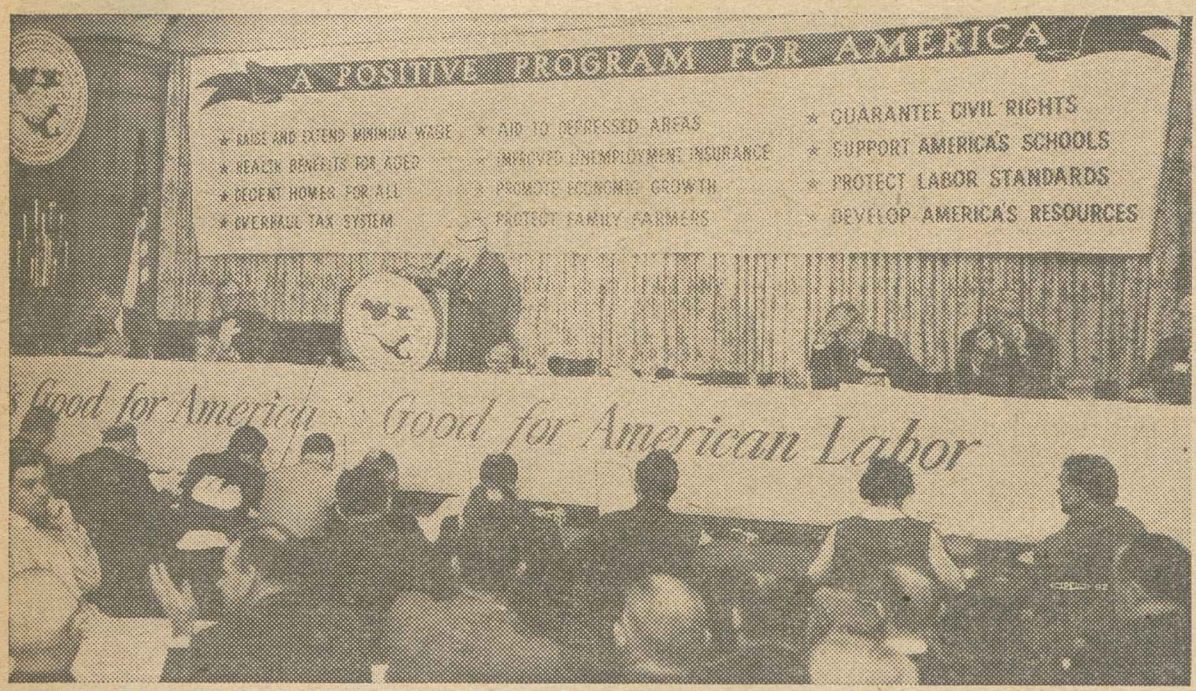
Vote Program for America, Labor Rally Asks Congress



FINISH THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS before adjourning for the 1960 political campaign was the plea AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany directed to the 86th Congress in his keynote address to AFL-CIO Legislative Conference. Behind him as he spoke was a huge banner spelling out the 12 points in labor's "Positive Program for America" presented to lawmakers.

Swift Action Urged In 12 Major Areas

The AFL-CIO has launched an all-out offensive to win congressional enactment of a broad legislative program designed to invigorate the economy, provide "minimum social protections," insure meaningful civil rights safeguards, and strengthen the nation's military posture.

More than 600 delegates to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington pledged intensive activity at the grass-roots level to mobilize support for a 12-point "Positive Program for America."

In three days of sessions, delegates representing national and international unions, state bodies and larger city central bodies, heard:

- AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany call on the election-conscious 86th Congress to "finish its unfinished business before adjourning for the 1960 political campaign," and assail the Administration's "tight-money" policy.
- Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warn that "we have many more friends when we talk with them than we do when they are recording the votes," and call for "intensive effort" at the local level to let congressmen know how the people feel about key legislation.
- Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther commend the conference as "only a beginning" of the program labor must carry out "in this year of decision." Labor, he said, "must go on the offensive" during the short congressional session "to fight for the things we believe in."
- House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) urge Republicans in Congress to become "a party of responsibility, not a party of blind opposition," and to give the necessary votes—essentially one vote on each of several issues in the powerful House Rules Committee—to bring pending legislation to the floor.
- Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.),

(Continued on Page 3)

Crucial L-G Votes Cited By Meany

Three roll calls in the Senate and one roll call in the House provide the record by which labor "can accurately rate its friends and enemies" on passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's Legislative Conference.

In the House, the key vote came on Aug. 13 on the roll call by which the Landrum-Griffin substitute was adopted, 229 to 201.

In the Senate, the key votes were three roll calls on amendments offered by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). These included:

- Adoption of the so-called "bill of rights for union members," Apr. 22, approved 47 to 46.
- Tabling of Apr. 22 motion to reconsider and reverse this action, on which the Senate split 45 to 45 and Vice Pres. Nixon broke the tie and "insured the anti-labor character of the legislation."
- Defeat of a McClellan amendment to "outlaw all secondary boy-

(Continued on Page 4)

Senate Set for Early Ballot On 'Clean Elections' Measure

The Senate moved toward an early vote on legislation to control campaign contributions as the first major action of the election-oriented second session of the 86th Congress.

Scheduling of the debate on a so-called "clean elections" bill introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) came on the heels of these developments:

- House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) declined to join in a drive to bring civil rights legislation to the floor. This brought charges from northern Democrats that the Republicans were continuing a "political payoff" to southern Democrats in exchange for the votes which helped put across the Landrum-Griffin bill last year.
- Pres. Eisenhower renewed his demand that Congress repeal the interest limit on long-term government bonds, declaring it is "imperative" that this "restrictive ceiling be removed."
- Senate Democrats, after a challenge to Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) on the operation of the Democratic Policy Committee and Steering Committee, reconfirmed Johnson in his leadership role. They agreed to change the committee names to reflect more accurately their functions. The Policy Committee merely clears legislation for floor action, and the Steering Committee mainly fills vacancies on standing committees.

The Hennings "clean election" measure is aimed at raising the ceiling now imposed on campaign expenditures but would require more detailed reporting of money spent on elections.

One section would require a candidate, 10 days before an election, to file a list of all organizations known to be backing him. The same report would permit a candidate to accept openly or disavow publicly the support of various groups.

The first test was scheduled to come on an amendment which would make the spending ceiling applicable to primary as well as general elections. Primaries currently are exempt from expenditure limits. If passed, the amendment would have a major impact on primaries in southern states —where, because of a virtual one-party system, victory in a primary is tantamount to election.

With a civil rights measure stalled in the powerful, conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, efforts were being made to secure 219 signatures on a discharge petition which would bypass the committee and bring the bill to a vote of the full body.

This drive was blunted by Halleck's refusal to encourage Republicans to sign the petition, despite Eisenhower's plea in his State of the

(Continued on Page 12)

Essay Victors Labor Guests in Washington

Leaders of AFL-CIO state central labor bodies have voted unanimously to award a trip to Washington to each state winner of the annual high school essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The state AFL-CIO leaders, holding a three-day session in the organization's national headquarters, acted on the recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice chairman of the President's committee.

Eleventh and 12th grade students in public, private and parochial schools in 44 states took part in the contest last year, Freeman told the session. Five national winners, chosen from among the state winners, are regularly brought to the capital to receive their prizes from the President.

Last year the Oklahoma AFL-CIO paid for a Washington trip for the winner in that state, Freeman noted. As a result of today's action, other states will follow suit.

The AFL-CIO action was immediately hailed by other leaders

(Continued on Page 9)

Goldberg Raps WFTU Fake 'Freedom' Blast

Steelworkers General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg has suggested that the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions wash the stains of slave labor from its hands before complaining to the Intl. Labor Organization that the United States violated the ILO principles of "freedom of association" by using the Taft-Hartley injunction in the steel strike.

Goldberg, in a letter to ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse, pointed out that American steelworkers struck for 116 days and would have struck again on Jan. 26 if they hadn't won their strike.

Workers behind the Iron Curtain, for whom the WFTU claims to speak, "may not even think of a one-day strike," Goldberg pointed out.

He proposed that the ILO "devote its attention to the much more flagrant and much more persistent denial of workers' rights practiced as a matter of course in the countries under Communist dictatorship where the World Federation of Trade Unions has the preferred status of a super-company union."

While making clear labor's op-

(Continued on Page 12)

ALL GIANT STEELMAKERS have now signed full contracts with Steelworkers implementing terms contained in memorandum of agreement ending marathon dispute. Here USWA negotiating team is shown with union's top officers—Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard Hague, and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel—at signing with one of 11 major producers.

11 Big Steel Firms Sign New Contracts

Representatives of the Steelworkers and 11 major steel producers have formally signed new 30-month contracts implementing the Jan. 4 memorandum of agreement which ended the longest major labor dispute in the nation's history.

Scores of other USWA negotiating teams, meanwhile, continued sessions with smaller steel firms across the country, working out local issues and adapting the master agreement to fit individual company situations.

The settlement preserved on-the-job rights for 500,000 USWA members; gave them an economic package estimated by the industry to cost 41.34 cents an hour; provided for a fully non-contributory insurance program; and guaranteed each retiring worker a $1,500 lump-sum payment in addition to his regular pension.

In the wake of the agreement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and USWA Pres. David J. McDonald emphasized that the victory was achieved by the combined efforts of the Steelworkers and the entire trade union movement.

Addressing the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, Meany took note of press, radio and television reports which contained "a lot of discussion as to who settled the steel strike." He told the 600 delegates:

"I have no great interest in who settled it, except to say there seems to be some relation between this verbal exchange . . . and the fact that this is Leap Year. I can tell you who won the steel strike. The Steelworkers won, and the entire labor movement won."

Meany said victory was achieved by "the solid front, the stability of this union, the determination not to be destroyed" by industry's massive drive to "wipe out the work rules that have been achieved over many years of collective bargaining."

Another major factor, Meany said, was the support given by the 13.5 million members of the federation to the Steelworkers Defense Fund established by the AFL-CIO General Board in September. "More than $5 million was collected," he declared, and "perhaps millions (of dollars) were in the pipelines on the way from local unions" at the time of the settlement.

McDonald told the same conference that the settlement was achieved "by the men and women of the Steelworkers and the men and women of the entire AFL-CIO." He expressed the USWA's gratitude for the outpouring of funds and said that during the 116-day strike "not a single Steelworker went hungry."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in an address to the Economic Club of Detroit, said that if management and labor "mutually seek . . . to increase the rate of productivity in the steel industry," statements by industry leaders "that there will be no price increase at present will be good for some time to come."

Mitchell declared that "certainly no one can predict price stability indefinitely because other cost factors than wages enter into the determination of price policy."

The steel wage settlement, he said, "is in line with others negotiated this year, and thus cannot set off a wage pattern with highly inflationary effects, as has happened sometimes in the past."

Buyer Views Dim Optimism For Good '60

Consumer sentiment to purchase new cars, appliances and other products "must improve considerably during the next few months if 1960 is to be a really good year" for durable goods, the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan reports.

The findings are based on a survey during October and November, which found that the steel strike had spread uneasiness and caution among consumers. But aside from the steel dispute, said the survey, "the recovery in sentiment from the 1958 recession was slower than the recovery from the 1953-54 recession."

In 1954, the survey noted, a sharp upsurge in optimism stimulated consumer demand. In November 1959 consumer expectations were not "sufficiently buoyant" to provide the buying push in line with the rising level of spending indicated by income trends.

Other factors giving rise to uncertainty among consumers are rising interest rates and uneasiness over inflation. The high-interest-rate concern is reflected in a drop in the number of families planning to purchase homes in 1960, the survey said.

Delegates Meet With Leaders:

Congress Given Highlights of Labor's 'Program for America'

Here are the highlights of labor's broad-ranging "Program for America," outlined to congressional leaders by delegates from across the nation during the three-day AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington:

MINIMUM WAGE—Supported Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would provide "long overdue" action by raising the minimum wage from its present $1 level to $1.25 and broadening it to protect millions in retail and wholesale trade, large hotels and laundries, construction and other services.

Lack of coverage means that "these workers are paid pitifully low wages or are worked excessive hours without overtime pay. State laws have failed to provide adequate protection."

DEPRESSED AREAS—Over 100 communities "have been officially declared to be economically sick." They are victims of raw material exhaustions, technological change, shifting product demand, changes in government programs. Since each area has been affected by trends in the national economy "it is the responsibility of the whole nation to help" solve their problems.

"This responsibility has been recognized by everybody, but to date nothing has been accomplished." In 1959 the Senate passed the Douglas-Cooper bill which, "while not going as far as the AFL-CIO would like," would authorize $390 million in loans and grants to rehabilitate depressed areas. A similar bill, with somewhat reduced financial support, was reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee but is now stalled in the powerful Rules Committee.

"If the House passes this bill, agreement in conference should be possible. The only obstacle remaining would be a possible presidential veto." In 1958, Eisenhower vetoed a similar measure.

CIVIL RIGHTS—"Progress in assuring equal rights has been painfully slow . . . Congress must act decisively to extend civil rights to all Americans."

Action is needed to give the federal government the right to institute court action on behalf of persons denied rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Technical and financial assistance should be provided to schools seeking to abide by the historic Supreme Court school desegregation decision. Federal registrars should be designated in districts where persons are improperly denied the right to register and vote.

"Action on these and other civil rights measures may again be thwarted by a coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans. It is necessary that the people speak out boldly . . ." for meaningful legislation.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Started 25 years ago, the social security system "has done much to bring dignity to the twilight years of Americans," but the need for constant improvement calls for action to provide health and related benefits for the aged, widows and orphans.

The Forand bill "would utilize the social security system to provide needed benefits" such as provision for payment for 60 days of hospital care, for skilled nursing home care and for surgical services. To keep the system sound and provide adequate benefits, contribution rates for both workers and employers should be raised to meet the extra costs of health benefits.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Since the states "have failed to do a satisfactory job" in protecting the jobless, the federal government should establish a system of minimum standards which all states must follow.

Passage of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy bill would raise weekly benefits to at least half the individual's regular wage, not to exceed two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, for a 39-week period. In addition it would extend coverage, provide better financing alternatives, and help states experiencing particularly high rates of unemployment.

EDUCATION—The nation faces an "education crisis" in which it is short close to 150,000 classrooms, by conservative estimates, and in which teacher salaries are "so much lower than comparable jobs in society that not enough teachers can be attracted or retained."

The conference supported the Murray-Metcalf bill, as revised by the House Education Committee, providing $25 for each school-age child to each state every year for a four-year period. The money would be available for either school construction or teacher salaries.

"Education is traditionally, and properly, a state function. But the states simply do not have the financial resources to meet the growing crisis. Just as we have provided federal grants for land-grant colleges, vocational education, GI education, federally impacted areas, and defense education scholarships—without federal interference—we must now provide federal aid to school construction and to improvements in teachers' salaries."

HOUSING—Fifteen million American families are still ill-housed. To eliminate this situation will require 2.25 million new housing units a year for 35 years, as compared with present rate of 1 million a year or less. During the last few years the Administration's opposition to basic improvements has forced acceptance of inadequate housing bills.

Congress in 1960 should enact "a comprehensive housing bill" which would provide at least 200,000 low-cost public housing units annually; make available low-interest, long-term loans for middle-income housing; provide special housing for the elderly; assure non-discrimination; provide at least $1 billion a year for 10 years for expanded slum clearance and urban redevelopment; and encourage cooperative and moderate-priced rental housing, especially for migrant farm workers.

ECONOMIC GROWTH—The Administration's policy of tight money and high interest rates has "contributed to two recessions" and caused a "shocking slowdown of economic growth."

Congress should "put a brake on rising interest rates by repulsing" Administration requests for higher interest rates on long-term government bonds, and should reorganize the Federal Reserve Board to give consumers, small business and labor representation.

LABOR STANDARDS—The Davis-Bacon Act which affects public construction should be broadened to include all non-farm construction involving federal financing or where federal insurance or loan guarantees are used. In addition, contractors should be required to honor prevailing fringe benefits as well as wages.

The Walsh-Healey Act should be amended to eliminate undue delays in minimum wage determination procedures, to require adherence to fringe benefit standards, and to require at least biennial wage reviews.

TAXES—The principle of "ability to pay" on which the tax system is based "has been eroded over the years by a combination of low personal exemptions, a steep rate of taxation in the first bracket, the operation of the withholding system, and the many tax escape provisions that favor the rich."

The AFL-CIO called for a "major overhaul" to include a substantial increase in the $600 individual exemption; closing loopholes now enjoyed by upper-income groups; eliminating tax burdens of workers on contributions to public retirement funds; reducing or eliminating the unprogressive excise taxes; and helping states adopt progressive tax systems.

NATURAL RESOURCES—Congress "took a backward step" in 1959 when it gave the states regulation authority over health and safety programs in nuclear operations. Labor will work for establishment of nationwide uniform standards as the only reliable system for safeguarding workers exposed to radiation.

"Bold steps" are needed to move the nation's atomic power program rapidly toward the production of power at costs comparable with other sources, with a full-scale federal demonstration nuclear power program "the necessary first step."

FARM PROBLEMS—Legislation called for to "help secure a just return and a better life for Americans who work in agriculture," including the gearing of price supports, where possible, to the family farm; expansion of the school lunch program; extensive use of agricultural surpluses "in the battle for peace and freedom overseas;" and providing minimum wage and unemployment insurance to workers on the large corporate farms, with special emphasis on aid to migratory workers.

Labor Rally Stirs 'Grass-Roots' Action

Bolster Economy, Secure Rights, Election-Year Congress Urged

(Continued from Page 1)
pinch-hitting for absent Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), declare that the problems which concern labor can be solved "within the framework of a balanced budget"—key plank in Pres. Eisenhower's legislative proposals since he took office seven years ago.

● Meany declare that settlement of the steel strike may have blunted efforts by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats to "impose new curbs on the trade union movement." This same coalition, Meany said, entered into a "cynical political deal" to put over the Landrum-Griffin bill last year. (For Meany's analysis of the key votes on L-G, see story, Page 1.)

Congressional leaders were urged to redeem last year's pledge to call up for a vote this month an amendment to L-G to permit "situs picketing" in the building trades. The amendment would permit picketing on the site of a construction job without subjecting unionists to secondary boycott penalties. The building trades, Meany said, "are entitled to prompt relief from a harsh and discriminatory situation."

During the three-day conference, delegates in seven regional sessions huddled with senators and representatives from their respective areas to discuss plans for achieving key legislation. They also held conferences on such specific subjects as civil rights, area redevelopment, minimum wage, and social security improvements, including the Forand bill to provide medical care for the nation's retired workers.

The delegates spent one day on Capitol Hill, visiting their legislators in the Senate and House Office Buildings and urging action on labor's program of domestic legislation.

In his keynote address, Meany declared the nation "faces an enormous and growing deficit" in defense, education, housing, urban renewal, industrial expansion, social security, modern roads, airports and community facilities, and warned that Congress "cannot further postpone or ignore" these needs without damaging the public interest.

When congressmen return home to run for re-election, they "cannot face the voters with empty hands," Meany declared. "They must show some constructive accomplishments. If we do our job of convincing the members of Congress that our program is worthwhile, we can still achieve substantial results before adjournment."

Labor's legislative conference, he said, "serves notice on the members of Congress that the working men and women of America are keeping a close and careful watch on their actions and voting records.

"It serves notice that labor is not satisfied with the state of the nation.

"It serves notice that we . . . are growing increasingly impatient with frustrating delays, with the lack of constructive achievement and with the unbroken record of broken promises."

Meany reminded delegates that a new Congress will take office a year from now, "the 87th Congress will be what we, the voters of this country, make it," he declared, adding:

"If we sit on our hands in the coming campaign, the new Congress will serve us worse than the present one. But if we get our people to register and vote, if we pinpoint the issues and the voting records effectively, we can get a government that places human needs above the demands of big business."

The AFL-CIO president said the "main obstacles" thus far to enactment of programs to meet the needs of the American people "have been financial timidity and political cowardice," and classified this opposition as "sheer defeatism."

Tight Money Hurting U.S.

"It is not enough," he said, "to warn about inflation, to talk about the need of a balanced budget and to impose a tight-money policy. Clearly, that tight-money policy is hurting America.

"It is hurting every family that needs a new home or car or any other product customarily purchased on credit. It is hurting business growth by making borrowed money too expensive. It is even hurting the Treasury of the United States through excessive interest rates.

"Instead of curbing inflation, the tight-money policy is aggravating it."

The positive program of the conference, he declared, "is not, strictly speaking, a labor program." Meany said the legislative goals will aid industry as well as labor, farmers as well as factory workers, nonunion employes as well as union members.

In the field of labor legislation, Meany warned that with a coalition of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats in effective control of Congress, unionists can expect "no basic improvement" this year in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

"On the contrary," he told delegates, "we may have to fight a last-ditch battle to prevent the passage of even more restrictive laws.

"The reactionary forces of America have tasted blood. They are determined to impose new curbs on the trade union movement. They must be stopped."

Settlement of the 116-day industry-forced steel shutdown—longest major strike in the nation's history—"has taken most of the heat out of this drive" for further legislative assaults on labor, Meany continued.

With the Steelworkers victorious, he said, it will be possible for Congress to examine the facts "in a calmer atmosphere" and to realize that some of the proposed cures—such as anti-trust legislation covering unions, the end to industrywide or even companywide bargaining, compulsory arbitration, "or other equally obnoxious devices"—would "prove worse than the disease" of a protracted labor dispute.

Trade unionists' ultimate goal, Meany said, is the establishment of a code of labor law "fair to the workers and employers of our country alike, while assuring high ethical standards and responsibility to the public interest."

Schnitzler told the conference to "demonstrate that we can use our great organizing abilities" to support labor's program "which will guarantee the forward social progress of the nation."

Most of the important social legislation on the statute books, he said, was written "at a time when labor didn't have over 1 million members." These successes were achieved, despite the "same opposition we face today," because labor was able to "arouse the public behind our program."

"We are equal to repeating those successes," he said. "We never had as many trained, qualified, determined and dedicated unionists; our resources were never at their present heights. We have all of the tools to do the job—what we need now is to create the will to do it."

Reuther, a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and president of the Auto Workers, said that since labor's program is geared to meeting the broad basic needs of the American people "we must get down to the people a clearer picture of the importance" of these measures so that the "Madison Ave. hucksters won't be able to distort the image of what we stand for."

What is needed, said Reuther, is "an intensive grass-roots neighborhood job" of "getting the truth to the people" so that the legislative program will be enacted.

"The time has come," Reuther said, "to roll up our sleeves and get to work."

Spark Community Interest

Delegates wound up the conference with a pledge to work for aroused public sentiment back home by sparking community interest in the broad-ranging labor program.

As a first step, they agreed to make the widest possible distribution of the new AFL-CIO pamphlet, "A Positive Program for America," publication No. 104, which details the 12 major goals of organized labor in the legislative arena.

This, they indicated, will be followed up by home-town meetings to explain in greater detail the need for legislative action coupled with frequent contacts with senators and congressmen, both in Washington and on their visits back home, to impress on them the grass-roots sentiment for action.

Main key to the program will be letter-writing campaigns that will make it possible for rank-and-file voters to acquaint congressmen with the views of the people who sent them to Congress. This, delegates said, is essential to offset the effects of the propaganda barrage conducted by big business front groups opposed to liberal social programs.

CAPITOL HILL huddles were part of AFL-CIO Legislative Conference. In top photo, group with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.); at bottom, confers with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.).

McCormack Challenges GOP to Produce Votes

House Republicans have been challenged by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) to act "responsibly" in helping to bring civil rights legislation to the floor for a vote.

Addressing the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington, McCormack said the measure has been bottled up in the House Rules Committee by a conservative coalition of four Republicans and four southern Democrats.

Pointedly reminding GOP members that Pres. Eisenhower called for civil rights action in his State of the Union message, McCormack urged them to supply the three votes which, combined with the votes of four liberal Democrats, would break the Rules Committee blockade.

On other key legislation—minimum wage, area redevelopment, housing, school construction and water pollution—McCormack said only one GOP vote on the Rules Committee in combination with six "sure" Democratic votes would bring these measures to a vote of the full House. Two Republican votes on the Ways and Means Committee are needed to break a deadlock over unemployment compensation standards, he said.

"Is that asking too much of the Republicans?" McCormack asked.

Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), who addressed the conference in place of Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), devoted much of his talk to the thesis that labor leaders have "cast their lot 100 percent with the Democratic Party."

Ford made no commitment on specifics of the AFL-CIO legislative program. Other groups, he said, would advance suggestions of their own and "from this melting pot of ideas will come solutions to the problems that need solution."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), told one of the area conferences that the minimum wage should be increased this year "to insure that millions of low-income families can purchase the necessities of modern-day life." He declared that such a move would give impetus to the growth of the economy to a $500 billion annual rate.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) said the steel strike settlement had postponed, rather than solved, the basic problem of long and costly strikes and indicated that Congress, labor and management must seek to prevent a repetition of such disputes.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) expressed the hope that Congress would "make a start in this session" on meeting the myriad problems of the aged by enacting the Forand bill to provide medical and hospital care for social security recipients.

Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) expressed support of labor's total program, although he indicated reservations on farm proposals that would extend price supports. Javits conceded that legislation that would have a "significant effect" on the budget faced the threat of Eisenhower vetoes.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) called for closer cooperation between organized labor and legislators on major issues, and stressed the importance of labor taking the facts on legislation to the public.

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) told delegates of the efforts of the Democratic Study Group, an organization of about 100 liberal congressmen, and asked labor to encourage additional House members to take part in its activities. He outlined the group's eight-point program, which parallels a major portion of the AFL-CIO legislative proposal.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), said Congress should not be "inhibited" by what it thinks Eisenhower might do in the way of vetoing legislation. "We must do what we think is right," he said, "and not anticipate a veto."

Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) called for a major overhaul of the nation's tax system, and pointed out that the 27.5 percent depletion allowance granted oil producers is one of the "big tax loopholes" that must be closed.

Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) called for increased cooperation between labor and legislators, and expressed the hope that unionists would "keep us informed" as to where they stand on legislation.

Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) said the Congress has had to "fight like a tiger" to keep the Administration "moving at all" in the development of natural resources.

New Pamphlet Details Congressional Goals

The AFL-CIO spelled out its goals for the second session of the 86th Congress in a new pamphlet, "A Positive Program for America," unveiled at the three-day AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington.

The publication details the 12 major areas in which legislation is needed "to meet the long-neglected needs" of the American people. The pamphlet points to the "heavy inventory" of progressive legislation left by Congress last year, and urges trade unionists to let members of Congress "know how you feel" on these vital issues.

Copies of "A Positive Program for America," publication No. 104, can be obtained: Single copies free; up to 100 copies, 10 cents each; 1,000 for $65, through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

BRIGHT-EYED children of striking Textile Workers Union of America members at Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., grin broadly as they open holiday presents donated by northern TWUA carpet locals. Over 1,100 unionists have been on strike more than a year to resist management efforts to crush union.

Full Text of Meany Statement On '59 Landrum-Griffin Votes

Herewith is the text of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement to the federation's Legislative Conference on the significant roll call votes on the Landrum-Griffin Act by which labor can identify its friends in the House and the Senate:

A **CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT** of misunderstanding has developed in the ranks of labor about the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act—about the way in which it was adopted and about the position taken on crucial votes by certain members of Congress whom we rightfully regard as friends of labor.

To set the record straight, it will be necessary to review the history of this legislation.

The position of the AFL-CIO was made clear time and time again. We said we were in favor of legislation which would get at the crooks and we were opposed to legislation which would injure legitimate unions in the exercise of their legitimate trade union functions.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported out a measure which, with a few modifications, would have been acceptable to the trade union movement. It would have provided for restrictions upon corrupt practices which we believed to be necessary and desirable.

But that bill was transformed on the floor of the Senate into a measure which no trade union official could conceivably support. The transformation was brought about by the adoption of dangerous amendments which we fought against desperately but in vain.

The worst of these were introduced by Sen. McClellan and deceitfully entitled a "Bill of Rights for Union Members." It was adopted by a vote of 47 to 46 and cemented into the bill in a parliamentary maneuver during which Vice Pres. Nixon broke a 45 to 45 tie and insured the anti-labor character of the legislation.

Another McClellan amendment seeking to outlaw secondary boycotts was defeated (51 to 41).

These are the roll-call votes in the Senate which are important and significant to the trade union movement. It is on these roll-calls—and these alone—that the labor movement can accurately rate its friends and enemies in the Senate on this issue.

The measure then went to the House of Representatives, where at first the chances of eliminating the obnoxious amendments to the Senate bill appeared promising. However, after prolonged hearings and debate, the House Education and Labor Committee reported out an unsatisfactory measure which we were forced to oppose. Two other measures were put before the House of Representatives—one acceptable to labor (the Shelley bill) and the other completely repugnant to labor (the Landrum-Griffin bill).

The debate and the voting on the House floor were hectic and confusing. Employer organizations and extreme right-wing groups launched an unprecedented and high-powered lobbying drive for the Landrum-Griffin bill. That measure was so extreme that it seemed doomed to defeat until the coalition of reactionary northern Republicans and equally reactionary Democrats from the South was suddenly revived to support it.

These groups entered into a cynical political deal under which the Republicans agreed to kill civil rights legislation for that session in exchange for southern Democratic votes in favor of the Landrum-Griffin bill. The test came on Aug. 13 and the Landrum-Griffin bill was passsed by a vote of 229 to 201.

It was that vote and that vote alone which provides the record of the true caliber of labor's friends and enemies on this vital labor issue in the House of Representatives.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, meeting at Unity House five days later, gave long and careful consideration to the emergency facing the trade union movement at that hour. The Senate bill was unacceptable. The House-adopted Landrum-Griffin bill was viciously anti-labor. Both measures had gone to a joint conference committee of the House and Senate.

The Executive Council decided that the labor movement had an obligation to its members to work through the conference committee for the elimination of as many of the anti-labor provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill as possible. Our legislative representatives in Washington were so instructed, and they acted accordingly.

In the ensuing weeks, the liberal Democratic majority of the Senate Conference Committee (composed of Senators Kennedy, McNamara, Morse and Randolph) worked tirelessly to get rid of some of the more obvious injustices of the Landrum-Griffin bill. They were handicapped by the open threat to call up and pass the Landrum-Griffin bill in its original form in the Senate unless a compromise was reached. In spite of this virtual sabotage, the Senate conferees were partially successful and did make a number of improvements in the conference report which was finally adopted.

At this point, the trade union movement was faced with a choice between two evils.

The first evil was the conference bill, which unquestionably made the Taft-Hartley Act worse than it was originally.

The second and far greater evil would be to work for the rejection of the conference bill and thus insure passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill, which was infinitely worse than Taft-Hartley.

Under these circumstances, our legislative representatives informed the members of Congress that labor could not in good conscience urge its friends to vote against the conference report, even though we considered it damaging to labor. In other words, we had to accept the lesser of the two evils.

What I have just told you is exactly in accord with the report which the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco adopted unanimously. The key roll-call votes I have described are the very same ones which the convention ordered distributed to all AFL-CIO members.

Key Roll Calls on L-G Bill Cited by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

cotts," beaten Apr. 24 by a 50 to 41 vote.

"It is on these roll calls—and these alone — that the labor movement can accurately rate its friends and enemies" on the labor bill issue of 1959, Meany declared.

The federation president ruled out any test relating to the roll calls on final passage of the compromised bill that emerged from the Senate-House conference committee, declaring that at this point, labor and its friends in Congress had only a choice of "two evils."

'Set Record Straight'

Meany made his statements to "set the record straight" and to clear up "a considerable amount of misunderstanding" about the way the Landrum-Griffin Act came into existence "and about the position taken on crucial votes by certain members of Congress whom we rightfully regard as friends of labor."

In a detailed review of the legislative history of the law, Meany pointed out that an "emergency" confronted labor last August when the House and Senate had completed action on their two separate bills.

The Senate bill had been transformed by approval of the McClellan "bill of rights" amendment into an "unacceptable" measure which "no trade union official could conceivably support."

The House Landrum-Griffin bill, on the other hand, "was viciously anti-labor."

Both measures had been sent to the conference committee.

"The Executive Council," Meany said, "decided that the labor movement had an obligation to its members to work through the conference committee for the elimination of as many of the anti-labor provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill as possible."

The Liberal Senate Democrats on the conference committee, Meany said, "worked tirelessly to get rid of some of the more obvious injustices" and they were "partially successful."

He named these liberal Democratic conferees as Senators Pat McNamara (Mich.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.).

They did this under an "open threat" that the Senate would "call up and pass the Landrum-Griffin bill in its original form unless a compromise was reached," he said, and in the face of this "virtual sabotage," a number of "improvements" were made in the measure.

Choice of Two Evils

It was at this point, he continued, that "the trade union movement was faced with a choice of two evils."

The first evil, the conference bill, "unquestionably made the Taft-Hartley Act worse."

"The second and far greater evil would be to work for rejection of the conference bill and thus insure passage of the Landrum-Griffin bill which was infinitely worse than Taft-Hartley," he said.

"We had to accept the lesser of the two evils.

"Our legislative representatives informed the members of Congress that labor could not in good conscience urge its friends to vote against the conference report, even though we considered it damaging to labor."

Meany pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin bill was approved by the House only as a result of a "cynical political deal" by which "Republicans agreed to kill civil rights legislation in exchange for southern Democratic votes" for Landrum-Griffin.

'Deal' Put Over Bill

The measure "seemed doomed to defeat" as "extreme," he reminded the delegates, in debate and voting that were "hectic and confusing" and despite a barrage of high-powered lobbying from "employer organizations and extreme right-wing groups." It was passed solely as a result of the GOP-southern Democratic "deal."

The original bill from the Senate Labor Committee, he said, would have been acceptable to labor with a few modifications, but this was "transformed on the floor" by the McClellan "bill of rights."

It is because of all these circumstances and the later "emergency," he said, that the House vote on Landrum-Griffin and the Senate roll calls on the "bill of rights" and secondary boycott amendments—"and these alone"—were labeled as the "important and significant" votes which provide the record on "the true caliber of labor's friends and enemies on this vital issue."

Who 'Settled' Strike Unimportant, Steelworkers Won, Meany Says

Herewith are excerpts from Pres. Meany's remarks to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference on "settlement" of the steel strike and who won it.

I **NOTICE** there's still quite a lot of discussion as to who settled the steel strike. I have no great interest, except to say there seems to be some relation between this verbal exchange and the fact that this is Leap Year. I can tell you who won the steel strike. The Steelworkers won, and the entire labor movement won.

. . . More than a year ago, a small group of very powerful financial people got together and decided that they were going to give this union a working over.

This small group decided that through the medium of high-powered advertising, through the use of the Madison Avenue machinery which can make or break political candidates, can make laws, put laws on the statute books, who mold public opinion any way they like, that this group from Wall Street decided that Madison Avenue was all that they needed, plus perhaps a few friends here in Washington.

They made up their mind that they were going to wipe out the work rules that have been achieved over many years of collective bargaining. And the significance of this to the entire labor movement was that if they can wipe out the work rules—and the work rules are the very guts of a trade union—if they can do this with one big union, they can do it with almost any union.

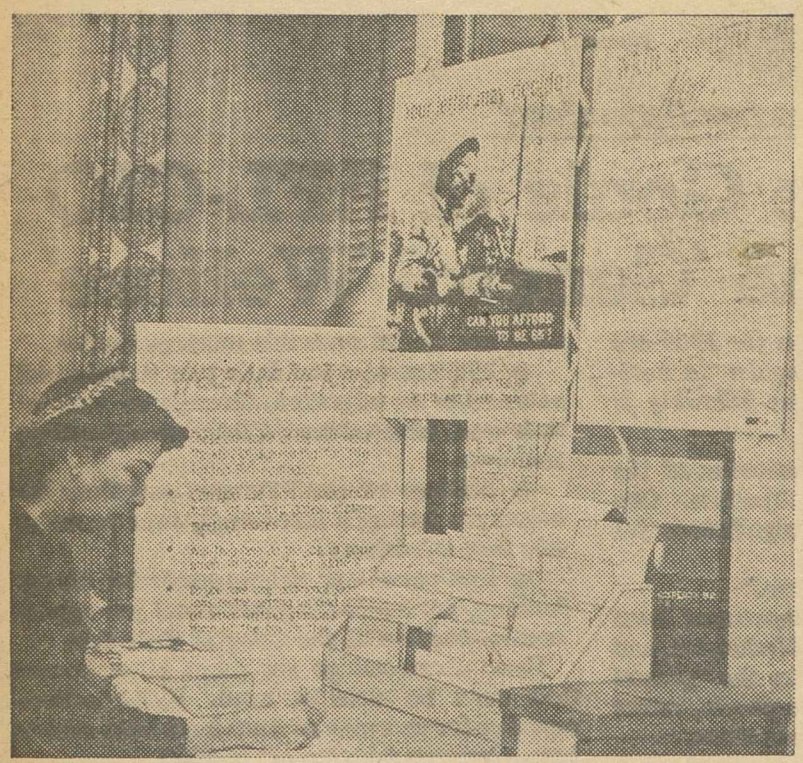
The Steelworkers decided that they were not going to lose their union, they were not going to be destroyed, and they put up a solid front. They didn't give, because this was a matter of high principle. This was more than a question of wages, though wages are always important. The instrumentality by which the worker achieves a fair share of that which is produced—that instrumentality of the trade union—is much more important than wages.

So when the settlement was made (and I say it was a victory for the Steelworkers), it was of great significance to the entire labor movement. The solid front, the stability of this union, the determination not to be destroyed, was the major factor in the steel settlement despite what anyone else has done.

Meeting Implements Legislative Drive

"POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR AMERICA" was implemented by 600 delegates to AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, shown at opening session in Washington, who pledged grass-roots drive to win enactment of legislative goals.

NEW AFL-CIO PAMPHLET detailing 12-point legislative program is displayed to delegates by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Pamphlet highlights need for letter-writing campaign to win passage of measure backed by organized labor.



LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGN in behalf of Forand Bill will be aided by writing centers such as this one displayed at legislative session. Union-sponsored centers contain information on bill, writing material, to ease things for letter-writers.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS at conference included representatives of both parties, shown with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At left is House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), at right Rep. Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), who substituted for Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.).

DETAILS OF LEGISLATION are discussed during conference by top leaders of AFL-CIO. Left to right are: Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and David J. McDonald, president of the Steelworkers.

DELEGATES FROM ALL 50 STATES attended three-day conference in Washington. Some of early arrivals are shown registering at Willard Hotel, where they received special legislative kits including fact sheets on key measures and new pamphlet on labor goals in crucial year.

A Program for All

THE AFL-CIO's legislative program for the election-year session of the 86th Congress is a program free of narrow self-interest, a program dedicated to advancing the general welfare of all Americans whether or not they are members of unions.

It is based on the proven truth that no group can prosper if the nation suffers, that economic freedom and social justice must be firmly established and extended if democratic America is to remain free and strong.

There is one element of self-interest in the program as adopted by the AFL-CIO convention and presented now to the legislative conference—for as all Americans prosper and attain decent living standards and dignity and security, the members of unions also will prosper.

But there is not one plank which the AFL-CIO is seeking at this session of Congress that would benefit union members selfishly or alone. Look at the objectives:

RAISE AND EXTEND THE MINIMUM WAGE—practically all union members are either covered by the wage-and-hour law or earn more than the present minimum of $1 an hour.

AID DEPRESSED AREAS—curing pockets of chronic unemployment will give jobs to workers in the stricken areas, not only union workers, and restore economic health to the entire nation.

GUARANTEE CIVIL RIGHTS—a decent education and full voting rights, denied to millions of Americans because of the color of their skins or their religion, are rights that must be guaranteed all Americans. The union member of a minority group is generally ahead of the non-unionist in this area.

SECURE HEALTH BENEFITS FOR THE AGED—expansion of the social security system to achieve this needed service will be an invaluable aid to millions who never saw a union card.

And there are others: improving unemployment insurance for all workers; supporting America's schools to educate the children of all Americans; providing decent homes for all, union and non-union members alike; promoting economic growth so that all can live a little better; protecting labor standards for all who work on government contracts whether under union contract or not; overhauling the tax system so that all taxpayers may secure a measure of justice and equity; developing America's resources for use by all citizens; protecting farm families and farm workers.

An effectively controlled disarmament system, a strong national defense, aid to underdeveloped nations, humanized immigration policies; protection for consumers; recognition for government workers—where is the so-called narrow self-interest of the "labor monopoly," the "labor bosses?"

The AFL-CIO's "Positive Program for America" is a program to promote the general welfare in the tradition of the men who wrote the Constitution. Since its earliest days, organized labor in America has dedicated itself to this end.

Unions have played a major and significant role in securing free public education, in expanding the right to vote, in protecting civil liberties and in pioneering many social welfare programs.

In 1960 the job is still the same and American unions are in the forefront of the struggle to make a living reality of the promise of American life.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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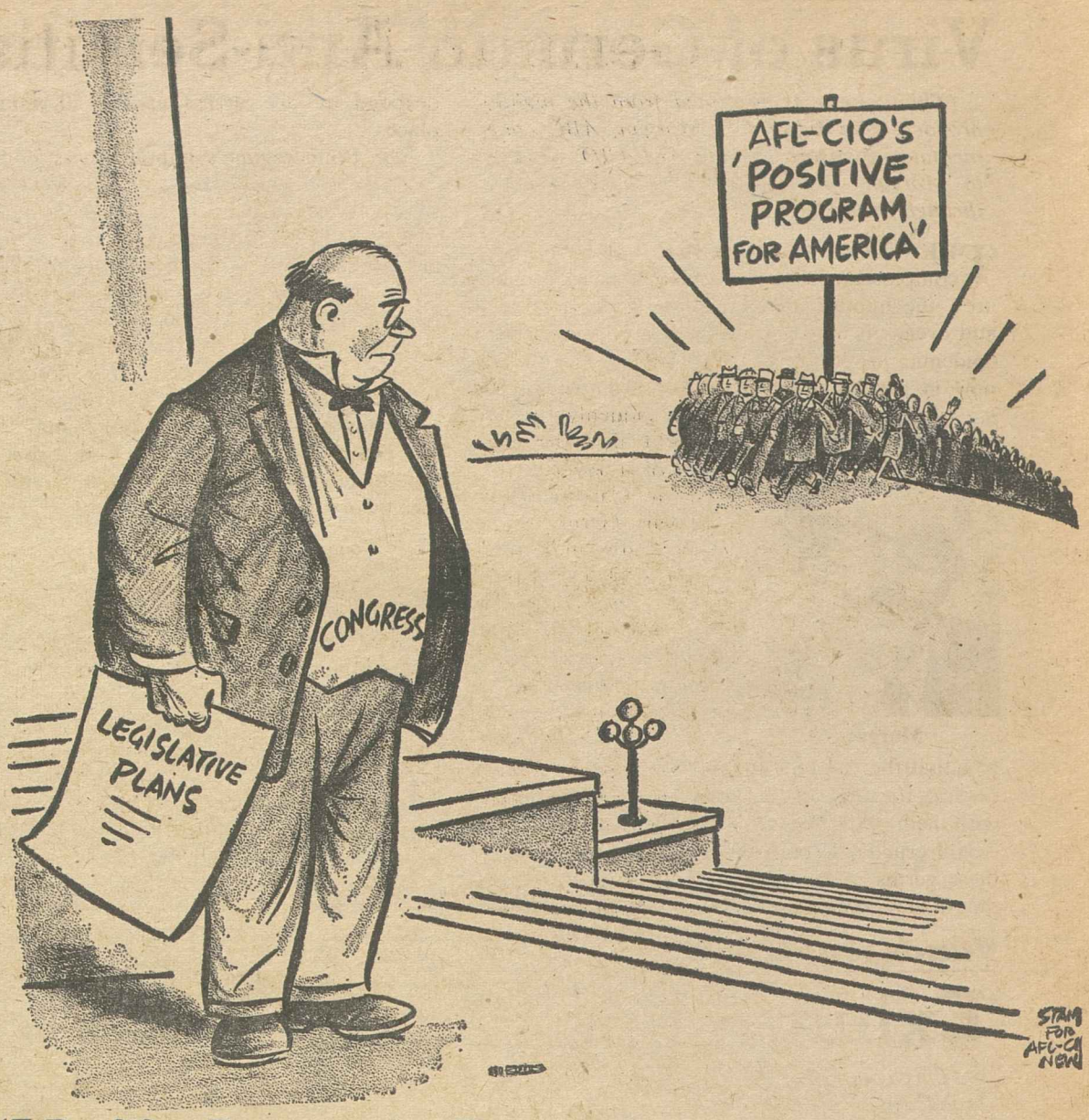
From the Grass Roots



'A Positive Program for America:'

Legislative Goals of AFL-CIO Promote the 'General Welfare'

The AFL-CIO's legislative goals for 1960 are set forth in a new AFL-CIO pamphlet "A Positive Program for America." The following is excerpted from that pamphlet.

THE PREAMBLE to the Constitution of the United States sets forth six objectives. One of them has always had major significance for the labor movement:

"To promote the general welfare."

What distinguishes the labor movement from the "special interest" lobbies in Washington and the state capitals is our concern for the "general welfare" of our nation and all its people, rather than the interests of union members alone.

It is in that tradition that the issues set forth in this pamphlet are presented and discussed.

By the end of this year our national production will be at a rate of $500 billion a year—half a trillion dollars, the greatest productive achievement in the world's history.

But we must not be dazzled by this statistic. This apparently impressive figure is too small. Since 1953 our national economy's growth has barely kept pace with the increase in our population. It has grown too slowly to meet the long-neglected needs of our own people; and it has been at a snail's pace compared to the surging growth of the Soviet Union, which threatens to match our industrial power in a decade.

LET US REMEMBER that our strength at home has a direct bearing on our strength in the world arena, where the fate of human freedom is at stake.

Without prompt and positive action, more than 10 million American families will live through 1960 in poverty—not poverty in terms of the most backward areas of the world, perhaps, but real poverty in the context of the American way of life.

And this is only the most dramatic indication of the task ahead. Consider these related facts:

- **Millions of Americans are living in slums or near-slums, in decaying neighborhoods or beleaguered cities.**
- **Millions of boys and girls are being deprived of a good education because of the inadequacies of our school system.**
- **Millions of older citizens are unable to meet rising medical costs or find suitable living quarters they can afford.**
- **Millions of workers are paid the obsolete minimum wage of $1 an hour—and millions more are denied even this much protection.**
- **Millions who lost their jobs to industrial automation or migration, through no fault of their own, have exhausted their unemployment insurance.**
- **Millions of small farmers and farm laborers are finding it increasingly hard to maintain bare subsistence.**
- **Millions of our citizens are denied decent housing, good schooling and equal job opportunities because of the color of their skin.**

These shortcomings are more bitter because their cures lie close at hand. Well-considered remedies for everyone of them have been devised, but: Congress failed to act in 1959.

Measures that can and should be enacted this year are listed in this pamphlet. Not one of these proposals is new or revolutionary; every one of them is essential.

Yet these are not the only essentials "to promote the general welfare." In addition to the measures treated in detail in the following pages, the AFL-CIO has a deep concern with a wide range of other problems. For example:

- **We want an effectively-controlled disarmament system; but meanwhile, we must not begrudge a single dollar to keep our defenses strong and to restore our space science to international leadership.**
- **We must improve and strengthen our efforts to help underdeveloped nations to help themselves toward economic well-being.**
- **We must revise our immigration policies to restore our historic concern for the victims of oppression, and our humane regard for individual suffering.**
- **We must move decisively against the moral decay represented by "payola," false advertising and TV frauds, to the end that the consumer once again be protected from those who subvert mediums of mass communications.**

The 86th Congress will be substantially the same this year as it was last year. If there's going to be a different record, *you* will have to be heard.

Issue by issue, week by week, you and your friends and your neighbors have got to let these men in Congress know how you feel.

Let them count people, not property; men, not money.

Working together, with all those who share our dream of a better America and a free world, we can't be beat.

Morgan Says:

Virus of German Anti-Semitism

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE VIRUS OF HATRED has never been completely isolated. Despite preventive measures, the human frame remains susceptible to it and every once in a while there is an outbreak of epidemic proportions. We are faced with one now in the sickness of anti-Semitism which has spread suddenly around the world after the desecration of a Jewish synagogue at Christmas-time in Cologne, Germany.

Morgan

There are indications that the Adenauer government regrets its hastiness in implying that these outrages stemmed from a Communist conspiracy in a purported attempt to embarrass West Germany. Not that the Communists are not capable of such tactics; for that matter, they are not unfamiliar with them in the Soviet Union where anti-Semitism is still cruelly if sometimes subtly practiced. But these germs of hatred don't need a plot to hatch them; they spawn in a slough of ignorance and despond and are carried, as if by ill winds, to far places.

The Bonn regime's impulsiveness in trying to cast all the blame on the Communists—who may well have had a hand in some of the episodes—reflected the unfortunate fact that it has dealt only superficially with the problem. The Adenauer government has taken a correct attitude toward the Jews, has taken steps to atone for Nazi crimes, paid some reparations for war damage, outlawed Nazism and anti-Semitism.

But West Germany has never quite been able to bring itself to face the monumental savagery of Hitler. As one dispatch from Bonn put it, the tendency has been "to bury rather than stamp out what the Nazis taught."

Americans, of course, are in no position to comment with smug impunity on the recent rash of some 40 anti-Semitic acts in Germany or similar incidents in a dozen other lands.

REMEMBER the synagogue bombings of a year and a half ago? Even white supremacists denounced them. Outraged public opinion checked them. Legislation was swiftly drafted to cope with them. But that legislation, together with other proposals to protect and fortify civil rights, lies in a congressional pigeonhole. And after two trials stemming from the blasting of the Jewish Temple in Atlanta nobody was convicted and charges were dismissed.

The problem, however, has not been dismissed.

Vandercook Says:

'Exhilarating' Campaign Seen

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

ONE OF THE GREAT events of life of the U.S. is the quadrennial presidential race. What makes it so great—and so supremely useful—an institution is that it is the one political occasion in which all of the people participate. Election years should provide an outlet for the emotions as well as for political opinions.

Vandercook

Where there is no enthusiasm, democracy's in danger. When people cease to care, we're in real trouble. Yet there's no reason to think that this election campaign should not be at least as exhilarating as its predecessors.

The Republican party finds itself in the unenviable position of having only one possible candidate for president. In the whole wide world of GOP politics, of finance and of business, it turns out that there is just one man who can now be seriously considered for the Big Job. And that man, it so happens, is the Vice President, the holder of the office that for 150 years has been regarded as the terminus of a political dead end street.

Mr. Richard Nixon's situation in that job, we are reminded, has been "different." It has been different. Mr. Nixon has been enabled to loom larger on the political horizon that have his predecessors because Mr. Eisenhower, for reasons of health, golf and travel, has been so often absent from his post of duty. Perhaps, on election day, that will make a difference. If so, Nixon would be the first Vice President in more than a century to be directly elevated to the presidency by the voters.

In terms of political tradition, the Democrats are also confronted by a peculiar situation.

Notoriously, the Senate—for reasons so obscure that I've never heard anyone try to explain them—has been held to be the worst possible jumping off place for the presidency. In our own century, that long jump has been made only by Warren Harding. As of this moment, no less than four more or less avowed seekers for the Democratic nomination are in the Senate: Kennedy, Humphrey, Symington and Johnson.

IN ANY CASE, the large question in the minds of politicians of both parties is "Can Nixon be beaten?" By every indication there are many, many more Democratic voters than there are Republicans.

With the oddly exceptional figure of Dwight D. Eisenhower absent from the contest the query is will the American people go on splitting their tickets and voting for a Democratic Congress and a GOP President? Or, will they return to the more familiar practice of voting for a President and a Congress of the same party? In that case, Mr. Nixon would have to run very much harder than, at present, he seems to think is necessary.

Washington Reports:

Rival House Leaders at Odds On Finishing Work by July 11

REP. JOHN McCORMACK (D-Mass.), majority leader in the House, and Rep. Charles Halleck (R-Ind.), minority leader, differed on the chances of the Congress finishing its work before the Democratic national convention July 11, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 300 radio stations.

McCormack named the main items of unfinished business, said that it will be hard to take care of all of them.

"We are going to make every effort to try to do it," he said, "but it is only a possibility."

Halleck said he couldn't see why, "with the committees all organized and our job immediately before us, we can't get going and in six months do all that needs to be done."

McCormack said Congress must act on civil rights, housing, farm legislation, aid to education, appropriations, social security, the minimum wage, the interest rate on long-term bonds, the debt ceiling, water pollution, extension of corporate and excise taxes, depressed areas, the facilities bill.

Both expect a civil rights bill to pass the House. Halleck added: "As to what happens in the Senate, I wouldn't claim to be an expert."

McCormack said he felt there was a good chance that a school construction bill will pass the House. Halleck said, however, that the committee bill, referred to by McCormack, wouldn't pass.

"A broader bill, a more expensive bill, than the Administration has in mind, is simply not acceptable," he declared.

"There's a 'good chance' of increasing the minimum wage," McCormack said.

"Extending the coverage is going to be more difficult."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REP. CHARLES A. HALLECK (Ind.), the House Republican floor leader, claims that the GOP has no responsibility for pushing through a civil rights bill despite Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union message requesting such a measure. He points to the eight-to-four Democratic majority on the House Rules Committee, where the Judiciary Committee bill is bottled up, and asks if this isn't a big enough margin to let the Democrats run things.

This uncandid remark is based on a pretense that there are only two parties in the House—that we have, in fact, a two-party system in this country. We don't, except for the purpose of presidential elections.

In the House Rules Committee, we have a three-party system, and the division of membership at the present time, and nearly always, accurately reflects the relative power of the blocs.

There are four northern Democrats, four southern Democrats and four Republicans. Two of the southern Democrats—Chairman Howard Smith (Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (Miss.)— are almost constantly in total agreement with Old Guard Republicans on all economic and social matters, and the four Republicans on the committee are responsive to Halleck's Old Guard leadership.

This has interesting results, familiar to those who would like to see mild progress in labor, housing, social security and school legislation. The two conservative southern Democrats and the four Republicans can keep legislation from reaching the floor by their six powerful votes.

* * *

ON THE ISSUE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, of course, all four southern Democrats tend to stick together. This means that under the "three-party" system on the committee, the Republicans would have to furnish at least three of their four votes in juncture with the four northern Democrats to get the Judiciary Committee bill to the floor.

The committee can be bypassed by a discharge petition, signed by 217 members of the House. This would require some 50 or 60 Republican signatures, however, and until now there are only about 20. GOP leaders who prefer not to be named have told reporters that they "doubt" enough Republicans can be induced to sign.

Halleck commands well-disciplined troops among the shrunken ranks of House Republicans. When he refuses to encourage either a discharge petition or the transfer of Republican votes on the Rules Committee, he is personally blocking the civil rights bill.

It remains to be seen whether he will block it for the entire session in a continued payoff to the southern Democrats for their "deal" last year on the Landrum-Griffin bill.

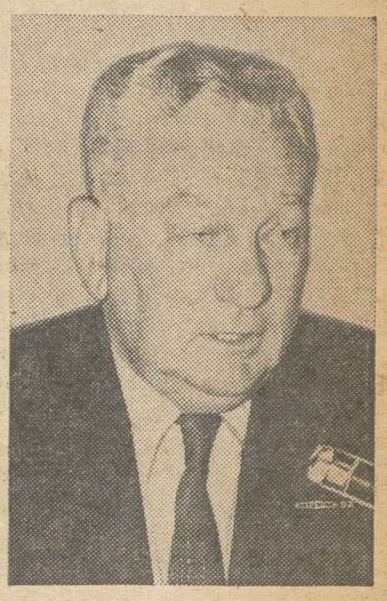
* * *

THE CALCULATED proficiency with which the three-party system is maintained on the Rules Committee commands admiration as an example of the practical politics learned by Halleck in the jungle warfare of Indiana Republicanism.

Suppose the GOP should win the House next year and gain an eight-to-four margin on the committee. The four Democrats left would be two southerners and two northerners—again exactly in balance.

The new Republicans, one may safely anticipate, would be overwhelmingly Old Guard. Under the former GOP leadership of Joseph Martin (Mass.), slight representation was sometimes given moderately liberal Republicans. But when then Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania was elected to the Senate in 1958, thus creating a Rules Committee vacancy, Halleck filled the place with Rep. Hamer H. Budge (Ida.), a right-wing conservative.

Northern Democrats never get more than half their party's quota. The only deviation from equal representation is when the southern Democrats have more than half—as in the 83rd Congress, when three of the four Democratic minority members were southerners.



SECOND SESSION of the 86th Congress faces a mountain of unfinished business, according to Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), at left. Republican Leader Charles Halleck (Ind.), also on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, said "all that needs to be done can be done in six months."

How to Buy:

'Medical Quackery' Being Spread by TV

THERE'S NO DOUBT TV has played an important part in the spread of medical quackery. One leading advertising man, when he retired, deplored what he politely called "bad taste" in advertising which "seems to have blossomed concurrently with TV."

The misleading nature of the TV commercials showing one aspirin dissolving quicker, and giving "faster relief" than others, has just been criticized by an article in the New York County Medical Society's magazine. If one type or brand takes only one second to dissolve, and another as much as four, there's no practical difference.

TV ads can be especially misleading because they are dramatic, can show pseudo-scientific demonstrations, can rig demonstrations, and can "doctor" products to make them look better. TV commercials present actors who convincingly talk like doctors, dentists and scientists. General Motors and Libbey-Owens-Ford could claim in other ads that the view through their car windows is clearer. In TV commercials they were able to "prove" it. But, the Federal Trade Commission says, they first rolled down the windows before showing the "clearer" view.

Other advertisers have been reported using shaving cream instead of icing to make their cakes look better, salt tablets to make their beer foamier; hot wine in the cup instead of the coffee they're actually selling, and bleach, not cleansing powder, under the sponge that wipes away the hard-to-clean spot.

Nor is anything more convincing than the announcer protected by an "invisible shield" in the TV commercial for Colgate's Gardol.

The combination of sight and sound on TV has proved to be almost hypnotic in its power to persuade. Dr. Arthur Shapiro, a professor of medicine at the State University of New York and a founder of the Institute for Research in Hypnosis, has said that "the smoking habit is being established and re-established all the time in advertisements everywhere. . . . The man selling cigarettes on television is a spellbinder. His spiel is repetitious, suggestive, monotonous, soothing, reassuring."

More evidence of the power of TV ads has come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its price checkers have reported greatly-increased consumption of deodorants, nail polish, lipstick and other toiletries which they attributed to heavy TV advertising.

Nor can the public be satisfied if some of the medical products sold through TV and other advertising media are not actually harmful and "may even give temporary relief." It's harmful to the pocketbook to pay $3 for an "arthritis medicine" which is basically aspirin. The aspirin itself is available for as little as 15 cents for a bottle of 100.

Even some advertising men themselves are getting critical of the misleading claims currently being made—not only in TV ads, of course. Fairfax Cone, of the big Foote, Cone & Belding advertising agency, recently said that "newspapers, magazines, TV and radio could clean up advertising with the next deadlines simply by demanding proof of claims."

Cone asks: "How can four different cigarettes all be lowest in nicotine; how can three different headache remedies all work fastest?"

The TV industry can stop the criticism of its ads quickly enough by doing just what Cone advises.

A SPOKESMAN for television challenges this department's recent report that TV advertising has become the No. 1 deceiver of the buying public. In effect, says Louis Hausman, director of the Television Information Office of the National Association of Broadcasters, this is an unfair charge; other forms of advertising such as newspapers carry the same misleading claims for which we criticized TV.

Hausman should have a chance to tell his side. But there is growing evidence that false TV ads have been most effective in misleading many families into unnecessary expenditures, especially for patent medicines, cosmetics and toiletries.

Hausman writes: "The Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation report to which you referred . . . made it clear that 'all forms of media were used extensively.'

"Your comments make no distinction between advertisements for products or services which the report describes as 'not harmful in themselves, and may even give temporary relief' and 'those which are worthless and may be harmful, and for which patently false and misleading claims are made.'

"You quote Dr. Hillenbrand of the American Dental Association as saying that television toothpaste commercials are rigged and misleading. He did say this but he went on to say 'unsupported advertising claims continue to give television viewers as well as readers a false sense of security.' No one can defend misleading advertising. But it is important to remember that advertising claims are not materially changed from one medium to another. The same claims are employed as copy themes in all media which are used. If, in fact, they are false and misleading, they are equally so in all media."

It's true that newspapers and other media also publish misleading ads. But the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation survey did show that of the arthritis sufferers who had bought falsely-advertised products, 25 percent did so because of TV, 21 percent through newspaper ads, 15 through magazines, 10 through radio.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

Keyserling Group Says:

Economic Growth Rate of 5% Key to Action on Human Needs

An economic growth rate of 5 percent a year coupled with an expanded federal budget can meet the nation's neglected human needs in the next five years.

That's the conclusion of a new study by the Conference on Economic Progress entitled "The Federal Budget and the 'General Welfare.'"

Issued a week before Pres. Eisenhower is scheduled to unveil the federal budget for fiscal 1961 —a budget which the President indicated in his State of the Union message would be sharply limited in the social welfare field—the study declared that:

The federal budget could be increased by about $24 billion in the next four years and still be a smaller percentage of total national production if the economy is restored to full production and full employment and a growth rate of 5 percent is maintained.

In the 76-page booklet, the CEP, composed of business, labor and farm leaders and directed by Leon Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman, spells out how this goal can be achieved.

While progress toward the goal requires vigorous and sustained efforts by private and public groups "the federal government must take the lead and largely through the federal budget," the study says. It adds:

"The federal budget determines our national priorities; it is the most important tool for identifying and helping to accomplish our greatest purposes as a nation. If the federal budget falls down on its tasks, others cannot fully rise to theirs."

The study seeks to dispel the confusions that have grown up around national objectives and budget policy. These, say the authors, fall into four categories:

- The proposal to meet public needs by a forced shift from production of private goods to production of public goods rather than relying mainly on overall economic growth. This position is economically wrong, says the study, because "the volume of private poverty in our midst is no less challenging than the starvation of public services" and because the new technology requires "an immense growth" in production to avoid chronic mass unemployment.

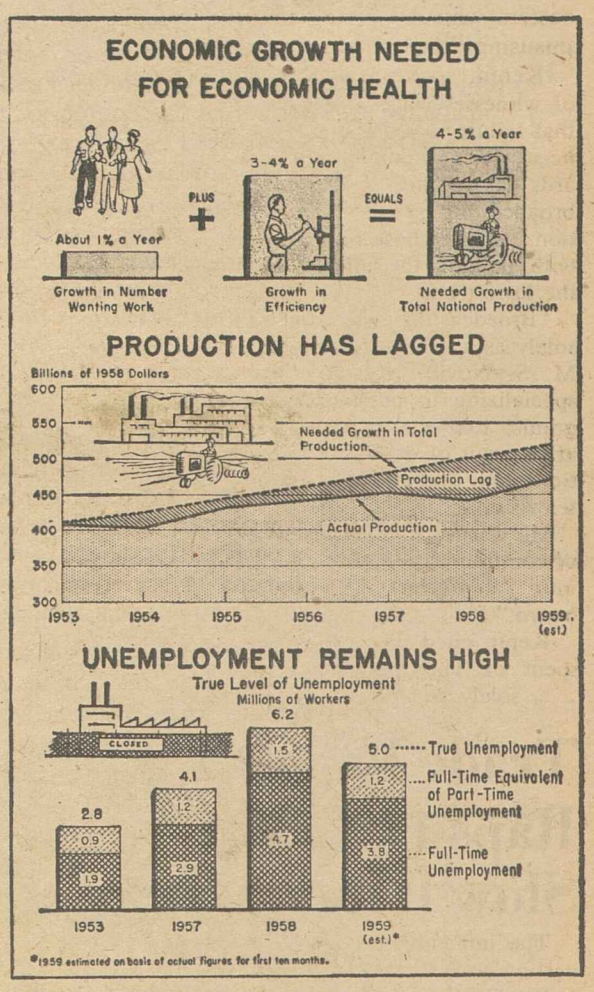
- The proposal to postpone essential programs until a few years of high economic growth enable us "to afford" them. The very low growth rate since the Korean war stems from inadequate outlays in both the private and public sectors, says the study.

- The proposal for higher rates of taxation and greater sacrifices. Existing tax rates will generate enough public revenue if the economy grows as it should, not at the low rate of the past few years.

- The proposal to hold the line on the budget in terms of its size relative to the total national economy. The budget-balancers are formulating an approach in which the budget is too small in terms of needed programs and large in terms of an economy that is not expanding rapidly enough, the study says.

The study concentrates on five welfare programs:

EDUCATION: A five-year program is designed to add half a million more classrooms and almost a half-million teachers with average teacher salaries rising from about $5,100 to $7,500. Proposed federal budget outlays for education would rise from an estimated $549 million in fiscal 1960 to about $2.2 billion in calendar 1961 and about $5 billion in calendar 1964.



HEALTH: An immediate expansion of the social security system is urged to provide health insurance for the aged and gradual development of much wider health protection by the mid-1960s. Federal budget outlays for all health purposes, estimated at $823 million in fiscal 1960, are proposed at $1.2 billion in calendar 1961 and $3.3 billion by 1964.

SENIOR CITIZENS: Average monthly retirement benefits under OASDI would be lifted from the August 1959 level of $72.46 for a retired worker to about twice this level by mid-1960s, with increases also in public assistance.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE DISABLED: By the mid-1960s the average weekly unemployment compensation benefit would be lifted to $50 a week or about half the projected weekly wage in that year, and this improved protection would be extended to many more people. It is also proposed that programs be established to cover loss of wages due to illness and that federal legislation establish standards to promote improvements in coverage and benefits with respect to workmen's compensation.

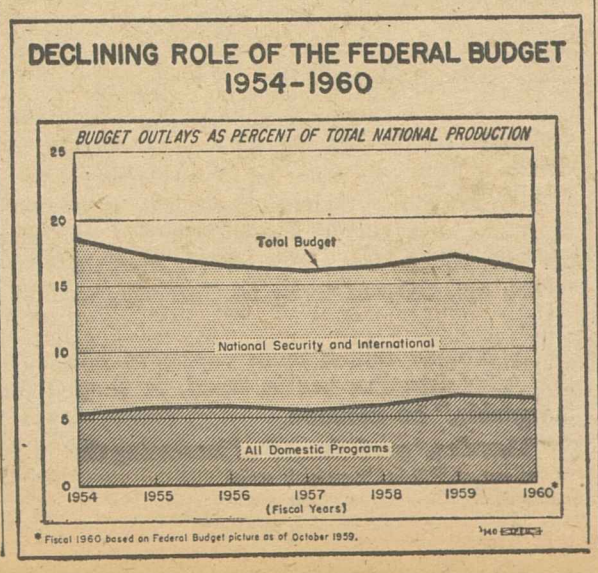
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Additional federal assistance to state programs would expand aid for the elderly and also for dependent children, the blind, and the permanently and totally disabled, and a federal contribution would be made to state programs for general public assistance. Federal outlays would be lifted from an estimated $2 billion in fiscal 1960 to $2.6 billion in calendar 1961 and $3.2 billion in 1964.

The total federal budget, the study declares, would rise from $78.9 billion for fiscal 1960 to $89.5 billion in calendar 1961 and $102.4 billion in 1964.

"With the rate of overall economic growth projected in this study, however, the federal budget would decline from 17.2 percent of our total national production during the calendar years 1953-59 to only 16.1 percent by calendar 1964, and the national debt as a percent of our national production would fall from 66.7 percent during the calendar years 1953-59 to 45.8 percent by calendar 1964," the study explains.

The CEP has on its national committee AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Al J. Hayes and O. A. Knight.

Copies of the study are available from CEP at 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., at 50 cents each.



Novik Assails FCC:

Kenin Hits Radio, TV For Choking Culture

Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians has called on the Federal Communications Commission to deny licenses to broadcasters who are "progressively choking off American culture" by misusing "the priceless monopoly of the airwaves."

Kenin, spokesman for 265,000 musicians, was one of a parade of witnesses who warned the FCC that failure to set and enforce public-service and public-interest standards has resulted in domination of broadcasting by advertisers and station owners whose only concern is with making the biggest profit at the lowest cost.

"Broadcasting was not created solely as a vehicle for advertising," M. S. Novik, a radio consultant specializing in public service programs, told the FCC at hearings arising out of exposures of corruption and deception in radio and television.

He warned that "a great medium of communication" has been turned into "a jukebox with a bulletin board."

Kenin cited the "callous banishment of The Voice of Firestone . . . solely because a rare interval of cultural music might lower network income on adjoining programs" as an example of the broadcasting industry's "insensitive, dollar-dominated attitude toward live music."

A survey of 537 local radio and television stations in 31 states and the District of Columbia show that 502 of them do not employ a single musician, even on a casual or part-time basis,

He said the FCC's policy in giving "great weight to local live programming" in considering applications for licensing of radio and television stations has become "an empty, mocking formality . . . because the commission has not cancelled the licenses of those who broke their promises."

Warning that lack of employment opportunities for American musicians threaten to turn the United States into "a culturally sterile nation, totally passive in our relation to the arts," Kenin cited the use of television "background music" obtained from cutting up sound tracks of old European movies.

Parallel developments in the field of news coverage were traced by Novik, who said even radio stations which once prided themselves on diversified and public interest programs have "capitulated" and made broadcasting "solely a vehicle for advertising."

Novik, who is radio consultant for the AFL-CIO, said when broadcasters discovered that "all they needed were records and disc jockeys . . . station news staffs went out and five-minute summaries were clipped off the national news service wires. Teletypes took the place of competent newsmen and commentators at the station."

Declaring that the Communications Act "was designed to encourage, not discourage, political discussion on the air," Novik proposed that:

- The FCC require all broadcasting stations to make time available, at regular commercial rates, to candidates for a month prior to Election Day and for a week prior to primaries, plus "a reasonable amount of time on a public service basis for the discussion of political issues by candidates or qualified parties."
- A "re-examination" by the FCC of political broadcasting rules and practices, including public hearings at which interested groups could make recommendations.

Trade Paper Raps FCC on Slow Rebuke

The influential magazine Broadcasting was sharply critical of the Federal Communications Commission for its long delay in acting on an AFL-CIO charge that the Metropolitan Broadcasting Co. used its facilities to discredit the labor movement.

The magazine's reaction to the stalling was given to the FCC by M. S. Novik, New York radio consultant at hearings on allegations of unethical practices.

The AFL-CIO complaint was based on two incidents. In January 1959 Metropolitan's station WTTG-TV, Washington, gave free films of selected parts of the McClellan special Senate committee hearings on the Auto Workers strike at the Kohler Co. to 27 TV stations without explaining the National Association of Manufacturers paid for them. The following August WTTG and WNEW-TV, New York, telecast a program supporting the Landrum-Griffin bill without affording equal time to opponents. The FCC reprimand came early this year, apparently at renewal time.

Novik cited to the FCC a Broadcasting magazine article which maintained that "the time to rebuke, if it is warranted, is when the incident or the protest occurs." If it comes only at renewal time, the article continued, "it may be three years before it is announced"—a period during which the industry has no FCC opinion as a "guidepost."

TOP OFFICERS OF AFL-CIO state organizations held a three-day meeting in Washington to discuss organizational, legislative and administrative problems with federation officers and staff. The sessions stressed the need for closer coordination between the state bodies and the national organization.

Labor Gives Capital Trips In Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

of the President's committee.

Gen. Melvin J. Maas, chairman of the President's committee, said:

"The generous act by the AFL-CIO in providing transportation and living costs to Washington for the President's Committee Annual Meeting for the first prize winners in each state participating in the national essay contest will give new and increased incentive to 11th and 12th grade students all over the country.

"The employers and employes of tomorrow and their families are well versed in the virtue of hiring the handicapped, once they have entered the contest. I am sure the wonderful gesture by the AFL-CIO will be directly responsible for developing an even more favorable climate of opinion toward the handicapped among the employers of America."

Mrs. Grace Nicholas, administrative assistant to the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the national essay contest, said that for more than a decade, "This contest has been one of the most effective means of promoting employment of the handicapped.

"The action of the AFL-CIO, making it possible for all state winners to come to Washington, will be an added incentive to students in the public and parochial schools to participate and will be a real inspiration to the members of the state and local committees on employment of the handicapped," she added.

Davis Defeats R-T-W Backer In Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.—Former Gov. Jimmie H. Davis won the Democratic nomination for governor of Louisiana in the Jan. 9 runoff primary against Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans, who advocated a state "right-to-work" law. Nearly complete unofficial returns gave Davis 485,742 votes to 414,163 for Morrison.

Morrison was backed heavily by the unaffiliated Teamsters. The AFL-CIO publicly endorsed Davis.

The Democratic nomination for governor in Louisiana is generally considered equivalent to election. In the general election next April, Davis will face a "States' Rights" candidate, Cye Courtney, and a former Democrat, Francis Gravenberg, chosen by the Republican State Committee as GOP nominee.

Louisiana in 1956 repealed the "work" law adopted just two years earlier. It is only the southern state where a repeal effort by labor has been successful.

Master Great Lakes Agreement Goal of ILA

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Intl. Longshoremen's Association will make an all-out effort this year to negotiate a master agreement covering up to 10,000 dock workers in 30 ports on the Great Lakes.

This plan was disclosed here by Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the 100,000-member union. Bradley, making his first appearance here since the merger of the ILA and Intl. Brotherhood of Longshoremen last fall, officiated at the election and installation of officers of the Buffalo Joint Council of Longshoremen.

The union's objective, Bradley explained, is to have one labor contract providing for uniform wages, hours, health and welfare benefits and pensions for general cargo workers in all Lakes' ports from Duluth, Minn., to Cornwall, Ont. He added that he believed the union's goals could be achieved "without strikes."

Bradley said the ILA's executive council will meet with leaders of the Great Lakes Dist. within a month to work out a plan for the master agreement. A preliminary meeting of representatives of all general cargo locals in major Lakes ports will be held Jan. 19 in Chicago to prepare for the session with the ILA executive council.

Patrick J. Sullivan of Buffalo, district secretary-treasurer, said the wage rates for general cargo handlers in Great Lakes ports now vary from a high of $2.55 an hour in Buffalo to a low of $1.78 an hour at another port which he declined to name.

"That 77-cent differential must be wiped out this year," Sullivan asserted. "The only way the St. Lawrence Seaway can bring benefits to the dock workers is by removing the 'dog-eat-dog' competition on labor rates between the various ports."

Once there are uniform rates and benefits, Sullivan explained, the ports can compete on the basis of location, service and efficiency.

David M. Connors, an ILA vice president, and Sullivan were reelected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Buffalo Joint Council of Longshoremen.

Benson Policies Hurt Consumers, Union Says

The suspension of lamb grading is an example of how the consumer has taken a backseat to industry in the policies of the Dept. of Agriculture, the Meat Cutters charged before a congressional committee.

The Meat Cutters asked the House Agriculture Committee to ensure that lamb grading was continued and "to make the Department's top officials understand that the welfare of the millions of consumers must be considered paramount in policy making and decision making."

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson ordered a year's suspension of lamb grading effective Jan. 4 but postponed it when the House group decided to look into the issue.

The union told the committee it was "amazed" when Benson announced the suspension on grounds that industry groups could not agree on standards.

"Consumers, apparently, were outsiders," the union declared, adding:

"The suspension of lamb grading would be a step backward in aid to the consumer. It could also be used as an opening wedge against other consumer-beneficial grading programs, as beef-grading and poultry-grading.

"This step backward should not be permitted," the union added. "Consumer-protective and consumer-assisting programs should be strengthened and increased rather than cut back."

The union explained that meat grading, including lamb grading, "aids the housewife in determining the quality of the meat she buys."

It is vital, the union went on, that the consumer have the choice of varying qualities. It is this interest which should be paramount even as the grades are fair and objective to the producer and the packer, the union said.

Pilots Back Study Of Airport Safety

The Air Line Pilots have joined with American Airlines and several other firms in the aviation industry to sponsor an independent study in air safety.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen said the study, called "Journey's End," will seek to pinpoint the causes of "an increasing incidence of aircraft crashes at or near airports." The Flight Safety Foundation, which will conduct the survey, will seek to analyze airport approach accidents throughout the world.

OCAW Wins Settlement At Amoco After 191 Days

Denver, Colo.—It's two down and one to go in the long strike of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers against Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and its subsidiary, American Oil Co.

Last July, OCAW struck three plants of the company—one operated by the parent company at Sugar Creek, Mo., and two operated by American Oil at El Dorado, Ark., and Texas City, Tex.

In November, terms were reached at El Dorado. On Jan. 7, agreement was reached at Texas City after 191 days of strike.

In both situations, the strikers returned to work united after having unanimously ratified new contracts. Key issue on all three strike fronts has been contract language limiting the company on unreasonable changes in job assignments.

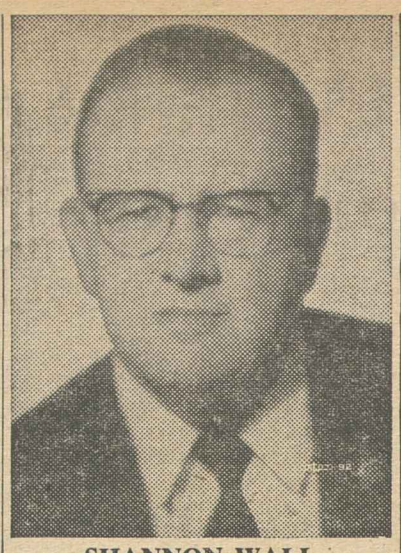
At Sugar Creek, 700 OCAW members remain on strike against Standard of Indiana. They rounded out six months on the bricks on Jan. 8

OCAW continues to solicit financial and moral support for its strikers at Texas City, as well as for 600 members of the union who have been on strike against Johns-Manville at Marrero, La., since last July 1. These and other strikes engaged in during the past year have caused a heavy drain on the union's strike defense funds.

AFL-CIO Calendar Of '60 Conventions

Herewith is a list of conventions scheduled this year by national and international unions and by AFL-CIO departments and state bodies. Changes and additions will be reported:

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Jan. 4	Railroad Trainmen	Cleveland, O.
March	North Carolina	Raleigh, N. C.
Mar. 24-26	South Carolina	
Apr. 11	Operating Engineers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Apr. 18	Railroad Employes' Dept.	Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 20-23	Louisiana	Baton Rouge, La.
Apr. 25-27	Mississippi	Vicksburg, Miss.
Apr. 25-29	Canadian Labor Congress	Montreal, Que.
Apr. 25-29	Distillery Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Apr. 25-29	State, County & Municipal	Philadelphia, Pa.
May	Doll & Toy Workers	Chicago, Ill.
May	Ladies' Garment Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
May	Marine Engineers	Denver, Colo.
May 2	Building Service Employes	New York, N. Y.
May 2-6	Furniture Workers	Chicago, Ill.
May 3	Arizona	Prescott, Ariz.
May 9-13	Masters, Mates & Pilots	Galveston, Tex.
May 16-21	Plate Printers	New York, N. Y.
May 18-20	Georgia	Atlanta, Ga.
May 19-21	Colorado	Denver, Colo.
May 23-26	Packinghouse Workers	Chicago, Ill.
May 30-June 3	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 30-June 4	Textile Workers Union of America	Chicago, Ill.
June 6-9	Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 6-9	Musicians	Las Vegas, Nev.
June 7-9	Ohio	Columbus, O.
June 9-11	South Dakota	Aberdeen, S. D.
June 13-15	Idaho	Idaho Falls, Ida.
June 13-17	Communications Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 13-24	Railroad Telegraphers	Chicago, Ill.
June 19-24	Leather Goods	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 23-25	Maine	Portland, Me.
June 27-July 1	Meat Cutters	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 27-July 1	Newspaper Guild	Chicago, Ill.
July	Glass & Ceramic Workers	New York, N. Y.
July 18-22	Bookbinders	Chicago, Ill.
July 28-30	Kansas	Kansas City, Kan.
August	Iowa	Sioux City, Ia.
August	Special Delivery Messengers	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aug. 1-5	Oregon	Baker, Ore.
Aug. 9-11	Women's Intl. Union Label	Pocatello, Ida.
Aug. 15	California	Sacramento, Calif.
Aug. 15-19	Teachers	Dayton, O.
Aug. 15-20	Photo Engravers	Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 20-26	Typographical Union	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 21-27	Letter Carriers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 22-26	Technical Engineers	Toronto, Ont.
Aug. 22-27	Post Office Clerks	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 28-Sept. 3	Fire Fighters	Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 29-31	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 29-31	New York	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 29-31	Postal Transport	Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 29-31	Virginia	Roanoke, Va.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Government Employes	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Detroit, Mich.
September	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 6-9	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 6-10	Grain Millers	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 6-16	Machinists	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 12	Tobacco Workers	Montreal, Que.
Sept. 12-16	Bricklayers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 12-16	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 12-16	Stereotypers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 19	Bill Posters	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 19	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 19-23	Chemical Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 19-23	Rubber Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 19-24	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 26-28	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 26-29	Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.
October	Air Line Dispatchers	New York, N. Y.
October	Alabama	
October	Cigarmakers	New York, N. Y.
October	Marine & Shipbuilding	
October	Maritime Union	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 2-7	Railway Patrolmen	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 3	Roofers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 5	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 10	Illinois	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Nebraska	Grand Island, Neb.
Oct. 13-15	Utility Workers	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 17-22	Cement Workers	Dallas, Tex.
Oct. 21-22	Railway Supervisors	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 24-28	Bridge, Iron Workers	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 24-28	United Textile Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
November	Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.



SHANNON WALL
Executive director of new Intl. Maritime Workers Union, set up to bring union benefits to crews of "runaway" ships owned in U.S. but flying flags of other nations.

ICFTU Move On Boycott Stirs Trujillo

Brussels—The threat of a boycott of the Dominican Republic by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has stirred up an alarmed response from the dictatorship headed by Gen. Rafael Trujillo, which for years has deprived workers of their fundamental rights.

The ICFTU's recent sixth congress here instructed Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek to explore methods of fighting Trujillo, including a boycott, in cooperation with affiliates and the international trade secretariats.

As a result, Salvador E. Paradas, the Trujillo government's permanent diplomatic representative in Geneva, visited the ICFTU office in Geneva and pledged he would insist on "positive and concrete action" that would remove the reasons for labor criticism of the regime.

Soon after, Washington Guareno Marte, puppet secretary of the government-dominated Confederation of Workers, came to ICFTU headquarters here with a proposal that still another fact-finding mission—the third—be sent to the Dominican Republic.

The previous ICFTU missions were given promises that were not followed by action. The last, which made its investigation in 1957, was composed of Daniel Benedict, then attached to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs and now with ORIT, and Raul Valdivia Perez of the Confederation of Cuban Workers. It reported that freedom of association and collective bargaining did "not exist," but forced labor did.

Negotiations Continue:

3 Union Officials Aid Wilson Strikers

Chicago—Negotiations to end the 11-week strike of more than 5,000 Packinghouse Workers against Wilson & Co. in six states are continuing here without notable signs of progress.

The mounting support of the labor movement brought renewed spirit to the strikers in several areas as nationally known trade union figures addressed enthusiastic membership meetings.

In Albert Lea, Minn., Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey promised members of Local 6 that a $25,000 strike donation from the UAW would be repeated if the dispute continued past the middle of January.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., Pres. James B. Carey, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, presented Local 3 officers with a $5,000 check from the IUE and a $25,000 gift from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.,

Oil Workers Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick addressed a meeting of UPWA Local 20 in Kansas City, Kans., pledging the support of labor and reported on the OCAW's six-month strike against Standard Oil Co., (Ind.), at nearby Sugar Creek,

Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers is scheduled to address a UPWA local meeting Jan. 20 in Omaha, Neb.

Mazey praised the action of Minnesota's Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) in mustering the National Guard to close the struck Wilson plant in Albert Lea. Freeman's act, he said, brought "sanity in this situation."

"Most U.S. managements," Mazey continued, "still have not accepted unions as part of the American way of life. They regard unions like a case of smallpox—they want to live with it only until they get rid of it."

Carey told his Cedar Rapids audience there were striking parallels between Wilson's Pres. James D. Cooney and the late steel baron, Judge Elbert Gary.

"Gary," he noted, "considered trade unions as something worse than un-American. He hired strikebreakers, looked the other way when violence occurred and steadfastly refused all union offers to mediate their differences."

Cooney, a former Iowa jurist, Carey said, is a man "who must each morning put his shoes on backward and walk proudly into the past." It has been 25 years since the "yellow dog" contract was outlawed but Cooney tried to saddle Wilson workers with such an agreement last October.

"Here is a man who forced a strike, hired scabs, attempted to reopen his plants and is now—once again—trying to foster his own phony, independent union."

Noting that wages were not an issue in the Wilson strike, McCormick said the current pattern of management is to battle unions on working conditions and rules.

"This happened in steel, in oil and it is happening in packing houses," the OCWA official said.

"The people are learning some lessons about the Wilson company from this strike and the success of your 'don't buy' campaign. They are learning that if Wilson can't be trusted to treat its employes decently, they can't be trusted to make a worthy product with scabs and strikebreakers."

Awner, Ryder Appointed to ACWA Posts

New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have reorganized the public relations and editorial departments and named Max Awner to head the combined operations as publicity director.

Awner, assistant editor and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate for 11 years, also served as public information officer of the Colorado Dept. of Employment and spent one year on a Fulbright grant studying labor education in Denmark. He has written numerous articles on labor and related subjects for national magazines and the labor press.

George Ryder, a member of the staff of the Advance, the ACWA publication, has been named managing editor of the paper.

Prior to the combined operation C. Edmund Fisher served as editor of the Advance and Richard Rohman as director of publicity.

'Curtis Doctrine' Company Told to Quit Price Fakes

Curtis Brothers, Inc., a Washington, D. C., furniture store whose union-busting tactics kicked off a key court battle on picketing rights, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to stop using fake prices to mislead customers into thinking they are getting bargains.

The FTC upheld a hearing examiner's findings that the firm used "false, misleading and deceptive statements in their advertisements." Claimed price cuts, the agency said, were either non-existent or greatly overstated. The company was ordered to "cease and desist" its misrepresentation.

Curtis Brothers earlier had sought through the National Labor Relations Board to force striking employes to stop picketing after their union, a local of the Teamsters, had been decertified in a Taft-Hartley Act election in which only strikebreakers were allowed to vote.

The NLRB, in a precedent-setting decision, upheld the company's claim that the continued peaceful picketing was an unfair labor practice. The board held that it might "coerce" the strikebreakers economically.

This ruling, which became known as the "Curtis Doctrine," was struck down by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which held that the Taft-Hartley Act did not forbid the peaceful picketing. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear a government appeal in this and to hear two other somewhat parallel cases.

Postal Union Votes Unity With Carriers

The board of directors of the Postal Transport Association has voted unanimously to recommend merger with the Letter Carriers and has authorized NPTA Pres. Paul A. Nagle, to reconvene the union's 1958 convention to act on the proposal.

Specific terms of the merger are scheduled to be developed at forthcoming meetings between officers of the 25,000-member Postal Transport union and the 125,000-member Letter Carrier organization, headed by Pres. William C. Doherty.

The two unions are among the oldest organizations of government employes. The Letter Carriers were founded in 1889. The Postal Transport union, originally the Railway Mail Association, dates from 1891. It played a key role in the early battles for the right of government workers to organize.

NPTA officials said the procedure of reconvening the 1958 convention was authorized since the convention remains the top governing body of the union until the next regular convention, scheduled to be held this August at Springfield, Ill. The same month, the Letter Carriers will hold their convention at Cincinnati, O.

United Front Formalized:

Newspaper Unions in Portland Pledge Pacts for All—or None

Portland, Ore.—Representatives of international unions whose locals have been battling savage union-busting tactics of the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian have agreed that "no union will return to work until settlements are reached with all of the unions."

Officers and international representatives of the Stereotypers, Newspaper Guild, Pressmen, Typographical Union, Photo Engravers and the unaffiliated Teamsters declared they "do not intend to permit local unions to be destroyed by a giant newspaper chain and its Portland satellite."

The Oregonian is owned by Samuel I. Newhouse of New York, whose empire includes 14 newspapers, nine magazines and nine radio and TV stations. The Oregonian has been publishing a joint paper with the Oregon Journal, using imported strikebreakers.

Union members employed by the two papers have been respecting the picket lines of the Stereotypers, who struck Nov. 10 after rejecting management proposals to seriously weaken their contract. Meanwhile contracts of the other mechanical unions have expired.

The statement by the union representatives declared:

"Striking employes will return to work without fear of reprisal or discrimination. The unions agree that all contracts must have a common expiration date. All contracts must contain a clause allowing all unions to respect picket lines at the newspaper plants."

The joint newspaper dismissed the unions' statement as "negotiation by ultimatum."

Meanwhile, the imported-strikebreakers issue was aired at a public hearing of the state legislature's interim committee on labor-management relations.

Unionists Aroused

More than 200 newspaper union members packed the committee hearing room in the state capitol at Salem, 50 icy miles away, to hear labor offer evidence and argue the need for remedial legislation.

George Brown, director of political education for the Oregon AFL-CIO warned that if "this precedent is allowed to continue and is accepted as common practice in labor-management relations, it can spread to every industry in the state."

"There seems to be evidence that strikebreakers were in Portland on a stand-by basis even before the strike was called," he said.

A witness was Gerald E. Gish of Cleveland, a Typographical Union member employed on the Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer, who testified he had once been a professional strikebreaker, connected with the Bloor Schleppey and Shirley Klein newspaper strikebreaking organizations.

Gish outlined his career in 1955-57 from his recruitment by Oklahoma City publishers two months before a strike there until he broke with the Klien group and helped the ITU organize strikebreakers at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

Strikes Provoked?

In a hour-long appearance before the committee, Gish testified:

- Strikebreakers usually draw premium wages and extensive overtime, plus eating allowances and hotel bills. Transportation is usually paid as well. Gish's top weekly check was $675 at Zanesville, O.
- Strikebreakers know in advance where strikes will occur, and he was among strikebreakers brought into Westchester County, N. Y., and kept on a stand-by basis before an ITU strike against the Macy chain of papers there. When for a time it appeared the ITU would not strike there, Gish quoted Shirley Klein as saying, "We'll have to provoke it."
- Strikebreaking organizations know in advance the plant layouts at the newspapers which will call on their services, and assignments of key strikebreakers are pre-determined.

Gish identified names or pictures of at least 15 strikebreakers now on the Portland scene as people he had known in other similar operations. His experience as a strikebreaker included work in Oklahoma City, Zanesville, O., Grand Junction, Colo., Levittown, Pa., and Westchester County, N. Y.

The publishers were represented at the hearing by two attorneys, who contended state legislation on the subject would be unconstitutional because it would be discriminatory against certain industries and because the federal government had preempted the field.

Management also denied that strikebreakers had been brought in on a stand-by basis, that publishers had used the services of the Schleppey-Klein organization or any such group and that premium wages were paid the strikebreakers.

On another front, James T. Marr, executive-secretary of the Oregon AFL-CIO, reported articles of incorporation have been drawn up for a third daily newspaper for Portland. Preliminary work has been launched, he said, on details of a stock sale campaign by which the publication, tentatively named the Portland Daily News, will be financed.

More in Common Than in Conflict

NLRB Moves Faster On Unfair Practices

The General Counsel's office of the National Labor Relations Board has reported that the average age of unfair labor practice cases in which complaints were issued has been cut to 57 days from the 127 days of a year ago.

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman said he feels "progress is being made" in reducing delays and clearing up the backlog of cases.

The AFL-CIO convention last September sharply criticized the NLRB for allowing the backlog of unfair labor practice and representation cases to rise by 2,000 over the year to 7,733 cases for March 1959.

A secret board-financed study by a private management consulting firm leaked out last year. It scored delays and conflicts it said were both built into and tolerated by the NLRB and it inspired calls by Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) and others for an investigation.

Against this background, Rothman reported the reduction in processing time for unfair labor practice cases. He also said cases under preliminary inquiry were reduced from 2,492 cases and an average age of 50 days a year ago to 1,061 cases and an average age of 23 days for today.

For 1958, Rothman said, 672 complaints with an average age of 138 days were issued; through November 1959, a total of 1,119 complaints averaged 72 days.

Knight Going With Ike on Latin Journey

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and chairman of the federation's Inter-American Affairs Committee, will be a member of Pres. Eisenhower's official party on the President's forthcoming goodwill tour of South America.

The President announced that all members of his new Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs would accompany him. Knight is a member of that committee, which was established last November in an attempt to seek solutions to the increasing problems of the United States in Latin-American relations. He is the only labor representative on the group, other members coming from business, educational or diplomatic backgrounds.

Knight has paid particular attention to Latin-American affairs for the past 15 years. He has attended many labor conventions in countries south of the Rio Grande. He accompanied AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on his goodwill tour of South American countries two years ago and attended the inauguration of Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela last year at Betancourt's personal invitation.

He is known by scores of people in a dozen countries of Central and South America, ranging from presidents and cabinet ministers to rank-and-file oil field workers in the back country of Colombia and Venezuela.

NLRB Staff Proposes To Restrict Appeals

A National Labor Relations Board staff committee has recommended limiting the number and complexity of appeals from trial examiner's decisions in unfair labor practice cases.

NLRB Member Joseph A. Jenkins, who headed the staff study, said a "spectacular increase" in the number of cases coming to the board has prevented the NLRB from giving proper consideration to important policy-setting cases. He said the board received 506 contested unfair labor practice cases in 1959 compared with 323 during 1958 and 273 in 1957.

To speed the decision-making process—which now takes an average of more than 400 days—and to ease the workload of the five-member board, the committee proposed to:

- Limit appeals from trial examiners' decisions to cases which might set a precedent, where the precedent is not clear, where the trial examiner's factual findings are clearly in error, and special situations.
- Require appeals to the NLRB to pinpoint the specific points being appealed, thus making it unnecessary for the board to review the entire record in the case.
- Give trial examiners "greater authority to dismiss unfair labor practice cases where the moving parties decline to bring the matters at issue into clear focus."
- Confine representation of parties in cases before the NLRB to lawyers or to officials of unions or of companies. At present there is no restriction on who may represent parties in NLRB cases.

Jenkins said the proposals are being submitted for comment to "various professional practitioners in the field of labor law" before being formally submitted to the board for approval.

He asserted that the NLRB has the right to limit by rules the nature and type of appeals from decisions of trial examiners if the examiner's recommendations are considered an "initial decision" within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act—a technical legal point which he indicated has never been specifically resolved.

Urban League Marks Half-Century of Service

New York—Fifty years ago a small group of men and women founded an organization dedicated to the improvement of interracial relations in the United States with particular emphasis on social and economic problems of Negroes migrating from the rural South to the industrial North.

Today, the National Urban League, as it is called, is a flourishing institution whose contributions to the betterment of race relations by practical programs have frequently and deliberately been unpublicized.

In signalizing the 50th anniversary of the league, Pres. Eisenhower wrote Theodore W. Kheel, league President, a congratulatory letter stating that in championing the "cause of equal opportunity," the Urban League "renders a splendid service to our people and to the hope of freedom around the world."

The basic aim, said Lester B. Granger, the League's executive director, is to see to it that in the next decade "we can close up shop because our fight has been successful."

Over the next 10 years, he expects, a million Negroes will move northward from the South as they seek equal opportunity for themselves and their families. This, he warned, will produce tensions as they move into white residential areas, a problem with which the league will necessarily deal. One immediate concern will be to fight for more public housing.

Another problem of the next decade will be to help Negro migrants to industrial centers with retraining in essential skills to help upgrade them into better jobs and thus raise incomes and living standards.

The league's first anniversary project was publication of a special supplement in the New York Times of Jan. 17 dealing with race relations and the Urban League story during its 50 years.

Another program highlight is a contest called "America's Many Faces," designed to bring together a collection of photographs portraying the nation's multi-racial heritage. The contest, which opens Feb. 1 and ends May 31, is directed by Edward Steichen, photography director of the Museum of Modern Art.

The annual convention, to be called the Golden 50th Conference, will be held in New York City during September with more than 1,100 delegates and visitors. Employment, housing, vocational guidance, health and welfare affecting the Negro population will be major areas of discussion.

Shoe Chain Clerks Pick Union in Vote

Los Angeles—The Retail Clerks have won a National Labor Relations Board representation election covering 41 Hudson Shoe Stores spread over the area between San Diego and San Luis Obispo.

The vote was conducted by mail and included eight RCIA locals, the tally being 39 to 7 for no union.

IAM Member Quebec Premier

Quebec, Que. — Labor Minister Antonio Barrette, a card-carrying member of the Machinists, has been sworn in as premier of Quebec, the first trade unionist to hold that office.

Barrette quit school at 14 to take a job as a railroad messenger boy at 5 cents an hour and joined the IAM upon advancing to the shops. A member of the National Union (Conservative) party, he is usually regarded as a friend of labor and frequently was at odds on labor matters with the late Maurice Duplessis, long-time party leader and provincial premier under whom he served for 15 years.

He succeeds Premier Paul Sauve, who died less than four months after following Duplessis in the top provincial office.

'Clean Elections' Bill Vote Due in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Union Message, for civil rights action this session. The GOP leader said he himself would not sign the petition "as a matter of principle."

The political breakdown in the House Rules Committee is eight Democrats and four Republicans. However, the four Republicans and four southern Democrats have joined forces to block committee clearance of the measure.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee which cleared the bill last August, raised the charge of "political payoff." He referred to liberals' charges last year of a "deal" in which the GOP obtained southern Democratic votes for the harsh labor bill in return for allegedly helping blockade action on civil rights.

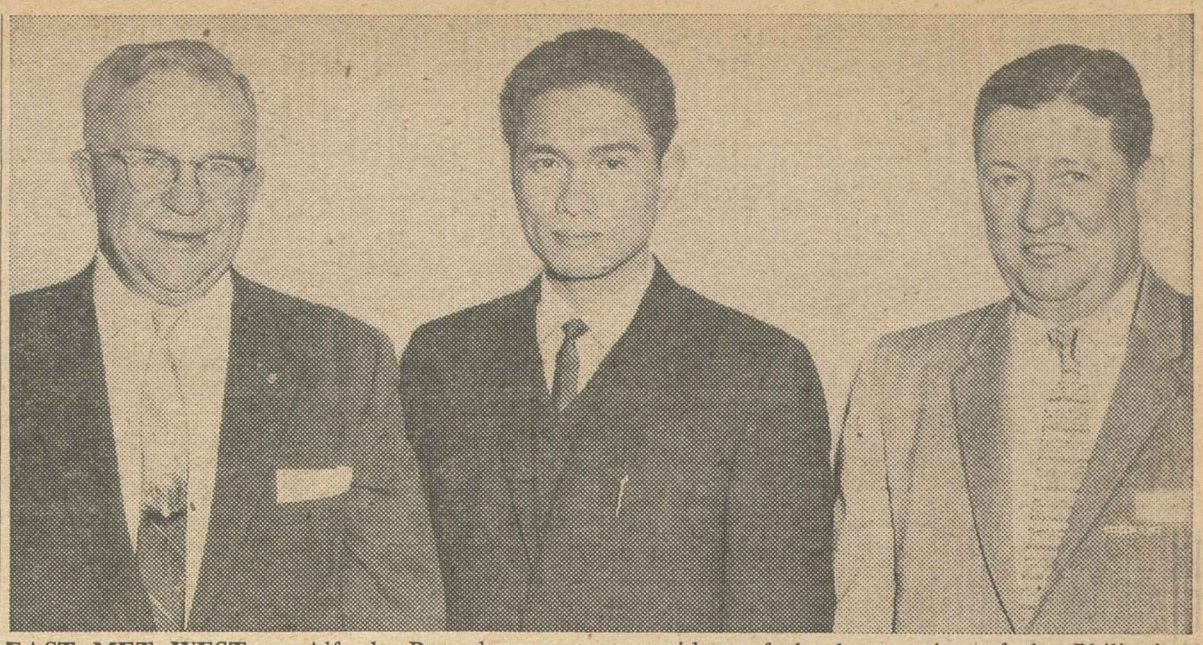
The challenge to Johnson's leadership was turned back by a vote of 51-12 in a conference of Senate Democrats. It came on a motion of Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) to expand the size and power of the Policy Committee and to take away from Johnson the right to appoint members. The Gore motion was aimed at giving the committee the right to spell out policy for the majority party, subject to approval of a caucus of Democrats in the upper house.

In another move, the conference by a 51-11 vote reconfirmed Johnson's power to name members to the Democratic Steering Committee.

Following the caucus, Johnson said the Policy Committee would probably be named the "Scheduling Committee," and that a new title would be given the Steering Committee to indicate it merely fills committee posts.

Eisenhower's plea that Congress remove entirely the present 4.25 percent interest ceiling on government bonds renewed a dispute which highlighted the 1959 session.

The Democratic-controlled Congress last year rebuffed the President on this issue, contending the Administration's high-interest rate policies were a barrier to healthy expansion of the national economy.



EAST MET WEST as Alfredo Punzalan, center, president of the bus section of the Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions, attended a meeting of Div. 241, Street & Electric Railway Employes, Chicago. A statistician, he is shown here with Benjamin J. Tausch, left, a statement man with the claim adjustment department of the Chicago Transit Authority, and William P. Devereux, a CTA schedule-maker, both Div. 241 board members. Punzalan is in the U.S. under the auspices of the Intl. Cooperation Administration to study collective bargaining practices of motor carriers.

Goldberg Raps WFTU Fake 'Freedom' Blast

(Continued from Page 1)

position to provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, Goldberg emphasized that the union "not only had our day in court, but had three weeks in court" to argue against the injunction. He pointed out that the union's position had been supported by minority opinions of justices on the Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

During the period of court consideration, Goldberg wrote, "our independent judiciary restrained the action of the Chief Executive, in spite of his repeated insistence that an emergency requiring immediate measures existed."

Recalls Hungary

Reminding the ILO of "the brutal suppression of the strikes at Pozan and in Hungary," Goldberg declared:

"We all know that no judge in any Communist country would dare disagree with the publicly expressed view of the dictator. We have seen that workers in such countries are not even allowed to have unions of their own choosing, much less permitted to strike . . . No right to justice, no power to defend their dignity or living standards is permitted the workers in whose name the WFTU claims to speak."

Declaring that "the WFTU does not come before you with clean hands," Goldberg said the Communist federation "would be better advised to consider the beam in its own eye, rather than beholding the mote in another's eye."

The "freedom of association" convention, which the WFTU invoked in filing its complaint is a voluntary agreement banning restrictions on the right of workers or employers to form free organizations.

Declaring that the steel settlement "is a good one, fully justifying the sacrifice we made to obtain it," Goldberg pointed out that "the knowledge that we were not only at liberty to strike again, but actually intended to, was a potent factor in inducing the employer to come to terms with us."

Two Raddock Brothers Convicted, $35,000 Fine Hits Fake 'Courier'

Philadelphia—Maxwell C. and Bert Raddock, owners and operators of a self-styled "labor paper," the Trade Union Courier, were convicted of criminal contempt of the U.S. Court of Appeals in a decision handed down here Jan. 11 by Justices Herbert F. Goodrich, Harry E. Kalodner and Austin L. Staley.

They were found guilty of violating a Federal Trade Commission order and an appeals court injunction telling them to cease soliciting advertising by claiming representation of or affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The Trade Union Courier itself also was found guilty and was fined $35,000 "to be paid within 15 days" notwithstanding a courtroom plea of "insolvency."

Maxwell C. and Bert Raddock face possible fines and imprisonment for terms within the discretion of the court. Sentence was delayed pending a report by probation authorities.

Brother Acquitted

A third brother, Charles, was acquitted, the court finding he was occupied solely with editorial functions of the Trade Union Courier and had no wilful knowledge of the advertising or business methods of the operation.

The AFL-CIO for years has denounced the Trade Union Courier as a bogus "labor paper" practicing fraud in its advertising solicitations. The FTC order directed the publication to cease misrepresentations about its affiliation and to halt attempts to force payment for advertisements businessmen did not order.

The Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of editors of legitimate papers and magazines published by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, worked closely with FTC lawyers and federal attorneys in prosecuting charges against the Raddocks and the Courier, which is published in New York.

The court's decision cited the original cease-and-desist order issued by the FTC June 30, 1955, and the court's own injunction of May 19, 1956.

"Violations," Judge Goodrich declared in his opinion, "have occurred.

"Advertising solicitors for the corporation have represented that the paper for whom they worked either represented the [AFL-CIO] or was affiliated with it. The solicitors have likewise placed advertisements without the consent of the persons whose names appeared as the advertisers and have billed the alleged customers for unauthorized advertisements.

"The defendants say that even if some of these violations occurred, they did not consent thereto nor had they knowledge thereof and that wilfulness on their part is necessary to constitute them guilty of criminal contempt.

"The court finds that Maxwell Raddock and Bert Raddock, as corporation president and treasurer, respectively, and Bert Raddock as general manager, either knew of the violations committed by the advertising solicitors or shut their eyes to what they feared they would learn if investigations were made. Either one constitutes intentional violation."

The fine was imposed on the corporation despite its insolvency claimed by Seymour Waldman, defense attorney.

He told the court the Trade Union Courier's latest financial statement showed a deficit in net worth of $56,000, with assets of $86,000 and current liabilities of $111,000.

He also said that disclaimers of representation of the AFL-CIO not only would be published in the Trade Union Courier but also would appear on all bills.

"Any fine would jeopardize the jobs of the employes who have not been paid for four weeks," he declared.

1-16-60

Wagner Gets Party Aid in Pay Floor Fight

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) has been promised strong backing from state Democratic leaders for a drive to wipe out sweatshops and protect the city's industries from low-wage competition through increases in both the federal and state minimum wage.

The state Democratic committee served notice that a key point in the party's legislative program this year will be to raise the $1 an hour state minimum proposed by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to $1.25. The Democrats will also ask the state legislature to memorialize Congress to raise the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour "gradually rising to $1.50."

Wagner earlier said the New York City Council will be asked formally to request both the legislature and Congress to enact a $1.25 minimum wage as part of a program aimed at curbing the exploitation of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other low-paid workers in the city. Surveys have shown that New York rates next to last in factory pay averages among cities with populations of more than 100,000.

In other areas of social legislation, the state Democratic leaders said they will seek major improvements in unemployment insurance, including lifting the 26-week ceiling on duration of benefits and raising the taxable wage base from the present limit of $3,000 to $4,800 for each employe to finance more adequate benefits. They said they will also seek elimination of the experience rating provision of the federal law, under which many large employers have received rebates of most of their unemployment insurance taxes.

Strong opposition from Republicans, who control the legislature, was indicated in a statement by GOP State Chairman L. Judson Morhouse who called the Democratic program "pie-in-the-sky proposals which would drive business and jobs out of New York state."

Meat Cutters Win Poultry Plant

Noel, Mo.—Employes of the Edward Aaron poultry plant here have voted overwhelmingly for the Meat Cutters in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

The NLRB ordered the vote after ruling that a contract with the company claimed by the Teamsters—signed before the plant began operations last spring—was not binding.

Workers cast 126 votes for Local 425 of the Meat Cutters to 31 votes for the Teamsters and one vote for no union.

Editor of Racket Paper Gets Prison Sentence

New York—Richard Koota, operator of the Intl. Labor Record, a so-called "labor paper," was sentenced to six months in the New York City Penitentiary following his conviction on a charge of soliciting under false pretenses.

Sentence was passed by Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer in General Sessions Court. Koota was accused of falsely claiming AFL-CIO endorsement of his publication in boiler-room telephone solicitation of advertising from employers in all parts of the country. Murray Kaplow, also a defendant, was found guilty and given a suspended sentence. A third defendant still awaits trial.

Koota's misrepresentation of his paper as a legitimate labor publication was taken to Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan by the Intl. Labor Press Association, made up of labor editors whose papers are owned or properly endorsed by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

Hogan turned the case over to his Rackets Bureau, which obtained the conviction with the aid of wire taps and recordings legal under New York State law. During the investigation, AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack testified before the grand jury that the Intl. Labor Record had no connection with organized labor.

Koota formerly was associated with the Trade Union Courier and the American Labor Review, also phony labor papers. The Courier was just fined $35,000 and two of its officers were convicted of criminal contempt by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia for violating a Federal Trade Commission order and an appeals court injunction to cease claiming AFL-CIO affiliation or representation while soliciting advertising.

Two years ago, six men were convicted in a similar case against the American Labor Review.

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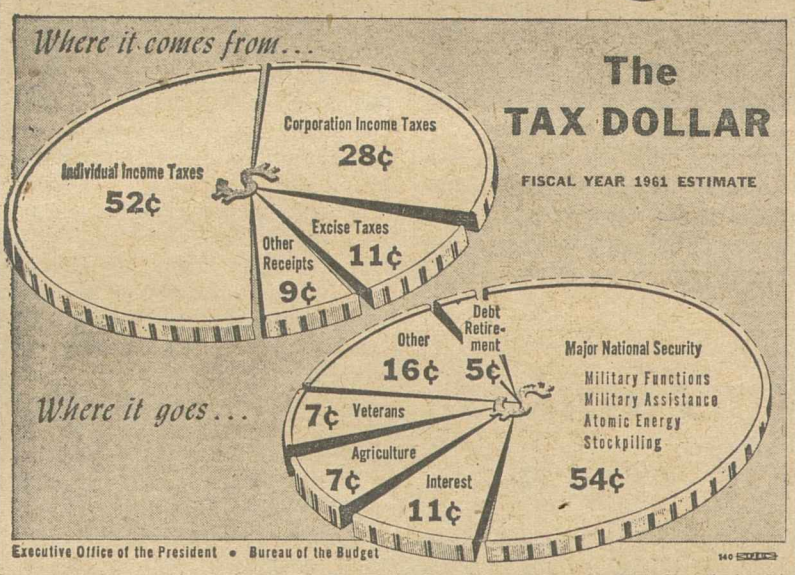
Ike Budget Curbs Welfare, Pushes Tight-Money Plan



ADMINISTRATION FORECASTS of how funds for fiscal 1961 budget will be allocated and where they will come from are shown in the above chart. Estimates of a $4.2 billion surplus for "debt retirement" are based on Pres. Eisenhower's request for new postal rates and higher gasoline and aviation fuel taxes, which Democrats and ranking Republicans say are not likely to pass.

Congress Doubts 'Surplus' Forecast

By Gene Zack

Pres. Eisenhower has sent Congress a record peacetime budget of $79.8 billion for fiscal 1961—but demanded continued curtailment of social and welfare programs, coupled with extension of the Administration's "tight-money" policies, as the price of financial "responsibility."

Although he envisioned a sharp increase in personal incomes and corporate profits in 1960, the budget actually calls for spending a smaller share of the gross national product on government service than has been the case in recent years.

On the basis of Administration estimates of a $510 billion GNP in calendar 1960, the spending figures out to 18 percent of the national income. This compares with 19 percent for the current fiscal year, and a 20 percent level for the years since Eisenhower entered the White House.

Forecasting receipts of $84 billion, Eisenhower predicated his anticipation of a $4.2 billion surplus on approval of Administration demands for increased gasoline taxes, a further postal rate hike, higher levies on aviation fuels, and deferment of the telephone tax repeal and the transportation tax cut scheduled to take effect June 30.

Widespread doubt was expressed by both Republicans and Democrats that Congress would enact the higher taxes, most of which have been asked by the President in the past. Failure to provide the new levies would leave Eisenhower's anticipated $4.2 billion surplus largely illusory.

The President raised the veiled threat that he would again exercise his veto power freely if Congress votes social welfare programs that go beyond his modest recom-

(Continued on Page 12)

Ike Again Asks Boost In Interest

By Saul Miller

Pres. Eisenhower has told Congress that the nation's economic health depends on a budget surplus of $4.2 billion to help lower interest rates and legislation that would allow interest rates on long-term government bonds to rise.

These, plus congressional approval of his $79.8 billion budget, the President said in his Economic Report, are the "three elements" which "stand out in the government's program" for realizing the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946.

The President contended that the budget surplus he anticipates "would help keep interest rates lower than otherwise," and that eliminating the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on government bonds running for longer than five years would allow financing the national debt "as economically as possible."

The AFL-CIO has opposed lifting this ceiling to keep interest

(Continued on Page 12)

Bloc Seeks Anti-Union ElectionBill

A bipartisan Senate coalition has strengthened a pending "clean elections" bill in two major areas, but a southern Democratic-conservative Republican bloc has raised the threat that it would saddle the measure with harsh curbs on labor's political activities.

The measure, introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.), is aimed at raising the ceiling now imposed on expenditures in congressional campaigns and to require more detailed reporting of contributions and expenditures.

In the first major action of the current session, the Senate amended the bill to extend the reporting requirement to local and state political committees to cover primaries as well as general elections.

Ahead lay the threat, raised during floor debate by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.), to introduce amendments effectively barring political education by unions with union shop contracts, and broadening the definition of "contribution" to include the services of union employes in election campaigns.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.) offered an amendment that would penalize unions found guilty of violating election laws by cancelling their rights to representation before the National Labor Relations Board, subjecting them to anti-trust prosecution, and doubling the criminal penalties contained in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Meanwhile, the election-year 86th Congress stepped up its tempo with these other developments:

- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) predicted Congress would boost the $1 minimum wage and extend coverage, but did not indicate whether the new minimum would hit the $1.25 level sought by the AFL-CIO. Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message called for extension of the law to more workers, but made no mention of raising the wage floor.
- Compromise efforts were under way in the House to raise the interest rate on long-term government bonds from the present 4.25 percent level to perhaps 4.5 percent. Eisenhower had asked that the ceiling be removed entirely as part of his Administration's "tight-money" policies.
- Early Senate action seemed probable on a federal aid-to-education measure following a meeting of the Democratic majority to discuss school legislation. A Senate subcommittee has already approved a bill introduced by Sen. Pat Mc-

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Separation Rule Upset:

High Court Orders Back Pay in Firings

The Supreme Court has knocked out a lower court decision denying back wages to workers fired by an employer in retaliation for a complaint to the Labor Dept. that he had previously violated the wage-hour law by underpaying them.

In another case the court in effect overruled the National Labor Relations Board on a question of whether craft unions will be separated out of over-all bargaining units in highly integrated industries with a history of over-all contracts.

In the back-wage case, the court split six to three in holding that workers wrongfully discharged for seeking to obtain wages required by the Fair Labor Standards Act are entitled not only to reinstatement in their jobs but also for lost wages during the time they were illegally denied employment.

In its opinion written by Justice John M. Harlan, the court majority said that unless he could recover back wages quickly, a worker would be confronted "with little more than a Hobson's choice" in deciding whether to take the risk of being fired for complaining that his employer was illegally paying him less than the wage-hour law required.

The minority, Harlan said, would leave the worker in a position of having to file a lawsuit individually and depend on the slow processes of individual trials to determine what, if anything, he would be awarded in damages for his illegal discharge.

This is not the position in which Congress intended to leave workers when it authorized the Secretary of Labor to file suits to enforce the rights of workers illegally underpaid in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Harlan indicated.

The courts have jurisdiction in equity, he held, not only to order reimbursement of employes for loss of income because of underpayment, but also to order both reinstatement and further lost wages when an employer wrongfully retaliates by discharging them.

To rule otherwise, Harlan said, would allow a situation in which an employe "considering an attempt to obtain his just wage deserts" might decide that he did not dare take the risk considering "the prospect of discharge and the total loss of wages for an indeterminate period."

The second case in effect overruled a 1954 decision of the

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Letter-Writing Campaign Urged for Forand Bill

The AFL-CIO has called for an intensive letter-writing campaign in favor of the Forand bill as the House Ways and Means Committee scheduled a major test on the measure for early March.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said trade unionists have only six weeks in which to write committee members and register their support of the measure before the committee meets in executive session to decide whether to report the bill for a vote by the entire House.

The measure—a key plank in labor's 1960 legislative program—would expand the social security system to provide medical and hospital care for the nation's senior citizens.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, there was evidence of growing support for the bill, including support from some Republicans. Addressing the recent AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) called for its speedy passage.

Although opponents charge the added coverage would "break the treasury," O'Konski said, "experts estimate it would require only one-fourth of 1 per cent additional contributions by employers and employes.'

Trainmen Vote To End Race Bar in Basic Law

Cleveland—The Railroad Trainmen have eliminated a racial discrimination clause from their constitution, carrying out a pledge made to the AFL-CIO convention last September.

Despite the existence of a 65-year-old provision restricting membership to "white males," the union in fact has more than 1,000 Negro members.

The 1,100 delegates to the Trainmen's special convention here voted to strike the phrase "white males" from the brotherhood's organic law.

BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy notified AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of the union's action in a wire declaring that the convention has "accorded me the honor of overwhelmingly eliminating the discriminatory provision in our constitution."

Meany, who had earlier requested Kennedy to bring the issue before the convention, replied with a telegram extending "sincere congratulations" to the union. He declared:

"True trade union brotherhood knows no racial distinction—a fact which the . . . Railroad Trainmen have now underscored. The trade union movement cannot—and will not—rest until the civil rights battle has been won and the Brotherhood has scored a significant victory in this campaign."

The action also was hailed as "a great victory for democracy" in a joint statement by J. Carlton Yeldell, labor relations secretary of the Urban League, and Harry Fleischman, director of the Amer-

(Continued on Page 9)

Civil Rights Advisors for South Meet

The AFL-CIO Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights held its second meeting in Louisville, Ky., in January under the chairmanship of Stanton E. Smith, president of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO.

Attending were executive officers of the AFL-CIO state bodies in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Taking part in the meeting were the staffs of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and the Dept. of Education. Regional representatives of the Dept. of Organization and the Committee on Political Education also were in attendance along with several southern regional directors of international unions.

Aim to Further Rights

The purpose of the advisory committee is to advise the national AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights on the practical ways and means of furthering the federation's civil rights program in the region.

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee at an earlier meeting in Washington recommended formation of a similar regional advisory committee for the Midwest, consisting of state representatives from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

J. B. Fitzgerald of IATSE Dies at 70

Cleveland, O.—John B. Fitzgerald, 70, an international representative for the Theatrical Stage Employes since 1942, died recently of a heart ailment.

A member of Cleveland Stage Employes' Local 27 since 1912, he became the local's business agent three years later and had been its president since 1929. He also was president of Cleveland Studio Mechanics' Local 209.

Fitzgerald, a former legislative agent of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, was active with the National Labor Relations Board in this area during the early days of the Roosevelt Administration.

MEMBERS, OFFICERS and staffers of unions throughout Connecticut joined striking members of Office Employes Local 329 in a demonstration of unity at headquarters of the Knights of Columbus of New Haven. Some 350 members of the local walked out in October in an effort to gain a new contract protecting workers from a management demand for the unilateral right to take jobs out of the bargaining unit.

Meany White House Parley Plan Grows

The Administration views a forthcoming White House conference of top labor and management leaders, proposed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as the first step in a series of meetings aimed at reducing industrial tensions, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has declared.

Mitchell told a Jan. 14 press conference that final arrangements for the top level meeting will be made "in the near future," and indicated the White House conference probably would take place in late February or early March.

Meany advocated the meeting last November, when he wrote to Pres. Eisenhower urging a session that could "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

The President, who assigned to Mitchell the task of exploring the proposal with Meany and "representative" management officials, gave the conference strong endorsement in his State of the Union Message. Eisenhower said that, in his last year in office, he would "encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table."

Mitchell told reporters that the Administration's "concept of these conferences is twofold." The White House meeting suggested by Meany, he said, would be for the overall purpose of improving collective bargaining. Mitchell described this as a "worthwhile" goal.

The secretary said this should be followed by "conferences on industry levels, where employer representatives and labor representatives can sit down, outside the bargaining table, and talk about common problems in the industry."

Mitchell said he hoped these latter conferences would be "initiated by industry and labor," but pledged his department's assistance if needed in bringing them about.

Labor representatives at the White House conference, he added, would be Meany "and whomever he selects from the AFL-CIO." Management representatives have not yet been chosen. Earlier, the Labor Dept. had disclosed that the secretary met with officials from management ranks. It was not publicly disclosed whether this included the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"Enthusiastic support" for Meany's labor-management proposal was voiced by the executive board of the Communications Workers. Acting in Washington at its quarterly policy meeting, the CWA board called for action in setting up such a conference "as soon as possible, certainly no later than Spring 1960."

Peterson Going To Indian Parley

Eric Peterson, who retired recently as secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, will represent the AFL-CIO at the convention of the India National Trade Unon Congress, to be held Feb. 21-22 in Hyderabad.

He also has been named by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell as a representative at the U.S. Small Industries Exhibition scheduled to run throughout February in Bombay.

31 Sign with USWA, Vote Set for 7 Plants

The Steelworkers and 31 iron-ore mining companies have signed new contracts patterned after the master agreement reached with the major steel producers, and negotiations are moving forward with 50 other smaller steel makers and fabricators.

Meanwhile, still operating under the Taft-Hartley injunction machinery set in motion prior to the basic steel settlement, the National Labor Relations Board was set to conduct balloting among 14,000 USWA members on the so-called "last offer" of seven steel firms.

The balloting was made necessary by technical complications in efforts to adapt the master agreement to the particular situations of the smaller companies. Most of the firms which have not yet signed have formally withdrawn their "final offers" to make the NLRB voting unnecessary.

The labor board scheduled elections Jan. 21-23 at Pittsburgh Steel Co. plants at Monesson and Allensport, Pa., Worcester, Mass., Los Angeles, Calif., and Akron and Warren, O.; Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons plants at Carnegie, Pa., Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Houston; Moultrop Steel Products Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Pittsburgh Tube Co., Monaca, Pa.; McLouth Steel Co., Detroit; Acme Steel Co., Chicago; and the North Range Mining Co. mines in Minnesota and Michigan.

With contracts still to be signed with the smaller companies, the USWA renewed a petition to U.S. Circuit Court Judge Herbert P. Sorg in Pittsburgh to compel these firms to pay an immediate 4-cent cost-of-living wage increase to unionists working under the terms of a T-H injunction which expires Jan. 26.

At the time Sorg issued the injunction to halt the nationwide steel strike, he ordered the industry and USWA to operate under the previous contract, containing a cost-of-living clause which would have given workers a 4-cent hike Jan. 1 on the basis of the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

Sorg took the union petition under advisement. At the same time he agreed to a move by the USWA to release from the terms of the injunction those companies which had already reached contract agreement with the union.

Report for December:

Joblessness Dips, Employment Static

The industrial pickup following resumption of steel production helped cause unemployment to fall by 93,000 to 3,577,000 as of mid-December, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation.

However, joblessness remained at a level exceeded only twice in postwar years—by 3,719,000 in December 1949 and 4,108,000 in December 1958, both recession years.

The slight decline in unemployment caused the key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to move down to 5.2 percent from the 5.6 percent of mid-November.

The only higher rates of unemployment for postwar Decembers were in the recession years of 1949 (6.8 percent) and 1958 (6.1 percent). The 5.2 percent of last month compares to 4.1 percent for pre-recession December 1956.

Unemployment is expected to rise to 4.1 million for January and February, falling to about 3.5 million by spring, if only seasonal factors occur, according to Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor.

The total employed in mid-December held steady at 65.7 million and this, with the slight decline in the jobless, was a counter-seasonal change. Usually, jobs drop and unemployment rises in December.

The Labor Dept. viewed the job situation as "a marked improvement in December as the economy rebounded from the effects of the steel strike." The recall of 146,000 auto workers furloughed by steel shortages was cited as the chief factor.

The Federal Reserve Board, meanwhile, reported a sharp upswing of 5.75 percent in December production. The production index rose to 165, just under last spring's record 166, and compares to the 1947-49 base of 100.

The Labor Dept. report provided some perspective with this "year-end review" of 1959 average figures:

"Unemployment, at 3.8 million or 5.5 percent of the civilian labor force, was about mid-way between the level of the recession year of 1958 and the pre-recession period of 1955-57.

"Long-term unemployment (those out of work 15 weeks or longer) averaged 1 million in 1959, compared with 1.5 million in 1958 but only 600,000 in 1957."

The long-term unemployed totaled 800,000 in December compared to 1.3 million in the recession of December 1958, Wolfbein noted. He said this accounted for the 500,000 drop in the over-the-year change from the 4.1 million jobless in December 1958 to 3.6 million last month.

But, he added, the long-term unemployed group would now begin a seasonal increase.

"About 400,000 of the long-term unemployed had been out of work for over six months, half the number of a year ago but almost twice as many as in December 1956," the report said.

"A disproportionately high number of the long-term unemployed were Negroes and persons over 45 years of age."

Married men made up about one-third of both the total jobless and the long-term unemployed groups, the report noted. Single men had a 12 percent jobless rate, "reflecting the problems of youth in their search for satisfactory job opportunities."

Total employment as of mid-December remained virtually unchanged at 65.7 million, a record for the month, according to the report.

Factory employment rose by 152,000 to a total 16,398,000, a slightly counter-seasonal movement. The factory workweek increased by 36 minutes to an average 40 hours 30 minutes.

Average weekly earnings were boosted by $2.55 to a total of $91.53, reflecting the factors of overtime pay in longer workweek and the return of high-wage steel and auto workers.

Aside from the changes due to the resumption of steel production, the usual seasonal factors were present, the report said.

Some 550,000 were added in retail trade for the pre-holiday season; some 300,000 workers were temporarily added to the postal service; but jobs in the construction industry declined by 175,000 due to the weather.

Productivity Report Held Disappointment

The Labor Dept.'s long-awaited report on productivity increases is a "great disappointment" because it "virtually denies" the importance of output trends in recent years, the AFL-CIO has declared.

In a letter to Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg said that the final version of the report "is all the more disappointing because the earlier drafts gave promise of a much more significant report."

The report, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and entitled "Trends in Output per Man-hour in the Private Economy, 1909-1958," states that the annual rate of increase in productivity between 1947 and 1958 varied between 3.1 percent and 3.5 percent.

The report notes that there were three major periods of acceleration of productivity in the period studied—the first about 1919, the second about 1939 and the third in 1947.

Ruttenberg wrote Clague that the final draft of the report omits any significant evaluation of the data "which could have made a significant contribution to fundamental knowledge about the way our economy works."

What emerges, he said, is "a jumble of data and mathematical curves based on such data with no real attempt to draw significant or meaningful conclusions from the data."

"As you know," Ruttenberg continued in his letter, "earlier drafts of this report came to the straightforward conclusion that there has been a long term upward trend in the rate of productivity advance. It is our best judgment that this conclusion was amply justified by the available data."

The BLS report contains one statement that "the average annual increase in output per man-hour for the total private economy for the postwar period of 1947-58 was higher than that for the long-term period of 1909-58."

Federal Registrars Urged:

Labor Asks U. S. Safeguard Vote Right in 'Any' Election

Declaring that constitutional amendments have broadened the right of Congress "to regulate state and presidential elections" as well as balloting for congressional seats, the AFL-CIO has urged enactment of legislation to permit federal intervention "in any election" to protect voters' rights.

AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, in a prepared statement urged creation of a federal election commission to register voters denied this right by local authorities. The commission would also be empowered to conduct federally-supervised elections if it determines that otherwise "qualified voters are likely to be denied their right to cast their votes and have them fairly counted."

The statement was prepared for the Senate Rules Committee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.). Meanwhile, moves were made on both sides of Capitol Hill to bring meaningful civil rights legislation to a vote this session.

House Showdown Near

In the House, liberals neared a showdown in their drive to secure 219 signatures on a discharge petition which would bypass the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee to bring a civil rights measure to the floor. Some 180 House members—including almost all Northern Democrats and about 35 Republicans — already have signed the petition.

The discharge movement was slowed when Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) declined to encourage Republican signatures despite Pres. Eisenhower's plea in his State of the Union and Budget messages for civil rights action this session.

Halleck said the responsibility for bringing the measure to the floor lay with the majority party. The powerful House Rules Committee is composed of four northern Democrats, four southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans. The southern Democrats and the Republicans thus far have blocked reporting of the measure.

Senate debate on civil rights is due to begin about Feb. 15.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said in his prepared statement that a federal elections commission should be empowered to act "in any election," as well as in congressional elections, as proposed in a measure introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.). Harris asked that the Hart measure be improved, declaring that "elections for local political officers are, from the immediate standpoint of the voters, likely to be more significant than those for federal office."

If the Hart measure is rejected, Harris, said, the committee should approve a bill along the lines of legislation proposed by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.).

These bills would permit presidential appointment of temporary voting registrars in national elections to protect citizens denied voting rights because of race or color.

This is in line with a suggestion from the President's Civil Rights Commission, which would have temporary registrars drawn from existing federal officers or employes in the area from which complaints are received, to forestall charges that "carpetbaggers" were being imported from the North to oversee southern elections.

The President's commission backed legislation which would permit the temporary registrars to serve "only until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination."

Eisenhower declined to state if he supported his commission's recommendation on registrars. He told his Jan. 13 press conference, "I don't even know whether it is constitutional."

Conservatives Threaten Anti-Union Election Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Namara (D-Mich.) calling for a $1 billion two-year program for school construction. In the House, the Education Committee has revised the Murray-Metcalf bill to provide $1.1 billion for each of four years for both school construction and higher teacher salaries.

• Leaders of both parties ruled out any general tax cuts this year despite Eisenhower's forecast of a possible $4.2 billion surplus. However, the House Ways & Means Committee voted tentatively to provide tax relief for American businessmen operating abroad. Their measure, similar to one opposed by the AFL-CIO last year, went beyond Eisenhower's request to ease taxes for firms investing in underdeveloped countries.

Much of the Senate debate over the Hennings "clean election" bill centered on charges by southern Democrats that federal regulation of primary elections would be an invasion of "states' rights" and a violation of the Constitution.

Application of spending limits and reporting requirements to primaries would have a major impact on political activities in the South, where the virtual one-party system means that victory in a Democratic primary is usually equivalent to election.

Supporters of the measure pointed to a 20-year-old Supreme Court ruling upholding the conviction of Louisiana election commissioners for altering primary ballots as proof that the federal government has the right to require honest procedures in federal primaries as well as general elections.

The amendment including primaries was passed by a vote of 50 to 39 in the first rollcall of the year, with Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) voting against it. In the 53-37 rollcall vote on applying the reporting provisions to local and state committees, Dirksen was recorded against the measure and Johnson in favor.

Under the latter amendment, committees collecting or spending more than $2,500 for a candidate for federal office must file a report on their financial activities. Hennings, sponsor of the amendment, said it would close a "loophole" which permits "untold sums" to go unreported and "escape scrutiny."

CWA Local 'Blood' Kin To Ailing Tot

Miami, Fla.—Members of the Communications Workers here have become "blood brothers" to a two-year-old boy to insure a continuous donation of blood to keep him alive.

The youngster befriended by members of CWA Local 3107 is little Paul G. David, who suffers from hemophilia—a rare disease in which the blood does not coagulate normally. As a result, the child could bleed to death from the slightest injury unless he is given whole blood immediately.

Paul's plight was first brought to the local's attention by one of its members—Mrs. George Klele, a telephone clerk and friend of the David family. She told fellow unionists that the family had spent more than $1,400 for transfusions in the first 20 months of the boy's life.

The vote to "adopt" Paul as a "blood brother" of Local 3107 was unanimous. In the first drive, 97 pints were donated to replace the blood received from the hospital blood bank. Since then, Paul has been hospitalized five times after minor injuries and has received 26 additional pints of blood from the CWA members.

A union spokesman described the "blood brother" program as another example of the Community Service Activities of CWA members.

Florida Retail Clerks Win Food Chain Vote

The Retail Clerks have won bargaining rights at 14 Food Fair stores on the Florida Gulf Coast in the face of a bitter anti-union campaign carried on by the company, one of the nation's major supermarket chains.

Employes in seven cities voted 205 to 130 for RCIA representation in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote covered four stores in St. Petersburg, three in Tampa, two each in Clearwater and Sarasota, and one store each in Bradenton, Fort Myers and Largo.

Two RCIA officials—Vice Pres. Peter Hall and Intl. Rep. Harry J. Carter—were arrested on company complaint during the election campaign while checking posted notices of NLRB elections on store premises. They were charged with criminal trespass and posted bail of $100 and $50, respectively.

"Every tactic in the book plus some we never heard about was used against us," declared Intl. Rep. W. J. Hollinger, Jr., who headed the organizing drive.

A key to the election victory—a reversal of a union defeat two years ago—was the successful negotiation of a first contract with the recently-organized Food Fair stores at Jacksonville. Employes there won a reduction in the work week from 48 hours to 40 hours, pay increases of up to 61 cents an hour for lowest-paid workers, and improvements in vacations and fringe benefits.

The Food Fair victory gave impetus to a major organizing drive the Retail Clerks are conducting throughout Florida. The union already has sizeable locals at Jacksonville, Miami, Daytona Beach and Tampa.

Job and Pay Security Top GE, Westinghouse Goals

Job security and income security rank first in the collective bargaining desires of General Electric and Westinghouse employes, according to a preliminary tabulation of some 23,000 preference ballots cast by members of five AFL-CIO unions.

In the voting conducted by the GE-Westinghouse Conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., about 60 percent of the ballots have come from General Electric employes and the balance from Westinghouse workers.

Other items ranking high in the balloting on collective bargaining issues include increased pensions; improved insurance, health and welfare benefits; full union shop; a general wage increase; and improved vacations.

The IUD conference is composed of the following unions which have bargaining rights with the two firms: Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Machinists; Auto Workers; and Technical Engineers.

Wilson Seeks Strike End by Ousting 2,400

Chicago—A proposal by Wilson & Co., the nation's third largest meat packer, to end the 12-week strike of the Packinghouse Workers by denying jobs to 2,400 strikers was termed "insulting and fantastic" by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein.

About 5,500 UPWA members have been on strike against seven Wilson plants in six states since Nov. 3.

The company proposed that the strike be ended without a collective bargaining agreement and with re-employment rights denied to between 2,000 and 2,400 workers who, management says, have been either permanently replaced or have been guilty of illegal or unprotected acts.

Helstein told Wilson officials their proposal made it "crystal clear that your purpose all along has been the destruction of the union of your employes." He added that the company plan "could not be accepted by any self-respecting group of people and indicates your continuing disregard of your legal obligation to bargain in good faith."

Wilson has told the union that it "doubts the propriety" of continuing talks toward signing a collective bargaining agreement. The company has recognized the claim of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, a small, unaffiliated union, that it now represents a majority of present Wilson workers.

UPWA officials noted that the NBPW had no membership in any Wilson plant until mid-December. Since then it has filed representation petitions at all but one Wilson plant.

"The record would have to be searched long and hard," the union said, "to find another instance of a union being formed among the strike-breakers for the sole purpose of destroying a legitimate union."

Helstein pointed out that the new tactic employed by Wilson to break UPWA at its plants presented a threat to many other unions if it was allowed to go unchallenged. He stressed that there was a greater need than ever for moral and financial support from other AFL-CIO affiliates.

NLRB Refuses Hospital Case

A Brooklyn, N. Y., hospital has lost its bid to use the Landrum-Griffin Act to halt organizational picketing by a local of the Building Service Employes and to force an "expedited" representation election.

In a unanimous decision, the National Labor Relations Board rejected a petition by the Flatbush General Hospital and declined to assert jurisdiction over private, profit-making hospitals. Such hospitals, the NLRB declared, "are essentially local in nature." The board pointed out that states are required to assume jurisdiction in areas declined by the NLRB.

New CWA Headquarters Completed

Construction has been completed on the new $3.5-million, nine-story international headquarters of the Communications Workers in downtown Washington.

The union's international offices occupy the top three floors of the new structure, where officers, staff and clerical workers are located, as well as the ground floor where mailing, duplicating and storage facilities are provided. A total of 120 CWA workers occupy the new quarters.

The remaining five floors of the building are leased as offices and stores, with CWA's Dist. 2 using one of the offices in the building as its headquarters.

The building is being financed on a three-year purchase plan, with the CWA making a $500,000 down payment with the balance to be paid at the rate of $1 million a year.

The union held two separate open house celebrations during January. The first, on Jan. 11, was for CWA staff members and their families. On Jan. 13 the union played host to representatives of other unions and government officials. The open house included a tour of the CWA offices and departments.

Radio-TV Directors End Affiliation

The Radio & Television Directors Guild has terminated its affiliation with the AFL-CIO as a result of merger with the Screen Directors Guild, Inc., an unaffiliated California organization.

The former federation affiliate, with a membership of 800, was chartered by the former AFL in March 1950.

The agreement to merge with the Screen Directors Guild contained a provision that the resulting organization would be unaffiliated, Newman H. Burnett, executive secretary of R&TDG's New York office wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The union said it intended "to continue our present mutually beneficial relationships with other AFL-CIO unions in the entertainment industry."

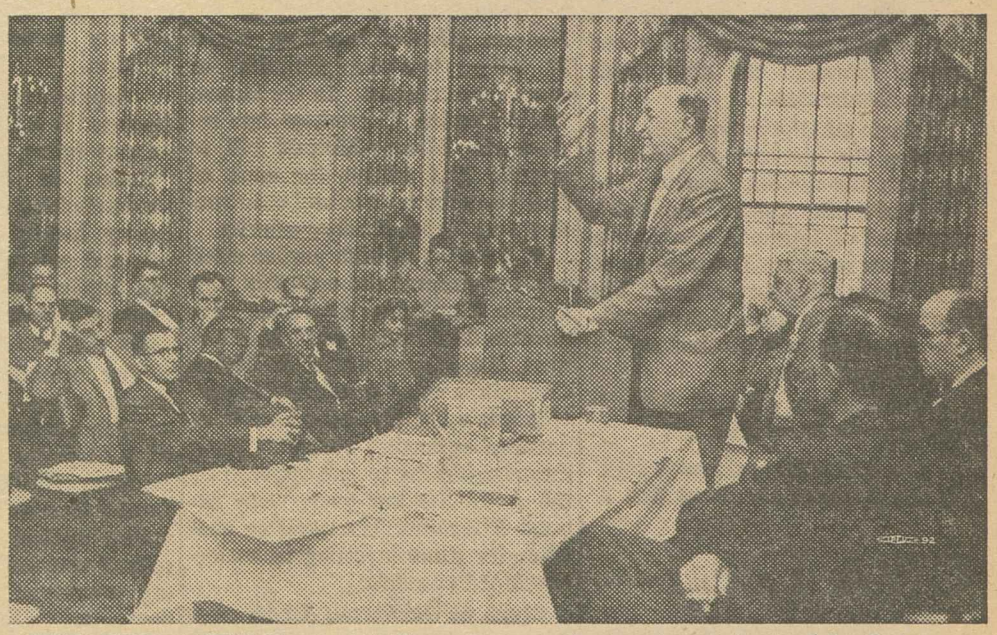
The disaffiliation, effective Jan. 1, 1960, brings the total number of affiliated national and international unions to 134.

Delegates Press 'Program for America'

CAPITOL HILL contacts form part of labor's drive to win enactment of "Positive Program for America" outlined at AFL-CIO Legislative Conference. Here conference delegate confers with Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) at right to ask for support of 12-point legislative program.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES in one special session huddle to discuss Forand bill to provide medical care for social security recipients. Arrayed along wall are suggested posters for stimulating grass-roots letter-writing campaign to let congressmen know how voters feel about this legislation.

DELEGATES from western states hear legislators' views on pending legislation during regional conference which marked three-day meeting. At table (left to right) are Industrial Union Dept. Legislative Rep. Esther Peterson; Senate Minority Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.); Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.); and Robert Connerton of the Laborers.



NEED FOR ACTION to rehabilitate depressed areas is emphasized by Solomon Barkin of Textile Workers Union of America at one of four special meetings held in connection with AFL-CIO Legislative Conference. More than 600 trade unionists from across the nation attended the three-day intensive session kicking off labor's drive for action before Congress adjourns in July.

ENACTMENT OF MINIMUM WAGE legislation, need for White House conference to ease industrial tensions, were urged by Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), at right, shown with AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Jack Curran at one of seven regional conferences.

DINNER SPONSORED by AFL-CIO Minimum Wage Committee drew as speakers two of three sponsors of key legislation backed by labor. Left to right are Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). Co-sponsoring legislation with Kennedy and Roosevelt is Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

1960 Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 1:

'Unholy Alliance' Blocks Civil Rights Bill

New, Strong Legislation Needed To Protect All U.S. Citizens

By John Beidler

Few issues in America have needed positive action for so long and received so little of it as civil rights legislation.

This has not been for lack of trying. Repeatedly, especially in recent years, liberals in Congress have sparked efforts to pass legislation guaranteeing federal protection of the civil rights of all citizens.

All such attempts failed, however, until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first federal civil rights measure to become law in 82 years. But unfortunately its strongest teeth were pulled before passage.

In general, the major block to passage of constructive civil rights legislation has been the Senate filibuster or threat of one. In the last 25 years filibusters have prevented passage of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, and Fair Employment Practices Commission bills.

But in recent years public awareness of the need to enforce civil rights has grown considerably. Hate bombing and other violence against Negroes since the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision have served to strengthen the hand of civil rights advocates in Congress.

Filibuster Strength Waning

The strength of the Old South filibusters is waning. When the Civil Rights Act passed the Senate in 1957 by a vote of 72 to 18, five senators from three of the original Confederate States voted for the bill; only 17 opposed it.

The strength of the hard-core South has been further diminished with the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to full statehood. Each of these has sent two new senators to Washington, bringing the Senate's membership to an even 100 and increasing the strength of the pro-civil rights forces.

But even with these improved conditions, diehard opponents of civil rights legislation can mount a powerful filibuster which only the most determined majority can overcome.

Under Senate rules, two-thirds of the senators present must vote to close debate. In addition each senator may speak for one hour on each pending amendment and on the bill itself. As a practical matter, a filibuster can last four to six weeks even if the two-thirds vote is reached.

The 1957 Provisions

The 1957 Civil Rights Act:

1—Created a six-member Civil Rights Commission to study cases in which citizens had been denied the right to vote on account of race, religion or national origin, and to appraise laws and governmental policies relating to the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

2—Permitted the federal government to seek an injunction in federal courts to prevent deprivation of the right to vote.

3—Provided criminal penalties for contempt of a court injunction, and a jury trial in case the sentence upon conviction of contempt exceeded $300 or 45 days in jail.

As passed by the House, the bill authorized the federal government to seek injunctions against violations of all civil rights granted by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. The bill also permitted punishment for contempt (violation of the injunction) by the federal judge without a jury trial, the standard and usual way in which contempt is punished.

Although civil rights supporters, including the AFL-CIO, had advocated the inclusion of both these provisions in the bill, the Senate restricted the injunctive power to voting cases and provided for jury trials in certain cases.

The result was a much weakened bill.

In the more than two years since the passage of the Civil Rights Act it has become clear that further legislation is essential if the civil rights of all citizens are to be meaningfully protected. Although some voting cases are now pending before federal courts, and although federal court orders have sought to protect the rights of some Negroes who have been denied the right to vote, the Civil Rights Commission has found that there is still widespread violation of this right and has called for new legislation to protect it.

In 1959, at the beginning of the 86th Congress, the Administration made some new civil rights proposals, but did not include the essential "Part III," on injunction and contempt proceedings, which had been eliminated from the 1957 act.

New Administration Bill

The Administration bill would:

1—Make interference with a federal court desegregation order a federal crime.

2—Make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing a school or a church.

3—Give the Justice Dept. the right to inspect and require the preservation of voting records.

4—Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

5—Give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which tries to eliminate discrimination by private employers on government contracts.

6—Provide limited technical and financial aid to school districts facing desegregation problems.

7—Provide emergency schooling for children of members of the armed forces if public schools are closed by desegregation problems.

Douglas-Celler Bill

This relatively mild proposal was met by a bipartisan liberal bill, the Douglas-Celler bill (S. 810, H. R. 3147) which, while including some of the objectives of the Administration bill, also:

1—For the first time, provides specific congressional endorsement of the Supreme Court school desegregation decisions.

2—Authorizes the federal government to develop and enforce school desegregation plans.

3—Restores the discarded "Part III" of the 1957 act authorizing the attorney-general to prevent violation of civil rights generally.

Hearings were held during 1959 before both House and Senate Judiciary Committees on these and a variety of other civil rights measures.

AFL-CIO Backs Strong Bill

The AFL-CIO, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and various religious and veterans groups testified in favor of strong legislation, as did Democratic and Republican congressmen from northern states.

Opposition testimony was generally limited to southern spokesmen. The Administration and the bulk of Republican testimony supported the moderate Administration bill.

A House Judiciary subcommittee concluded 17 days of hearings on May 1, 1959, after which it approved and sent to the full committee an amended version of the Douglas-Celler bill.

When the bill came to the full committee for consideration, however, a political wrangle developed. The committee deleted important sections, including the "Part III" authority to protect civil rights generally, authorization for federal technical and financial aid to school districts facing desegregation, and the policy statement supporting the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), co-author of the liberal bill, charged an "unholy alliance" of Republicans and southern Democrats with responsibility for gutting the subcommittee measure.

Even this limited measure, however, was pigeonholed by the House Rules Committee, traditional graveyard of liberal legislation. This committee usually must grant a "rule" fixing time for debate before a major bill can go to the House floor for action. The existing machinery for circumventing it is cumbersome and time-consuming.

Celler quickly started one procedure for avoiding the Rules Committee—he filed a discharge petition. This requires the signatures of 219 House members to bring a bill to the floor. By the middle of January 1960 it was reported that about four-fifths of the needed signatures were on the petition.

Quick Action Sought

Liberals hoped for quick action and promised attempts to strengthen the bill on the House floor.

Senate debate on civil rights was delayed during the last days of the first session when Congress passed a rider to an appropriations bill extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission. The delay was agreed to when Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) both promised that debate on a major civil rights measure would begin no later than Feb. 15, 1960.

One major problem in the Senate, however, is that the Judiciary Committee has not, and because of a strong southern bloc probably will not, report a bill. During 1959 the Constitutional Rights subcommittee held hearings over a two-month period. It finally reported to the full committee a measure which would require nothing more than preservation of voting records, plus the already-approved extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

The situation is thus similar to the one which existed in 1957, when the Senate passed a bill that had not been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In that year the House acted first, passing a bill and sending it to the Senate. An objection was made to referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) then raised a point of order against the objection, but the Senate rejected his point on a roll call vote, 39 to 45. This move had the effect of permitting the leadership to call up the bill for consideration at any time.

Whether this method can be used this year depends on the speed of House action. Two alternatives would be to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the bill or to tack civil rights legislation as a rider on a non-related bill (the Senate has no rule of germaneness).

Federal Registrars Bill

Another issue involves the recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission for a system of federal voting registrars. Because the 1957 act has not been effective in guaranteeing Negroes their voting rights, the commission has urged Congress to provide for federal registrars to register voters in areas where local registrars avoid their duty.

Bills to carry out this recommendation have been referred to the Senate Rules Committee, which is not dominated by southerners. If a bill could be reported by this committee, it could become a vehicle for adding broader civil rights amendments.

Whatever the method, strong civil rights legislation is a must for Congress in 1960.

'Enforce the Law or I Will'

Get the Facts On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the first of a new series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the second session of the 86th Congress.

The series, prepared by John Beidler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is designed to give the legislative history of the issue, the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

Reprints of the fact sheet series will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Five-Point Program Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO civil rights program calls for:

- **Clearly stated congressional support for school desegregation decisions.**
- **Authority for the attorney general to institute law suits to obtain compliance with such decisions (similar to Part III deleted from 1957 act).**
- **Technical and financial assistance for school facilities and operations to facilitate desegregation and where states withhold funds.**
- **Federal legislation aimed at preventing hate bombings and other violence, and at apprehending those guilty for such actions.**
- **Enactment of the President's Civil Rights Commission's proposal that federally designated officials act as registrars in districts where persons are improperly denied registration by local officials.**

Union-Busters Anti-Negro Too

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on civil rights:

"It is no mere coincidence that the last anti-Negro stronghold in America is likewise the last anti-union stronghold. . . . Thus, labor and the Negroes not only have common cause — we have common enemies as well. Those enemies are aligned against human progress. . . . They are working, perhaps without realizing it, to weaken and stultify their country. Their program is for all practical purposes un-American."

A Gimmick in Ike's Budget

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION has come up with a new "merchandising" gimmick this year to distract attention from its tragically inadequate budget.

The gimmick involves a presumed budgetary surplus for fiscal 1961 of some $4.2 billion which is to be used to reduce the national debt. The President has said that the growth of the debt must stop and that this budget is a step in that direction.

A look at the record, however, shows plainly that he is after the wrong problem. It's not the growth of the national debt that will saddle American taxpayers with a bill of $9.5 billion in fiscal 1961 for interest payments. It's the Administration's premeditated policy of raising year by year the cost of borrowing money.

In 1947 the national debt was close to its wartime high of $258 billion. The government paid $4.9 billion in interest on this debt.

In fiscal 1961 the President estimates the national debt will be $280 billion—based on his presumed budget surplus—and the cost of carrying that debt will be $9.5 billion.

This means that while the amount of the national debt has increased about 8.5 percent since 1947 the cost to American taxpayers of carrying that debt has risen 94 percent.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONCERN should be with the fact that his Administration has caused the cost of the national debt to almost double over 13 years ago.

The $9.5 billion debt cost figure in the new budget is the second largest item, topped only by defense expenditures. It will take almost $12 out of every $100 in taxes in the next 18 months.

And who gets the major share of that $9.5 billion? The persons who own high-interest yielding government securities—the banks, the investment firms, those with enough funds to take advantage of the record-shattering high interest rates promoted by the Eisenhower Administration.

In effect the policy results in taxing the many to reward the few who benefit from the higher and higher cost of lending money.

When the Eisenhower Administration took office it was committed to reducing the national budget. It has failed in this objective and a major factor leading to that failure has been the steadily increasing cost of paying for the national debt.

BUT THIS IS MORE than a political failure. The future of the nation's economy is tied up with this tight-money, high-interest rate policy which has a depressing effect on national growth.

To call attention, as the President has done, to the size of the national debt and leave the clear impression that it is skyrocketing is at the least misleading; it is a smaller percentage of the total national production of goods and services than at any time in the last decade.

To use a budget surplus gimmick in an attempt to divert attention from the tremendous upsurge in the cost of carrying the national debt is to deceive the American people.

The Disease of Bigotry

THE DISEASE of anti-semitism that took over 6 million lives during the Hitler years has erupted again in a somewhat milder form, aided and abetted by hooligans and delinquents.

In the Hitler years, labor took the lead in the fight to stamp out this vicious social disease and has been on the warpath ever since against any and all forms of bigotry. This new outbreak will receive the same treatment from the trade union movement. It cannot be tolerated.

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Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Glutton

'Paying Through the Nose':

Sales Taxes Hit Poor, Protect Wealthy, Cut Purchasing Power

EVER SINCE the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953 it has sought, in one way or another, to throw many federal services and functions back to the states.

Today we are witnessing many states in dire financial straits. In turn, this has imposed great burdens on the cities and towns. Both the states and the localities are logically seeking new sources of revenues to meet their growing obligations.

There are a number of ways in which these new funds can be raised. One is through income taxes. Another through corporation taxes. Still another through property taxes. In some instances there are payroll taxes or perhaps luxury taxes. There are other ways, too.

Sales Tax in Demand

The demand we hear most, however, is for a sales tax.

Sales taxes usually take one or two forms. One is a general retail sales tax. This has been proposed in Wisconsin, Michigan and Virginia, for example. In Virginia, Gov. Lindsay Almond would even charge a tax on food and drugs. The retail tax is paid directly by the consumer to the retailer.

Another form of sales tax is the general manufacturers' sales tax. When this tax is imposed at the retail level the consumer is unaware that he is paying the tax. The manufacturers' tax becomes a hidden consumption tax because the consumer pays the higher price, without knowing it is higher, as a result of the tax.

One of the more dangerous gimmicks in the manufacturers' tax is that of pyramiding. This means that a 5 percent manufacturers' sales tax may be increased to 6 percent or more by the wholesaler and retailer adding the markup tax.

The Customer Pays

Experience with this tax has been that every business group that handles a product uses the tax angle to increase its share of the take. And it is the consumer who pays.

We are told that the sales tax is an easy way of raising revenue. This, partly, explains its allure. Boom or bust, rain or shine, the taxes come in. Proponents claim that it is a fair or equitable tax insofar as each person pays to the support of the government. And, according to their line of argument, even the poorest person can afford this tax. Why, you can even collect sales taxes from persons on relief!

Much is made of the fact that everyone should pay for the support of the government. This explains a move in recent years to lower the minimum income on which individuals pay income taxes. Little consideration is given to the fact that every product one buys or every service one uses includes countless hidden taxes.

Let's use bread as an example. If a 1-cent sales tax is placed on a loaf of bread it means comparatively little to those who earn $10,000 a year or more. However, it is a great burden for many families. There are already many taxes on bread; recent estimates say there are 58 hidden taxes on a loaf. This is paying one's share of government support through the nose.

Sales taxes are called both unfair and regressive. This means that individuals in the lower income brackets pay more proportionately than wealthy taxpayers because a greater percentage of their income goes for the necessities of life.

When an effort is made to pass a sales tax it might be well to look for the reasons. Sometimes it is to block new taxes on businesses or higher income groups. Sometimes it is part of a drive to reduce taxes on these groups.

Purchasing Power Drops

We hear the argument that the tax burden on the higher income groups should be lightened to encourage business investment. On the other hand, to increase the burden on the lower income groups would reduce purchasing power and have a serious impact on the economy.

The sales tax argument, just as all national and state arguments on taxes, comes down to the basic question: Will the cost of government be paid by those most able to meet such obligations?

If our basic concern is the people themselves, then a sales tax is the worst possible means available to the states and localities for raising badly needed revenues. **(Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.)**

Morgan Says:

Mood of the Budget Is Wrong

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE TROUBLE with the Administration's 1961 budget, it seems to me, lies less in the specific size of various item totals than in the questionable security it reflects because of a failure to strike a balance more important than bookkeeping figures, a balance with reality.

Morgan

The President says this is all we can afford. His critics complain we cannot afford so little, not because sheer spending is going to buy us the future but because we need to be goaded to bigger goals. It is the mood, more than the mathematics of this document, which is wrong.

This is going to be the decade of greatest challenge, the keenest competition, from Khrushchev and Co. in non-military fields and the Administration's message does not exhort us to raise our sights, instead warns us, in effect, to keep them low. At least that is the interpretation invited by Treasury Sec. Anderson's refusal to bring the government's influence more positively to bear on the country's rate of economic growth. He shrinks from this on the theory that a free enterprise system should be largely left alone to determine its own rate of growth.

But this reasoning ignores two towering facts: The staggering industrial progress of the Soviet Union and the necessity which that progress poses of greater activity, greater efficiency, greater purpose from our economic pattern. The government's role here must be one of guidance and encouragement.

As the New Republic currently observes "There is room in a balanced budget for the encouragement of growth if there is a willingness to make necessary revisions in our tax structure and monetary policies; and if there is the courage and intelligence to make sense of the defense budget." But on all these points the Eisenhower Administration is found wanting.

MEANWHILE Khrushchev's own state of the union speech to the Supreme Soviet provides some sobering material to ponder. Here is a sample: Between 1953 and 1959 "gross industrial production increased 90 percent in the USSR and 11 percent in the U.S. Per capita production increased 71 percent in the USSR and 0.3 percent in the U.S. Russian iron production up 57 percent, American 16 percent; steel up 57 percent, U.S. down 16 percent; coal, up 58 percent, U.S. down 12 percent. Oil up 145 percent, U.S. up 9 percent; power up 97 percent, U.S. 56 percent."

These figures sound more dramatic than they are, of course, because the Soviets have so far to travel before they reach our high levels of production. For example, our estimated 1960 steel output is 130 million tons, about double the Russian figure.

But already they are turning out, in actual numbers, more engineers than we are. Already they have shot the Soviet colors to the moon and have penetrated outer space millions of miles farther than we have. Already, by Khrushchev's calculations, there are nearly four times as many students in Soviet colleges and universities as there are in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy put together.

These achievements in themselves are not decisive but the collective momentum may generate more thrust than any rocket or, more importantly, than any Eisenhower Administration budget.

Senate Unemployment Probers Told:

Job Discrimination Affects All

WHEN A NEGRO holding a bachelor's degree or a master's has to take a job as a porter, "it affects me, and it affects everyone else," J. Harvey Kerns, director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, told the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment in New Orleans.

Kerns, whose recorded testimony was broadcast on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service program on the ABC radio network, said:

"The by-products of unemployment and underemployment of Negroes in New Orleans affect adversely not only the Negroes but the whole community as well."

Kerns said that six out of 10 college-educated Negro youth leave New Orleans and go to other communities. The discriminatory pattern in the South, he declared, adds to community costs in health, delinquency, crime and family problems.

"To make a serious situation worse, organized reactionaries in New Orleans by threats, intimidations, and other means have discouraged employers who are willing to advance equal opportunity for Negroes," he asserted.

Rev. Louis Twomey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Loyola University, New Orleans, testified:

"WE'RE NEVER GOING to settle our problems (of unemployment in the South) until we quit making the kind of use of our manpower which can neither stand up under democratic nor Christian scrutiny.

"Is this the image of America," he asked, "that will win friends and influence people among the hundreds of millions of people in other lands who share the kinship of color or status with the downtrodden racial groups among us?"

Washington Reports:

Civil Rights Bill Seen Passing House—If It Ever Gets to Floor

REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.), a member of the committee, agree that the civil rights bill, now locked in the House Rules Committee, will pass if it ever gets to the floor. They disagree on the blame for the current deadlock.

Celler said 200 Democrats would vote for the bill. Lindsay estimated that all but 10 or 12 of the 152 Republicans would also favor it.

Celler said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 300 radio stations, that 170-odd names—out of a needed 219—have been signed to a petition to get the bill out of the Rules Committee.

Such a petition would not be necessary, he said, if the four Republicans on that committee would join with the four liberal Democrats and vote the bill out. Or the petition would quickly get the needed signatures if Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) would ask Republicans to sign.

Lindsay, who has signed the petition and urged other Republicans to join him, blamed the Democratic leadership for not persuading southern Democrats on the committee to join northern Democrats in voting the bill out.

"THE DISCHARGE petition," he charged, "in effect means that we have lost all confidence in the leadership."

Lindsay proposed that a special so-called "calendar" procedure be used to get the bill out of committee. Celler objected that a southern filibuster might block it. The Southerners also could absent themselves, he said, "and, if Republicans like Halleck are still disposed not to get the bill through, they also could absent themseves, and we wouldn't have a quorum."

Lindsay said: "Perhaps the thing to do would be to ask for another (Rules Committee) hearing and then we'll all go up there to see exactly what can be done."

Celler defended the discharge-petition approach by pointing out that the Rules Committee is presided over by Judge (Rep. Howard W.) Smith (D-Va.) "who says in effect that he wouldn't give a rule over his dead body."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE FIRST TWO WEEKS of Congress revealed an election-year restiveness but did not provide answers on the eventual shape of legislation.

There will be action toward a minimum wage bill, but there is no sign yet whether the Administration will permit Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to broaden the extremely limited nature of the program the Administration was willing to endorse in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

There will be a new effort to pass a school-aid bill, but the Administration has not thus far told anyone that Pres. Eisenhower will not veto any Democratic bill bearing actual school grants rather than a loan-guarantee label. The Eisenhower bill would build a few schools—not enough—and pass the possible cost on to future years of taxpayers to keep the Administration's own budget in balance. Mostly it just wouldn't build schools.

Arthur S. Flemming, the secretary of health, education and welfare, isn't publicly in favor of the Forand bill to provide medical payments to social security beneficiaries but he acknowledges that he hasn't yet thought of a practical alternative to meet the unchallenged need of retired people for a means of paying their hospital and physicians' bills.

The same situation prevails on many other issues—housing, civil rights, depressed areas, the needs of cities for slum clearance and urban renewals. Mr. Eisenhower's series of annual messages, on the budget and the economic situation and the State of the Union, suggested that he would continue to oppose with vetoes, or the threat of vetoes, any legislation his budget-minded advisers dislike, or that he considers "extreme."

The mood of the majority Democrats, in deciding whether and how to challenge the vetoes, remained uncertain. Some tests, obviously, will come soon.

* * *

A FEW NEWSPAPER editorials and columnists, including Walter Lippmann, made a stronger and more specific analysis of the Eisenhower eighth-year budget and governmental ideas than organized Democrats managed to mount.

They made the point that in the face of social lags at home and Administration-acknowledged Soviet superiority in missile and space programs, Mr. Eisenhower wants to cut our budget in relation to our means.

The way to measure our means is through what the economists call the Gross National Product—the total value of goods and services produced by our people in a given year. The President said in his Budget Message that the Gross National Product next year would rise to $510 billion—an almost incredible figure when former Pres. Harry S. Truman, a decade ago, predicted it.

Mr. Eisenhower seems to think that this puts us on the brink of fiscal disaster. He proposes that we meet the national and social needs of our times by slashing the percentage of Gross National Product we devote to public purposes.

* * *

ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN used to argue that our deficiencies in missile programs were Mr. Truman's fault—that we lagged behind the Soviet Union because Mr. Truman as president hadn't started such programs soon enough.

But in news conferences and in testimony before Congress, three statements have now been added:

Defense Sec. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., acknowledges that the Soviets have a "capability" of outproducing us three to one in intercontinental missiles but that we think their "intentions" are not to do this; therefore we don't have to step up our own programs to increase our "capability" beyond Eisenhower recommendations.

Army Sec. Wilber M. Brucker admits that our conventional ground forces for "brush-fire" wars are "marginal" in relation to the "vastly superior numbers and often superbly equipped forces of the Communist world."

Undersec. of State Livingston T. Merchant said this government "clearly concedes" Soviet superiority in space exploration.

After seven full years of the Eisenhower Administration, can it still all be Truman's fault?

REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N. Y.), left, and Rep. John V. Lindsay (R-N. Y.) agreed that the House will pass a Civil Rights bill in the present session if the measure can be pried from the House Rules Committee. They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

U. S. Employe Unionism 77 Years Old

Civil Service Law's Anniversary Marked

By Dave Perlman

Government employes marked one of their two red-letter anniversaries on Jan. 16—the commemoration of the Civil Service Act of 1883. This victory for the reformers of 77 years ago signaled the downfall of the spoils system and—although no one realized it at the time—the genesis of trade unionism in the federal service.

The other red-letter date on the calendar of postal and federal unions came 29 years later—on Aug. 24, 1912—when the Lloyd-La Follette Act established the right of government workers to organize and to petition Congress.

Between those two dates was a little-known era in American history when the United States government aped the most vicious union-busting tactics of American industry in an unsuccessful effort to snuff out the spark of trade unionism among its employes.

During a generation of struggle and conflict, scores of pioneer union leaders in the government service lost their jobs, hundreds were demoted, spies were sent to report the names of those attending union meetings and supervisors desperately tried to herd employes into company unions.

But there would have been no spark of trade unionism to be fanned if the American people had not rebelled against the corruption of the spoils system and the wholesale firings of government workers with every change of administration.

Spoils System Blatant

So blatant was the spoils system that few eyebrows were raised and no congressional investigation was launched when advertisements such as these appeared daily in the classified sections of Washington newspapers:

A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN will furnish the best political papers and will pay $150 to anyone who will help him secure a position of any kind in Washington.

WANTED—By a lady, a situation in a government department. Will pay $25 cash and 10 percent of salary as long as retained.

It took the assassination of Pres. Garfield by a disappointed job-seeker to shake the nation out of its complacency and elect a Congress pledged to reform.

The postal service and the big industrial establishments such as the navy yards and the Government Printing Office were the birthplace of unionism in the civil service.

In the blue-collar installations, unionism developed as a natural parallel to the growth of trade unions in private industry. Craftsmen carried their union cards with them when they went to work for Uncle Sam.

In the post offices, on the other hand, unionism had to start from scratch. Local groups sprang up, born of spontaneous revolt against long hours, low pay and unhealthy working conditions. Some of these organizations fell by the wayside, their leaders fired, their active members transferrred to the most undesirable and isolated assignments. But phoenix-like, new militant groups would arise from the ashes to carry on the fight.

Savage Retaliation

From the first, the Post Office Dept. wielded savage retaliation on those who saw the postal worker as a part of the labor movement gaining strength from affiliation.

The New York City postmaster, in a swoop, suspended 150 letter carriers whom his spies had identified as active members of the Knights of Labor. When the Knights faded from the scene, it was the American Federation of Labor which bore the brunt of departmental opposition.

National organizations of postal workers began as loose confederations of local unions seeking common legislative goals. One of the earliest, the Letter Carriers, won its spurs by a successful court challenge to the attempt of the Post Office Dept. to evade an eight-hour law enacted by Congress largely through the influence of the Knights of Labor.

$3.5 Million Windfall

The union's test case, eventually upheld by the Supreme Court in 1893, brought a $3.5 million back pay windfall to the nation's mailmen.

Among the postal clerks, whose work kept them continuously under the watchful eyes of management, it took several false starts before enduring organization could be successful at the national level.

When management was able to get control of an organization, either through infiltration or buying out the leadership, supervisors would exert pressure on workers to join the docile association rather than a more militant union.

"Employes of the government shall neither directly or indirectly, through associations, make any attempt to have their rate of compensation increased," read one of a long series of "gag orders" which sought to keep unions from taking their grievances to Congress.

It was the Chicago postal clerks who first saw the value of affiliation with the rising AFL. The Chicago group received an AFL federal charter in 1900 and actively sought to bring postal groups in other cities into affiliation. The affiliated National Federation of Post Office Clerks, chartered in 1910, gradually became the dominant organization of clerks even though it bore the brunt of management's most bitter opposition.

In the Alice in Wonderland world of the Post Office Dept.'s labor relations policy, the department's chief inspector in 1911 submitted a memo to the postmaster general warning against the growing power of the AFL, which he described in the following cloak-and-dagger language:

"This organization, before granting admission to applicants for membership, requires a secret oath . . . all organizations affiliating with it pay tribute to the central organization . . . its operations are veiled in mystery and reach out to every corner of the country."

The president of the Chicago clerks was fired on charges that he "sought through the American Federation of Labor to influence legislation for post office clerks" and that he "furnished information to the press reflecting on the administration of the post office at Chicago."

The latter charge stemmed from the smuggling into the post office of four members of the Illinois State Commission on Occupational Diseases who reported with horror the unhealthy conditions under which the men worked—the choking dust, lack of ventilation and absence of sanitary facilities.

As bad or worse were conditions in the railway mail service, brought to a shocked public through the Harpoon, a publication launched by Urban A. Walter, a clerk on leave without pay to recover from tuberculosis contracted at work.

Public opinion swung on the side of the AFL's campaign to get Congress to protect the right of postal workers to organize and in 1912, over the combined opposition of the Post Office Dept. and the National Association of Manufacturers, the Lloyd-La Follette Act was passed. It provided:

- No person could be fired without written charges and an opportunity to answer them.
- Membership in organizations seeking improvements in wages, hours and working conditions would not be cause for dismissal or demotion.
- The right of individuals and organizations to petition Congress or to furnish information to members of Congress could not be denied.

Abuses Continued

This "magna carta" of government unions did not halt abuses in the postal service or anti-union activity of management. In fact, conditions temporarily got worse under Pres. Wilson's economy-dominated Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson.

But with the door to organization and access to Congress guaranteed by law, the union movement grew stronger under attack and closed ranks. By 1917, nearly all of the principal postal unions had affiliated with the AFL.

The wave of affiliation opened a new field of government unions—among employes in the other departments. The AFL chartered the National Federation of Federal Employes which gave birth, after a 1932 schism over jurisdiction, to the American Federation of Government Employes, now the dominant union in the non-postal field.

Principle Now Accepted

Official government attitudes gradually switched from opposition to unionism to tolerance and then to acceptance of the principle that unions are a vehicle for improving employe-management relations. But it was a policy tinged with paternalism and subject to widely differing interpretations.

Having won the right to organize, a growing segment of government workers began to look to the development of collective bargaining machinery as the next logical step.

Within the government itself, there was evidence that this was not an unrealistic goal.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, freed by Congress from most of the red tape involved in the civil service, has long engaged in full-fledged collective bargaining with its strongly unionized workers.

The Interior Dept. has written contracts with unions on the Alaska Railroad and the Bonneville Power Administration.

Separate legislation has given the printing crafts bargaining rights at the Government Printing Office.

In the companion area of state and city government, the State, County & Municipal Employes and other unions have negotiated exclusive bargaining rights, dues check-off and other basic union safeguards.

The Government Employes Council has made one of its key legislative goals the amendment of the Lloyd-La Follette Act to require government agencies to consult with unions representing their workers—as a matter of law rather than as a policy subject to change.

One of the most aggressive of the blue collar unions in the government—Dist. 44 of the Machinists—has sharply challenged the view that government employes are different from other workers.

Benevolent Despotism

Addressing an AFGE institute in Washington, Dist. 44 Pres. William H. Ryan declared:

"Inside the federal government, we live under what amounts to a benevolent despotism rather than under industrial democracy. . . . The example of one vast benevolent despotism successfully getting away with an archaic form of industrial government is a continual invitation to all other employers in the nation to try to emulate the example of the national government.

"Both for ourselves and for the labor movement as a whole, we should dedicate ourselves to the task of winning the right to bargain, to get labor contracts and to have impartial arbitration."

THIS WAS THE SCENE in the Senate caucus room as government workers from all parts of the nation came to give first-hand testimony on the need for a union recognition law. Hearing was held during Government Employes Council legislative conference in 1956.

UAW-Won Pensions Paid To 115,200

Detroit—Marking a decade since the historic pension breakthrough in the Ford negotitions, the Auto Workers reported that 115,200 members in the auto industry thus far have retired on company-paid pensions averaging $60 a month.

Of the retirees in the auto, agricultural implement, aircraft and feeder plant industries, a total of 94,600 are living. The monthly rate of retirement is almost 1,000 the UAW said.

In its year-end report, the UAW Social Security Dept. said company-paid pensions total nearly $6 million monthly to members on normal, early and disability retirement.

The UAW said that before the 1949 Ford negotiations, the industrial worker could expect only $39 a month in federal social security for himself and his wife.

The average UAW retiree today has 25 years of credited service which entitles him to $60 monthly from the union-won pension fund.

Booklet Available on Rights Under FEP

"Do you know your rights as an American worker?"

This question opens a new AFL-CIO booklet entitled "Your Rights Under Fair Employment Practice Laws."

For any worker in doubt as to his rights, the booklet explains that 18 states have laws against discrimination on most jobs and every part of the nation is covered by federal executive orders forbidding discrimination on some jobs.

All told, these state and federal measures assure fair employment practices to nearly half the nation's citizens.

But there is no legal protection for the worker who is not in a plant with a government contract and who is not covered by a local or state FEP law, the booklet says, adding:

"That is why national legislation to guarantee fair employment is a must for all workers in the United States."

The 32-page booklet, No. 23A, is available at 15 cents per copy and $8.50 per hundred from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., Washington 6, D. C.

The booklet begins by citing an example of discrimination from a job application which asks the job-seeker's race, religion and father's place of birth.

The booklet goes on to describe the protection afforded by federal and state FEP measures and the common procedure followed in filing a complaint.

Also included is a state-by-state summary of FEP laws in 18 states which have them. In two states—Indiana and Kansas—there is no provision for enforcement.

Job applicants and employes enjoy more effective protection in Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Under these state laws, private employers are forbidden to discriminate in hiring, firing, upgrading or working conditions. Unions are barred from withholding the rights and privileges of membership.

Action in 3 Areas:

Program For Puerto Ricans Spelled Out by Schnitzler

By Don Gregory

New York—Organized labor has unveiled a three-step program backed by the full strength of the AFL-CIO to attain better working and living conditions for Puerto Ricans.

Addressing a day-long conference here on the social welfare problems of Puerto Ricans, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said the drive will center on "aggressive collective bargaining," legislative action and close coordination with social agencies.

Schnitzler told more than 200 representatives of labor, social agencies and Puerto Rican groups that "economic advancement is the first and most important step in rehabilitating the underprivileged." In this connection he said the New York Central Trades Council, through Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., has "declared war on the racket organizations which have grossly misrepresented thousands" of Puerto Rican workers.

"At the same time," he continued, "through more aggressive collective bargaining, the legitimate trade unions are now making definite progress toward attaining for the majority of organized Puerto Rican workers the higher wages and improved working conditions to which they are entitled."

In the field of legislative action, he said, labor is exerting its efforts at the national and local levels in the fight for more and better schools; decent, low-cost housing; higher standards of social security, unemployment and medical care; and the extension of full civil rights.

Fernando Sierra Berdecia, secretary of labor for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, told delegates to the day-long session that "trade unions today must be more than mechanisms to bargain for higher wages and shorter hours, or for medical and pension benefits."

"They must serve as an extension of the family unit," he declared. "They must be a force for preserving and recreating a sense of community spirit.

"The AFL-CIO is performing this role in an outstanding manner in the world."

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities—labor's operating arm in the social welfare field—listed conference objectives as the delopment of "practical programs of community service" and "more effective day-to-day activities on behalf of our Puerto Rican fellow citizens."

Perlis also struck out at legislation pending in Albany which calls for residency and disclosure requirements for public welfare recipients.

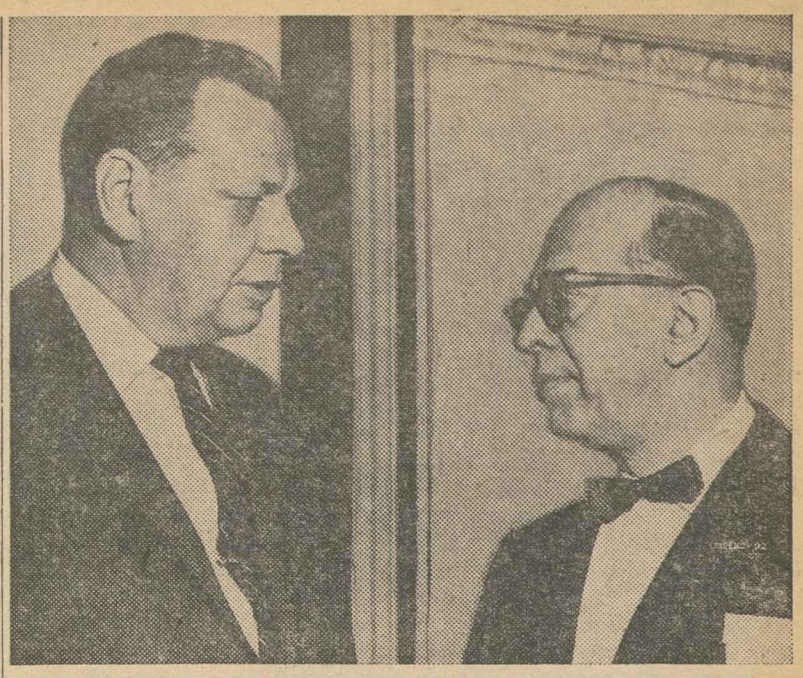
Schnitzler praised social agencies for the fact that their work "is immediate and . . . produces concrete and visible results," and declared:

"The labor movement is more determined than ever before to end the last remaining pockets of exploitation of human beings, to wipe out slums, and to make all America a model community."

He lauded national and international unions for their work among beleaguered minorities and singled out the Ladies' Garment Workers, who currently are financing an extensive low-cost housing project in Puerto Rico.

Discussion groups during the conference recommended:

- Support for a higher minimum wage to reduce relief costs.
- Establishment of social service departments in local unions.
- Higher salaries and expanded staffs for public welfare departments.
- Expansion of union counselling services.
- Elimination of residency requirements for public assistance.
- Cooperation by governmental and voluntary agencies to reunite separated Puerto Rican families.
- Use of union halls as meeting places for Puerto Ricans.
- Construction of more public housing for lower income groups.
- Enactment of improved health legislation, notably the Forand bill.
- Creation of a public consumer agency to protect the interests of buyers.



PUERTO RICAN PARLEY in New York City saw AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, exchange greetings with Puerto Rican Sec. of Labor Fernando Sierra Berdecia. The day-long conference was attended by more than 200 representatives of labor, social welfare and Puerto Rican groups.

Trainmen Vote To End Race Bar in Basic Law

(Continued from Page 1)

ican Jewish Committee's Labor Service.

"It proves once again that labor is determined to remain in the forefront of civic organizations working for equality," they said. "The action vindicates Pres. Meany, who at the AFL-CIO convention last September opposed expulsion of the Trainmen, but instead urged continued pressure to erase its racial ban. The Trainmen's convention fully redeemed the pledge to remove the color ban made by its president when the brotherhood became affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

Industry Goaded

The statement urged industry "to match labor's outstanding record" in civil rights promotion.

In an interview over radio station WLIB in New York, Meany said he felt the action "will have an effect on some of our other situations that have been difficult."

"So far as I am concerned, the fight against the unjust discrimination against Negroes in employment, in membership in a union and in their status on the job will and must go on," he said.

At the 1959 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, delegates had directed the federation's Executive Council to seek compliance "at the earliest possible date" by the BRT and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen with the anti-discrimination provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution.

The convention action was in the form of a modification of a resolution directing expulsion of the two unions unless they eliminated the color bar from their constitutions within six months.

The way was opened for action on this issue when delegates to special BRT convention, called to make changes required by the Landrum-Griffin Act, voted to open the agenda to all union business.

In other action, the delegates:

- Voted to reduce the compulsory retirement age for grand lodge officers from the present 70 years by gradual steps to age 65 by 1965.
- Rejected, in a secret ballot vote, a proposal to put into effect immediately an age limit of 65. If passed, the effect would have been to bar Kennedy, who is 67, from running for re-election.
- Voted to designate the union's assistant president, an elected offiical, as successor to the presidet in case of a vacancy. Previously vacancies were filled by the executive board.

Retirement Resolution

The accepted resolution on retirement provides that officers who reach the age of 70 during 1961 must retire by the last day of that year. Retirement will be compulsory on the last day of the year for those who reach 69 in 1962, 68 in 1963, 67 in 1964 and 65 in 1965.

Still ahead of the delegates are the elections of officers and a committee report on a proposal to merge the 200,000-member BRT with the 87,000-member BLF&E.

The merger proposal was made to the convention by BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert. Kennedy named a five-man committee to study it.

Railroad management's proposed wage cut and work rule demands in current negotiations were sharply denounced at the convention.

BRT Sec.-Treas. William J. Weil predicted "trouble" for rail managements if they offer railroad workers less than the settlement reached in the steel industry.

He asserted that 100,000 railroad jobs were lost from 1955 to 1957, while 190 new officials were named to top jobs and management salary increases totaled $21.8 million.

2 Unions Given Merger Report

A study of the practicability of merger of two AFL-CIO entertainment unions—the Screen Actors and the Television & Radio Artists—has been completed by labor mediator David L. Cole.

In a 94-page report to merger committees of the two unions, Cole recommended methods for amalgamation and offered alternative working arrangements short of merger.

Hatters Win NLRB Vote At 'Runaway'

Longview, Tex.—The Hatters have won bargaining rights at a runaway shop here, scoring what the union hailed as "a breakthrough for union labor."

In a sharply contested National Labor Relations Board election, workers at the Byer-Rolnick plant here voted 83-56 for union representation. The plant manufactures hat shapes which are finished at another company plant in the nearby town of Garland, where an organizational campaign is currently under way.

The company, fourth largest in the industry, operated under a union contract in Newark, N. J., until 1956, when it "ran away" to Texas.

Reporting on the campaign and on earlier progress in organizing hat and millinery firms in Texas, Hatters Pres. Alex Rose declared:

"Our experience has shown that opposition to trade unionism in Texas and other parts of the South . . . is artificially contrived and can be broken down."

4 Puerto Rican Girls Win 10% Hike for 5,000

New York—Four attractive young members of the Ladies' Garment Workers who flew here from Puerto Rico to help negotiate a new contract for the island's corset and brassiere industry have returned with a 10 percent wage increase for 5,000 fellow-workers.

The agreement was reached after intensive negotiations with representatives of the Puerto Rican Corset & Brassiere Association. It provides for a 6-cent-an-hour increase in the old minimum wage of 85 cents, with the remainder of the package going into an assortment of employer-paid fringe benefits that includes the island's first severance pay fund for use in case a firm goes out of business.

The union delegation from Puerto Rico was headed by Mrs. Marguerita Cartagna, president of Local 600, and included Isabel Isaac, Guadalup Pena and Lolita Toro. Among other gains was a management commitment to put the union label on all corsets and brassieres made in union shops.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky hailed the wage increase particularly because it narrowed the spread between rates in Puerto Rico and the mainland. The union recently signed a contract giving 7,600 corset and brassiere workers in the New York area a pay boost of 6 percent. The minimum here is $1.25 an hour.

He also welcomed the raise in living standards of Puerto Rican workers "in a way that will enable them to enjoy more of the good things of life, make their own island more prosperous and also avert any unfair competition with mainland workers and manufacturers."

Melvin Kleeblatt, counsel for the employers' association, said the "very liberal" contract terms were justified by Puerto Rico's importance as a production center.

Court Upholds Ouster Of 'R-T-W' Supporters

Los Angeles—A Superior Court judge here has upheld the right of a labor union to expel members for disloyalty to the organization.

The decision was handed down by Judge Jesse Frampton in the cases of Cecil C. Mitchell and John Mulgrew, expelled by Machinists Lodge 727 for publicly supporting the so-called "right-to-work" referendum on the 1958 ballot in California.

The two men retained their jobs at Lockheed Aircraft. Their right to continue to work for the aircraft firm was never an issue. The case was concerned solely with their expulsion from the union.

Attorneys for Mitchell and Mulgrew, who had sought reinstatement plus damages totaling $171,500, announced they would appeal the ruling.

Following a two-day trial, Judge Frampton held that:

- The union is justified in regarding compulsory open-shop legislation as a serious threat to its "strength and existence," pointing out that the California Supreme Court had previously ruled this was a "reasonable" view for a union to take.
- Any member publicly advocating "right-to-work" legislation when he knows his union is opposed to such laws is guilty of conduct unbecoming a member and of disloyalty to his union, and thus subject to expulsion.

During the 1958 election campaign, Mitchell and Mulgrew appeared on television and at public meetings to champion "work" proposals. A trial committee from the lodge expelled them, and the expulsion was ratified by a secret ballot of Lodge 727 members.

The legal expenses of the ousted IAM members were reportedly paid by the Committee for Voluntary Unionism, California affiliate of the National "Right-to-Work" Committee.

The Los Angeles Mirror-News, quoting a reliable source, reported that former Sen. William F. Knowland—Republican gubernatorial candidate who went down to defeat in 1958 along with the "work" issue he espoused—had contributed $2,500 to help pay expenses in the suit against the IAM.

Meany Named Judge In Script Contest

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is one of 13 prominent Americans who have been named national judges in the annual Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest for high school students.

High school students compete for a college scholarship by writing and delivering five-minute scripts on the theme, "I Speak for Democracy."

FOUR VETERAN MEMBERS of the Ladies' Garment Workers retire with union-won pensions after a combined total of 112 years' service at the Press Dress & Uniform Co., Hummelstown, Pa. Left to right are ILGWU Dist. Mgr. Martin Morand, Sarah Weaver, Ida Moretz, Minerva Wadlinger and Ethel Thomas.

Hartnett Urges 'Watchdog' Group To Wipe Out Sweatshop, Chiseler

Lynn, Mass.—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have proposed that Congress establish a permanent "watchdog" committee on unemployment to wipe out "the sweatshopper and the chiseler."

"America should be an indivisible country," IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett told the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems at a hearing here.

"It should be a country in which the sort of economic logrolling which pits section against section in a frenzy of competition to cut standards and lower wages should be barred forever."

Hartnett scorched General Electric for what he labeled a "progressive desertion" of Lynn. He proposed a wide-ranging program of federal legislation for "handling national problems on a national basis."

The special committee headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) is an outgrowth of a demand for action by the unemployment conference sponsored in April 1959 by the AFL-CIO.

The McCarthy group has held 27 days of hearings in 12 states and in the nation's capital. It will report its findings by Jan. 31.

In addition to urging a standing committee on unemployment, Hartnett appealed for these actions among others: repeal of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14(b), which permits so-called "right-to-work" laws; a $1.25 federal minimum wage and wider coverage; better placing of defense contracts; a ban on employer-backed racist propaganda in union campaigns.

Hartnett said the economic dangers facing the people of Lynn and of New England "come not so much from foreign shores as they do from within our national borders."

It is "a domestic threat posed by corporations operating in other sections of the country where sweatshops, discrimination, insecurity and human indignity combine in an explosive economic and social mixture."

Within the electrical industry, Hartnett said, "the powerful General Electric Co." has demonstrated a disregard for its employes and their communities.

He emphasized that "in 1960, America cannot preserve its economic health so long as our country is half low-wage and half high-wage."

The answer, he said, is to raise the standards of those "who are the prey of great corporations seeking cheap labor."

He quoted a local GE official as saying the state has a "bad business climate." This attitude and the official's "arrogance" in refusing to cooperate with the city and the union in attacking problems was combined with GE's quest for tax exemptions and reduced labor and welfare standards, he added.

Hartnett pointed out that employment in the Lynn bargaining unit represented by IUE totaled 18,500 in 1953. Today, he said, it is down to about 10,300.

Hartnett said GE's apparent motive was to evade any cooperation with the union and to seek out low-wage areas.

"Our economic system operates on a national basis," he concluded. ". . . We cannot evade the idea that the solution to these big economic and social problems must be sought nationally."

TWUA Asks Textile Study Continuation

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has urged Pres. Eisenhower to give permanent status to the Interagency Committee on Textiles, set up within the Commerce Dept. last May to help solve the industry's chronic ills.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, in a letter to the President, said the union is "considerably disturbed" by rumors the committee will be dissolved after filing a report with the White House in the near future.

"It would be tragic," Pollock wrote, "to cut short the life of a committee whose work offers so much potential good to the textile industry, to the hundreds of communities which depend upon it economically, and to the hundreds of thousands of workers who earn their livelihood in its employ.

"Most textile problems are basic and long-range in character. They cannot be overcome through piecemeal remedies or through sporadic attempts at a cure."

Rutgers Parley Set On U.S. Stake in ILO

New Brunswick, N. J.—A one-day conference on the stake of the United States in the Intl. Labor Organization will be held Jan. 28 at the Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations with representatives of labor, management and government on the program.

The speakers will include Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO and a member of the ILO Governing Body, and George C. Lodge, assistant secretary of state for international affairs.

Supreme Court Orders Back Pay in Firings

(Continued from Page 1)

NLRB that only in four industries—basic steel, basic aluminum, wet milling and lumber—would it apply the doctrine that craft unions cannot be separated from over-all bargaining units with a history of such bargaining when the industry is highly integrated.

A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals declined to enforce an NLRB order giving effect to this policy and the Supreme Court left the appellate court decision standing by refusing review.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sought bargaining rights for a group of craftsmen at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., with which the Glass & Ceramics Workers had a contract for an over-all unit, and the board ordered the company to bargain with the IBEW unit.

The company argued in the appellate court that the glass industry is basic and highly integrated and that a long-time history of over-all bargaining existed. It charged that the board policy in refusing to consider these factors—but applying them in the case of basic steel, aluminum, lumber and wet milling—was discriminatory.

The appellate court agreed and refused to issue a compliance order requiring the company to accept the NLRB decision.

Neighbors on the Job:

Americans at Work TV Series Continues

The AFL-CIO is continuing for another year its weekly 15-minute film series for public service television broadcasting, it has announced.

The series, entitled "Americans at Work," is currently appearing on more than 100 TV stations from coast to coast. Fifty-seven episodes have been completed and others are in preparation.

"We are very gratified with the public acceptance of these films and the praise they have received from newspaper critics and station program directors," said AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in announcing the continuation.

"By showing the infinite variety of skills that keep our productive economy going, we feel we are making a positive contribution to public education. Yet, as viewers will testify, there is no 'classroom' atmosphere about the programs; they are fascinating to everyone who has a trace of the 'sidewalk superintendent' in his makeup."

The first films covered such varied fields as cigar making, auto production, shipbuilding, textile weaving, glass blowing, bookbinding, plumbing and newspaper publication. Members of some 60 AFL-CIO unions have "acted" in the series by doing their regular jobs before the camera.

"We are also pleased to have had the cooperation of many of the nation's biggest employers, and a great many smaller ones as well," Schnitzler said. "The films are also being shown on the 28 overseas stations of the Armed Forces TV Network and the U.S. Information Agency is engaged in worldwide distribution of the series with the commentary translated into various languages."

Here is a list of the films already completed and available for TV use in the "Americans at Work" series:

Press
Glass
Plumbers
Bakers
Potters
Bookbinders
Shoe Makers
Paper Workers
Auto Workers
Machinists
Ladies' Garment Workers
Subway Workers
Letter Carriers
Railroad Passenger Workers
Rubber Workers
Railroad Freight Workers
Hotel & Restaurant Workers
Meat Cutters
Streetcar & Bus Workers
Government Workers
Firefighters
Brewery Workers
Teachers
Building Services
Railroad Maintenance Workers
Postal Workers
Men's Clothing Workers
Communications Workers
Hat and Cap Workers
Doll Workers
Cigar Makers
Oil Refinery Workers
Retail Clerks
Barbers and Beauticians
Cigarette Workers
Telephone Linemen
Woodworkers
Movie Makers
Maritime Workers
Missile Builders
Pharmaceuticals
Seabees
Aircraft Machinists
Agricultural Implement Workers
Shipbuilders
Structural Iron Workers
Ceramic Tile Workers
Upholstery Workers
Electrical Instrument Workers
Television Workers
Musicians
Textile Workers
Public Employees
Synthetic Fibers
Space Suits
Cement Workers
Industrial Rubber Workers

Foreign Unions Back Screen Guild in Dispute

Hollywood—Actors' unions in Great Britain and Mexico have pledged they will fight any effort by American motion picture producers to produce "runaway" films in their countries in the event the Screen Actors Guild is forced to strike Jan. 31.

SAG is currently in negotiations with the industry's eight major studios here on contracts affecting 14,000 actors. The union is seeking pension and health and welfare plans paid by the producers, plus establishment of a formula for compensating actors for television showing of films originally destined for theater exhibition.

Support for SAG came from British Actors' Equity and the National Association of Actors of the Mexican Republic. At the same time, the Intl. Federation of Actors instructed its secretariat to notify actors' unions in all countries of the possibility that American studios would attempt "runaway" film production and to urge them to withhold their services.

The expiring SAG contract provides that on theatrical pictures produced after Aug. 1, 1948, the union will have the right to strike if it is unable to reach agreement with producers on payments for television showings. A union spokesman said that this has led to protracted negotiations each time old films are sold to TV stations or networks.

The heads of the major studios, meeting here jointly with SAG negotiators for the first time in the history of film contract talks, have called for an end to this arrangement and the cancellation of any further payment of television rights to actors.

"The producers want to turn the clock back 12 years," SAG charged, pointing out that since 1948 contracts have provided this protection and the union has collected large sums of money for its members.

Hotel Family Fund Names Medical Chief

New York—The appointment of Dr. Joseph M. Pisani as medical director of the Union Family Medical Fund of the Hotel Industry of New York City, effective Feb. 1, has been announced by the board of trustees.

The fund was created in collective bargaining by the AFL-CIO Hotel Trades Council and the Hotel Association to provide medical, specialist and surgical care to an estimated 46,000 dependents of 35,000 unionized hotel workers who themselves have been protected by a similar plan since 1950.

Hospital, School, Sewage Plans Hit:

HEW 'Advance' Claimed, 3 Programs Heavily Cut

By Robert B. Cooney

Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming has described the new HEW budget, which heavily cuts some programs, as "a very decided forward movement" and also one which met Pres. Eisenhower's aim to defend "fiscal integrity" and "combat inflation."

Except for two or three areas, Flemming told a press briefing, "every single item represents a forward advance." He said he recognized there were people who felt the advance should be greater.

The areas heavily cut were in federal grants for schools in federally-affected districts, hospital construction and sewage disposal projects. Improvements in other programs were minor compared to the legislative proposals supported by the AFL-CIO.

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.), a ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, reacted sharply to the proposed hospital construction slash, said it was "crippling" and pledged to restore those funds and most of another $100 million in cuts.

Neither the budget nor Flemming revealed any specific proposals for improving the social security system or the public assistance system.

The President spoke of continual review in his budget message and Flemming said improvements are being considered. On the labor-backed Forand bill, which would extend medical care to social security beneficiaries, Flemming said he "can't go beyond" his reported statement that he has as yet found no feasible alternative.

Flemming's emphasis on a "forward" budget came after he was asked how much it was shaped in the name of "fiscal integrity" and fighting "inflation," and how much it was matched against such national problems as the classroom shortage, health care for the aged and aid for welfare programs.

For fiscal 1961, which begins July 1, Eisenhower asked a total of $3.4 billion for HEW, slightly higher than for the current year. Last January, Eisenhower requested $3.2 billion for HEW and Congress voted nearly $3.5 billion.

On school construction, Eisenhower repeated his support of the pending Administration bill. It provides a so-called "pay later" bond plan costing an estimated $5 million for 1961 and compares to a compromise $500 million Democratic school construction bill in the Senate.

School Program 'Tapering Off'

In asking for a cut of about one-fourth in federal grants for schools in federally-affected areas, Eisenhower said this program should be tapered off because the impacted areas have become stabilized since the aid began in 1950. The cut totals $54 million.

Eisenhower again asked $20 million in grants for construction of sewage disposal facilities. This was a cutback from the $45 million Congress appropriated last year. Eisenhower said the program should be a state and local responsibility. The House has voted $100 million a year for 10 years and the Senate $80 million for sewage disposal grants and the total is now being compromised.

Eisenhower asked for a cut of $60 million in hospital construction grants. He said the amount asked would assure that new hospitals would keep pace with population growth, replace obsolete beds and reduce the backlog.

When a reporter asked if this meant the Hill-Burton hospital building program was on the "downgrade," Flemming replied that it did mean expenditures for 1962 "would be down."

These were the highlights of the HEW budget:

- An increase of 17.6 percent, to a total $18.2 million, was requested to enable the Food & Drug Administration "to provide greater protection for the consumer against harmful, unclean and misrepresented foods, drugs and cosmetics."
- An increase of 7.8 percent, to a total $71 million, was sought to expand the program of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. In 1954, nearly 56,000 persons were rehabilitated; for fiscal 1961, a goal is set to rehabilitate 93,000 disabled.
- An increase of $2 million, to a total $48.5 million, was asked for grants-in-aid programs providing health and welfare aid for mothers and children in need, crippled children and dependent children.
- Since over $2 billion in federal funds, or more than three-fifths of the HEW budget, is spent on assistance for the needy, a request was made for $700,000 to conduct cooperative research into the causes of dependency and ways to reduce it.
- The budget asked $400 million for the National Institutes of Health, the same total as last year but one which allows expansion of medical research.
- An increase of over 35 percent, to $23 million, was asked for control of air and water pollution and radiation protection.
- An increase of $11 million, to a total $171 million, was asked for programs under the National Defense Education Act.

The budget noted a shift in emphasis from training for traditional vocational skills to training for highly-skilled technician occupations.

In line with this, $9 million was asked for vocational education under the Defense Education Act, a total which was increased by $2 million transferred from the regular vocational education program. Thus, the latter went down to $39 million.

CORRECTION

The convention calendar printed in last week's edition of the AFL-CIO News erroneously listed a meeting of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Atlantic City for the coming May.

The ILGWU has its conventions every three years and met last year. The next convention is scheduled for Atlantic City in May 1962.

High Court to Get Henderson Appeals

The Textile Workers Union of America plans to carry to the U.S. Supreme Court its fight to free eight officers and members handed long prison terms in connection with the 14-month-old strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.

The convictions and prison sentences of the eight unionists—for allegedly participating in a conspiracy to dynamite two mill buildings and a power substation—were upheld Jan. 14 by the North Carolina Supreme Court. The "bombings" never actually took place.

Union attorneys immediately asked for a stay to allow an appeal to the nation's highest court, and a decision was expected shortly from the state bench.

In New York, TWUA Pres. William H. Pollock characterized affirmation of the convictions as "a grave miscarriage of justice." He said the appeal to the high court will be based on the belief that "substantial errors have been made by both the trial court and the appeals court."

The State Supreme Court was unanimous in affirming the convictions of seven of the men. In the case of TWUA Vice Pres. and Reg. Dir. Boyd E. Payton, Associate Justice William H. Bobbitt dissented, declaring that "the evidence . . .is insufficient to support the verdict."

Payton and two other TWUA staff members—Intl. Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander—drew the stiffest penalties. Following their conviction in Henderson last July, they were sentenced to from six to 10 years in prison.

Sentences of from five to seven years went to Vice Pres. Johnnie Martin of TWUA Local 578, and rank-and-file mmebers Calvin Ray Pegram, Warren Walker and Robert Edward Abbott. A two- to three-year prison term was imposed on Malcom Jarrell.

All eight currently are free on bail ranging from $10,000 to $25,000.

Pollock said the men were convicted and sentenced "for 'conspiracy' to commit crimes which never occurred, and which were hatched by the mind of an anti-union ex-convict in the hire of the State Bureau of Investigation."

He referred to the fact that the state's case hinged on the testimony of Harold E. Aaron, who claimed he had been approached by the defendants and asked to help in the alleged dynamiting.

At the time of the convictions last year, Pollock assailed Aaron as "a man convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, stealing a police car and impersonating an officer of the law, and whose record shows several arrests for drunkenness." During the trial, Aaron admitted he had once brought an unfair labor practice charge against the TWUA for failing to arbitrate his dismissal from a job in Leaksville, N. C.

The strike began Nov. 17, 1958, when union offers to renew the old contract without change were countered by management insistence on eliminating a 14-year-old arbitration clause and the insertion of a stringent no-strike provision.

In February 1959 the company reopened the mills after Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) sent in a detachment of 40 members of the State Highway Patrol to protect strikebreakers entering and leaving the plant.

Two months later, Hodges worked out a settlement between the parties, but the pact was repudiated by mill owner John D. Cooper 48 hours later when he told all but a handful of the 1,100 strikers that they had been "permanently replaced" by strikebreakers.

In the wake of incidents which flared on the picket line, Hodges withdrew the highway patrolmen and replaced them with a company of 400 members of the National Guard who remained in the strife-ridden community for more than six months.

RAIL INDUSTRY has repaid loyalty of its workers by hiring advertising agencies to attack them as "no-good bums," Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks declared at joint installation of local officers in the Chicago area. He said management propaganda campaign is "seriously injuring" morale of railroad workers.

Rail Workers Rally Against Carrier Attack

Milwaukee, Wis.—The railroad industry's "featherbedding" charges are concocted "out of the same Madison Avenue hot air" as the steel industry's futile attack on work rules, a union leader told 1,000 rail workers who plowed through a 9-inch snowstorm to attend a mass rally here.

Assistant Pres. S. C. Phillips of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, principal speaker at the rally sponsored by 23 rail brotherhoods and maintenance crafts, challenged railroad management to drop its "vicious and misleading" propaganda campaign and get down to serious collective bargaining.

Meanwhile in Washington, where the Railway Labor Executives' Association held a four-day meeting, RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty told a news conference that the steel settlement in effect pulled the rug out from under the railroad industry. He said the agreement improves the chances of negotiating a rail settlement without a strike.

Labor's victory in steel, Leighty said, "should be an indication to railroad management that neither American labor nor the American public in general will ever permit a return to the jungle days of railroad operation when management alone was the sole judge of what constituted proper and safe working conditions."

The rally, one of a series to demonstrate rail labor's solidarity in principal railroad centers throughout the nation, brought pledges of support from civic leaders and the state's labor movement.

The rally heard:

- State AFL-CIO Pres. George A. Haberman, who promised the "united moral and financial support" of Wisconsin labor to the railroad workers and their unions. "This is not your fight alone. This fight belongs to all of labor. We must stand side by side."
- Lt. Gov. Philleo Nash (D), who compared the use of the misleading term "featherbedding" to the equally misleading phrase "right-to-work," both used by anti-labor propagandists. He pointed out that attacks on railroad workers come at a time when their productivity "has reached an all-time high, exceeding that of all other industries."
- Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee, who blasted "wholesale abandonments" of passenger service and urged federal assistance for needed commuter facilities. Zeidler said rail management is "making a big mistake in attacking railway labor."
- Miles McMillan, associate editor of the Capital Times of Madison, Wis., who said the big advertising agencies responsible for "the gigantic hoaxes perpetrated on television and radio" are behind the anti-union propaganda.

Phillips, in a detailed refutation of management claims, told the rally that the railroads were serving up the same charges 40 years ago when he first went to work in the industry. The only difference, he said, was that then they "used less expensive means" to air their propaganda.

"It was the railroad brotherhoods that fought for and helped bring about every safety regulation and device we now take for granted. . . . Labor's efforts to improve railroad safety have always been bitterly opposed by railroad management at every turn," Phillips declared.

A telegram from Leighty, read to the meeting by Vice Pres. Glen B. Goble of the Railway Clerks who presided, declared the rail unions are "united solidly" in current negotiations.

He declared: "In this fight, we regard a threat to any one of our crafts as a threat to all, and we are determined to defeat any effort by management to divide us by setting any one group of workers against any other."

Tom Kennedy Mine Union's New Chieftain

Thomas Kennedy, for 60 years a member of the Mine Workers, unaffiliated, has become the union's tenth president, succeeding John L. Lewis, who retired effective Jan. 14 in line with his previously announced intention.

Kennedy's first act as president was to nominate as his successor as vice president W. A. ("Tony") Boyle, previously an executive board member and assistant to Lewis. Boyle was unanimously elected by the executive board.

The board created the new post of president emeritus and named Lewis to that honorary position.

Kennedy said that "the policies enunciated" by Lewis for the union "will be the policies of this organization for many years to come."

Ike Curbs Welfare, Seeks Tax Boosts

Democrats, Republicans Doubt Forecast of Big Budget Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

mendations, and expressed open opposition to any tax cuts.

Although the lion's share of the new budget will again go for defense, Eisenhower pegged spending at the current level of $40.5 billion. He proposed elimination of five bomber wings and 10 percent slashes in the strength of the National Guard and Army Reserves, earmarking the savings for missile development in an effort to close the gap created by Soviet achievements.

He virtually doubled expenditures for non-military space projects—from the present level of $325 million to a new high of $600 million—also in response to Russian advances in outer space exploration.

For mutual defense, the President laid before Congress a $3.45 billion spending program, unchanged from current levels. At the same time, he asked for nearly $4.2 billion in new mutual security authorizations, explaining that he needs the authority because procurement must be started in fiscal 1961 to provide necessary deliveries in future years.

On the domestic front, he called for a "hold-the-line" approach in most areas plus cutbacks of such programs as aid to federally-impacted areas, hospital construction grants and sewage control.

The budget did contain, however, an election-year reversal of an Administration policy of opposition to new starts on public works programs. The President recommended 42 new projects which will require $38 million in 1961 and will cost a total of $496 million when completed.

In 1959, Eisenhower vetoed a public works bill because it contained new projects in defiance of his budget-balancing policies. For the first time since he took office, Eisenhower was rebuffed by Congress which repassed the measure.

The recommendation of 42 new public works starts drew from the Democratic Advisory Council a charge that the new budget was a "political instrument" designed to help Vice Pres. Nixon in his bid for the presidency. The projects, said the council, will provide "a series of ground-breaking ceremonies for Richard Nixon's campaign tours."

The President dwelt in considerable detail on the need for what he termed fiscal "responsibility," equating this with removal of the interest ceiling on long-term government securities, an increase in the interest rates on veterans and military housing loans, a hold-down in expenditures for social welfare programs and his tax program.

He ruled out any Administration move for tax cuts in this election year—his last year in office. Instead, he left it to "the next Administration and the next Congress" to determine if there should be any "lightening (of) the tax burden."

Here's how the budget shapes up in key areas:

HOUSING—No recommendations for public housing, middle-income housing or housing for the elderly; no added funds for urban renewal; termination of the college housing program; an end to the GI housing program; "flexibility" in maximum interest rates under the VA and FHA mortgage insurance programs.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS—Authority of Housing & Home Finance Agency to borrow $100 million from the Treasury for loans to finance needed public facilities will be exhausted early in 1961, and Administration asked an additional $20 million to meet applications for the balance of fiscal 1961 plus legislation "to authorize the provision in annual appropriation acts of this amount and such future increases as may be necessary."

AREA REDEVELOPMENT—$57 million "primarily for loans and grants" to aid areas of chronic unemployment. This is far below the Senate-passed Douglas-Cooper bill authorizing $390 million in loans and grants to rehabilitate depressed areas. A similar measure was reported by the House Banking Committee last year but is bottled up in the Rules Committee.

FARM PROBLEMS—The President budgeted $5.6 billion for the Agriculture Dept. and called for "urgently needed" legislation to cut farm price supports. "The longer unrealistic price supports are retained, the more difficult it will be to make the adjustments in production needed to permit relaxation of government controls over farm operations."

NATURAL RESOURCES—In addition to the starts on new flood control, navigation and power projects, the Administration recommended construction by the Tennessee Valley Authority of three long-sought projects. Eisenhower proposed $8.1 million for this purpose—half from congressional appropriations and half from TVA's new self-financing bonds.

EDUCATION—Eisenhower renewed last year's proposal for authorization of federal advances to local school districts to pay up to half the debt service on $3 billion in bonds to be issued in the next five years for school construction. He proposed a $54 million cut in funds to aid school districts where enrollment has been swollen by location of federal installations.

MINIMUM WAGE—The President indicated he would ask Congress to extend protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an undisclosed number of workers not now covered, but made no reference to the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would not only cover 10 million more but also raise the minimum wage to $1.25.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—Called for wider coverage of workers under jobless insurance plan, but did not mention proposals before Congress to set federal standards, below which states could not fall, covering the amount and duration of benefits.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Asked for $400 million for the National Institutes of Health, the same figure Congress appropriated last year despite the fact that at that time Eisenhower recommended only $294 million. Urged that the NIH program be administered "so that medical manpower is not unduly diverted from other pressing needs and that federal funds are not substituted for funds from private sources."

EMPLOYMENT—Made no mention of the nation's 3.6 million jobless, representing 5.2 percent of the working force in December, but asked that the Employment Act of 1946 be amended "to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of federal economic policy, coordinate with the goals of maximum production, employment and purchasing power now specified in that Act."

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES—Opposed a general pay raise as "unwarranted" and called for a review and coordination of the many pay plans now in existence as "the most effective means of removing inequities" in government wage scales.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Called for enactment of the Administration's six-point civil rights program, but made no mention of a proposal which came from the Civil Rights Commission to appoint federal voting registrars to insure minority rights at the polls.

Landrum-Griffin Pushes up Budget

The Landrum-Griffin Act will cost the taxpayers $8.1 million to administer in fiscal 1961, plus $1.7 million more for the current fiscal year, according to Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message.

The Administration asked these sums for the National Labor Relations Board and for the Labor Dept.'s new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

In his message to Congress, Eisenhower praised last year's passage of L-G, terming it "much-needed legislation designed to protect workers and the public from racketeering, corruption and abuse of democratic processes which had been disclosed in the affairs of a few labor unions."

Booklet Gives Testimony Of Doctors on Forand Bill

Excerpts from testimony by 10 leading physicians in support of the Forand bill—which would provide medical and hospital aid for social security recipients—are contained in a new pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO.

The booklet, "Doctors and the Forand Bill," contains quotes taken from the transcript of hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. In the foreword, the AFL-CIO notes that these doctors "dared to speak out" despite the fact that "the voice of the medical profession has been raised so consistently with the voices of big business and the commercial insurance industry" against each new form of social insurance.

Single copies of "Doctors and the Forand Bill," publication No. 103, are free. The bulk price is $3 per hundred or $25 per thousand. They may be obtained through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Pay Raise Parley Set By Federal Employes

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has launched an all-out drive for a federal pay raise which Pres. Eisenhower told Congress, in his Budget Message, would be "unwarranted."

The GEC picked the week of Apr. 4 for a national legislative conference in Washington to be attended by more than 5,000 delegates from affiliated unions of government workers. The delegates will meet with congressmen and senators from their districts to urge passage of the GEC's pay proposal—increases averaging more than 12 percent for postal and classified employes.

Eisenhower's proposal for a study leading to an overhaul and coordination of the several different government salary systems was rejected by union leaders as a "stalling device" which Congress has repeatedly turned down. The GEC declared its pay proposals were in line with the steel strike settlement in which top Administration officials participated.

Included in the unions' legislative package is a provision for a joint congressional committee on pay to make an annual review of government salaries with the aim of reducing the time lag between pay adjustments for salaried employes.

Blue-Collar Rate Adjusted

Government blue-collar workers already have their pay adjusted each year through wage board procedures, geared to prevailing rates in private industry.

From Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), meanwhile, came a pledge of "a fair shake" for federal workers.

Johnson told 500 members of the Government Employes, at a banquet marking the 77th anniversary of the Civil Service Act, that Congress has "an obligation to lean over backward to be fair" to federal workers since they do not have the right to use economic pressure to win their demands.

The Administration's opposition to a pay raise kept unbroken its seven-year record of resistance to salary increases for government employes. The two pay bills enacted during Eisenhower's terms of office—in 1955 and in 1958—were watered-down versions of more generous increases voted by Congress but vetoed by the President.

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Economic Report Renews Anti-Inflation Theme

(Continued from Page 1)

rates from moving even higher. An end to the ceiling would bring, according to economists, a rise in long-term bond interest rates to at least 4.5 percent.

The President also recommended increasing the interest rates on Veterans Administration and Armed Service housing loans to bring these into line with the current FHA rate, previously forced up.

The President's report reviewed economic developments in 1959 and his legislative proposals for 1960 as presented to Congress in his Budget Message. The 243-page document also contained a report by the President's Council of Economic Advisors and a series of detailed statistical tables.

The President declared that "at the present time, the federal government could make its greatest contribution to inflation-free economic growth through financial policies that help create an environment favorable to the exercise of maximum private initiative.

"The major step in creating such an environment would be the achievement of the recommended budget surplus for debt retirement in the fiscal year 1961. The effectiveness of this policy would be heightened by removal of the interest rate limitations that currently inhibit the non-inflationary management of the federal debt."

The report had some advice for consumers, business and labor. The President urged consumers to spend "wisely" and exercise care in shopping for "price and quality" so that they can "exert a restraining influence on the cost of living."

He urged industry to adopt pricing policies "that favor the expansion of markets" and to allocate a greater share of funds to research and development.

Labor leaders were urged to foster "arrangements favorable to higher labor productivity."

The President repeated his many previous statements that wage increases should not "exceed sustainable rates of improvement in national productivity."

Admitting that "hourly rates of pay and related labor benefits can, of course, be increased without jeopardizing price stability," the President added that "improvements in compensation rates must, on the average, remain within the limits of general productivity gains if reasonable stability of prices is to be achieved and maintained."

Price reductions warranted by "especially rapid productivity gains must be a normal and frequent feature of our economy," he said.

The report discounted the unyielding chronic rate of unemployment, declaring that "in general, unemployment rates in the U.S. have not been high for an economy which allows and experiences considerable labor mobility and job change, but they can and should be lower."

It recommended "better schooling and improved counseling services" to train persons with inadequate skills and called for "constructive measures" to aid depressed areas.

Taking note of the sharp increase in the number of persons expected to enter the labor force during the 1960s, the President admitted that the economy will have to supply additional job openings "at a rate twice that required in the 1950s."

In its report to the President, the Council of Economic Advisors said that unemployment in 1959 averaged 3.8 million or 5.5 percent of the civilian labor force. This is the highest rate of unemployment for a non-recession period since the end of World War II.

The President hit the inflation theme throughout the report and repeated his request of last year that the Congress amend the Employment Act of 1946 to "make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of national economic policy . . . to express more firmly our national determination to curb inflation."

AFL-CIO Blasts Ike's 'Stagnant' Policies

AFL-CIO News

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Rapped As Failing To Meet Need

In a blistering attack on the Administration's policies, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has charged that Pres. Eisenhower's 1960 Economic Report and Budget Message again fails to grapple with major problems, including high-level unemployment and idle productive capacity.

"We urge the Congress to reject the Administration's dangerous policies of ignoring national needs and curbing economic progress," the committee said.

What America needs, the committee added, is not a continuation of restrictive policies which it charged brought two recessions and economic stagnation in seven years, but positive government efforts to achieve a full-production, full-employment economy.

The EPC, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, charged in an analysis of the Eisenhower proposals:

"The two messages fail to grapple with the fundamental problem facing the American economy, namely, that a full year after the end of the recession, 5 percent of the labor force is still unemployed and almost one-fifth of the nation's productive capacity still lies idle."

The President's messages are not a promise of faith in America's capabilities, the committee added, but "are a promise, rather, of continuing stagnation."

The statement noted that Eisenhower set forth three basic economic objectives for 1960: adoption of his budget; use of the surplus to reduce the national debt; and removal of the interest ceiling on long-term government bonds.

All three aims, the committee pointed out, are designed to stem a "phantom" inflation instead of designed "to use all practical means to . . . foster and promote . . . maximum employment, production and purchasing power" as stated in the Employment Act of 1946.

"Maximum employment, production and purchasing power cannot be obtained," the committee declared, "by squeezing the economic system and slamming on the brakes to stop economic growth as is proposed in both the Economic Report and the Budget Message."

"Economic Slowdown"

The success of Eisenhower's economic program "can mean only an economic slowdown," the committee warned, adding:

"The present inventory build-up will ease after mid-year. The dan-

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Faces Hard Battles In Rural-Run Legislatures

70TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION of A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters, brought messages from Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and participation by distinguished speakers. Shown left to right are: Sec.-Treas. Ashley L. Totten of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Chrystal Bird Fauset, former Pennsylvania state legislator; Dr. Martin Luther King, who led Montgomery, Ala., segregated bus boycott; Randolph; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; the Rev. David N. Licorish; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO, who presided. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Some State Bodies See Mild Gains

By Dave Perlman

Labor faces its usual hard battle in the state capitals this year to defeat a rash of sales tax proposals and to win from rural-dominated legislatures improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation, minimum wage protection and a broad range of social legislation advanced by State AFL-CIO councils.

In at least two states—Delaware and Vermont—there is a substantial threat of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Emergency measures to provide jobs and food for long-term unemployed hold the spotlight in depression-plagued West Virginia.

In two New England states—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—legislation to block the importation of professional strikebreakers is high on labor's program.

An AFL-CIO News survey of the 25 states whose legislatures meet this year brought few predictions of sweeping gains from state labor leaders. There are expectations of moderate improvements in social programs, coupled with fears that already regressive tax policies would be worsened by adding or raising sales taxes and other consumer levies.

The number of legislative sessions is an off-year record for the nation, although about a third of the legislatures—including California and Pennsylvania—are limited this year to budget matters.

Here are some highlights:

ALASKA—Declaring that the present unemployment compensation law has "failed to provide an adequate cushion" for recessions,

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Rules Unit Still Balks:

Administration Joins Voting-Rights Drive

By Gene Zack

The drive for effective civil rights legislation—a key issue facing the election-year 86th Congress—moved forward as the Eisenhower Administration belatedly endorsed the principle that federal officers should safeguard voting rights.

At the same time, House liberals stepped up their drive to bring a civil rights measure to the floor. They renewed their challenge to Republicans to join in signing a discharge petition that would bypass the conservative-dominated Rules Committee which has blockaded the bill.

To date, 190 signatures have been obtained on the petition—29 short of the number required to bring out the bill. These include 158 Democrats—virtually all of the non-southern members of the party. The Republicans, despite Eisenhower's State of the Union plea for civil rights legislation, are reported to have mustered only 32 signatures to date.

In other action on Capitol Hill:

- The Senate was set for early debate on a $1 billion, two-year school construction bill. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and 22 other northern liberals formally introduced an amendment that would remove the two-year limit, provide for grants of $1.1 billion a year, and permit schools to use federal aid either for construction or for teachers' salaries or both.
- By a vote of 59 to 22, the Senate passed and sent to the House the so-called "clean elections" bill, first meaningful improvement of the Corrupt Practices Act in 35 years.
- The House opened hearings on an emergency $1 billion housing bill designed to end the continued downturn in middle-income housing starts which the AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 11)

End of BRT Color Bar Wins Praise

Leaders in the nationwide fight for civil rights have voiced high praise of the 200,000-member Railroad Trainmen for eliminating a racial discrimination clause from the union's constitution.

They gave major credit to the position taken by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calling on unions to wipe out the last pockets of discrimination within the labor movement.

The BRT's convention in Cleveland, in voting to strike out a 65-year-old provision restricting membership to "white males," was fulfilling a pledge which the union made to the AFL-CIO convention last September.

Here is what civil rights leaders had to say on the BRT action, in interviews over Radio Station WLIB in New York:

- A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president, called the action "timely, proper and sound," and said the move was "largely due to the firm stand" which Meany took "in insisting that the Trainmen's convention go on record in eliminating the color bar."
- Roy Wilkins, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the constitutional change "affirms the American principle of equal opportunity for all," and added that Meany "deserves congratulations" for his efforts "to secure the elimination of restrictions based upon

(Continued on Page 4)

Half-Speed Economy Laid to GOP Policies

The Senate-House Economic Committee, in an unusually vigorous report, has charged the American economy has been running at half-speed under the Eisenhower Administration.

In the last six years, the report noted, there was "more unemployment than usual in so-called good times." It added that "sharp recessions . . . have cost us billions of dollars of output and widespread unemployment."

The attack on the Eisenhower economic policies, filed by Democratic members, drew from the Republican minority the retort that the report was "needlessly partisan," "unbalanced and evasive" and "inconsistent."

The majority, headed by Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), issued the 156-page report on jobs, growth and prices after 10 months of hearings.

The Douglas group bluntly called for growth-fostering policies that would enable the economy to grow at a rate of about 4.5 percent over the next 15 years "in sharp contrast to the rate of 2.3 percent of the last 6 years."

Had the nation's output since the

(Continued on Page 12)

'Seizure' Law Ruling Denied By High Court

The Supreme Court has refused to rule on an appeal from Missouri labor attacking the validity of that state's King-Thompson Act, which allows the governor to "seize" public utilities in labor disputes and force the workers back to work without a contract.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the court held that a 1956 "seizure" case, under which workers had been enjoined from striking, no longer presented a judicial issue since the

(Continued on Page 3)

COMMUNITY SUPPORT for a higher federal minimum wage, covering more workers, is demonstrated at meeting sponsored by the Newburgh, N. Y., AFL-CIO. Left to right are: Orange County Democratic Chairman John Stillman; Pres. Norman Zukowsky of the Pocketbook Workers; Mayor William Ryan; Rev. William Burton, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church; Irving Astrow, manager of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 165 and legislative chairman of the City AFL-CIO; State Sen. Clinton Dominick (R) and Pres. Bob Hatfield of the Newburgh AFL-CIO.

Living Costs Dipped Slightly in December

Living costs declined by one-tenth of 1 percent in December to 125.5 percent of the 1947-49 average, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report.

It was the first decline after three successive rises. Goods and services which cost $1 in 1947-49 now cost nearly $1.26.

A total of 575,000 workers will receive cost of living wage increases even though the consumer price index dropped slightly. This is because of their position on the index ladder and the total rise across a period of months.

Some 330,000 workers in the electrical equipment industry, including General Electric and West Coast aircraft firms, will get a 1-cent an hour boost in a quarterly adjustment. Some 230,000, mostly in trucking, will get a hike of 2 cents in a semi-annual adjustment.

After a year of virtual stability, the cost of living started an upward trend in May 1959. As the year ended, the 125.5 level represented a jump of 1.5 percent over December 1958.

However, because of the early 1959 stability, the 1959 annual average CPI amounted to 124.6, an increase of 0.9 percent over the 1958 average.

The Labor Dept. described the increase as the smallest annual rise in the past four years and "well below" most postwar years.

The slight drop in December was attributed to end-of-season apparel sales, seasonally lower prices for meat and the discounting of 1959 cars as the new models reached the market.

Prices for services continued to climb, the report added.

A companion report showed that the average buying power of factory workers increased more than 2.5 percent between November and December as the economy "rebounded" from effects of the steel strike.

The rise was credited to the slight dip in consumer prices and the boost in after-tax income. The rise in earnings resulted from longer workweeks and overtime rates as various industries attempted to make up for lost time and it reflected the return of high-wage steel and auto workers, the department said.

The spendable earnings, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, amounted to an all-time high of $82 per week for a factory worker with three dependents and $74.43 for a worker with no dependents.

Pamphlet Offered On Public Libraries

Any union official who thinks a public library is merely a storehouse for dictionaries and encyclopedias can learn it's a lot more by reading "Your Library Can Serve Your Union," a new pamphlet available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

The booklet is a reprint of two articles which originally appeared in the department's publication, Education News & Views. It outlines facilities the usual library can offer unions and the availability of contract and bargaining data and relates how five public libraries prepared Labor Day exhibits.

Single copies may be obtained without charge from the department at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 2 to 99 copies 5 cents each; 100 or more copies 4 cents each.

Labor Protest On L-G Report Turned Down

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, rejecting an AFL-CIO objection, has interpreted the Landrum-Griffin Act as requiring the listing of non-reimbursed expenses on union financial reports.

The AFL-CIO had protested that, if reports had to itemize expenditures for hotels, air travel and stamps—bills often paid directly by unions through credit cards or other arrangements—then the interpretation would be so broad as to be contrary to the law's language and the intent of Congress.

The AFL-CIO also said it would be unnecessary and burdensome.

Mitchell, in clarifying an earlier interpretation, ruled that the law requires the financial reports to show disbursements made on behalf of each officer or employe through prepayment or credit cards or other credit arrangements.

The breakdown of non-reimbursed expenditures for fiscal years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1960, he said, is not required.

In a development related to the Labor Dept.'s duties under the new law, Mitchell announced the assignment of a minimum of three compliance officers in each of 22 cities throughout the nation. The officers are under the new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports.

Rep. Barden to Retire at End Of Session

Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and a powerful anti-labor, anti-school aid figure for two decades, has announced an "irrevocable" decision to retire from Congress at the end of this session.

Slated to succeed him as committee chairman if the Democrats retain control of the House in the November election is Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), second-ranking to Barden under the seniority system.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) swiftly quelled speculation that Powell might be bypassed in regard to school bills by "splitting" the committee into separate units on education and labor, with the New York congressman assigned to labor. Powell has frequently sponsored civil rights amendments to federal school-aid measures. He would be the second Negro in history to head a House standing committee.

Barden, who is in his twenty-sixth year in the House, said that he desired to spend his time with his family and friends in North Carolina.

He helped block a school-aid bill passed by the Senate a decade ago and has long used committee processes to slow action on other education and minimum wage measures. He helped defeat the Kennedy-Ives bill of 1958 as "too mild" and helped push through the harsher Landrum-Griffin Act last year.

Ike's Budget Held Peril to Poultry Law

The Meat Cutters have charged that the Administration is failing to make plans to carry out fully the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act and has warned that Pres. Eisenhower's "budget neurosis will endanger consumer health protection."

Meat Cutters' Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman pointed out that the law calls for inspection of poultry at the time of slaughter and another inspection "to guarantee against spoilage and adulteration" if poultry is later processed into such products as chicken pies and soups.

The Eisenhower budget for fiscal 1961, the officers of the 375,000-member union charged, asks appropriations for inspection at the time of slaughter but does not provide money for inspection in further processing.

25 Years of Progress:

Labor Gains Traced In Economic Review

A quarter-century of progress through collective bargaining has brought gains to workers, industry and the nation as a whole, but it has failed to end the resistance of those who refuse to accept the extension of democracy to the factory and shop.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the National Labor Relations Act, the Research Dept. of the AFL-CIO has devoted an entire issue of its monthly publication, Labor's Economic Review, to a survey of "Collective Bargaining in America."

There was, the Review points out, collective bargaining before the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935. But the dramatic growth in union membership and effectiveness came after Congress declared it to be "the policy of the United States" to encourage collective bargaining—and set up machinery to enforce this policy.

Many employers and employer groups stood on their claimed prerogatives and denied the right of unions to have any say about working conditions, firing, layoffs or grievance procedures, the publication notes.

Today there are proposals to split up unions, ban industrywide negotiations or interpose governmental review of wage agreements as a "third force" at the bargaining table, it continues.

To refute these attacks—open and veiled—on collective bargaining, the Research Dept. has traced the changes in the living standard and economic vitality of the nation directly attributable to collective bargaining.

Labor's Economic Review cites:

- Job and income security through provisions such as seniority rights in layoffs, negotiated health insurance programs, supplemental unemployment compensation and pension plans. These union-won gains have spurred constant improvements in social legislation.
- Greater leisure time through vacations with pay—up to four weeks in a growing number of union contracts—and more holidays, in addition to reduction in the work week.
- Stability in day-to-day employe-management relations through orderly procedures for settling grievances without interruption of production.
- Stimulation of the economy through increased purchasing power which has enabled workers to buy the products of American industry.
- The spur to technological advances by managements seeking to meet higher wage costs through greater efficiency.

Tackling, one by one, the arguments of those who seek to curtail the effectiveness of unions at the bargaining table, the research publication cites the tremendous variety of collective bargaining agreements in the United States—125,000 separate labor-management contracts.

Pacts Analyzed

The number of workers covered by each contract, the decision as to whether an agreement is to be local, regional or national, the publication points out, is largely determined by the nature of the industry. "Larger agreements are most prevalent in those sections of American industry where organization on the management side has also developed into large units," it says.

"Unions will oppose any effort in peacetime to impose governmental authority to negate the results of wage settlements arrived at through collective bargaining," the AFL-CIO publication states.

Government's role, it emphasizes, should be directed at making the parties concerned more aware of the relation between their individual bargaining and the economy as a whole.

Warning that "there is always the temptation to invite government tinkering in an effort to gain some advantage," the Research Dept. publication declares:

"Any such advantage, for labor, for industry, or for other parts of the economy, would be short-run or illusory and would not be worth the price paid in terms of values lost as a result of curtailing the fundamentally free and adaptable bargaining process, no matter how frustrating that process may seem at times."

Shipbuilders Walk Out At 8 Bethlehem Yards

New York—After working for nearly six months without a contract, 17,000 members of the Shipbuilders have struck eight East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in a battle to prevent management from retaining harsh work-rule changes unilaterally imposed during negotiations.

The walkout which began at three yards on Jan. 22 spread six days later to the other Bethlehem installations. The shutdown affects all of the company's shipbuilding and repair operations from East Boston, Mass., to Sparrows Point, Md.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said the walkout, authorized by an overwhelming vote of the membership last July, came because of the company's continued refusal to bargain in good faith.

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a formal complaint against Bethlehem charging that the company's refusal to discuss substantive contractual matters and its withdrawal of benefits provided in the old contract constituted unfair labor practices. A hearing will be held here Feb. 8.

Bethlehem's one-sided rewriting of long-established work rules occurred last July 31—the date the previous contract expired. The union charged these unilateral changes deprive workers of their seniority rights in layoffs and recall, permit the company to make new work assignments without regard to skill, reduce wages, discontinue grievance procedures, and "make a shambles" of contractual relations.

Before the company instituted the work-rule changes, it turned down a union offer to extend the old contract without change pending negotiation of a new agreement. Bethlehem also rejected a union proposal that the matters in dispute be submitted to arbitration.

The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September reaffirmed labor's support of the embattled Shipbuilders, and declared that Bethlehem's unilateral contract changes imposed "onerous terms of employment" on the 17,000 workers.

The convention called on the House Armed Services Committee to conduct a fact-finding investigation of the situation.

With Deepest Gratitude:

Steelworkers Defense Fund To Return Contributions

All of the money contributed by rank-and-file unionists and union treasuries to the Steelworkers Defense Fund will be repaid because of a decision by the USWA to "absorb the entire cost of the strike," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced.

In a letter to the officers of national and international unions, state and local central bodies, and directly affiliated local unions, Meany said that the action of the USWA is "in keeping with the tradition of the Steelworkers and the trade union movement."

Meany expressed his gratitude for the generous response to the defense fund—created by the unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO General Board in September 1959.

Labor, he said, offered its financial support of the then-embattled USWA "cheerfully and with no thought of any return except to win the battle in which we all had so great a stake. It should give us all a deep sense of satisfaction that the act of giving helped to make the gifts unnecessary."

The federation president said that funds channeled by affiliates through the AFL-CIO will be returned to the organizations, which in turn will handle return of contributions made by individuals.

Meany pointed out that the nation's longest steel strike ended in "a historic victory for the Steelworkers, who stood united in the face of tremendous odds, and a sweeping victory for the entire labor movement over the most formidable attack launched against us in years."

The 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO, Meany said, can be proud of their role in the USWA triumph, through their support of the defense fund which was designed to undergird the Steelworkers' own efforts to keep strikers and their families from feeling the full economic effects of the long industry-forced shutdown.

Demonstration of Solidarity

"Your generous response to this unprecedented undertaking by the AFL-CIO was a moving demonstration of the solidarity and vitality of our cause," Meany wrote.

"It was an eloquent answer to those cynics who disparage the strength of the trade union spirit and its place in the hearts of our members, and I am sure this response played an important psychological part in the outcome."

The AFL-CIO president noted that USWA Pres. David J. McDonald had announced that the Steelworkers are "able to and will absorb the entire cost of the strike. While expressing the deepest gratitude for the funds you contributed, Pres. McDonald and his associates feel that their own organization in view of the settlement, can and should make full repayment despite the staggering costs to that union's treasury."

More than $5 million had been contributed to the Steelworkers' cause, and another several million dollars was in the pipelines at the time of the steel settlement.

WINDUP OF THE STEEL STRIKE comes as "last-offer" ballots, in which members of Steelworkers rejected contract offer of Pittsburgh Steel Co. by a 2-1 vote, are counted by National Labor Relations Board workers at Pittsburgh regional office. Following overwhelming rejection, company and union agreed to extension of contract pending negotiations to avert new walkout by 6,000 USWA members.

L-G Act Used Against Stork Club Strikers

New York—After three years of futile efforts to get management of the Stork Club to bargain in good faith, 100 members of two Hotel & Restaurant Employes locals face the threat that their picketing of one of the gay haunts of cafe society may be halted by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The National Labor Relations Board has asked U.S. District Court here to issue an injunction barring further picketing by members of Dining Room Employes Local 1 and Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Local 89.

The two unions struck the swank night club Jan. 9, 1957 after owner Sherman Billingsley refused to sign a contract giving them equitable wages, the 40-hour week and job security.

In seeking the injunction, NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman charged that the two locals are violating the Landrum-Griffin provision which bans recognition or organizational picketing at the end of a 30-day period, unless the union has petitioned the labor board for an election.

The court heard arguments on the injunction Jan. 25, and gave both sides until Feb. 1 to file supplementary briefs.

The injunction move is the latest step in three years of legal maneuvering by Billingsley and his lawyer, Roy M. Cohn—one-time close associate of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.)—that has effectively denied the union recourse to either the NLRB or the New York State Labor Board.

When the strike began, the locals filed charges with the SLRB accusing the Stork Club of a long list of unfair labor practices. The employer countered with a petition that the board determine what bargaining representatives, if any, Stork Club employes preferred.

Six months of hearings followed, during which the board piled up nearly 2,000 pages of testimony. SLRB Chairman Jay Kramer later pointed out that Billingsley never refuted union charges that he:

- Persistently refused to bargain collectively.
- Unlawfully discharged five employes because they "joined or assisted Locals 89 and 1."
- "Interfered with, restrained and coerced" employes.
- Offered wage increases as inducements to discourage union membership.
- "Threatened and warned" employes he would not recognize or bargain collectively with the union.
- "Threatened employes with economic reprisals" because of their union activities.
- "Threatened to go out of business" unless employes refrained from joining the union.
- "Assaulted employes and authorized, instigated or condoned acts of violence toward them."

Instead of addressing itself to the union charges, the Stork Club, which earlier had acknowledged the state board's jurisdiction, suddenly shifted its position and contended the SLRB had no authority.

Kramer said Billingsley's change of position came only after "any possible resort by the unions to the NLRB" on all of the unfair labor charges except the continuing refusal to bargain "was barred by the six-month statute of limitations" in the Taft-Hartley Act.

A trial examiner held hearings which stretched out over another year before upholding Billingsley's contention that the NLRB had jurisdiction. The state board concurred in his finding and dismissed the case, leaving the two locals with no recourse to either state or local authorities.

'Seizure' Law Ruling Denied By High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

strike was ended, the injunction dissolved and new contracts had been signed.

The effect is to leave labor in states with utility "seizure" laws lacking final guidance on whether such laws can be validly enforced against workers in similar cases.

The court minority argued that the King-Thompson Act should have been declared invalid as in conflict with federal labor law. Justice Hugo L. Black, for the dissenters, pointed out that in a companion case the strikers were still liable to fines and loss of seniority for striking after the governor "seized" the Missouri utility.

Later Review 'Possible'

The majority in an opinion by Judge Potter Stewart held that the case was moot because it presented "no actual matters in controversy." If the strikers were later subjected to fines and other punishment under the case, he said, they could seek federal court review at the time.

The Supreme Court years ago upset a Wisconsin law prohibiting strikes in public utilities. The King-Thompson Act adds a new element, however, in that it purports to place utility strikers in the position of "state employes" after a "seizure." The Taft-Hartley Act specifically disclaims any protection of strikes by public employes.

Steel Gains Extended To White Collar Staffs

The Steelworkers have signed contracts with the nation's major steel producers giving office and technical workers pay increases and other benefits equal to those won earlier in a master pact negotiated for 500,000 production and maintenance workers.

The new 30-month agreements with the "Big Eleven" give salaried workers a minimum biweekly general increase of $5.60 plus an increment of 40 cents for each job classification on Dec. 1. 1960, and again on Oct. 1, 1961.

Same as 7c Hike

A USWA spokesman said this was the same as the 7-cent hourly increases, plus job increments, which production workers will receive on those dates, "translated into salary rather than hourly wage terms."

All other terms of the master settlement ending the longest steel dispute in history were included in the contracts for salaried workers, including pension and Supplemental Unemployment Benefit improvements, company-paid life insurance and improved hospital and medical benefits.

Meanwhile, the USWA was negotiating with a few smaller steel makers who still have not reached agreement with local bargaining teams. Holding up signings, the union said, were various local, noneconomic issues.

The National Labor Relations Board, operating under the Taft-Hartley injunction which was dissolved Jan. 26 by Federal Judge Herbert P. Sorg in Pittsburgh, conducted routine "last offer" balloting among 14,000 USWA members at seven steel firms.

In the balloting, the steel workers voted by a better than two-to-one majority to reject the so-called "final offers." Most of the smaller firms which had not yet signed formally withdrew these offers, making NLRB voting at those plants unnecessary.

Following rejection of the offers, the USWA agreed to a contract extension with Pittsburgh Steel Co. for its plants at Monessen and Allensport, Pa., Worcester, Mass., Los Angeles, Calif. and Akron and Warren, O. The company is the largest of the holdout firms.

Wildcat strikes broke out at two other firms which still had not signed—McLouth Steel Co. in Detroit and Acme Steel Co. in Chicago. The Acme walkout ended 24 hours later when USWA officials ordered the men back to the plant in order not to prejudice negotiations. As the AFL-CIO News went to press, efforts were being made by the union to end the McLouth work stoppage.

Cost-of-Living Ordered

Before dissolving the injunction, Sorg ruled that firms which have not reached agreement with the USWA must pay workers a 4-cent hourly cost-of-living hike which became effective Jan. 1 under the old agreements the court ruled remained in effect during the injunction period.

Film Negotiators Agree To Contract Extension

Hollywood—The threat of a shutdown of motion picture studios producing films for theater showing was eased temporarily as the Screen Actors Guild and eight major producers agreed to an indefinite extension of contracts due to expire Jan. 31.

Meanwhile, SAG's board of directors voted unanimously to put into motion machinery for a mail ballot among its 14,000 members that would authorize the calling of a strike if contract talks fail to achieve agreement.

The ballots will be accompanied by a union "white paper" explaining the issues involved in negotiations with the Association of Motion Picture Producers which represents the big studios. Under the SAG constitution, 75 percent of those voting must favor a strike to make any walkout authorization effective. Polling of the 14,000 members is expected to take about three weeks.

Key issue in the negotiations is a union demand that actors receive additional compensation when theatrical films made after Aug. 1, 1948 are sold to television. The union is also seeking an industrywide welfare and pension fund, paid for by employer contributions of 5 percent of the total actors' payroll.

IUE Offers $300,000 for Defense Plan

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have offered $300,000 as a start toward a union defense fund for aid to participating unions in "nationally significant" strikes.

The proposal, announced at a news conference by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, was approved by the union's executive board at a meeting in Washington. The total would be made up of $100,000 from the IUE defense fund and $200,000, subject to approval by contributors, donated previously by IUE locals and staff to the Steelworkers. The latter money is scheduled to be returned by the USWA.

The IUE suggested that the proposed defense fund be administered by a committee of the AFL-CIO and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. Carey said that the proposal included replenishment of the fund on the basis of $1 per member per year for participating unions.

TWO LABOR VETERANS were honored at the annual award luncheon of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy—Joseph Schlossberg (left), secretary-treasurer-emeritus of the Clothing Workers, and Mark Starr (center), education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Shown with them are ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (second from left); Pres Harry W. Laidler of the New York LID chapter, and ILGWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg (right).

Union Election Victories Turned Into Paper Triumphs by NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has converted two hard-won union representation victories into paper triumphs.

There were split opinions on key points in the cases and, in one, the minority commented the union in effect was being punished for its victory.

One case involved Building Service Employes Local 245 and the Brown-Dunkin Department Store in Tulsa, Okla.

The union in 1957 won an election to represent the store's porters, maids and elevator operators. The store immediately fired the workers and farmed out the services to a private firm which employed the old employes at higher pay but ignored the union.

The board unanimously found the company guilty of an unfair labor practice on grounds it hired out the services to avoid bargaining. Ordinarily, the NLRB would order the employer to reinstate the workers and bargain with their union.

But in Brown-Dunkin, a three-member majority of Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Stephen Bean said the workers had gained higher wages through the change of firms.

The majority said that, in the workers' interest, it would order Brown-Dunkin to resume its old service and bargain with the union only if a majority of employes accepted reinstatement.

The majority argued this was preferable to "giving the union the power to forego such benefits and accept the detriment of lower wages upon returning to the employ" of Brown-Dunkin.

The minority of Joseph A. Jenkins and John H. Fanning sharply disagreed. They pointed out the company was clearly guilty of avoiding its statutory obligations and yet the union in effect was being punished by having to re-establish its majority.

The second case involved the Molders' Union and Barbers Iron Foundry in Bridgeton, N. J.

The Molders won an election at the plant on Nov. 13, 1957, and were certified Nov. 21. The owners retaliated with a "temporary" lockout from Nov. 21 to Nov. 25 and permanently shut down the plant Nov. 27.

The board unanimously decided the "temporary" lockout was illegal and ordered back pay for the four days. On the permanent shutdown the board split on the law and the remedy.

Leedom and Bean called the second shutdown also illegal but refused back pay.

They reasoned that the workers could not have earned any wages after the shutdown, so are not entitled to reimbursement. Rodgers said nothing in Taft-Hartley limits the employer's right to go out of business whenever and however he chooses and agreed on no back pay.

Jenkins and Fanning agreed that both the temporary lockout and the permanent shutdown were illegal and the workers should be reimbursed.

They argued that since the operating partner of the plant died about seven months after the shutdown, and it is conceded the plant would not have continued after his death, workers should have been awarded back pay limited to that period.

The order ruling out back pay after the shutdown dismissed the proposal of NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman that a remedy be fashioned to provide back pay for a fixed period or indefinitely until workers obtained "substantially equivalent employment elsewhere."

A majority, excluding only Rodgers, then agreed that if the plant is ever reopened, the employer must bargain with the union and set up a preferential hiring list for the unfairly fired workers.

Air Line Pilots Blame Crashes on U.S. Apathy

Inadequate airports, lack of modern navigation aids and a bureaucratic-minded regulatory agency have been cited as major safety hazards by Pres. C. N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

Sayen told the aviation subcommittee, headed by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) that the "desk-bound" Federal Aviation Agency had "failed to come to grips with basic air safety problems."

The Senate hearings came against a backdrop of airline crashes which moved the issue of air safety into the national spotlight. The subcommittee also plans early hearings on problems of air traffic control and on the controversial FAA rule seeking to force pilots to retire at age 60.

The Air Line Pilots, in addition to asking Congress to block the age restriction, have filed a suit challenging the rule in U.S. district court in southern New York.

Flanked by 10 veteran pilots, Sayen declared:

"In our opinion, no single category of preventable accidents has caused so much loss of life, injury, delay and substandard air service as the continued lack of known landing aids and airport safety standards."

Over-legalistic interpretations of rules by the Federal Aviation Agency and the use of inexperienced inspectors to enforce these rules, Sayen declared, "only prove that you can be killed legally."

Sayen cited the case of an experienced pilot who, he told the subcommittee, was "grounded for refusing to crackup."

At a critical point during the takeoff of a jet plane loaded with 125 passengers, there was an engine failure.

"Employing sound judgment," Sayen added, "the pilot elected to continue his takeoff, successfully did so, and the engine was restarted in the air. In our opinion, had he elected to discontinue the takeoff and attempt to stop on the runway in question, the aircraft and its occupants would probably have been destroyed."

The scheduled flight was successfully completed. Nevertheless, an FAA agent flying his first check flight on that type of aircraft, Sayen related, ordered the pilot grounded, and intervention by both the union and the airline was needed to get the order rescinded.

Sayen reminded the subcommittee that after a series of air disasters in 1952, former Pres. Harry S. Truman had appointed a board headed by James H. Doolittle which came up with specific proposals for airport building and safety facilities.

"Unfortunately," he added, "little attention has been paid to many of the recommendations to correct hazards existing eight years ago."

Sayen called for "a major effort to improve airport and terminal facilities without delay."

He called for improved navigation, communication, traffic separation, visual and landing aids such as approach and runway lighting in the airport area as well as longer runways, improved fire-fighting facilities and proper zoning in the neighborhoods adjacent to the airports.

'You Have Strengthened Many:'

Randolph Honored On 70th Birthday

New York—Political leaders from both major parties and officials of organized labor joined with 3,000 persons who jammed Carnegie Hall here in paying tribute to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, on his 70th birthday.

New York police estimated that an additional 3,000 people had to be turned away from the ceremonies honoring the veteran labor leader and civil rights fighter.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram of congratulations, said Randolph has been "a champion of the cause of civil rights and has won for himself a reputation for sincerity and effectiveness."

No better birthday gift for Randolph "could be imagined," Meany's wire continued, "than victory in this year's battle on Capitol Hill for an effective, enforceable and meaningful civil rights bill. That's the goal of the AFL-CIO."

Pres. Eisenhower also sent a message in which he praised Randolph "because over the years, inspired by the highest ideals of American democracy, you have strengthened the lives of many."

"Our progress has been especially good in recent years, but there is more to do," Eisenhower's message continued. "In this great unfinished business your spirit and ability provide a major resource to your fellow men."

Among the speakers at the birthday celebration were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and herself a fighter in the civil rights field; Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.); former Gov. Averell Harriman (D-N. Y.); Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.); Roy Wilkins, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Socialist leader Norman Thomas.

In his address, Randolph announced that he would call for a march on the Republican and Democratic national conventions this year to present "concrete demands and just grievances of the Negro people."

"Such a project, the first of its kind in American political history," he said, "will mobilize the power and resistance within the people and will demonstrate that the Negro is aware that he holds the balance of power in many key states."

Javits said that, to be "effective," civil rights legislation must give the Attorney-General the right to sue in the courts to enforce desegregation in the public schools. He said a minimum bill must also establish federal registrars to ensure the right of Negroes to vote in southern states, and must include anti-lynching and anti-poll tax protections.

Humphrey called for "no compromise, no sell-out, no retreat—full speed ahead" in the battle to insure equal justice.

Powell, who will be chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee in 1961 if the next Congress is controlled by the Democrats, charged that discriminatory practices still exist in some unions with the result that Negroes are barred from membership.

Civil Rights Leaders Hail End of Trainmen's Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

race from the organized labor movement."

• Lester Granger, director of the National Urban League, said the BRT decision was "a step forward for the union" and a "heartening example" of the responsible leadership given by Meany.

Randolph, a leader in labor's long fight for civil rights and a key figure in the San Francisco convention debate on the issue of discrimination within the trade union movement, said the BRT had taken a "very encouraging step . . . in meeting this issue squarely and forthrightly."

Randolph declared that the BRT move "will no doubt stimulate comparable action on the part of the Firemen and Enginemen. This union has a color bar also." He expressed the hope that the Trainmen's constitutional move "will, no doubt, have some effect in developing a breakthrough on this whole question of discrimination and segregation in the organized labor movement."

Wilkins said the BRT's decision to remove the word "white" from its constitution "will open a way to union membership by qualified workers, irrespective of race."

The NAACP, he said, has sent a telegram of congratulations to BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy "in which we expressed the hope that its action would stimulate other railroad brotherhoods to take similar action."

Wilkins said "it is to be hoped that additional effects of Meany's persistence" in fighting race restrictions within the labor movement "will appear in connection with the action of other powerful unions in the future."

Granger called the BRT move a victory for Randolph in his 25-year-fight for racial equality, but cautioned that the Trainmen's action "by itself does not change anything . . . it sets the stage for a change."

He called it a "fulfillment of a pledge" which Meany made to the Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day dinner last fall, and added "we are heartened by the development."

Commenting on possible future effects, Granger expressed the hope that "other barriers" which exist in the "everyday practice levels" of local unions also will come down. He said he referred to the need for support of Negro trainmen seeking promotions.

Trainmen Set to Pick Top Officers

Cleveland—The 1,100 delegates to the 61st convention of the Railroad Trainmen completed the job of rewriting their constitution and were prepared to hear reports of committees and grand lodge officers before their elections.

A contest was in sight with Pres. W. P. Kennedy seeking reelection, opposed by Sec.-Treas. William J. Weil. Should Kennedy be elected, he will retire in two years under earlier convention action.

The assistant to the president, vice president and secretary-treasurer also will be elected.

Weil announced his candidacy Jan. 25 at a dinner given in his honor by California delegates.

1960 Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 2:

Schools' Plight Grows as Congress Lags

Ike Blows Hot, Cold, Tepid on Federal Aid

By John Beidler

For more than a decade congressional liberals, teachers, the labor movement and other groups have sought a broad program of federal aid to education. For more than a decade their intensive efforts have been frustrated.

The reason federal aid is necessary is quite simple: the states and local school districts cannot do the job.

In the 13 years since World War II, public school enrollment increased by nearly 50 percent. At the same time that this burden was being put on public school systems, costs of new construction also increased substantially.

The states and local school districts have made heroic efforts to keep up with these new demands. They have built new classrooms at a greater rate than ever before in history.

While doing so, however, local and state debt in the last 10 years has increased by nearly 200 percent. Many localities have reached their legal debt limit and can borrow no more for needed new schools.

The existing classroom shortage today has been estimated at 132,400. The only way any substantial progress can be made in reducing it is through federal aid.

At the same time that the bursting school population has strained local treasuries for new classroom space and additional teachers, rapid scientific advances and technological change have increased the need for a higher quality of education.

The Soviet guided missile and satellite program has proven that there is serious competition between the American and Soviet educational systems, and that our freedom depends upon good schools.

Underpaid Teachers

To improve the quality of American education means that we must acquire and keep good teachers.

Unfortunately, we do not pay our teachers well. Average wages for all teachers in the United States, including those who have worked for many years, is only $4,800 per year.

Such wages are substantially lower than those in most other occupations requiring a college education. Clearly, present wage scales provide little incentive for competent persons to enter the profession.

Every year, many of the best-qualified teachers leave for better-paying jobs in other fields. Teachers' salaries should be substantially increased. But as the states and localities cannot erase the classroom shortage, so also are they unable to raise teachers' salaries to an adequate level.

Only the federal government, with its broad taxing powers, can do the job.

The primary argument presented by opponents to federal aid to education is that federal aid will result in federal control. They say that when federal money goes into local school districts, it will be closely followed by federal regulations on teaching standards, textbooks and other aspects of the public school system.

There is no substance to this argument.

For more than 10 years the federal government has made money grants to hundreds of school districts throughout the nation whose problems have been increased greatly by federal activities—air bases, army camps, etc.

Although these funds have been used for every kind of school activity, including purchase of textbooks and teachers' salaries, at no time has anyone been able to show any element of federal control whatsoever.

The real basis for opposition to federal aid to education is not the threat of federal control, but the fact that the federal program would cost businesses and higher-income groups more than state and local school programs.

The federal government imposes taxes, primarily, according to ability to pay. State and local taxes, however, are heavier on low-income groups than on higher-income groups and businesses.

The first post-war attempt to pass federal aid legislation brought support from widely divergent points of view. In both 1948 and 1949, when the Senate passed aid bills by overwhelming margins, the drive was sparked by liberal Senators James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.), southern conservative Sen. Allen G. Ellender (D-La.) and the Senate's "Mr. Republican," the late Robert A. Taft (R-O.).

Never Reached Floor

In neither year, however, did the legislation reach the floor of the House.

Under the Eisenhower Administrations, the American public has been treated to some amazing zigzags in legislative policy on the education issue.

The first Eisenhower proposal came in 1955, when the President urged Congress to pass a bill which would have given about $65 million in grants. The measure also called for federal aid to support the sale of bonds by local school districts.

The latter provision was immediately tagged a "bankers' bill," because banks would have benefitted most.

Democrats in Congress in 1956 brought to the House floor an alternative proposal. It called for $1.6 billion in grants. The pressure for school aid increased to the point where the Administration junked its 1955 program and advocated a $1.25 billion grant program spread over five years.

Opponents of federal aid employed a cynical maneuver to defeat the Democratic bill in 1956. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) offered an amendment to bar aid to racially segregated schools, which was adopted.

When the vote came on the bill itself, united southern opposition was assured. The bill was defeated, 225 to 194. Ninety-six Republicans who had voted for the Powell amendment voted to kill the bill itself.

In 1957, the fight was renewed. Democrats called for a $3.6 billion, six-year program of grants for school construction. The Administration wanted a $1.3 billion, four-year program.

But before the bill was reported to the House floor, the Democrats made a substantial compromise. In committee, it was cut to $1.5 billion over five years.

Opponents of the measure moved to kill it in the same way as the year before. A New York Republican, Rep. Stuyvesant Wainright, who had voted against the 1956 bill and was to vote to kill the 1957 measure, offered a Powell-type amendment. It was adopted.

Faced with a certain repeat of their 1956 defeat, the liberal Democrats hastily agreed to drop their compromise bill and to support the President's bill, word for word.

Before they could act, however, the House Republican leader conferred briefly with the leader of the conservative southern Democrats. The latter rose and moved to strike the enacting clause from the bill, a move to kill it.

The motion carried, 208 to 203, and the bill was dead.

Throughout the House debate, backers of school aid had waited in vain for some support from the President. It was not forthcoming. Had he really wanted a school bill, Pres. Eisenhower would have had to change only three of the 111 Republican votes against the bill.

He had made no effort to do so.

In 1959, the President junked his prior requests for a federal grant program and returned to the basic proposals of his 1955 bill: aid to school districts in issuing bonds for school construction.

The proposal met with congressional opposition. The bill did nothing, the liberals said, to meet the basic problem: no money.

Two Democratic Bills

Two Democratic bills did receive widespread support. The first, S. 2 and H. R. 22, was introduced by Murray and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.). As introduced, the Murray-Metcalf bill would have established a permanent program of federal aid to education.

In the first year, the bill would have authorized grants of $25 per school-age child or about $1.1 billion. This would have been increased annually until the fourth year, when the outlay would have been $100 per child annually, or about $4.4 billion, and would have continued at this level thereafter.

Under the Murray-Metcalf bill, the grants could be used for school construction or for teachers' salaries or both.

The General Education subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings early in 1959 on the various proposals. Strong AFL-CIO support was given to the Murray-Metcalf bill.

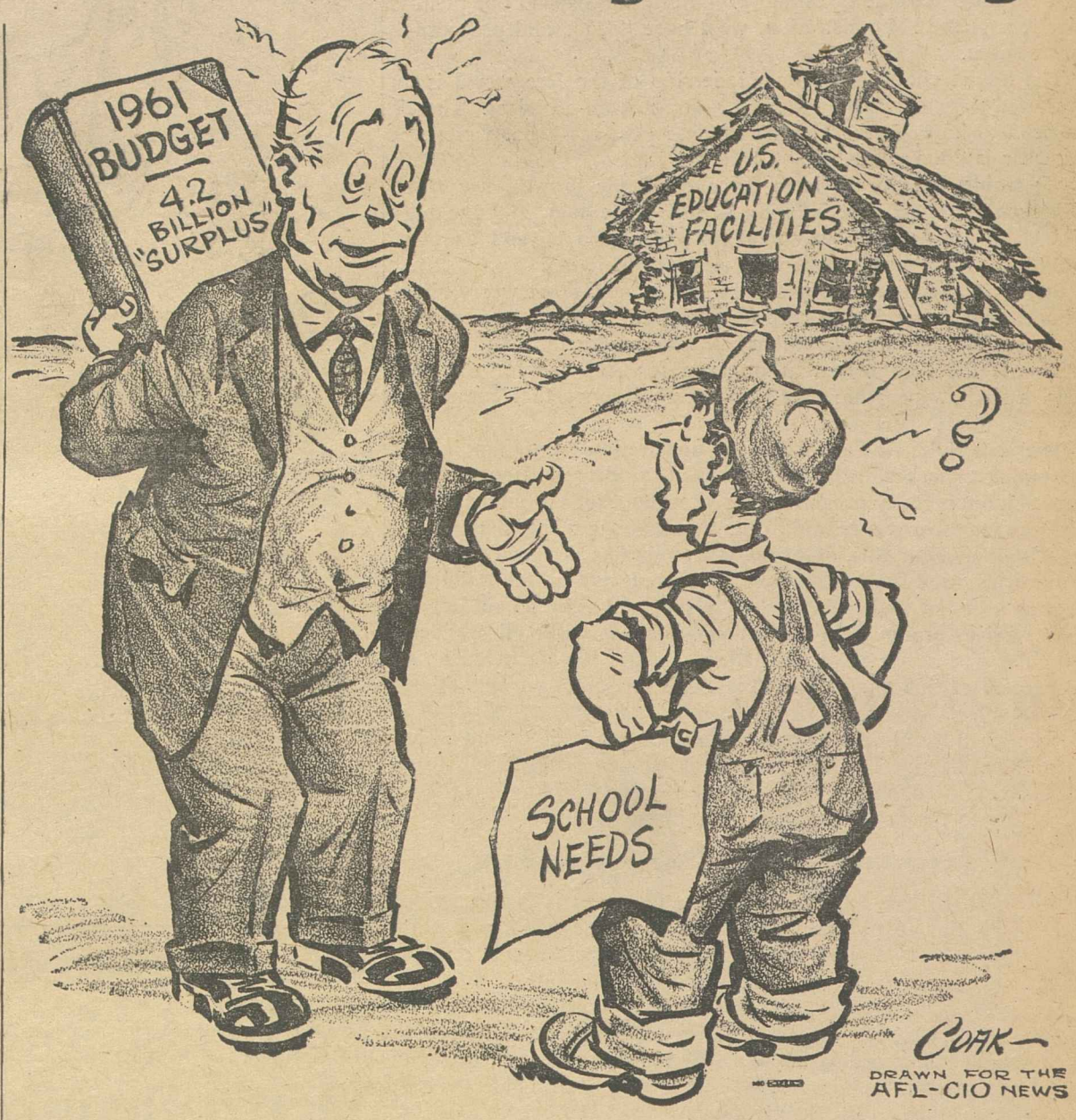
Subsequently, the subcommittee and the full committee favorably reported a cut-down version of the Murray-Metcalf bill.

To date, the conservative southern-Republican coalition on the Rules Committee has prevented further action.

On the Senate side, hearings were held by the Education subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare from Feb. 4 until Apr. 15, but further action was delayed until late in the session.

Finally, on Sept. 12, the full committee reported S. 8, a bill originally introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). The McNamara bill authorizes grants of $500 million for each of two years. The grants could be used only for school construction.

The Senate plans to consider S. 8 as an early order of business. House action, even in the unlikely event that the Rules Committee should report H. R. 22, will probably wait upon Senate action.



'Nope, We Can't Afford It'

Get the Facts On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the second of a new series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the second session of the 86th Congress.

The series, prepared by John Beidler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is designed to give the legislative history of the issue, the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

Reprints of the fact sheet series will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Major Provisions Of Education Bills

These are the contents of two major bills:

S. 8, as reported from committee, authorizes:

- **$500 million in matching grants to the states for school construction only.**
- **Use of grants limited to school construction.**
- **Grants equalling from one-third to two-thirds of the cost of the school, depending on the state's income per child.**

H.R. 22, the AFL-CIO-supported Murray-Metcalf bill as revised and reported from committee in the House, provides:

- **$1.1 billion in grants for each of four years.**
- **Use of grants for either school construction or teachers' salaries.**
- **Reduction in grants for a state during the last two years of the program if its "school effort index" fell below the national average.**

A Program of Retreat

THE EISENHOWER Administration's answer to the complex of problems facing America as it enters the 1960s is a budget surplus, a tight-money policy and a negative, don't-rock-the-boat type of budget.

If we raise gasoline taxes and postal rates and spend our pennies wisely, says the Administration, we'll have "peace and prosperity" forevermore.

The Soviet challenge to our leadership of the free world is an overrated threat, says the Administration's defense budget. There's no need to improve the nation's defense posture—what was spent last year is good enough.

It would be nice to have some economic growth, says the Economic Report, but inflation is still the villain, and the big job is to keep the dollar sound for those who haven't enough dollars to maintain an American standard of living.

Stand pat, keep an eye on the cost of money, don't worry about schools or housing, health care for the aged, or the 5 percent rate of unemployment and everything will turn out for the best.

This is the Administration program for America for the next year, a shallow program based on a complacency that could lead to a second-rate nation.

The underlying theme of the Administration's program is that the nation cannot afford a well-rounded, modern and comprehensive national security program; that we cannot afford public service and welfare programs geared to the needs of a growing nation.

The facts belie this. Government programs designed to meet America's needs are accurately measured not in total dollars but in terms of their relationship to the total value of all goods and services produced in the nation—the gross national product.

In the past seven years the federal budget has averaged about 20 percent of this total. The President's latest budget cuts this to 18 percent.

America not only can afford to meet its needs, it cannot afford not to meet them. To stand pat at this moment in history is to go backward, to weaken our leadership of the free world and to expose the nation to the possibility of serious economic ills.

Plugging the Loopholes

FOR THE FIRST TIME in 35 years Congress is giving serious consideration to plugging the loopholes in the nation's election laws—loopholes that allow millions of dollars spent to win a major office to go unreported.

Since 1925 all manner of schemes have been concocted and techniques perfected to avoid the Corrupt Practices Act because of the unrealistic spending limits set by that act and because many big campaign contributors are anxious to disguise or hide the size and extent of their political operations.

The bill passed by the Senate moves toward correcting some of these practices. It requires more thorough and detailed reporting from all campaign sources; it raises contribution limits in line with today's cost of campaigning; and it extends the reporting requirement to primary elections.

There are indications that the House of Representatives is not favorably disposed toward the Senate-passed measure despite a $10,000 boost in the spending ceiling for a House candidate from $2,500 to $12,500.

The Senate-passed bill is an honest attempt to plug the loopholes in current election laws and to provide the voters with essential information. The House has a basic responsibility—to take up and pass the bill and send it to the White House.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Try the 'Economy Size'

AFL-CIO Position Defended:

Labor's Refusal To Swap Visits With Soviets Based on Morality

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in the Jan. 18 issue of the New Leader by Arnold Beichman entitled "U.S.-USSR Labor Exchange?"

DURING THE LAST WAR, two Polish Jewish Socialists were executed by Stalin on the charge that they were Nazi spies. They were Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter. To his everlasting honor, David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, announced he was calling a protest meeting at Carnegie Hall and that he expected everybody to be there. It is no secret that there was fantastic official high-level pressure brought to bear on Dubinsky to call off the meeting. Russia was our ally; it was engaged in a death-struggle with Germany; it was bad propaganda for "our" side. Dubinsky let it be known that if he were the only one in attendance, he'd be in Carnegie Hall to cry murder.

It turned out that there was quite an audience to protest this example of Stalinist brutality. There was a government policy, fully supported by the labor movement, to stand with Russia in prosecuting the war. But the policy was nugatory as far as the moral obligations of the labor movement itself was concerned—to speak out against flagrant injustice.

Today, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been castigated for fulfilling the very same moral obligations in a new context. Thus, in an editorial on Dec. 23, the influential Washington Post wrote that "George Meany is taking a benighted attitude toward the cultural exchange program between the United States and the Soviet Union." (Webster's defines "benighted" as "involved in or due to moral darkness or ignorance.") The reason for this contumelious characterization is that a few weeks ago Meany attacked a State Dept. cultural agreement with the Soviet Union which pledged that:

"Both parties will encourage exchanges as may be agreed between them of delegations representing organizations devoted to friendship and cultural ties, labor, trade union, youth and other non-governmental organizations in the Soviet Union and the United States for the purpose of exchanging experience and knowledge of the cultural and social life of both countries, it being recognized that the decision to carry out such exchanges remains a concern of the organizations themselves."

Unofficial assurances were given to Meany while he was in Brussels attending the world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that he needn't worry that any pressure would be imposed upon him or the AFL-CIO to exchange labor delegations with the Soviet Union—which, everybody felt, was quite decent of the State Dept.

WHEN MEANY RETURNED to the U.S., he attacked the agreement, describing it as "a fraud on the American people." He challenged the State Dept. to say why it had yielded to "Soviet pressure" by including trade unions in the agreement when the Administration knows, he said, "there are no trade unions in Russia."

The Washington Post argued that if Meany's no-exchange policy were carried to its logical conclusion, "there would be no contact with the USSR and the dangers of a nuclear explosion would be correspondingly increased." Meany has on innumerable occasions said he favors summit meetings and, in his most recent statement, said that "government-to-government exchanges are possible."

It is a fairly shocking concept that liberalism or progressivism is now to be tested by how one stands on cultural exchanges. To oppose trade union exchanges is to be reactionary; to favor them is to be forward-looking. I cannot conceive that the Washington Post would denounce Meany for spurning invitations of this kind from Franco Spain, something he and "forward-looking men of labor" did a year ago.

George Meany is a special case. Were he to go to Moscow, he would carry with him the mace of some moral authority, some specific organizational responsibility. He is spokesman for free trade unionism, which is necessarily detached from the vagaries and essential amoralities of a nation's foreign policy. British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and Labor party leader Hugh Gaitskell can go to see Premier Khrushchev, but it would astonish me if Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, did.

Was David Dubinsky benighted in 1943, was he looking backward when he assembled the ranks in memory of Ehrlich and Alter? Or was he serving the cause of freedom? Is George Meany looking backward when he refuses to consider trade union exchanges with the men who still hold Hungary captive, who call Hungary a "dead rat" in the throat of the democracies?

Vandercook Says:

Ike Prescribes a Tranquilizer

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

AS IS THE CUSTOM, the President has sent to Congress, on the heels of his four-pound budget message, a lengthy statement of the present—and probable future—state of the American economy.

Vandercook

All—we are assured—is pretty much right with the world. Although our defenses, particularly our guided missiles, may be somewhat inferior to the war machine of Russia, we mustn't let that worry us. We'll all—forever (if the President and his advisers are to be believed)—get richer and richer.

This businessmen's Administration also makes it clear to us, in those two impressive reports, in what particulars Pres. Eisenhower expects to be richer.

He thinks that if our luck holds and we all behave as he would like us to behave, American families will be able to buy more and more things. We will be able, those documents indicate, to buy even more television sets, more mechanical goodies for our kitchens, more and bigger cars.

It is made quite plain in the budget message that we cannot expect to be any richer in our education.

We are not—as a nation, the Eisenhower budget assures us—to be richer in such fundamentals of human life as housing. In the President's budget message there is no recommendation for public housing projects.

If the vast, stinking slums which make so many of our great cities ever more hideous—and dangerous—are to be cleared and replaced with decent dwellings then, so far as this Administration's plans are concerned, that huge task must be accomplished by the cities themselves.

OUR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, as the statisticians call it, will probably go up. The costs of government are also going up. But—and this seems to many a fact of great significance—government disbursements are not going up in the same proportion as our national income and our national productive capacity, or, indeed as our population, are going up.

The Administration is, in fact, going to try—proportionately—to diminish the services we have learned to expect.

The President and his party still seem to envision an ideal society as one in which the fortunate should be privileged to grow ever more fortunate, while the less fortunate should be left to their own inadequate devices.

Morgan Says:

Secrecy Blurs Public Issues

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC comtator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS and the Eisenhower Administration are locked in a bitter battle over the issue of our national military effectiveness. Some of the facts have to be shielded for security reasons but nothing will contribute more to insecurity than misinformation on this matter. The Democratic charge that the Administration is not revealing a true picture of our military strength relative to the Soviet Union's gives new point to a long struggle over governmental secrecy.

Morgan

For years two congressional subcommittees, headed by Rep. John E. Moss of California and Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri, both Democrats, have been hammering away in investigations at alleged abuses of "executive privilege" to conceal facts the Congress and the public presumably have a right to know. They have made some but very little progress.

Sen. Hennings, a recognized expert on constitutional law, aired his philosophy on the issue in the American Bar Association Journal several months ago. He conceded that, although nowhere does the Constitution expressly empower the President to withhold information from the people, "such a constitutional power must exist in certain circumstances."

But, the Senator argued, the "President's power to withhold information from the public is indeed an executive 'privilege'—not a right—which has relatively narrow limits. Self-government can work effectively only where the people have full access to information about what their government is doing."

NOBODY HAD full access to the facts about what the administration was up to in the Dixon-Yates case, how such a quasi-judicial body as the Federal Communications Commission was being influenced in the award of broadcast licenses or how Sherman Adams was wielding the considerable power of his unofficial office as "assistant president."

Publicity attending the notorious Goldfine affair served to bring some of these machinations to light but the use of unwarranted secrecy does not seem to have been materially curbed.

The Pentagon is perhaps the worst offender. The military services have repeatedly invoked "executive privilege" against Congress.

Now ringed with such phrases as "missile gap," "deterrent strength" and "capabilities versus intentions," the whole question of our military preparedness is up again. Admittedly all the facts on this one cannot be spread out in full public view. But the Administration's defensive, uncommunicative behavior in the past automatically makes suspect its current claims and adds to its responsibility now to recognize the public's right to know.

Washington Reports:

Sponsors of School Aid Bills Confident of Senate Approval

A BILL FOR FEDERAL AID for school construction will pass the Senate this year, according to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). The undecided question is: Which form of federal aid will be decided upon?

Both McNamara and Javits, who have introduced bills, forecast the passage of the measures they sponsor as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 300 radio stations.

Javits' bill, also sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), would contribute to the states up to 50 percent of the cost of principal and interest on long-term bond issues for school construction. This is similar to the Administration measure, except that it also includes a formula by which states which improve teacher salaries would, as Javits put it, "get a better break in federal contributions." It would also provide that a school district unable to sell its bonds "for the first two years" could apply for grants.

THE McNAMARA BILL would provide direct federal assistance to states for school construction on a matching basis. Of the Administration bill, McNamara said:

"Over the years we've had plenty of lip service from the Administration, but never any real action. The Administration proposes a highly inadequate program of helping school districts pay off school bond issues. I am afraid this will build more banks than schools."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LIBERALS IN THE SENATE at almost the last minute took a necessary step toward preserving the power and authority of the federal government when they filed a bill to outlaw the poll tax, as a voting restriction, by simple statute. The poll-tax issue in itself may be somewhat less important than it used to be, but the method that Congress adopts to attack any state voting restriction is of the utmost significance.

In all the long controversy about the voting rights of citizens, there has been a group that steadfastly claimed that Congress could proceed against the poll tax only through constitutional amendment—not by simple statute. Most members of the group have been spokesmen of the South, but there have been some northern and western congressmen who argued that the southerners were constitutionally correct. It is not necessary to question the motives of anyone involved to point out that acceptance of their viewpoint would have devastating effects on the authority of the national government to vindicate the basic citizenship rights of the people.

The Supreme Court ruled in the Classic decision, two decades ago, that the right of citizens to have their votes in federal elections counted honestly and reported correctly was a federal right which the federal courts could enforce.

It held that state-selected public officials could not deny this right by wholesale conspiracy and fraud, rig the election and the election returns, and then say that this was none of the federal government's business. Convictions of the officials under the ancient federal civil rights statutes were upheld by the high court. The court applied this doctrine in a primary election, rather than a general election, thus giving it great force and sweep in asserting federal power to uphold the purity of election processes.

* * *

WHAT HAPPENS if Congress should accept the opposite doctrine—that the control of federal elections, including their manner and their eligibility rules, is wholly a matter within the exclusive dominion of the states, and that Congress does not have the power to strike down what, in its collective judgment, is an unreasonable and improper rule or improper and discriminatory application of a rule?

This is the viewpoint argued by those who say Congress cannot attack the poll tax except through constitutional amendment. They say that except through the laborious amendment process, with proposal by two-thirds of each house and ratification by three-quarters of the states, Congress is helpless to reach out and aid those who are denied voting rights.

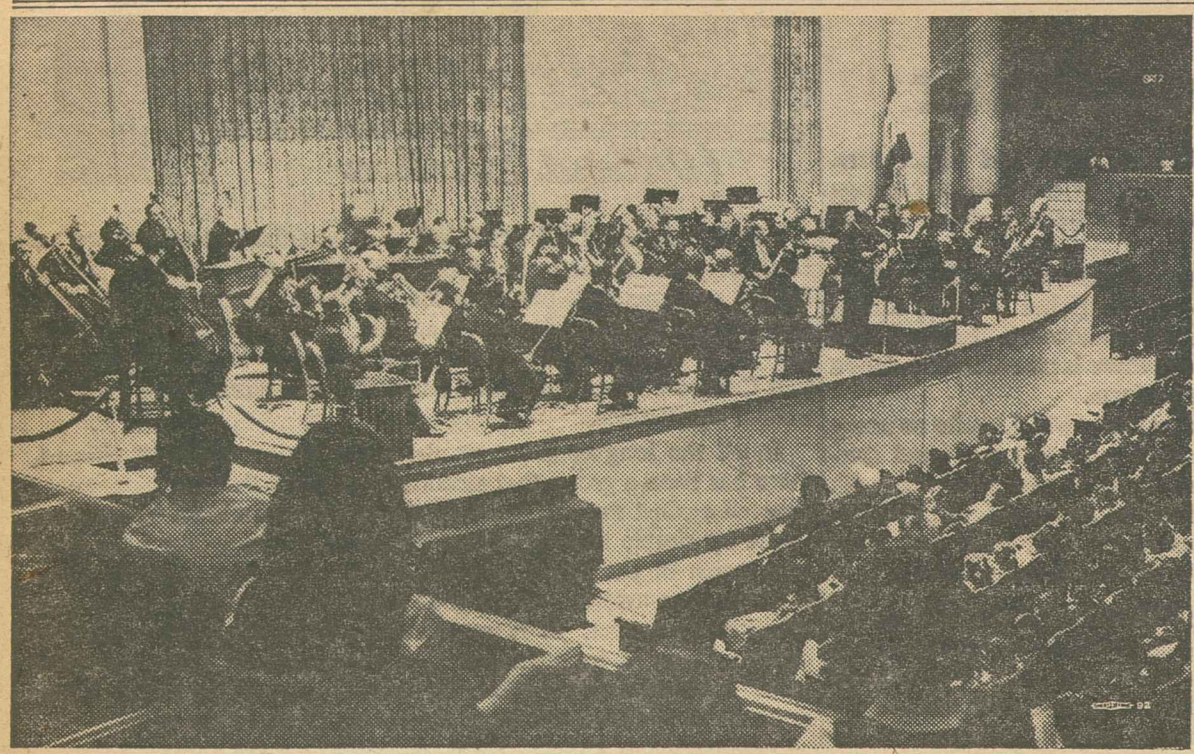
If this be so, then it is hard to see how any valid federal statute can be passed in the field of elections. Pres. Eisenhower would seem to have been correct in his original doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposal for federal voting registrars to enforce the right-to-vote law of 1957. Atty. Gen. Rogers would seem to be out of line in his somewhat revised proposal for the appointment of federal court referees to administer operations of the 1957 act.

* * *

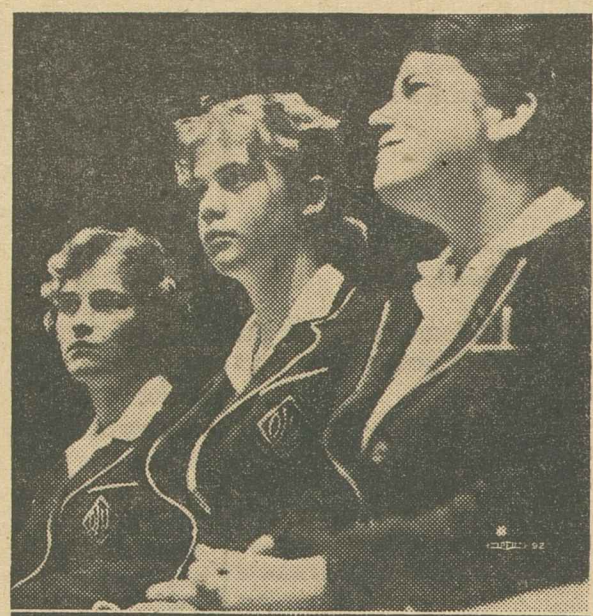
THIS VIEWPOINT manifestly is not acceptable to the great majority of the American people. It has not been honored in the House of Representatives which three times has overruled the narrow "states' rights" argument and has actually passed bills to outlaw the poll tax by statute. Most Americans believe that in the processes of time the nation has so matured that the constitution must be interpreted broadly enough to allow the protection of election processes by the federal government.

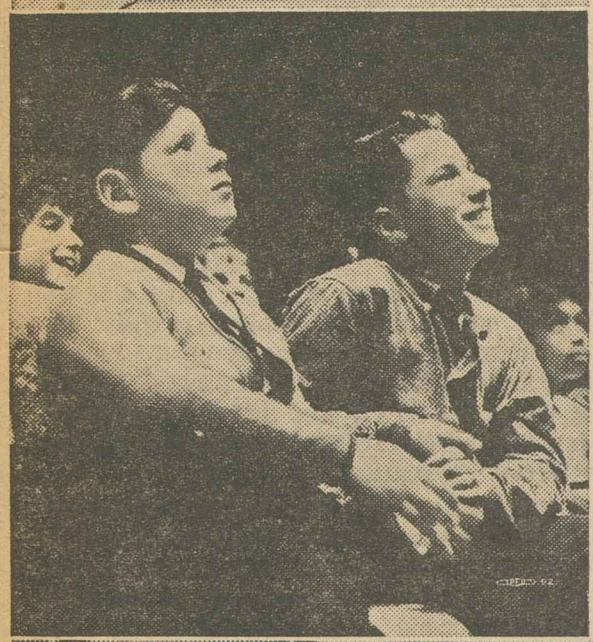
Yet even recently a proposed anti-poll tax constitutional amendment has been filed in the Senate with heavy sponsorship, and its approval would be a serious step backward. That is why reassertion of the existing power of Congress to protect voting rights by simple statute, as proposed in the bill just introduced by a bipartisan group of liberals, takes on great importance as the Senate moves toward an expected showdown in mid-February on civil rights legislation.

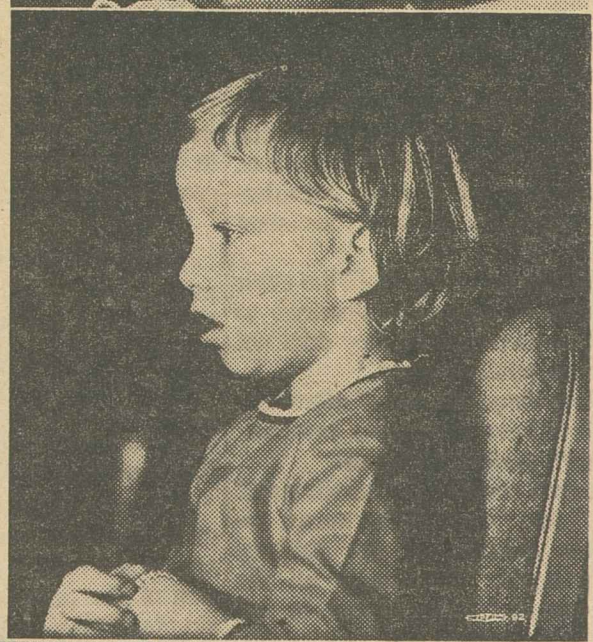
CONFIDENCE that federal aid for school construction will pass the Senate during this session was expressed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Both are authors of school aid bills.



Green Memorial Fund Brings Symphony to 3,800 Children







MORE THAN 3,800 bright-eyed school children attended concert by famed National Symphony Orchestra in Washington Jan. 13 at program made possible by William Green Memorial Fund of AFL-CIO. In bottom picture Assistant Conductor Lloyd Geisler, left, and four students are shown with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. William C. Doherty, the federation's representative for the occasion.

How to Buy:

Brush to Save 'Em Despite the TV Ads

By Sidney Margolius

THAT CHARMING LITTLE GIRL on television who runs in, hollering "Look Mom, no cavities", may be even more dangerous than Dennis the Menace. If you heed the insinuation that you too can eliminate cavities just by using a certain toothpaste, you could do damage to your family's teeth.

You can get into even greater dental trouble from the pretty TV housewife, whose family rushes off without brushing, if you let her persuade you to rely on a "toothpaste for people who can't brush after every meal."

These are two examples of the seriously misleading nature of current toothpaste advertising, along with Gardol's "invisible shield" commercials and the "bacteria-destroying" message of Stripe.

Toothpaste advertising always has been one of the worst areas of misleading claims. But current toothpaste ads make pseudo-medical claims that tend actually to wean people away from reliable methods of protecting teeth. These claims now are coupled with the special power of television commercials to deceive through artful emphasis.

Perhaps worst of all, through TV a greater amount of misleading toothpaste advertising is reaching children and implanting false ideas in their receptive little heads. At least some grown-ups have been fooled enough so they now may be skeptical. Kids, of course, are not able to distinguish false claims.

For example, Dr. Sholem Pearlman of the American Dental Association has reported this experience:

In several Chicago elementary schools, the association tried out posters showing a child washing his hands before eating and brushing his teeth after. The children agreed it was a good health practice to wash hands. But there was much argument about the need for brushing teeth after eating. The youngsters said that certain TV characters, "in whom they evidently placed a great deal of confidence, said that you only have to brush once in the morning because the toothpaste had something in it that would protect your teeth all day."

The television industry, through the National Association of Broadcasters, has protested this department's recent assertion that TV has become the No. 1 deceiver in advertising. Current toothpaste advertising certainly is another piece of evidence that TV has won leadership in deception. ADA officials also have testified that in the case of Ipana, the printed ads are modest compared to some of the TV commercials. On TV the visual emphasis and vocal presentation exaggerated even further the claims that Ipana routed the character called "decay germ."

THE SHOCKING THING is that congressional committees have investigated these misleading toothpaste ads; that the Federal Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration know what's going on; that the ADA has been trying vainly for months to stop this kind of advertising. Yet there has been no end to it.

The FDA can't do anything (or doesn't seem to want to try), since on their packages the toothpaste manufacturers don't make the same claims as in ads. The FTC, which can control ads, must go through a long procedure. This lets the advertisers continue while the FTC gathers evidence and conducts hearings.

On its package Gleem makes no suggestions that it can protect your teeth all day. Otherwise the labeling is weasel-worded. It says: "Contains GL-70 . . . Miracle Cleaner and Bacteria Fighter."

What the heck is "Miracle GL-70?" It sounds like a new miracle drug. The label further explains that "GL-70 is Procter & Gamble's trademark for the active ingredient, a blend of anionic sulfonates."

And what are "anionic sulfonates?" They're simply synthetic detergents, something like those you use to wash dishes. So Gleem has no "miracle" or medical ingredient at all. It merely has synthetic detergents and all toothpastes have detergents of one kind or another. Despite the implications of the ads, you still have to brush your teeth after every meal for genuine protection.

The fact that a manufacturer can get away with defining his "miracle" ingredient with an unfamiliar term as "anionic sulfonates" certainly is a loophole in the Food & Drug law, and also shows the FDA's complaisant attitude towards obscure labeling.

Procter & Gamble is one of those advertisers who don't really care whether you buy their brand or Brand X, since they own both. P & G also makes Crest. This toothpaste does contain a medical ingredient—stannous fluoride. Other toothpastes also contain fluoride and make strong claims for preventing decay, although Crest is the most widely and aggressively promoted.

The fluoride toothpastes, of course, are attempting to capitalize on the fact that fluoridated drinking water does help prevent decay. But there is no demonstrated proof that fluoride toothpastes have an equally beneficial effect.

Tests have indicated that Crest did have some beneficial effect on some children in the first year of use, and little or none the second year. Thus, this advertiser is not telling the whole story, and in no case is Crest to be considered a reliable substitute for thorough brushing after every meal.

There is no substitute for meticulous brushing—with any dentifrice or merely baking soda and salt—for either adults or kids.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

Can You Afford To Be 65?

- **Are you retired, or near retirement?**
- **Do you have aging parents whose health and happiness is your concern?**
- **Do you agree that workers who have earned honorable retirement should be protected from the crushing costs of illness?**

Then you have a stake in the Forand bill (HR 4700).

The Forand bill attacks the most tragic unsolved social welfare problem of our day — the human and financial disaster that illness imposes upon the aged.

This problem can no longer be brushed aside.

THIS CONGRESS must act.

Your Letter May Decide

- **Whether retired workers, now or later, must seek public relief or become burdens to their children when severe illness strikes.**
- **Whether those who have earned the right to independent retirement will lose that right because of illness.**
- **Whether you, in your turn, can look forward to retirement without fear of illness.**

The Forand bill (HR 4700) has been analyzed, examined and discussed over a period of several years.

Will Congress vote it into law?

The answer to that question is in your hands.

Your letters, to *your* Congressman and *your* two Senators, will decide the issue.

If YOU tell them that YOU want the Forand bill, it will pass.

Write—and Write Today!

To Your Congressman:
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

To Your Senators:
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

This Is What Happens Today

Let's see what a pensioner or a retired couple can do now to guard against "medical indigence," as the doctors call it.

Buy private, commercial health insurance, says the insurance lobby.

It is true that such insurance is now available for the 65-plus group. But one fact stands out:

Where the cost of private insurance is within reason, the benefits are meager; where the benefits are adequate, the cost is out of reach.

This is bound to be true of a plan under which the aged are insuring themselves. To be workable, any insurance plan must be broad enough to include good risks as well as bad risks—the young as well as the old. Private insurance can supplement a federal program; it cannot replace it.

Ask for public assistance, says the doctors' lobby.

Public assistance is the free care available to the poverty-stricken through state and federal funds. It is necessary, it is worthy and it should be improved. Many doctors, to their credit, donate heavily of their services to this work.

But public assistance is public relief. Those who get it must prove their poverty—often to the point of taking a pauper's oath. They must exhaust their savings and in many states sell their modest possessions—their cars, their TV sets, even their homes—to become eligible.

Get the children and grandchildren to pay the bills, say the reactionaries.

Unquestionably there are millions of emergencies solved in this way. But a medical catastrophe to the parents is in most cases beyond the means of willing children. At best, such help is a sorry reward for pensioners who have earned their independence.

Clearly, none of these alternatives is acceptable in a free society of free independent citizens.

Eleven million Americans now draw social security pensions. Only about a million of them are also covered by private pension plans.

The seldom-reached maximum federal benefit for a retired couple is $180 a month; the average is about $114.

These figures leave no margin for heavy medical expenses, which have risen farther and faster than any other item in our economy.

While it is true that many of the retired have some form of health insurance, a federal study (1957) exposes its inadequacy. In that year, of all pensioners who had medical expenses, only 14 percent of the couples and 9 percent of the single persons drew any insurance benefits whatever.

Most of the others were faced with the loss of independence, or even pauperism.

But It Could Be Like This

The Forand bill does not pretend to solve the whole problem of medical care for the aged. It does guard against total disaster.

The bill would:

- Pay in full for 60 days of hospital care for all persons eligible for old-age and survivors benefits. (Note that this would include the dependent children of widows.)
- Meet the costs of combined nursing-home and hospital care up to 120 days a year and cover certain surgical expenses.

Social security records would be used to establish the rights of applicants. The bill includes standard safeguards as to the quality of care, negotiation of rates and the freedom of cooperating institutions from government interference.

The program would cost about $1 billion a year at the start. This would be met by a rise of only a quarter of one percent in social security taxes on employers and employees, and ⅜ percent on the self-employed. The most any worker would pay (if he makes $4,800 or more) would be $12 a year.

The Forand bill puts this program where it belongs—in the social security system.

Copies of this leaflet, reproduced here in full, are available in reasonable quantities without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FROM 12 SOUTHERN STATES some 70 delegates gathered in Louisville, Ky., to develop stronger labor education programs. Here is a special meeting of state central body officers. AFL-CIO Dept. of Education sponsored the two-day conference.

New Approach Urged in Organizing Technicians

Cambridge, Mass.—Unions can organize successfully among engineers and other professional and technical workers, but they will have to change their traditional approach, three experts agreed here.

The view was expressed at a four-day Harvard University seminar sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on "Collective Bargaining Problems of Professional and Technical Workers." Eight AFL-CIO and two unaffiliated unions participated.

Professors Fred Harbison of Princeton University, S. M. Miller of Brooklyn College and John Dunlop of Harvard said the union appeal to these workers must be flexible enough to allow for the importance of individual status and advancement.

Factual Emphasis Urged

They also agreed union programs should emphasize factual and logical rather than emotional reasons for organization.

IUD said the major aims of the seminar were to examine the needs and characteristics of professional and technical workers and to discuss problems of organizing and effectively representing these workers.

The seminar, said IUD, reflected the mounting concern of industrial unions with the increasing proportion of professional and technical workers in the labor force and the accompanying decline of production and maintenance workers.

The IUD said that data presented at the seminar showed that, where there was one engineer for every 300 industrial workers at the turn of the century, today the proportion is one engineer for every 60 industrial workers.

Other figures showed that, from June 1948 to June 1959, production workers in all manufacturing declined by 9.3 percent.

A special IUD analysis of the trend revealed the greatest declines since 1948 occurred in "aircraft and parts," 12.4 percent; "petroleum refiners," 10.5 percent and "chemical and allied products," 12.1 percent.

In another look at the changing nature of the workforce, Harbison reported on an occupation structure survey carried out by Princeton among 50 industries over the 1946-56 decade.

A typical situation, he said, was of one chemical firm which decreased its production workforce by four percent while increasing its professional and scientific employes by 40 percent, its technicians by 45 percent and its managerial and administrative personnel by 35 percent.

Jesse Freidin, a management consultant, argued that unions existed to serve the "oppressed" and that professional workers had no need for them. Others retorted that professional workers will have continuous grievances for which they can find an answer in unionism.

Unions taking part included the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; United Auto Workers; Boilermakers; Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; Chemical Workers; State, County and Municipal Employes; Papermakers and Paperworkers; Machinists; and two unaffiliated groups, Sperry Engineers and Mass. Institute of Technology Employes.

Labor Holds 1st Education Meet in South

Louisville, Ky.—The first AFL-CIO Southern Education Conference has brought 70 delegates from 12 states here for a two-day meeting on plans to develop a stronger labor education program in the region.

"The Henderson Strike," a new sound filmstrip prepared by the Textile Workers Union of America, was a feature of the program on educational films. Subject of the film is TWUA's 14-month long strike at the Harriet-Henderson mills, Henderson, N. C.

Samuel V. Noe, assistant superintendent of schools in Louisville, in a luncheon session speech, praised labor's role in aiding the peaceful and successful integration of the city's public school system.

Jennings Perry, executive director of Citizens for TVA, told another luncheon meeting that the increasing industrialization of the South would be accompanied by greater labor influence in southern political life.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors presided. John E. Cosgrove and George T. Guernsey, assistant directors, also attended.

Woodworkers Report:

Labor Dollars Sent To Striking Loggers

Contributions totaling $218,886 were sent to international headquarters of the Woodworkers to support the fight of some 6,000 IWA members against industrial and political feudalism in the Canadian province of Newfoundland.

A report listing the donations by name and date has been sent by IWA Sec.-Treas. William Botkin to the AFL-CIO, where it may be examined. Copies also were sent to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Canadian Labor Congress and to all IWA locals, regional councils, executive board members and trustees.

The report does not cover gifts made to the CLC, the striking IWA Local 2-254 at Grand Falls, Nfld., or the IWA's Reg. II office in Toronto.

The listings show that the AFL-CIO made contributions of $50,000 and $5,000 for a total of $55,000; the IUD gave three $25,000 gifts totaling $75,000, and international unions accounted for $50,470. The remainder of the money covered in the report came from locals of threescore unions and their subordinate bodies, as well as from the AFL-CIO state and local councils and many individuals.

The Newfoundland woodsmen walked out on New Year's Eve a year ago to enforce demands for an increase in the basic wage of $1.05 an hour paid by the British-controlled Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., a cut in their 60-hour week and improved living conditions in woods camps. A few days later they were joined by loggers employed by the Bowater Co., one of the world's largest paper companies.

Premier Wars on Union

Premier Joseph Smallwood promptly began irresponsible assaults upon the IWA and turned them into political war. He pushed through the provincial assembly legislation which rescinded the union's legal certification as bargaining agent.

He sent Royal Canadian Mounted Police and provincial constables into remote strike centers to "keep peace" where peace already existed.

Smallwood also prompted formation of a provincial "union," the Brotherhood of Newfoundland Woodworkers, which signed scab contracts.

Strikers who refused to rescind their support of the IWA have been blacklisted and unable to get work throughout the province.

Contributions Listed

Contributions sent the strikers through IWA headquarters by international unions, as listed by Botkin, follow:

Air Line Dispatchers $20; Boiler Makers $150; Brewery Workers $500; Clothing Workers $500; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers $2,000; Furniture Workers $100; Ladies' Garment Workers $2,000; Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen $250; Glass & Ceramic Workers $1,000; Glass Bottle Blowers $500.

Hatters $100; Hotel & Restaurant Workers $3,000; Allied Industrial Workers $200; Laundry Workers $50; Letter Carriers $500; Machinists $1,000; Maintenance of Way Employes $250; Maritime Union $1,500; Meat Cutters $500; Molders $1,000; Musicians $1,000; Newspaper Guild $500.

Office Employes $200; Papermakers & Paperworkers $3,000; Pulp - Sulphite Workers $10,000; American Radio Association $200; Rubber Workers $15,000; United Shoe Workers $500; Steelworkers $1,000; Theatrical Stage Employes $500; Transport Workers $1,500; Upholsterers $1,000; Utility Workers $1,000.

The AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference, made up of the top financial officers of international unions, also gave $500.

The Lithographers contributed $400 and the Mine-Mill union $500. Both are unaffiliated.

Reader's Digest Won't Print Reply To 'Featherbed' Slur

The Reader's Digest magazine, which carried a one-sided article parroting management's charges of "featherbedding" on the railroads in its November, 1959, issue, has refused to publish a reply from Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists.

The refusal was conveyed in a letter from the editors.

Hayes, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, wrote from first-hand knowledge as a railroad machinist for many years in declaring he was "shocked" at the bias and inaccuracies in the article.

In a point-by-point rebuttal, Hayes emphasized:

- Practical railroaders rate the locomotive firemen, described by the Reader's Digest article as an anachronism, as one of the most valuable safety factors available to the industry—"in airline parlance, a combination of co-pilot and flight engineer."
- Hundreds of brakemen, supposedly in "featherbedding" jobs, are injured each year in the performance of their duties.
- Freight and passenger traffic on the railroads is billed on a mileage basis, just as mileage is used as a method of pay computation for train crews.
- Far from being on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of "featherbedding" costs, railroads are "the most profitable" carriers. Railroad stocks have gone up an average of 400 percent since 1939, considerably more than the rise for industrial or utility stocks.

AFL-CIO Backs Housing Measure, Flays Ike's 'Tight-Money' Policy

The AFL-CIO has called for swift congressional passage of a $1 billion emergency housing bill to forestall "the immediate threat of a disastrous decline in housing activity" because of the Administration's "tight-money" policies.

At the same time, a federation spokesman urged a Housing subcommittee of the House to follow up the stopgap measure with "comprehensive, forward-looking" housing legislation aimed at achieving a rate of 2.3 million housing units annually to meet the nation's needs during the next 15 years.

The emergency bill, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains (D-Ala.), would provide $1 billion for FHA or VA mortgages on moderate-priced housing. Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee endorsed the bill, declaring it would protect home buyers against "unreasonable" charges "over and above already excessive interest rates."

Accompanying Shishkin as he testified were AFL-CIO Economist Bert Seidman, and John W. Edelman, national representative of the Textile Workers Union of America and a member of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

The subcommittee opened its hearings in the wake of Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message which carried no recommendations for public housing, middle-income housing or housing for the elderly. The Administration called instead for an end to the GI and college housing programs, and for "flexibility" in maximum interest rates under the VA and FHA.

Shishkin told the subcommittee that the prospects for housing construction are "dismal," with Administration spokesmen forecasting a drop in private housing starts to 1.1 million in 1960. He said the situation stems from the "disastrous tight-money policy adamantly pursued by the Eisenhower Administration."

"Substantial discounts, which are simply disguised interest payments, piled on top of sky-high interest rates are keeping large numbers of families out of the housing market," the AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Housing is a bellwether of the national economy, Shishkin continued, adding:

"Certainly it would be a tragic mistake to disregard now the lesson of the last two recessions. Therefore, it is essential that every possible measure be taken immediately to forestall a downturn in home-building not only to prevent the housing shortage from becoming worse, but also to bolster the overall level of economic activity."

The ingredients of the long-range housing program advocated by labor, Shishkin told the subcommittee, include:

- A large-scale, low-rent public housing program "to provide decent homes for low-income families."
- An effective middle-income housing program.
- A fully adequate program of housing for the elderly.
- A federal policy to assure equal opportunities to obtain decent homes without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.
- A greatly expanded slum clearance and urban redevelopment program.
- Effective encouragement of metropolitan planning.
- Encouragement for cooperative and moderate-priced rental housing.
- Adequate housing for family farmers and farm workers.
- Requirement of payment of prevailing wages in any housing construction involving federal financial assistance.

Enactment of the Rains bill, he said, would be the "first . . . vital step Congress must take to discharge its housing responsibility in 1960."

Lavish Profits, Salaries:

Senate Probers Hit Tranquilizer Firms

The Senate Anti-Trust subcommittee, winding up a week of hearings on administered pricing of tranquilizers, has drawn from reluctant drug industry witnesses an admission of tremendous profits, lavish salaries and stock options and huge sums spent on promotion and advertising.

The money came from the sale of pills which, when properly used, have dramatically enabled thousands of patients in mental hospitals to return home and live normal lives—if they can afford to keep up the prescribed medication.

Some questions the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), wanted answered—such as why leading manufacturers of tranquilizers had quoted identical prices in competitive bids to the government's Military Medical Supply Agency—didn't get answered. The attorney for Carter Products, the firm that makes Miltown tablets, said a federal grand jury in New York was interested in this matter too and he thought the publicity might have an influence on the investigation.

In a blistering indictment of the effects of "swollen profits" in the drug industry, Executive Dir. Mike Gorman of the National Committee Against Mental Illness told the subcommittee:

"With a full realization of the seriousness of this charge, I accuse the pharmaceutical industry of America of contributing to the return of thousands of mental patients to mental hospitals because of the high price of the tranquilizing drugs."

Gorman told the subcommittee the pharmaceutical industry is apparently more concerned with determining whether the "American housewife prefers a blue bill to a green pill" than with basic research, particularly in areas where big sales and profits are unlikely.

Gorman accused the drug industry of "thumbing its nose at the American people" by refusing to accept available government grants for research because it would mean waiving exclusive patent rights. He said some industry officials had told him that they would be willing to get into the government research program but "they were internationally controlled and the big brass in Switzerland was against any involvement."

Subcommittee investigators put into the record evidence that three companies which dominate the tranquilizer market—Carter Products, American Home Products Corp., and Smith Kline & French Laboratories—had the highest profit ratio of all major industrial corporations.

In 1958, the net profit of the three companies after taxes ranged from 33.1 to 38.2 percent of net worth.

In testimony before the subcommittee, it was brought out that:

- Thorazine, the leading tranquilizer marketed by Smith Kline & French, was developed and patented by a French company and licensed to the American firm under an exclusive rights arrangement. In France, where the drug was developed, it is sold at 51 cents per 50 tablets to the druggist and 77 cents at retail. The cost in the United States is $3.03 wholesale and $5.05 retail.
- The American company has so prospered that the purchaser of 225 shares of stock for $9,900 on Dec. 31, 1948 would now have—through stock splits—4,050 shares worth a total of $244,013 on Dec. 31, 1959. During this period, he would also have received $20,070 in dividends.
- Henry H. Hoyt, president of Carter Products, who described his firm as a "small company," received in 1957 a stock option which is worth at recent market price $2.7 million before taxes and a net profit of $2 million after payment of the capital gains tax. He has already exercised more than half of the option. In addition, Hoyt receives a $100,000 a year salary.

U. S. Charges Price Fix by Drug Firms

New York—The Justice Dept. has filed an anti-trust suit against two of the leading manufacturers of tranquilizer drugs—Carter Products, Inc., makers of Miltown, and American Home Products Corp., which makes an identical product labeled Equinal under a patent license from Carter.

The government charged the two companies with agreeing to exclude all others from the manufacture and sale of the drug and entering into a price-fixing agreement.

JACK WEINBERGER
Announced Retirement Plans

Weinberger of Hotel Union Will Retire

Miami Beach, Fla.—Jack Weinberger, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers since 1954 and a member of the international union staff since 1928, has notified the general executive board at a meeting here that he will retire to the "active reserve" on Apr. 30, the end of the union's fiscal year.

He made known his "final and irrevocable" intention in a letter to the board. Under the union's constitution the board is authorized to fill such vacancies when they occur between conventions. Pres. Ed. S. Miller said a special meeting of the board to name his successor will be held during April.

Weinberger came to the United States as a youth. His first job was as a bus boy in the swank Maryland Club in Baltimore, Md., in 1902, a post he recalled paid $3 a week for "a 7-day week of unlimited hours."

He became a waiter and in 1911 joined Waiters Local 30 in San Francisco to launch a half-century career of improving working conditions for culinary workers. He became secretary of his local in 1916 and was active in the Bay Area labor movement until 1928, when he became an international organizer.

After 17 years of travelling "from Salem, Mass., to Salem, Ore." for the union, he went to international headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., "to stay six months to help out" as director of organization. He has been there ever since.

Election-Year Meets Scheduled by COPE

The first five in a series of 15 coast-to-coast area conferences of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education are scheduled for the month of February in Savannah, Ga., Durham, N. C., Nashville, Tenn., Baton Rouge, La. and Dallas, Tex.

The election-year conferences are designed for officers of local unions, local central bodies, building trades councils and women's activities departments, with rank and file union members also welcome.

The participation of women in political education and action will be stressed and a portion of the program set aside for union wives,

The conferences will deal with procedures and problems of COPE's program involving education, communication, registration, fund raising, candidate appraisal, campaign strategy, getting out the vote and specific local, district and state problems.

COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt will lead the headquarters team attending each conference.

The first round of conferences is scheduled as follows:

Feb. 13-14, DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., for Georgia and Florida.

Feb. 16-17, Washington Duke Hotel, Durham, N. C., for North and South Carolina.

Feb. 20-21, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., for Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Feb. 27-28, Bellemont Motor Hotel, Baton Rouge, La., for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Feb. 29-Mar. 1, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex., for New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

The second round of conferences will take place in March and cover New England, the mid-Atlantic states and the Midwest. The third round beginning the end of March and running through April, will center in the upper Midwest, the farm and Rocky Mountain states and the West Coast. Alaska and Hawaii are included.

John E. Rooney Dies; Ex-Head of Plasterers

Cleveland—John E. Rooney, 71, president emeritus of the Plasterers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., died at Polyclinic Hospital here Jan. 22 after a long illness.

Rooney, elected president of the Plasterers in 1941, retired in 1958, at which time the union's convention elected him president emeritus. He was succeeded as head of the union by the current president, Edward J. Leonard.

In a telegram to Rooney's widow, Mrs. Helen Rooney, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed their condolences on the death of the veteran union official.

Rooney, they declared, was "a devoted and dedicated trade unionist," who "spent most of his lifetime aiding his fellow men." Their telegram continued:

"The record of accomplishments of his union stands as a fine monument to him. We have lost a good friend and we join with you in mourning his passing."

A native of Toronto, Ontario, Rooney had lived here since 1897. Following in his father's footsteps, he became a member of Plasterers' Local 80 in 1909. He served in the Army in World War I and, following his discharge as a sergeant, served Local 80 as business agent from 1919 to 1929, when he was appointed an international vice president.

In 1952 Rooney visited the Netherlands as labor consultant on a three-man team organized by the Technical Assistance Division of the Mutual Security Agency to study the building industry in that country and to make recommendations which would help increase productivity in the housing industry.

Lewis Hines, Veteran Union Leader, Dies

Lewis G. Hines, who retired in 1958 as AFL-CIO special representative after a lifetime of activity in the labor movement, died of a heart ailment at his home in Arlington, Va., at the age of 71.

He was the first organization director of the national AFL and the first trade unionist to serve as state secretary of labor and industry in Pennsylvania, a post he held under forcer Gov. Arthur H. James (R) from 1939 to 1942.

He was a special AFL-CIO representative when he retired in 1958.

A native of Philadelphia, Hines went to Rochester, N. Y., as a young man and joined the Metal Polishers, Buffers & Platers, in which he held a card for 48 years. Blacklisted in Rochester because of his union activity, he returned to Pennsylvania as business agent for his union. He later became a state mediator.

He also was state director of the U.S. Unemployment Service in Pennsylvania and served as AFL representative in Philadelphia.

When his term as state secretary of labor and industry in Pennsylvania expired, he returned to national AFL headquarters as assistant to the late Pres. William Green until the latter's death in 1953.

Administration Belatedly Joins in Drive To Safeguard Voting Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

blamed on the Administration's "tight-money" policy.

- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a measure similar in principle to the Forand bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, to employ social security machinery for health insurance for the nation's older citizens. The Kennedy measure differs in detail.

The Administration's new civil rights proposals were disclosed by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers Jan. 26.

Instead of federal voting registrars appointed by the Civil Rights Commission—the proposal advanced by the commission and endorsed by Democratic liberals—the Administration called for court-appointed "voting referees to certify as qualified to vote at any election all person found to be qualified" in voting rights cases brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Significantly, the Administration proposal placed great emphasis on "any election," and Rogers said in a prepared statement that the measure was designed "to deal with racial and color discrimination in elections, both federal and state."

A week earlier, the AFL-CIO had called for congressional regulation of "state and presidential elections" as well as in balloting for congressional seats to protect voters' rights.

In testimony prepared for the Senate Rules Committee, AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris also proposed creation of a federal election commission which would conduct elections as well as registration if it appeared that the right to vote or have votes counted would be denied qualified voters.

The Administration bill provides that procedures would be established so that the proposed referees "would be authorized to attend elections and make a report as to whether a person entitled to vote . . . has been denied that right, or the right to have his vote counted," Rogers said.

In the House, meanwhile, liberals staged a protracted session to give congressmen an opportunity to sign the discharge petition. Signatures can be affixed only when the House actually is in session.

In a series of hour-long speeches, Democrats exhorted their GOP colleagues to join in sponsoring the petition which would bypass the Rules Committee, where a coalition of four southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans has thus far refused to clear civil rights legislation for floor debate.

In the Senate, where both parties' leaders have pledged to bring up civil rights legislation beginning Feb. 15, the Rules Committee headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.), continued its hearings on the proposals for voting registrars.

AFL-CIO Hails Africans In Struggle for Freedom

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a cabled message to the Second All-African Peoples' Conference in Tunis, pledged the AFL-CIO would do all in its power "to speed success of Algeria and all other peoples in Africa, Europe and elsewhere still struggling for their national independence."

Meany sent his message to Ahmed Tlili, secretary-general of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers, who with other African labor officials is playing a major part in the drive of the continent toward independence and progress.

The AFL-CIO president said American labor would help the workers of newly-independent nations secure all aid necessary to build their economies and "genuine free trade unions—unions free from domination by employers, governments and political parties."

By 59-22 Vote:

Senate Passes Election Bill; Anti-Labor Riders Dropped

The Senate has passed and sent to the House a "clean elections" bill after a brief and unsuccessful attempt by a coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans to tack on harsh restrictions on labor political activities.

The vote on the measure, introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.) was 59 to 22, with 38 Democrats and 21 Republicans voting for the bill and 15 southern Democrats and 7 Republicans opposed.

The bill, first major piece of legislation passed by either house during the current election-year session of the 86th Congress and the first substantive revision of the campaign law in 35 years, would raise the present ceiling on congressional campaign expenditures, impose a limitation on individual political contributions, and require more detailed reporting procedures.

The fate of the measure in the House was left in doubt. The bill was referred to the House Administration Committee. Its chairman, Rep. Omar Burleson (D-Tex.), called some of its provisions "almost punitive" and a "clear violation of states' rights." He added that he had no plans to "rush into hearings."

In the week-long Senate debate, two major attempts were made by the right-wing block to saddle the measure with anti-labor amendments.

The first effort collapsed unexpectedly when Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) withdrew his amendment that would have penalized unions for violating election laws by cancelling their rights to National Labor Relations Board representation, subjecting them to anti-trust laws, and applying double the Landrum-Griffin Act's already severe criminal penalties.

In the second move, arch-conservative Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) sought to broaden the requirements for political committees in order to restrict the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in its year-around reporting on voting records and its register-and-vote activities.

This amendment also was withdrawn after senators on both sides of the aisle warned that acceptance of the proposal would also inhibit the operations of the Republican and Democratic National Committees.

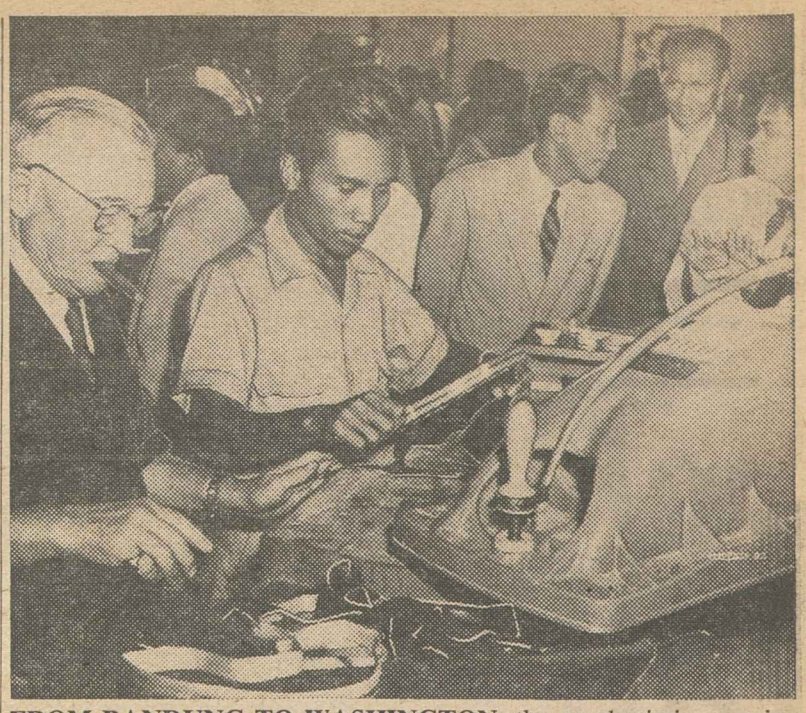
Extended to Primaries

Two major amendments were accepted before final passage. One extended, for the first time, the law's reporting requirements to include primary as well as general elections. The second amendment closed a 35-year-old loophole in the law by making local and state political committees subject to reporting regulations.

Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), who had succeeded in amending the measure so that its provisions will not be applicable to the 1960 congressional and presidential campaigns, led the battle against final passage of the measure.

Here are the major provisions of the bill:

- The 1925 spending ceilings imposed on individual candidates were raised so that campaigners for the Senate may spend $50,000 in their own behalf, instead of the previous $10,000, while congressional candidates may spend $12,500 instead of the previous $2,500.
- For the first time, a ceiling of $10,000 is imposed on the total an individual can contribute. The present law limits donors to $5,000 to any one candidate or political committee, but sets no limits on the number of candidates or committees to which $5,000 gifts may be made.
- The present ceiling of $3 million on the spending of national committees directing presidential campaigns is raised by a formula based on 20 cents per vote cast in any of the three preceding presidential elections. On the basis of the 1956 presidential totals, this would result in a ceiling of $12.5 million for each national committee.



FROM BANDUNG TO WASHINGTON, the emphasis is on raising Indonesian living standards. Above, U.S.-donated machinery is demonstrated in shoe factory of Railway Workers' Social Welfare Organization. In Washington visit sponsored by Railway Labor Executives' Association, Buntungin K. J. Tambunan, 37-year-old head of Indonesian Railway Workers Union, explained success of union-backed cooperatives.

Ike's Policies Held Stifling to Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

ger of another recession in 1961, before America fully recovers from the ravages of the sharp 1957-58 decline, seems a distinct possibility as predicted by conservative academic and business economists."

The President's approach, the committee said, is a blend of "penny-pinching" for national defense and public services combined with postal rate and gasoline tax increases.

These are the same "self-defeating" policies which have boosted the national debt by over $18 billion since mid-1953 while the nation's position in defense technology has slipped and the educational system has deteriorated, the AFL-CIO said.

The second objective of a "$4.2 billion paper surplus" to reduce the national debt is based on "sweeping under the rug" the need for comprehensive defense and public service programs, the AFL-CIO continued.

Noting that the budget deficits of 1954, 1955, 1958 and 1959 show that surpluses cannot be attained from recurring recessions and low national income levels, the AFL-CIO said a responsible policy would aim for surpluses through a growing and balanced full employment economy.

The third Eisenhower objective of removing the interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds would eliminate even a limited restriction on the Administration's "pursuit of an ever-tighter money policy and higher interest rates," the committee said.

Joint Economic Group Flays GOP on Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Korean war grown at even 3.5 percent, the committee majority said, total production would have been $513 billion instead of 1959's $479 billion. This, they said, would have hiked federal tax revenues by $5 billion to $6 billion.

The total gain of a 4.5 percent growth rate over the coming 15 years, the report said, would be "staggering."

Of a wide range of policy proposals for the future, the majority report stressed federal aid to education. Productivity increases account for two-thirds of the nation's higher output and it is plain that education is crucial to a skilled and educated work force, the report added.

"It is possible with proper policies," the report declared, "to achieve a high and sustained rate of economic growth, relatively full employment, without creeping or galloping inflation."

The committee sharply criticized the Administration's efforts to curb inflation through "tight money" policies which, it said, retarded growth in output and in employment. This policy mistakenly assumed inflation was due to excessive money demand, the report said.

The report said the Administration approach actually caused inflationary strains, an inflation fueled further by concentrations of market power. It proposed "an expanded and strengthened" anti-trust program to reduce "excessive market power by large business units."

The committee majority noted that "strong unions" have contributed to market power inflation, but rejected the idea of anti-trust coverage of unions since it would "strike at the existence of unionism itself." The answer lies rather in voluntary restraints through techniques such as annual labor-management conferences, price cuts and standby government fact finding machinery, the report said.

The Republican minority complained that the call for stronger anti-trust action without a "strong call for action to counter union market power" was "inspired by partisan politics."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), in a separate supplemental opinion, lined up with the Democrats in opposing anti-trust coverage of unions.

The majority report proposed 12 policies, one of which mapped nine federal programs. The latter dealt with aid to education, the impact of automation, aid to depressed areas, and retraining of technologically-displaced workers.

The policies called for included improved monetary and fiscal approaches; a revision of priorities in government-aided programs to emphasize education, health and research and cut down on farm and business subsidies; a reformed tax system; lower tariffs; a revised farm policy and improved foreign trade.

1-30-60

Labor Girds for Battles in State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

the State AFL-CIO is seeking major improvements, including basing maximum benefits on a percentage of the state's average wages and extending duration.

Other goals include extension of the state public school system to include the first two years of college,

DELAWARE—A number of labor-backed bills were passed by the lower house last year and await Senate action. These include a "little Bacon-Davis" prevailing-wage bill, a proposal to establish a State Dept. of Labor, and a package of eight consumer-protection bills dealing with auto financing, credit and insurance.

While no "right-to-work" bill has been formally introduced, "R-T-W" forces remain active in the state and the Delaware Council for Industrial Peace has launched an extensive educational program to counter their propaganda.

HAWAII—The newest state, like so many others, faces demands from business groups for a general sales tax. Labor will fight this vigorously and at the same time seek expanded public housing and improved educational facilities.

MARYLAND — A "mild" reapportionment proposal is scheduled to be submitted to the short session of the Maryland legislature and labor will support it. It was considered unlikely that rural legislators will "vote themselves out of office" through a major reapportionment of seats. Labor-backed bills will seek to allow workers unemployed because of labor disputes to receive jobless benefits.

MASSACHUSETTS—The State AFL-CIO, which led successful fights to defeat a proposed 3 percent sales tax in 1957 and 1959, will again spearhead resistance to the proposal. Labor proposes a graduated state income tax instead.

Heading the State AFL-CIO legislative program is a proposal, patterned on California law, to establish a sickness and disability fund similar to unemployment compensation to provide benefits for workers off their job because of illness or a non-work injury. Other major proposals include jobless benefits after the sixth week of a strike, and a ban on industrial homework in needle trades.

MAINE — Labor will fight to block an attempt to remove firefighters from the protection of a state minimum wage law enacted only last year.

MICHIGAN—The State AFL-CIO says the hope for enactment of major social programs and sound tax policies is reapportionment of the state senate. It has brought a suit in an effort to bring this about. Under the present apportionment, permanently "frozen" by a 1952 amendment to the state constitution, the Republicans hold a 22 to 12 margin even though the Democrats had a decisive majority of the popular vote.

MISSISSIPPI — Labor's ambitious program includes repeal of the state poll tax and adoption of minimum wage and child labor laws and legal restriction on injunctions.

NEW YORK—State labor plans to seek increases in Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's announced program for a $1 state minimum wage and improved workmen's compensation, and termed the program "too little and too late." Unions will also fight to extend collective bargaining rights to employes of non-profit institutions, including hospitals.

NEW JERSEY—Labor supports proposals by Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) for a state "little Wagner Act." Unions also are seeking expanded social services, financed by an increase in the present low corporation tax.

RHODE ISLAND—The forecast is for "an uphill fight" to prevent an increase in the present 3 percent sales tax or elimination of exemptions for food and medicine. The State AFL-CIO will seek improved workmen's compensation and wage collection laws.

VIRGINIA — The State AFL-CIO opposes the governor's proposals for a general sales tax and will present to the legislature an alternative tax program. Goals include repeal of the poll tax, adoption of a state minimum wage, higher jobless benefits, repeal of the ban on supplemental unemployment benefit payments, legalization of the agency shop and repeal of a "blank sheet" voter registration law used to restrict eligible voters.

WEST VIRGINIA—Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood has proposed to the Democratic-controlled legislature a $12.5 million emergency public works program to provide jobs for 4,000 of the state's "neediest" unemployed. Labor seeks also a food stamp plan to supplement the diet of 250,000 persons now receiving surplus foods from the federal government. Labor opposes a hike in the sales tax from 2 to 3 percent being proposed by the governor. The State AFL-CIO also is asking higher and longer jobless benefits.

Other states whose legislatures are in session or scheduled to convene this year are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin.

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School Aid, Teachers' Pay Bill Passed by Senate 54-35

Cites GOP 'Stagnation':

Reuther Warns of Recession in 1961

Assailing the Eisenhower Administration's seven-year record of "stagnation," the AFL-CIO has warned that the nation faces a major recession in 1961 if the public is "lulled into the kind of complacency . . . that permeates" the President's Economic Report.

The vigorous attack on Pres. Eisenhower's "false" policies, built on a "fear" of growth, came in a statement by Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, to the Senate-House Joint Economic Committee.

Reuther's testimony, presented by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg, warned that the nation "is failing to measure up to its economic opportunities at home and failing to respond to the economic challenge that faces us in the world."

The EPC chairman said that "at home we see the paradox of a great backlog of unmet needs, both public and private, side by side with the highest plateau of unemployment during any so-called 'recovery' year of the postwar period."

Abroad, he continued, "at a time when emphasis in the world contest between freedom and tyranny is shifting increasingly to the economic sphere, the economic might of the Soviet Union is growing by leaps and bounds, while our own economic growth is lagging far behind."

In other testimony presented to the committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.):

- AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Peter Henle declared that the 1958 recession "has left the economy with a higher level of unemployment than either of the two previous postwar recessions," and said that despite "optimistic forecasts," joblessness this year will range between 4.7 and 5.2 percent of the labor force.
- George Cline Smith, an economist of the F. W. Dodge Corp., said housing starts will decline in 1960, adding that "if housing is an economic indicator, it might be a bad omen for 1961 unless money rates ease or government action is taken."
- G. F. Brandow, agricultural economist at Pennsylvania State University, warned that the farm section of the economy will sag further this year, with farmers receiving a "little lower" share of food prices accompanied by a further reduction in the number of farmers.

Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, declared in his statement that the economy is enjoying only a "limited measure of improvement" from the 1957-58 recession "which threatens to prove no more than a lull between two recessions."

He emphasized that another economic downturn is "not in any way inevitable," adding that "economic conditions are created by men, and can be shaped by men."

He called for adoption of "dynamic, forward-looking programs which will begin to catch up with the backlog of our unmet private and public needs, increase the demand for goods and services, stimulate the growth of our whole economy . . . and start us moving in the direction of an era of full production, full employment and vibrant economic health."

In the seven years of the Eisenhower Administration, Reuther declared, the economy has "failed to make any substantial progress." As a result, he said, 1959's joblessness was 5.5 percent of the labor force, compared with 5.9 percent in the

(*Continued on Page* 11)

SUNDAY PICKET DUTY failed to keep Ted Salvati of Shipbuilders, on strike against Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyard in Quincy, Mass., from reading Sunday funnies to his children. Over 17,000 members of Shipbuilders have been on strike since Jan. 22 against eight Bethlehem yards on East Coast in dispute over company's unilateral imposition of harsh work-rule changes.

Appeal to Affiliates:

United Wilson Strike Aid Asked by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the entire trade union movement to make sure that 5,000 Packinghouse Workers who have been on strike against Wilson & Co. since Nov. 3 "are not starved into submission."

In a letter to all affiliated unions and to state and local central bodies, Meany denounced the company's continued refusal to bargain in good faith and its use of "every despicable device, including importing strikebreakers, to destroy the union."

He called on affiliates for "generous and prompt" financial help "which the Wilson strikers need desperately."

Meany also asked unions and central bodies to "make sure that every AFL-CIO member and every member of an AFL-CIO family knows that Wilson & Co. products are made by strikebreakers."

Declaring that the striking Packinghouse Workers "have proven their trade unionism on the picket line," Meany said:

"This is the fight of the entire trade union movement. We cannot allow anti-union campaigners such as this to succeed. . . . The union members must be—and can be—victorious. It is up to the rest of us in the AFL-CIO to insure that victory."

Wilson Refuses Sessions

Meanwhile, Wilson management continued its refusal to negotiate with its striking workers, using the excuse that a small unaffiliated union now claims to represent the strikebreakers, almost none of whom were employed at the plant at the time of the strike. The UPWA has denounced as "company-inspired" the activity of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers in "organizing" the

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Nixon Vote On Salaries Overridden

By Gene Zack

The Senate, by a 54-35 vote, has approved a two-year, $1.8 billion aid-to-education measure, making federal funds available for both teachers' salaries and school construction.

Passage of the Administration-opposed bill thus overrode an earlier attempt by Vice Pres. Nixon to block federal assistance for teachers' pay. Nixon broke a tie to defeat the first school bill to come to a rollcall vote.

Rights Debate Near

The action came as the election-minded 86th Congress moved into high gear, with both House and Senate poised for full-scale civil rights debate before month's end. The school bill passage helped clear the Senate decks, permitting leaders of both parties to redeem last year's pledge that civil rights action would begin by Feb. 15.

In the House, the civil rights logjam appeared broken as the conservative-dominated Rules Committee, bowing to mounting liberal pressures, scheduled hearings as a prelude to bringing a long-stalled mild measure to the floor.

The hearings, originally set for Feb. 4, were delayed until after Feb. 9 to permit the Judiciary Committee to hold hearings on voting registrar proposals. It was conceded by civil rights opponents, however,

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Beck's Conviction Upheld on Appeal

Olympia, Wash.—The State Supreme Court—by a 4-to-4 tie vote—has turned down an appeal by former Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck from his 1958 grand larceny conviction.

Beck was sentenced to up to 15 years in prison after a Superior Court jury found him guilty of stealing $1,900 from the sale of a union-owned Cadillac. Because of the Supreme Court's tie vote, Beck's attorneys said they would move immediately for a rehearing.

The former IBT head in addition faces a five-year jail sentence imposed after his conviction in 1959 on a federal income tax evasion charge. He is also under indictment with two trucking industry executives, Roy Fruehauf and Burge Seymour, on Taft-Hartley Act payoff charges.

Support in 'Situs Picketing' Fight Promised Building Trades Unions

Miami Beach—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has renewed the Administration's pledge of support for legislation which would permit building trades unions to picket on the site of a construction job.

He told a joint session of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept. executive councils that Pres. Eisenhower has supported the "situs picketing" principle since 1954.

During last year's debate on the Landrum-Griffin Act, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) pledged action early in this session to exempt picketing of a construction site from L-G's secondary boycott provisions. A House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) is expected to begin hearings in the near future.

Mitchell also told the building and metal trades leaders, currently holding meetings here in advance of the AFL-CIO Executive Council session, that the Labor Dept. will not use L-G for any "witch-hunt" against unions.

In examining reports filed with the department, he said, "we will take into account non-willful violations" of the law. Declaring that the department is interested in prosecuting only willful violations, he said "we will help to straighten out unions" which have made unintentional errors.

A special program of technical

(*Continued on Page* 2)

ADMINISTRATION PLEDGE to support "situs picketing" legislation to free construction unions from Landrum-Griffin penalties for picketing at construction sites was given by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell at joint session of executive boards of AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. and Metal Trades Dept. in Miami Beach.

Trades Get Support For 'Situs Picketing'

(Continued from Page 1)

assistance, he said, will be set up to help smaller unions meet L-G requirements "practically and properly." A small group of these technicians has now been established in Washington, and eventually will be enlarged with the addition of personnel in regional offices to assist unions.

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board, who also addressed the joint meeting, said there has already been a 150 percent increase in NLRB court work since the passage of Landrum-Griffin. He added: "This may be only the beginning."

At a press conference following the session, Mitchell was optimistic about a forthcoming White House conference of top labor and management leaders, proposed last fall by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Mitchell expressed the hope that "out of this meeting will come a series of industry conferences" similar to one scheduled in the airline industry.

Representing management at the White House conference, he said, would be "outstanding operating heads of industry, rather than representatives of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers, as such."

Later, speaking at a luncheon of the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board sponsored jointly by the Ladies' Garment Workers and employers, the secretary hailed the meeting as evidence of "valuable" cooperation between labor and management in the garment industry.

"If they had this same communication in the steel industry," Mitchell said, "it is hardly likely we would have had a 116-day strike."

He predicted the same kind of outside-the-bargaining-table cooperation in the automobile, steel, airline and construction industries "within the next 10 years."

Unemployment Stays High in 31 Key Areas

There has been virtually no improvement since November in the job situation in major employment and production areas with "substantial" unemployment, according to the bimonthly survey of the Labor Dept.

Of the 149 major areas surveyed, the number of "substantial labor surplus" areas—that is, with 6 percent and over jobless—was reduced from 32 to 31.

This change reflected the resumption of automobile production at Flint, Mich. Flint moved from the 9 percent to 11.9 percent jobless category to the "moderate unemployment" group, where the range is 3 percent to 5.9 percent jobless.

The Bureau of Employment Security summed up its surveys by saying employment "has improved substantially since resumption of steel production" last November and additional improvement is expected.

The bureau said the 31 major areas with "substantial" labor surpluses was the lowest such total since November 1957 and compares to 76 such areas in January of last year.

Of the total number of "substantial" labor surplus areas, there were 23 with 6 percent to 8.9 percent jobless in November, a figure which dropped to 22 as of the end of December.

The four areas with 9 percent to 11.9 percent jobless as of the end of December were Evansville, Ind., Atlantic City, N. J., Huntington-Ashland, W. Va. and the Wheeling, W. Va.-Steubenville, O., area.

The only change in this group came as seasonal unemployment in Atlantic City moved that area into the higher category and the job gains in Flint moved that auto center out of the "substantial surplus" category.

The five areas with unemployment of 12 percent and over remained the same at the end of December as at the beginning of November: Johnstown, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa., Mayaguez, P. R., and Ponce, P. R.

Convention Book Lists Resolutions

The over 100 policy resolutions adopted by the Third Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO have been published in a 209-page book by the federation.

The complete texts of the resolutions and the policy statements are carried under 11 general subject headings.

Copies of the book, AFL-CIO Publication 3 B, are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 50 cents per copy or $45 for 100.

To Foster 'Confidence':

Steelworkers Join with Meany On White House Parley Plan

Top-level public conferences between labor, management and government would help foster increased public "confidence in the system of collective bargaining," the Steelworkers have declared in a new study of the current climate of industrial relations.

The Administration currently is working on plans for a White House conference along these lines, following a proposal by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that Pres. Eisenhower call labor and management leaders together to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations."

In his State of the Union Message, Eisenhower strongly endorsed the proposal, declaring that in his last year in office he would "encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table." The initial conference is expected to take place in late February or early March.

'A Proper Climate'

The USWA publication—"Collective Bargaining or Monopoly"—said that a combination of conferences on both the national and industry level would foster "a proper climate for the collective bargaining process."

The union said regular meetings would familiarize both the public and the negotiating parties with "the general conditions of the national economy," and would acquaint the public with the issues involved in bargaining.

The USWA, fresh from its record-breaking battle with the steel industry for new contracts covering 500,000 members — a battle in which management unleashed a multi-million-dollar propaganda barrage in an effort to sell its position to the public—declared:

"The public would not be unaware of the broad issues involved and susceptible to misleading and confusing propaganda issued during the negotiation period. . . .

"It should be unnecessary to sway the general public to one side or the other during negotiations. Vague charges of inflation and featherbedding only tend to confuse the situation and prevent considered and practical decisions."

The USWA study quoted Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, nationally known arbiter for the building trades, on the importance of employing the "full potential of the leadership of the federal government" in the field of fostering improved industrial harmony.

"If the federal government expects to influence directly the ideas of the parties to collective bargaining," Dunlop said, "it must leave repetitive platitudes and generalities and meet with labor and management representatives regularly to discuss and to debate in free exchange and with detailed statistics the economic setting and outlook in which wage and price decisions are made. . . ."

In proposing the White House conference, Meany told Eisenhower there was a "most urgent" need for some voluntary approach by labor, management and government to "avert industrial strife."

Among the factors cited by the AFL-CIO president were the 116-day steel shutdown and the need for "reducing the likelihood of the recurrence of such prolonged and costly industrial strife;" the "increasing Soviet economic challenge;" and the fact that some political leaders had advanced "basically fallacious and rather dangerous" suggestions for new laws that would mean government intervention in collective bargaining.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, in the preface to the union's publication, declared:

"We believe that our democratic trade union movement is one of our country's bulwarks against totalitarian ideology, both of the left and the right.

"Any attempt to weaken the union movement, through restrictive change in our present laws, would only serve to weaken the cause of American democracy."

Federation's Council Meets On February 8

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will open its mid-winter meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., Feb. 8 with the legislative and economic outlook high on the agenda.

The 29-man body will review a number of problems referred to it by the federation's third convention in San Francisco last September and is slated to receive a number of committee reports.

A special five-man committee studying internal disputes is scheduled to report to the council on a plan for final and binding arbitration of such differences. The convention approved in principle this method of resolving disputes and directed the council to develop a detailed plan and procedures.

Four AFL-CIO departments, Building Trades, Metal Trades, Maritime and Union Label, are holding executive council sessions before or during the meeting of the federation's council.

Canada's Cabinet Gets Union Policy Statement

Ottawa, Ont.—The role of the trade union in the Canadian social structure was spelled out by the Canadian Labor Congress in its annual memorandum to the federal government.

The 13,000 word statement departed from the annual custom and ranged beyond "bread and butter" issues, discussing union activities in the economic and social fields and in a general sense. It was presented to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and members of the cabinet by Pres. Claude Jodoin and a large CLC delegation.

It struck back at employer propaganda branding unions "irresponsible, indifferent to civil liberties, corrupt and otherwise inimical to the public good," charging it conceals "a determination to undermine the labor movement."

"Unions play an important and necessary role," the CLC asserted. "They are much more than economic devices for working people in their relations with employers, although this is a fundamental reason for their existence.

"They have added strength to the democratic structure, have expanded the area of freedom within our political democracy and have made possible the avoidance of the violent social conflicts which are characteristic of countries where workers have not enjoyed the freedom of association which they have obtained here."

On labor's economic gains the submission said:

"Higher wages have produced not only an increased standard of living for union members but for others as well. The shorter workweek has made leisure almost universally available. The unions' drive for health and welfare plans has resulted in millions of Canadians getting the benefit of prepaid health care at a reasonable cost. This has undoubtedly been a contributing factor to the introduction of hospital insurance in every province but one; and the same intensive interest of the labor movement in old age security has played its part in the awakened interest in the welfare of our aged."

The CLC also discussed in general terms strikes, picketing, anti-union activities of employer groups "faithfully echoing their opposite numbers in the United States," and the legal status of unions.

In other areas, the CLC recognized the economic situation as better than a year ago but foresaw "little prospect" that unemployment would be appreciably less heavy. It commended the Diefenbaker government for running a budget deficit as an aid in lifting the country out of the recession, but maintained the time has come to "relax the present tight-money policy."

"We are not afraid that an increase in the money supply will lead to inflation as long as we have, as we unquestionably have now, considerable unused resources of plant, equipment and manpower," the statement added.

The CLC also called for expanded international trade, particularly with underdeveloped countries, and an expanded social security program.

"The CLC has no illusions about the possibility of getting something for nothing in social security," the memorandum explained. "We realize quite well that what Canadians obtain by way of social benefits must be paid for through taxation or contributions of some kind. Our only contention is that social aid should go to those who need it and that taxes should be paid by those who can best afford them.

Hourly Pay Rises In Building Trades

Hourly wage rates of union building trades workers rose an average of one-half of 1 percent in the last three months of 1959, bringing the average scale to $3.54 an hour, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average increase for all trades combined was 1.7 cents an hour, compared with 2.4 cents for the same period of 1958.

Electricians recorded the greatest advance for the final quarter of 1959, with an hourly rise of 4.5 cents. Painters were next, with a 1.9-cent increase.

The BLS quarterly survey of seven major trades in 100 cities revealed that one-seventh of building trades workers were receiving higher pay rates than in the previous quarter.

Cleanup of Corruption:

Big Bakery Drive Opened on Coast

Los Angeles—The AFL-CIO and its affiliated American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have launched a major organizing drive in 10 West Coast cities which are among the last remaining footholds of the bakery union expelled from the federation on findings of corrupt leadership.

Franz E. Daniel, assistant to AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston, is directing the joint campaign which is aimed at bringing nearly 20,000 bakery workers in California, Oregon and Washington into the ABC.

Daniel said the decision to launch a major drive was made after West Coast leaders of the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers were unable to force the ouster of BCW Pres. James R. Cross. Removal of Cross from leadership has been one of the conditions set by the AFL-CIO for reunification of bakery workers.

Declaring that despite "good intentions," opposition to Cross within the BCW has proved "futile," Daniel announced that campaigns have been launched in Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton, Calif.; Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore. In some of these cities, ABC locals are already dominant in the bakery field.

The goal, he said, is to provide "clean, decent trade unionism for West Coast bakery workers."

Los Angeles, where the ousted union retained bargaining rights by a majority of only 128 votes out of nearly 5,000 two years ago, is considered a key city in the campaign.

Active Local Support

In addition to a staff of AFL-CIO and ABC organizers, Daniel said, the campaign in the three-state area will have the active support of state, county and city central bodies.

Declaring that reform efforts by BCW members are "doomed to failure" because of Cross' dictatorial power" over the union, Daniel said the "only answer" for the West Coast bakers "is to support and affiliate with ABC and the AFL-CIO."

In the two years since the BCW was expelled by the AFL-CIO, an estimated 85,500 of the original 132,000 members have joined the ABC.

CWA Raps Rockefeller Phone Tax Proposal

The Communications Workers have registered "wholehearted disapproval" of a plan by New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) calling for local adoption of a 10 percent telephone excise tax if and when the federal telephone tax is allowed to expire.

In a letter to the New York chief executive, CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne called taxation of long-distance phone calls "nothing more than a sales tax and a very unfair one."

Congress last year voted to let the 10 percent federal excise tax on toll calls expire this coming June 30. In his Budget Message, however, Pres. Eisenhower predicated his forecast of a $4.2 billion surplus in part on extension of the tax for at least another year.

New York sources indicated Rockefeller had appealed to the White House to allow the tax to expire on schedule, paving the way for major cities in New York state to impose a similar levy in their search for revenues.

Cites Five Standards

Beirne said the proposal for city telephone taxes fails to measure up to these five "standards" of what constitutes a good levy:

- "It should not imperil business opportunities or employment."
- "It should not single out and discourage social and/or economically desirable services or activities."
- "It should not be a single tax on a selected commodity unless it is socially and economically desirable to discourage use of that commodity."
- "It should be a just tax; that is, it should not impose upon any particular group a disproportionate share of the tax burden."
- "Ability to pay should be a factor."

Since the telephone excise tax does not meet any of these standards, the CWA president wrote Rockefeller, "it should not be enacted by any legislative body merely for the convenience of securing additional revenues, regardless of the need for such monies."

UAW Officer Confirmed in Kansas Post

Topeka, Kan.—Harold L. Smith, veteran local official of the Auto Workers at the time of his appointment by Gov. George Docking (D) as state commissioner of labor, has been confirmed by the State Senate.

The 42-year-old Smith has had a long history of service to UAW Local 31, to the international union and to the community.

During his employment at North American Aviation Corp., Smith served as shop steward, head of the bargaining committee and member of the local's executive board.

He also held the offices of trustee, recording secretary, financial secretary, vice-president and president.

In 1955, he was elected to represent the 10-state Reg. 5 on the UAW's General Motors negotiating team. He was then elected vice-chairman of the top group, which bargained for workers in 130 plants throughout the nation.

Smith also has been active in such community activities and groups as youth athletics, the Salvation Army and the Community Chest.

Local Meets COPE Quota for 15th Year

New York—Local 296 of the United Papermakers & Paperworkers continues to set an enviable record in its enthusiastic support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

For the 15th consecutive year, the local has collected the equivalent of $1 or more from each of its members for labor's voluntary political fund-raising program.

SOLIDARITY MARCH is staged by 4,000 striking members of Packinghouse Workers Local 6 and union sympathizers in Albert Lea, Minn., where union has been on strike against Wilson & Co. meat packing plant since Nov. 3. Unionists came from several Minnesota and Iowa communities to register support of UPWA. Parade started on Albert Lea's main street, ended after unionists marched past Wilson plant. AFL-CIO has called for full labor support of strikers.

Auto Union Sets Council At Chrysler

Detroit—Establishment of a National Chrysler Council to coordinate bargaining procedures has been voted by delegates from Auto Workers locals that represent employes at Chrysler Corp. plants in the U.S. and Canada.

The vote of the 135 delegates from 27 local unions was announced by UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, director of the union's National Chrysler Dept., following a two-day conference here.

Under the new structure, nine subcouncils were established on the basis of mutual occupational interests, with each group naming delegates who will serve on the national council.

The subcouncils include: assembly plants; stamping plants; engine, axel and transmission plants; parts and equipment manufacturing; forge, foundry and miscellaneous plants; defense plants parts plants; office and clerical workers; and engineers and skilled trades.

Labor to Join President's Safety Meet

Top-level union officials have been assigned key roles in the President's Conference on Occupational Safety which will bring an estimated 3,000 delegates to Washington, D. C., for a three-day session, opening Mar. 1.

Delegates to the biennial conference will represent labor, industry, science, education and government.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the chairman, said workshop leaders and panel participants will include: Pres. James A. Brownlow of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Machinists Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller; Carpenters Vice Pres. John R. Stevenson; Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley of the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO; and Safety Dir. Victor E. Whitehouse of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Serving on the Technical Advisory Committee which helped set up the conference are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health; Sec.-Treas. Hunter Wharton of the Operating Engineers; Safety Dir. Harry See of the Railway Trainmen; Brownlow and Brown, who also serves on the conference program planning committee.

Meany Calls on Unions To Aid Wilson Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

strikebreakers and claiming bargaining rights.

Morale Still High

Despite the hardships of the mid-winter strike, morale among the strikers remained high.

In Albert Lea, Minn., scene of earlier strike violence, nearly 4,000 UPWA members and supporters gathered for a "solidarity breakfast" and paraded through the city streets. More than 2,000 of the paraders had come in the pre-dawn hours from Austin and St. Paul, Minn., and Hason City, Ia.

There was good temper and complete order as they marched to the struck plant and returned. The plant, normally in operation on Saturday, had been closed for the day.

Declaring that the strike issues have been "distorted by the daily press," Meany in his letter to AFL-CIO affiliates cited the union's long efforts to negotiate a new contract with the nation's third-biggest meat packing chain.

He pointed to the fact that Wilson employes had worked without a contract from Sept. 19 until late in October, when they were locked out after the company demanded they sign individual "yellow dog" contracts governing their working conditions.

"On Nov. 3 the union struck, seeking only a contract similar to others negotiated in the industry," Meany pointed out.

Declaring that "every kind of assistance, moral, financial and organizational is needed," Meany said:

"Contributions from our national and international unions and from their local unions, from the directly affiliated local unions of the AFL-CIO, as well as from every state and local central body are vital to victory."

He asked that the strike donations be sent directly to UPWA Sec.-Treas. G. R. Hathaway, 609 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

IUD Gives $25,000 To Wilson Strikers

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has sent a gift of $25,000 to the Packinghouse Workers in support of the union's strike against Wilson & Co.

"You may be sure of our continuing moral and financial support in this battle with an unscrupulous and anti-labor company," IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey wrote UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein. "Our department will not stand idly by and watch fellow workers suffer at the hands of a management that thinks nothing of destroying the dignity and security of its employes."

Meany Salutes Histadrut Marking 40th Anniversary

The "warmest greetings" of the AFL-CIO were sent by Pres. George Meany to Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, as it held its 9th convention in Tel Aviv.

In a cable to Gen. Sec. Pinhas Lavon of Histadrut, Meany expressed U.S. labor's confidence that after 40 years of "courageous, fruitful dedication to human dignity and freedom for your own nation and all mankind," the convention will make decisions contributing "decisively toward strengthening" the organization and "enhancing its role in attaining" goals he listed.

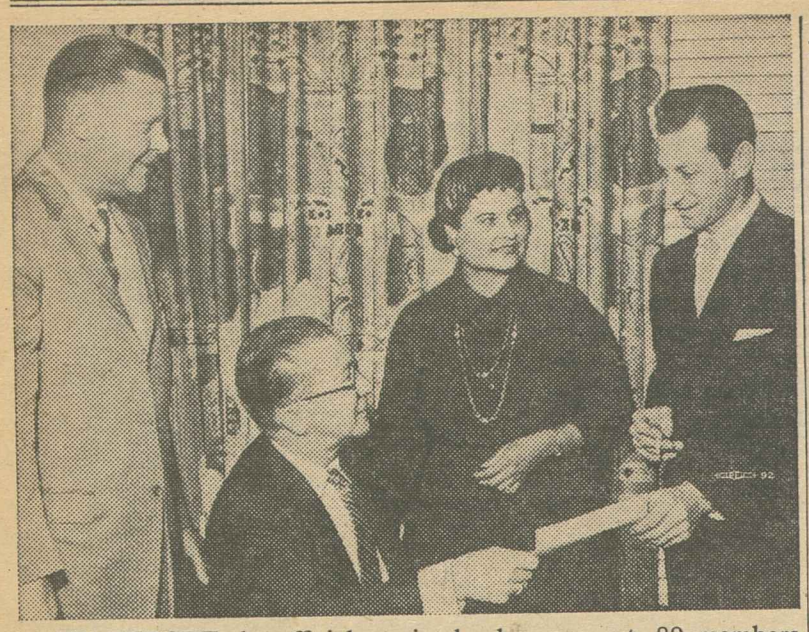
These were:

- "Building the Republic of Israel into a healthy and prosperous democracy living in peace with all its neighbors.
- "Speeding the day when all Middle East nations will cooperate in promoting peace, democracy and modern industrial progress and higher living standards.
- "Inspiring and helping other Africa-Asia nations that have recently won or are still fighting for their national independence to achieve economic development, democracy and well-being for their peoples."

T. W. Miller Named Publicist by NLRB

Thomas W. Miller, Jr., a veteran newsman, has been appointed director of information of the National Labor Relations Board.

Miller, 42, succeeds Louis G. Silverberg, who joined the Dept. of State as Labor Attache of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. Miller for the past few years has served as information director for the Housing & Home Finance Agency.



EVEN BEFORE the official receipt books were out, 89 members of Oil Workers Local 2-373 at Cody, Wyo., had contributed $101 to COPE's dollar drive. Rejoicing here are, left to right, COPE Reg. Dir. Walt Gray; OCAW Dist. Dir. B. J. Rickey; Margaret Thornburgh, director of COPE's western women's activities; and Bob L. Riegel, local secretary and Wyoming COPE chairman.

Constitutional Poll Tax Ban Passed by Senate

The Senate has overwhelmingly approved a proposed constitutional amendment that would outlaw the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

The omnibus amendment would also give District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections, and would let governors temporarily fill House vacancies in national emergencies.

The Senate vote was 70-18—11 more votes than the two-thirds majority required for passage of a constitutional amendment.

The bill now goes to the House, where it faces an uncertain fate. A two-thirds vote is required in House, followed by ratification by 38 state legislatures, before it can be incorporated in the Constitution.

The omnibus amendment originated with a proposal by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) empowering governors to appoint congressmen if a majority of the House was killed in a nuclear attack or other major disaster. Governors are now empowered to fill Senate vacancies, but House vacancies can be filled only by election.

The poll tax repeal was added to the proposal by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) after the Senate, by a vote of 50 to 37, rejected a move by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) that would have outlawed the poll tax by simple statute instead of amending the Constitution. Only five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas—still use a poll tax.

The long-sought sufferage for voteless D. C. residents was proposed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) and approved by a 63-25 vote. If adopted, it would give Washington four or five votes in the electoral college. In addition, the District would have two or three non-voting delegates in the House—the same arrangement which Hawaii and Alaska enjoyed before they were granted statehood.

In the House, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said he would try to hold hearings on the proposed amendment. However, he said he was not sure there would be enough time in this year's session, which will be shortened because of the Democratic and Republican national conventions in July.

Chances for House passage were dimmed by the traditional resentment among congressmen against having the Senate initiate legislation affecting the filling of House vacancies.

140,000 Union Members Get Labor Paper

Milwaukee, Wis.—By action of the Milwaukee County Labor Council, the Milwaukee Labor Press, official organ of that body, will go each week to 140,000 union members of the council, with subscriptions included in the monthly dues.

The county-wide central body was created some months ago by merger of the former AFL Federated Trades Council and the former Milwaukee County CIO Industrial Union Council.

Council spokesmen said the paper could be expected to play an important role in the community affairs. Ray W. Taylor, editor, pointed out that the new circulation will make the Milwaukee Labor Press the second largest home-delivered paper in Wisconsin.

AFL-CIO Raps Administration Inertia:

Federal Natural Resources Policy Legislation Backed

The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to enact legislation clearly committing the federal government to conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, charging that the Eisenhower Administration has been "unwilling" to act in this area.

In testimony prepared for the Senate Interior Committee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the 13.5-million-member federation is in "strong support" of the measure which would assert federal responsibility in the natural resources field to meet present and future "human, economic and national defense requirements."

The measure, sponsored by Chairman James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and 29 other senators, would outline the government's natural resources role in much the same manner as the Employment Act of 1946, after which it is patterned, commits the government to working for "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Biemiller's testimony was presented by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran. The statement noted that the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. specifically associated itself with the testimony.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, also endorsed the conservation measure. He declared that "our nation's economic health and its defensive strength are weakened in proportion to the reckless depletion of our natural resources."

Biemiller pointed out that the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last September emphasized "the need to resume a forward march along the entire conservation front," and added:

"Our rapid population growth, the accelerated utilization of our resources by a skyrocketing technology, our international responsibilities to remain an economically strong leader of the free world nations, and the formidable production challenge of the Soviet Union, are stark facts of life. Further indecision, inaction and irresponsibility at the federal level are capable of bringing about the most serious consequences, both domestically and internationally."

Adoption of the Murray bill, he said, would put an end to the "sporadic fashion" in which the nation has surveyed the resources situation by reasserting federal leadership, planning and financing of projects for developing and conserving natural resources.

Biemiller stressed the fact that "a statement of policy takes us but part of the way," pointing out that in the seven years of the Eisenhower Administration "it has been made painfully clear that programs can be starved out for lack of appropriations."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said one means of translating policies into programs is by reorganizing the "overlapping and duplicating functions and areas of responsibility" of federal agencies dealing with natural resources in order to develop "a whole program, rather than the piecemeal, project-by-project approach" which has been in effect in the past seven years.

Carey pointed out that responsibility for various water resources programs currently is "scattered through 26 different agencies."

The AFL-CIO has placed passage of the Murray bill high on its legislative program for this session of Congress, pointing out that it contains "four principles in accord with labor's resources program":

- It spells out federal leadership and responsibility.
- It sets guidelines for "genuine cooperation" between federal, state and local governments and labor, agriculture, business and other groups "with interests directly focused on resources conservation."
- It accomplishes for future generations policies and programs to meet economic, recreational and esthetic needs.
- It makes possible "broader focus, better coordination, and less duplication and jurisdictional conflict among federal agencies."

Labor Urges Power Funds For Irrigation

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to enact legislation which would make funds available for irrigation development along the Columbia River basin in the Pacific Northwest by pooling revenues from the sale of power by federal projects along the river.

Legislative Rep. John T. Curran told a House Interior subcommittee that passage of bills introduced by Representatives Al Ullman (D-Ore.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) and four other western Congressmen would aid in "sound fiscal management" of the Columbia basin, and would follow a concept "brilliantly successful" in the TVA.

The federation spokesman cautioned against any increase in the wholesale power rate charged by by the Bonneville Power Administration. The favorable rate now in effect, Curran said, "should not be placed in any jeopardy."

He told the subcommittee that "vast areas" of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana would be benefited by making surplus power revenues available for irrigation.

"These lands," Curran said, "will provide food and fibre in the future for the needs of our rapidly expanding population, as well as create homes and communities which will add businesses, industries, jobs and a broader tax base."

School Aid, Teacher Pay Bill Passed by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

that the measure would reach a showdown on the floor.

Nixon's effort to kill teachers' salary aid came on a motion to reconsider Senate rejection of an amendment to the $1 billion, two-year school construction bill introduced by Michigan Democrats Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart.

Sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and 22 other northern liberals, the amendment would have provided $1.1 billion in annual grants for an indefinite period for both salaries and construction. This was in line with the AFL-CIO-backed Murray-Metcalf bill approved by the House Education Committee but stalled in the powerful Rules Committee.

Administration Bill Beaten

The amendment was rejected by a 44-44 vote. Majority Leader Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) moved immediately to reconsider, with Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) countering with a motion to table. On the latter proposal, the Senate again split 44-44. Nixon broke the tie and killed reconsideration.

Earlier, the Senate rejected a narrow substitute, based on Administration proposals, which would have provided $100 million a year for 30 years to help states retire the service charges on school construction.

Final passage came on a substitute offered by Clark and 33 cosponsors. It called for federal grants to the states of $20 per pupil per year for a two-year period. It was virtually the same as a measure proposed by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), but it spelled out aid for teachers' salaries more clearly than did the Magnuson substitute. The Washington Democrat yielded to the Clark move and withdrew his substitute.

Poll Tax Ban Voted

Action on school aid came after the Senate overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment to abolish poll taxes, grant District of Columbia residents voting rights in presidential elections, and providing for appointment of congressmen if a majority of House members are killed in a disaster. It faces an uncertain fate in the House.

The break in the civil rights blockade came as House liberals were within striking distance of obtaining the 219 signatures needed on a discharge petition which would have forced the measure out of committee. It was reported that 158 Democrats—virtually all of the non-southern members of the party—plus 36 Republicans had signed. This was only 25 short of the goal.

Bolstered by the discharge petition drive, Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) moved formally that the bill be reported by the Rules Committee, where four southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans had bottled up the four-point civil rights bill since August.

After a closed-door session, Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), a bitter opponent of civil rights legislation, announced the committee had voted to hold immediate hearings. No time limit was set on the length of these hearings, but Smith pledged there would be no "dilly, dally or delay."

Smith told newsmen he could "see no reason why" the committee would not clear the bill and send it to the House floor this month. He hinted strongly that at least three of the committee's Republicans, apparently heeding Pres. Eisenhower's State of the Union plea for civil rights legislation, were belatedly joining the committee's four liberal Democrats in support of the measure.

"It would take seven votes" in the committee, Smith said, "and it looks like they have them."

The bill now in the Rules Committee would:

- Make obstruction of school desegregation orders a federal crime.
- Require preservation of voting records for two years and permit inspection by the Justice Dept. on written request.
- Make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any building or vehicle.
- Authorize the government to provide education facilities for children of military personnel where public schools are closed to avoid integration.

The AFL-CIO has urged that civil rights legislation be bolstered to safeguard voting rights by having the federal government register all persons denied this right by local authorities and to supervise elections if it appeared that the right to vote or have votes counted would be denied qualified voters.

The President's Civil Rights Commission recommended appointment of "federal registrars" to accomplish this purpose, and Democratic liberals immediately endorsed the proposal.

Eisenhower at first questioned the constitutionality of the plan. Later, however, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers advocated court-appointed "voting referees" who would "certify as qualified to vote in any election all persons found to be qualified" in voting rights cases brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. They would also report on whether a person "entitled to vote . . . has been denied that right, or the right to have his vote counted."

'Start' on School Aid

As the Senate opened debate on the school-aid bill, McNamara said passage of the $1 billion construction measure would be a "meaningful start" toward meeting the nation's "staggering" classroom shortage. He emphasized that the measure carries a clear "assurance against federal interference.

1960 Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 3:

Forand Bill Meets Medical Needs of Aged

Benefits Would Avert Disasters of Illness

By John Beidler

Protection of older citizens against the human and financial disaster of prolonged illness is the most pressing social welfare problem in our nation today.

We have, in the past, reached solutions or partial solutions for many social problems in America.

We have put a floor under wages through the Fair Labor Standards Act.

We have provided a cushion for old age through the Social Security Act.

We have established a system of unemployment compensation, also through the Social Security Act.

But for older citizens, living on small incomes, who suffer lengthy illnesses, we have done almost nothing.

Eleven million persons now draw social security pensions. A little more than a million of them are also covered by private pension plans. But the primary federal social security benefit (on which most retirees must rely exclusively) averages only $73 a month. The maximum benefit for a retired couple, which only a small proportion of beneficiaries receive, is but $180 a month.

Out of these small sums must come rent, food, clothing and other necessary expenses. There is no margin for huge medical expenses brought on by a stay in the hospital.

It is estimated that about 40 percent of retired persons have some form of health insurance. But how good is this insurance?

A federal government study in 1957 indicated that of all pensioners who had medical expenses, only 14 percent of the couples and 9 percent of the single persons drew any insurance benefits at all.

This tends to prove what the AFL-CIO and other liberal groups have asserted time and again: for retired persons, health insurance costs are unconscionably high and benefits paid by these private plans are unconscionably low.

Frequent Cancellations

Another fault of existing private plans is that in many cases as soon as the insured retiree draws some benefit from his insurance policy, the company cancels.

What happens to these people, and to those who have no health insurance coverage at all, when major illness strikes?

Savings, which have been painstakingly accumulated over the years to be used for some modest comforts during retirement, are lost.

If all funds are gone, the retired person may, by proving his poverty, obtain public assistance.

A final alternative, for many, is to seek the help of children or other relatives who are still employed. Unquestionably millions of these problems are solved in this way.

But none of these alternatives is a really acceptable solution to the problem. The only acceptable solution is a system to which each worker contributes, and from which he draws benefits as a matter of right with the cost distributed over his lifetime rather than depending on private insurance bought a few years before retirement.

Such a system is proposed in the Forand Bill.

The Forand bill, named after its chief sponsor, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), provides for extension of the social security system to provide hospital and skilled nursing home care and certain surgical expenses for all social security beneficiaries.

This means, in addition to retired persons, those covered would include widows with dependent children and persons who draw benefits because of total disability.

Under the Forand bill the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would administer the plan, as he does the existing social security system. Social security records would be used to determine the eligibility of individuals for benefits.

Participation Open

Any qualified hospital or skilled nursing home could participate in the program. Rates for services rendered to the eligible sick would be set by agreement between the government and the hospital or nursing home, using the kind of formulas already well-developed in many government and private plans.

The secretary would be authorized to use voluntary organizations to help administer the program. A special proviso forbids any administering agency to interfere with the internal management of participating institutions or with the private practice of medicine.

The cost of the program would be about $1 billion a year at the start. This would be met by an increase of one-fourth of 1 percent in the social security taxes on employers and employes, and three-eighths of 1 percent on self-employed persons. The tax would apply, as it does now, to earnings up to $4,800 a year, so that a worker would, at most, pay $12 more each year in social security taxes.

The Forand bill was first introduced in 1957, but failed to receive any positive consideration by the 85th Congress.

The bill, however, was reintroduced in the 86th Congress, and extensive hearings were held by the House Ways and Means Committee in July 1959. A large number of witnesses appeared before the committee.

Opposing the bill were:

American Medical Association.

American Dental Association.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

National Association of Manufacturers.

American Farm Bureau Federation.

Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

Life Insurance Association of America.

National Association of Life Underwriters.

International Association of Accident and Health Underwriters.

Most of these groups also opposed the original Social Security Act.

Those who appeared to support enactment of the Forand bill included:

AFL-CIO.

American Nurses' Association.

National Association of Social Workers.

American Public Welfare Association.

National Consumers League.

National Farmers Union.

Group Health Association of America.

Council of Golden Ring Clubs of Senior Citizens.

A number of prominent physicians also supported the bill.

Dr. James P. Dixon, Jr., former health commissioner in Philadelphia, said the use of the OASI machinery would "minimize pauperism" and would "tend to keep down the ever-increasing cost of health care under public assistance and state hospital aid programs."

The medical directors of four health centers affiliated with the Clothing Workers, serving 110,000 members and their spouses, strongly recommended passage of the Forand bill. They included Dr. Morris Brand, Dr. William S. Hoffman, Dr. Joseph A. Langbord, and Dr. Julius Schwimmer.

In their testimony they declared:

"We know of no adequate remedy for the gap in our medical coverage except an equitable system of national coverage, paid for by the worker during his years of peak earning power.

"In spite of the American Medical Association's official attitude, many physicians like ourselves support the principles of the Forand bill and want it passed."

Dr. Frank F. Furstenberg, medical director of Sinai Hospital Out-Patient Dept. in New York, said "it does not seem fair" that the aged "should have to be pauperized in order to get medical care," and added that Forand bill passage would make this care available as as a matter of right.

The committee took no decisive action on the Forand bill after its hearings. Since the proposal is a tax measure, the constitution requires that the bill originate in the House. Therefore, proponents of the Forand bill must secure favorable action by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The committee is expected to vote on the bill some time in March. The AFL-CIO has urged all those interested in its passage to request a favorable report by the House Ways and Means Committee.

At its San Francisco convention, the AFL-CIO unanimously approved a resolution which said in part:

"We urge the House of Representatives to move swiftly to add federal health benefits for OASDI (Old Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance) beneficiaries so that the Senate likewise will have time to approve this essential program in 1960. The Forand Bill, H.R. 4700, provides a constructive basis through which the OASDI trust funds and contributions can be used to pay the costs of hospitalization and related types of health care for the aged and other beneficiaries.

"Through encouraging prompt preventive treatment, good quality of care, and speedy rehabilitation, a new program along these lines can remove one of the most serious causes of insecurity and suffering among our aged citizens and at the same time encourage constructive developments in health care."

None of those who oppose enactment of the Forand bill have come to grip with the unanswerable reality that is the core of the problem: the lack of medical protection for the aged is undermining our national goal of dignified, independent, earned retirement.

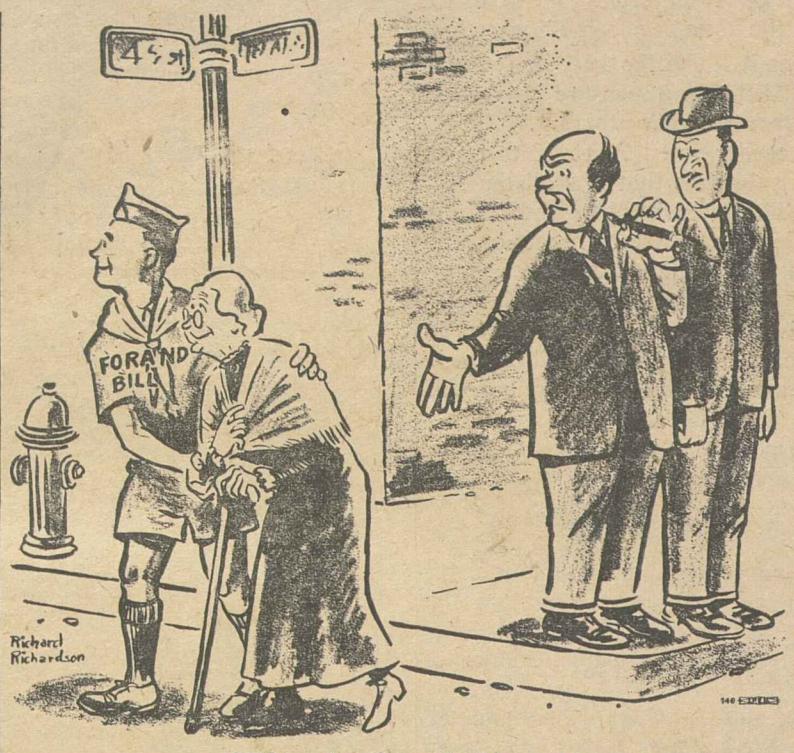
The way to provide this protection is through the retirement system itself.

Prospects for passage of the Forand bill during the present session of the Congress are complicated by the probability that the session will be a short one so that members may be free to attend the national political conventions.

This leaves only five months for action.

The need for the Forand bill is clear and urgent. Whether you are retired or near retirement; whether you have aging parents whose happiness is your concern; or whether you simply recognize the social and economic importance of this problem, you can and should help to meet the need.

Write to your congressman and senators, urging them to support and work for the passage of H.R. 4700, the Forand bill.



'That's Socialism!'

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Get the Facts On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the third of a new series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the second session of the 86th Congress.

The series, prepared by John Beidler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is designed to give the legislative history of the issue, the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

Reprints of the fact sheet series will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Forand Bill Provisions Supported by AFL-CIO

The Forand bill, H.R. 4700, provides:

- **60 days of hospitalization in a 12-month period for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **120 days of nursing home care (less the number of days of any hospitalization) for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **Surgical services which are medically required for those eligible to receive social security benefits.**
- **An increase in contributions to the social security trust fund of one-fourth of 1 percent for employes, one-fourth of 1 percent for employers and three-eighths of 1 percent for self-employed persons on earnings up to $4,800 a year.**
- **Free choice of hospitals and nursing homes by the patient.**
- **The federal government would exercise no control over the operation of hospitals or nursing homes, or over the selection or payment of personnel.**

It is estimated that for the first year of operation the cost of hospital benefits would be $905 million, the cost of skilled nursing benefits "negligible," and the cost of surgical benefits $80 million.

It is estimated also that the increase in contribution rates would bring into the social security trust fund about $1 billion during the first year, enough to pay for the program.

Committee List On Forand Bill

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Forand bill, H.R. 4700 are:

Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman; Aime J. Forand (R. I.), Cecil R. King (Calif.), Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.), Hale Boggs (La.), Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.), Burr P. Harrison (Va.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.), Frank Ikard (Texas), T. M. Machrowicz (Mich.), James B. Frazier, Jr., (Tenn.), William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.), John C. Watts (Ky.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Noah M. Mason (Ill.), John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Howard H. Baker (Tenn.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Jackson E. Betts (Ohio), Bruce Alger (Texas), Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.), John A. La Fore, Jr. (Pa.).

A Time for Decision

FEBRUARY IS A MONTH of decision for the second session of the 86th Congress. The Administration has presented its severely limited program. The congressional leaders have reviewed the status of pending legislation, much of it subjected to exhaustive hearings at the first session. Now the time has come for action.

The Senate set a good example as it broke the 11-year logjam on school aid bills and approved a $1.8 billion measure providing direct federal grants to the states for a two-year program.

Of equal significance, the Senate earlier voted 71 to 18 to reject the extremely limited Javits-Cooper substitute that was all the Administration was willing to offer. The overwhelming vote should help House leaders pressure the Rules Committee to report out the school aid bill cleared last year by the Education Committee.

At midmonth the Senate is slated to start debate on a civil rights bill. The mounting urgency for legislation to plug the loopholes in the 1957 legislation and extend its scope has finally started action in the House Rules Committee on a watered-down measure approved by the House Judiciary Committee at the last session.

In the Administration's oft-used phrase, it's time to substitute deeds for words, legislation for campaign promises.

The Sales Tax Racket

THE CLAMORING NEED of an expanding population for state and local services is bringing renewed pressure on the 25 state legislatures meeting this year for sales taxes and other consumer levies that bite deeply into the spendable dollars of low and moderate-income groups.

Sales taxes in any form are unfair and regressive. They violate the first principle of taxation—that taxes should be based on the ability to pay.

This principle is the basis of the income tax—the higher the income the higher the tax. The sales tax appears to tax all persons equitably because it is a flat amount or percentage. But these levies take a much higher percentage of a low-income family's earnings than from a high-income family.

The answer is to extend the income tax principle to state tax laws, establishing such laws where they do not exist and graduating them to yield higher revenues where they are in effect.

The federal government can take a hand in this effort. It can give the states an incentive to adopt and improve their tax laws by providing a specific tax credit for income taxes paid to states under laws meeting certain minimum federal standards.

Greed, Inc.

THE CONTRAST between the clinical purity of scientific achievement and the greed and grubbiness of the marketplace has been projected vividly for the American people in the Kefauver committee's hearings on tranquilizer drugs.

The development of tranquilizers as a treatment for mental illness was a milestone in scientific progress. It made possible treatment of many cases outside the confines of mental hospitals long notorious for their "snake pit" conditions.

But as with many scientific achievements the development of tranquilizers was exploited for unconscionable profits by a handful of drug firms—not in terms of how this new discovery could be made available to millions of mentally ill persons at a reasonable cost but in terms of how much the traffic would bear.

The hearings have exposed the avarice and callousness that too often plague the American private enterprise system.

AFL-CIO News

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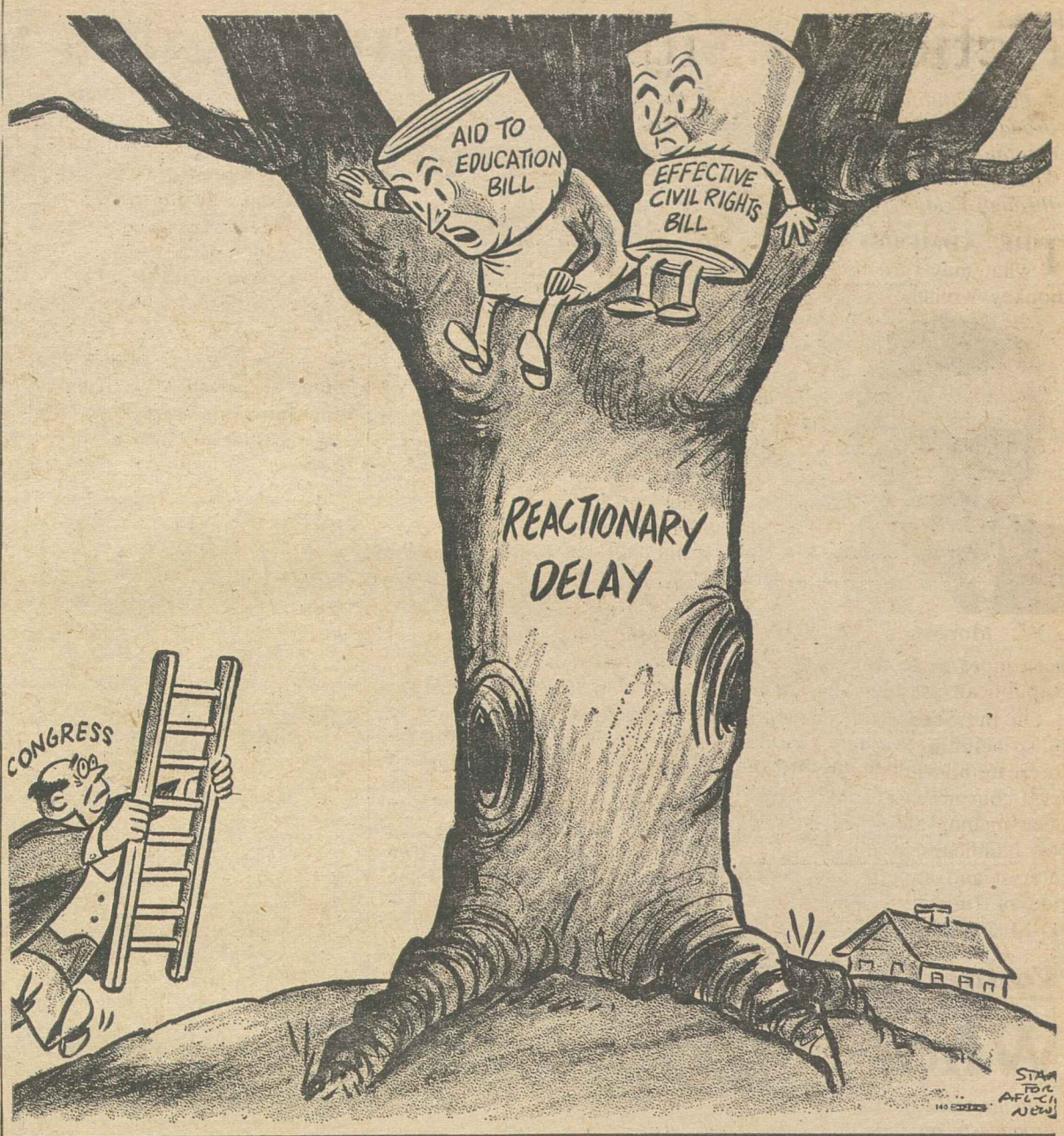
'Get Us Out This Time



'Increase the Incentives:'

Employer Delegate Hails ILO As Forum for Selling America

Oliver F. Burnett, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association, served as an employer delegate to the sixth session of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva. His views on the ILO, reprinted below, appeared in the December 1959 issue of "Qualified Contractor," official publication of the NECA, in a signed article entitled "The ILO Weapon."

THE INTL. LABOR Organization offers America a great opportunity to preserve not only our free competitive private enterprise system but also our high standard of living.

This may sound strange to American business men, who have been suspicious of the ILO. Organized business has taken part in the ILO with tongue in cheek because they had an uneasy feeling that the Communists and Socialists would use it against us. Some of that feeling comes from a lack of understanding of the ILO and its aims. Some comes from the defeatist attitude that the U.S. business man is no match for the Communists and Socialists at the conference table.

I had the privilege of representing the United States as an employer delegate to the Sixth Session of the ILO at Geneva. As a result I believe that the ILO affords America a fine contact with the 79 other participating nations, including the USSR. I know that the U.S. business man can handle himself well against the "pros" on the other side, and that his views are respected and eagerly sought by those who can gain the most from them.

The ILO was established under the Treaty of Versailles to promote peace by exchange of information among the nations and give weight to recommendations of these nations in the field of social and economic justice for the working man. The idea was that harmonious international relations would be advanced by raising the standard of all the people who produce goods and services.

What America has to sell is freedom of the individual. The Communists can produce exceedingly well. But they achieve production by command. Slavery is inherent in that system. In America we produce for profit. The only way we can make a profit is through the workers. We must make sure that we satisfy the needs of our workers if they are to produce so we can make a profit. Our system has greater built-in security for the worker than any socialist scheme. But it depends on the profit motive, and here at home we had better give serious attention to make sure the climate permits profits.

THE STATEMENT of this American social and economic philosophy, bluntly put by a business man, startled other delegates, most of whom had Socialist leanings. They look to government for both opportunity and protection, and they are disillusioned. When they grasped the meaning of our way, they became excited and eager to know more.

The ILO gives us an opportunity to tell them more. They are receptive to our ideas so long as we do not try to force our views on them. What we have is nothing more than an extension of the concept of individual freedom that sparked the Renaissance. We have tried it and like it. We think that if others try it they, too, might like it.

The ILO is developing such practical steps to equalize working standards throughout the world as building skill. They avidly sought information on our apprenticeship and training methods. They want to know how to attract young men into construction.

We tell them that they must increase the incentives. Here is a practical answer to the concern of American business with unfair foreign competition based on low wages. If the ILO can cause the wage of a Japanese construction worker to rise from 25 cents an hour to something like the level in the U.S., the Japanese manufacturer will lose some of the advantage he has over the U.S. manufacturer because he will not be able to build new facilities so cheaply.

It seems the time has passed when we can build a tariff or protection fence around our high living standard while the rest of the world goes hungry. The ILO points to another and, surely, better way —raise the worker standards of the world to approximate ours so we can have an opportunity to compete for the benefit of all.

Morgan Says:

Action in Sight on Civil Rights

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE ADMINISTRATION has just thrown what may turn out to be a very constructive monkey wrench into the creaking machinery of civil rights legislation on Capitol Hill. Atty. Gen. Rogers' idea to provide court-appointed referees to insure Negro voting rights has already won preliminary approval from important liberals in Congress plus a wry and ambivalent compliment from northern Democrats to the effect that, politically speaking, it could not have been more perfectly timed to reflect credit on the Republican presidential campaign.

Morgan

On the Senate side, hearings on other related bills, including a civil rights commission proposal to create non-judicial registrars to break up local-level conspiracies against Negro registration, have been inching along before a subcommittee under two handicaps: a singular lack of Administration interest and impetus and the active non-cooperation of Judiciary Committee Chairman Eastland (D-Miss.).

In the House, Democrats were on the verge of making a loud hue-and-cry over the fact that so few Republicans had signed a petition to discharge a mild bill locked up in the Rules Committee when the Attorney General sprang his surprise. "The timing was fabulous," commented a key Democratic strategist in the House, Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.); "a clever and constructive ploy" by Vice Pres. Nixon's forces with the objective of influencing minority groups.

Although House Democrats went ahead with a planned "talkathon" to pressure the Administration into putting more support behind civil rights legislation, it appears they already have it, ironically, in Rogers' new proposal.

It seemed clear that this was Minority Leader Halleck's way of repaying southern Democrats for their support on last year's labor reform bill. But if the Administration is as determined to pass Rogers' measure as it claims to be, Republican foot-dragging can be changed to supporting votes overnight.

THIS MEANS stronger civil rights legislation may emerge from this session than anybody had hoped for. Democrats painfully realize that Republicans can and will claim the credit and that the damage of the Halleck-guided-GOP-southern Democrat coalition will be forgotten in the rush. However the general liberal disposition appears to be to support the Attorney General's proposal, on the theory that strengthening Negro voting rights is more important than who gets the credit.

Vandercook Says:

What Happened to 'Progress?'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EST.)

THE DEMOCRATS, with ill-concealed delight, have made a discovery. Last time around, they point out, the GOP election campaign slogan was "Peace, Prosperity and Progress." This year, their opponents chortle, it will merely be "Peace and Prosperity." In short, references to "Progress" have been dropped.

Vandercook

If that omission was deliberate, it is not hard to understand. For the facts are as plain as the nose of the Republican elephant that the rate of growth of the U.S. during the Eisenhower Administration has slowed down. The figures which Pres. Eisenhower and his associates are most fond of publishing are those which indicate that the U.S. is getting richer. Of course it is. It would be altogether extraordinary if our national income and our gross national product were not rising. The point is—how rapidly? The answer seems to be that it is not rising as rapidly as it has in the past; nor nearly so rapidly as it should.

TYPICALLY, since the late 1920's, the average yearly increase in the U.S. gross national product, in terms of individual per-capita benefits (and with change in the purchasing power of the dollar allowed for) was about 2.5 percent. During the Truman period, that rate climbed to nearly 4 percent. Averaged out over the Eisenhower years, that figure has now dropped to less than 1 percent.

That slowdown becomes even more disturbing when one learns where the increases in our wealth have been going. Interest rates during the GOP years have risen 90 percent. Dividends have gone up 50 percent; the income of labor 42 percent. But the take of American farmers has fallen by 34 percent.

Stark figures take on humanity when we discover how many Americans have signally failed to benefit from such increases in our wealth as we have achieved. Right now these categories of Americans still live in poverty.

POVERTY, be it noted, that is described as the condition of a family of four with an income of less than $2,500 a year; or single persons who earn less than $1,100 a year. In that submerged group are no less than 55 percent of all of our citizens who are over 65 years of age; 54 percent of all U.S. farm families; 7 million in families whose breadwinner is employed in unskilled labor.

That group has increased—and not decreased—during the past seven years. That, indeed, is not "Progress." Nor is it a sign post that points to "Prosperity" or "Peace."

Washington Reports:

Bill Barring Cancer-Causing Additives Called Sure To Pass

LEGISLATION to prevent use of cancer-causing additives in drugs and cosmetics will pass Congress in this session according to leading Democratic and Republican members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, where the bill is now.

Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) and Rep. Milton W. Glenn (R-N. J.) stressed the importance of including an amendment introduced by Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.). The Delaney amendment specifically authorizes the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to prohibit use of "cancer-producing" substances.

Dingell said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on 300 radio stations, that the bill puts the burden of proving safety upon the manufacturer "as the person who would add these substances."

Glenn noted that under existing law "17 so-called colors used in lipsticks are under question and were banned as of Feb. 1 by a directive by Sec. of Health Flemming." He said that industry has tried to delay the order until and if the pending legislation becomes effective.

"While we're talking about amendments, let me say there will probably be some of the industry that will want to get amendments into the bill that would have to do with procedures, changing the burden of proof and so on," commented Glenn.

"I think that's something we have to be careful about. Once we get into a situation where we have a lot of legal technicalities that may call for interpretation by the courts, we may get into a situation where the bill is not effective."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE BURDEN of Vice Pres. Nixon's first 1960 campaign speech was that Mr. Eisenhower has been a wise President, a "strong" President, a practically unprecedented President—and that as fast as the Vice President himself gets control of the Republican Party a lot of things will be done differently.

The Eisenhower record on foreign policy and national security, Nixon said in his Chicago speech, is one of the proudest—nevertheless we must submit our policies "to searching month-to-month re-examination" and "make such readjustments as are necessary."

The Eisenhower record on domestic issues is proud, too, he said—and then he spoke of "inadequate classrooms, underpaid teachers and flabby standards" that he called "weaknesses we must constantly strive to eliminate."

As for Sec. Ezra Taft Benson's farm program, he said Republicans "are thankful" for our agricultural productivity, "but there is no higher legislative priority than a complete overhauling of obsolete farm programs."

He had comparable phrases on progress on civil rights, social security, depressed areas and labor-management legislation.

James Reston of the New York Times called this "a masterpiece of political gymnastics" showing that the Vice President "is the kind of man who can steer between Scylla and Charybdis and take both precincts."

* * *

MR. NIXON'S REASON for promising the country a good many things Mr. Eisenhower has refused is obvious. The President's central principle has been devotion to a budget surplus—and the influential columnists, commentators and newspaper publishers who helped put him in office eight years ago have decided that in this he has been dead wrong.

There is a daily drumfire of criticism on the missile gap, on the space program, on the dangerous reduction in conventional armed forces for fighting "brush fire" wars. There is despair about the President's inability to understand that in schools, health programs and social legislation generally we are lagging.

Mr. Nixon has no taste whatever for subjecting himself to a transference of this criticism. His whole effort, on the contrary, is to persuade the opinion makers that although "sound" and "basically conservative" he is also somehow more "modern and "realistic" than the President.

His task is made easier by the withdrawal of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller from the presidential race; he may be expected to make continual concessions to win the support of liberal Republicans and independents, since right-wingers have no place else to go, either in the GOP convention or the general election.

* * *

FOR THE DEMOCRATS, the Nixon approach obviously presents problems, but a few openings suggest themselves.

They can try to fasten the generally right-wing record of the Republican Party on him by pointing to the rollcalls on exactly the things he now talks about—action to improve schools, social security, minimum wages and depressed areas.

They can try to fasten his own record on him—although for seven years he has seldom been forced to vote, since he is allowed to vote only in case of Senate ties.

On the last two occasions, he has given them considerable help: he broke a tie and sealed the McClellan so-called "bill of rights" into the labor bill, and on Feb. 3, 1960, he broke another tie in what turned out to be a futile effort to kill the Clark school-aid amendment increasing federal grants and authorizing states to use the funds to improve teachers' salaries.

CANCER-PRODUCING AGENTS used in color additives for cosmetics as well as food must be prohibited by law, Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), left, and Rep. Milton W. Glenn (R-N. J.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How To Buy:

Beware Ad Agencies In Attacks on FTC

By Sidney Margolius

ADVERTISING AGENCIES now are attacking the Federal Trade Commission because the FTC has launched a campaign to clean up what it considers deceptive TV commercials.

This challenge is something for you to watch. If the agencies succeed in discouraging FTC officials by personal attacks on them, we won't get the intensified policing of TV the FTC recently started.

TV advertising has become a huge influence on our buying habits. Advertisers now spend on TV about $1.5 billion of the approximately $10 billion they invest each year in all types of advertising.

In recent weeks FTC has issued these significant complaints against major advertisers and in some cases their agencies:

- That real sandpaper was not used in the TV commercials for Palmolive Rapid Shave which showed a razor shaving sandpaper, nor has "Rapid Shave" the moistening qualities claimed in actual shaving use.
- That the filter demonstration for Life cigarettes, showing a liquid poured into two tubes, doesn't prove that Life's filter absorbs more tars and nicotine than other cigarette filters, nor has the U.S. government found the smoke from Life lower in tar and nicotine as the ads seemed to claim.
- That Pepsodent's TV toothpaste demonstration did not prove it would remove all tobacco stains.
- That the purportedly inferior foil wrap used in a TV demonstration for comparison with Alcoa Wrap aluminum foil was deliberately torn.
- That the "flavor buds" shown in a TV ad for Blue Bonnet margarine were artificial.

Other revealing FTC complaints against big TV advertisers previously reported here include Libby-Owens-Ford and General Motors for their demonstration of the view through their car windows (FTC said they rolled down the windows), and Colgate's "invisible shield" commercials (FTC said "Gardol" won't put an invisible shield on your teeth).

First challenge to FTC came from a top official of the big Donahue & Coe ad agency. He charged that FTC's practice of announcing its complaints without first consulting "privately" with the advertisers may be the "most unfair diversion of trade," reports business-writer Robert Alden.

Next, Ted Bates & Co., nation's fifth largest ad agency, took full page ads in leading newspapers publicly to ask FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner: "Is imaginative selling against the law?" The agency warned that the FTC complaint "will be fought out in the courts".

"It is true that if you apply Palmolive Rapid-Shave—and let it soak, as you would shave with a tough beard—you can shave sandpaper," Bates agency's ads declared. It explained that it didn't use real sandpaper on TV but plexiglass prepared to look like sandpaper, because "variations between the shaved and unshaved sandpaper do not register properly through a TV lens."

THE BIG AD AGENCY also suggests that such FTC actions even may weaken "free enterprise . . . a precious thing to all of us." "The reputation of companies like the Colgate-Palmolive Co.—a reputation they began to build and guard when Thomas Jefferson was president—is a large part of free enterprise," Bates declares.

Well, nobody wants to attack Tom Jefferson. All the FTC griped about were the claims made for the shaving cream.

It's perfectly true that Palmolive Rapid-Shave can shave sandpaper. We did it although we had to let the cream soak in three minutes. Then we tried shaving sandpaper with brush-type cream and with lather from a 15-cent cake of shaving soap and from ordinary bath soap. We were able to shave the sandpaper as well with all these. Finally we tried shaving sandpaper with plain water. That worked as well as the Palmolive Rapid-Shave.

Here's our advice:

For the man who wants to shave sandpaper, plain water works as well as Palmolive Rapid-Shave.

The man who wants to shave his face can save money by using cake shaving soap.

BATES' DEFENSE of its sandpaper commercial is a diversion from the real problem of high-pressure TV advertising. The fact that anything with water in it will loosen sand enough to shave it off the paper was not mentioned in either the TV commercial or Bates' challenge to FTC.

Interestingly, Bates made no mention at all in its ad that it prepared the ads for Colgate's Gardol and Life cigarettes also cited by the FTC as deceptive.

Actually, FTC regulation of TV advertising has been mild rather than strict. U.S. Atty.-Gen. Rogers recently indicated that FTC has the authority for stricter enforcement of laws against deceptive advertising, and even could take action against TV stations as well as the advertisers.

That would really be an effective way to assure the public of trustworthy advertising.

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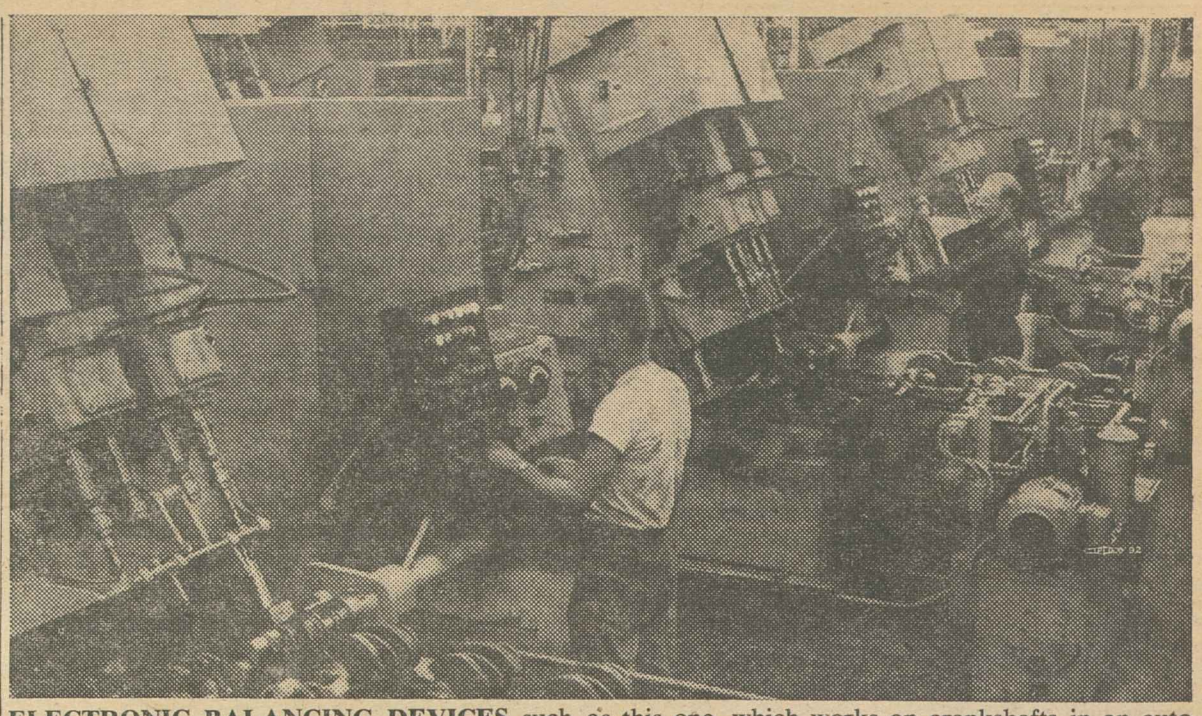


ELECTRONIC BALANCING DEVICES such as this one, which works on crankshafts in an auto plant, may be expected to put more and more workers on the streets, the study of the Packard shutdown by the Senate special committee on unemployment problems indicates.

Senate Study Shows Impact Of Packard Closing on Workers

WHAT HAPPENS to workers with 20 or 30 years seniority when their plant shuts down permanently or runs away to another area?

The Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems provides us with the answers in one prominent instance in a case study of Packard Motor Co. workers in Detroit. The plant shut down in June 1956, after more than a half-century of operation. Some 4,000 were left on the street.

Finding a new job became the immediate problem of the workers. Among those workers who did not retire from the labor market, two-fifths went to no more than five places of work to look for new jobs. Another 30 percent went to six to 15 places. But one out of six went to at least 25 places. Some went to 50 places or more.

At the time of the first interview in the fall of 1957—before the recession was at its peak—a total of 48 percent were unemployed for at least six months. By the next spring and summer, 61 percent had been unemployed for six months or longer.

The authors, headed by Harold L. Sheppard of Wayne State University, noted that while skilled workers had a shorter length of unemployment, it was nevertheless difficult for even this usually more favored group to keep jobs. Negroes were the least fortunate in duration of unemployment and in keeping a job. Workers over 50, too, were particularly hard hit.

Among those obtaining employment for any length of time there was an increase in the number obliged to accept jobs requiring less skill. When the final series of interviews was made, no more than three-fifths of the workers were on jobs requiring skills equal to or higher than those of the jobs they had held at Packard.

The Big Three of the auto industry—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—hired 27 percent of the white workers at Packard and 23 percent of the Negro workers. This showed relatively little racial discrimination by these corporations. There was discrimination on the part of the Big Three on the basis of age. Nearly four times as many workers under 45 were hired, proportionally, as were hired between the ages of 55 and 64.

Negroes did not fare so well in other areas. Some 53 percent of those laid off at Packard were unemployed or had lower classification of jobs in service-type industries. A total of 39 percent of the white workers met the same fate.

On the economic side, average hourly wage rates for employed workers were considerably less in their new jobs. The lower rate for the re-employed averaged about $300 a year less. When you take into consideration the loss of wage gains made in the auto industry, the decrease is closer to $700 a year.

None of this includes those workers who were unemployed for varying periods of time. Unemployment compensation took up the biggest slack for them. A total of 56 percent relied solely on jobless pay. Other kinds of support included company pension, rental income, social security, workmen's compensation.

Of particular interest is that only 2 percent of those unemployed for more than six months indicated they received any help from welfare agencies. They preferred to borrow from their families, pick up any odd jobs, go into debt—almost anything rather than apply for welfare.

Unemployment compensation is considered in a different light. This is jobless insurance—not greatly different from any other form of insurance—which an unemployed worker is entitled to receive. It is anything but charity.

The laid-off workers thought that the government had tremendous responsibility which it did not meet. Among the steps that they felt should have been taken was to channel more defense contracts, guarantee full employment, lower taxes, take over plants and run them or just "find the cause and do something."

From a political standpoint 65 percent of the workers thought the Democrats could do a better job while 10 percent thought the Republicans could. Another 20 percent saw no difference between parties, and 5 percent didn't know.

On the role of the union, 20 percent thought the union did a great deal to help the workers, 35 percent said it did all it could and 10 percent said the union couldn't do anything. A total of 27 percent thought the union could do more.

Some Blame Management

A total of 58 percent of the workers thought that management did not do all it could to help and 25 percent said that management did all it could do to help. The remainder fell in between.

The authors offer these observations:

"A failing enterprise obviously cannot continue to employ its work force or to provide for it after closing down. Neither can a union permanently subsidize it. The responsibility in a society that values progress and efficiency thus becomes a social one—although calling it social does not read employers or unions out of the general community of those responsible."

Among the recommendations made by the authors were improved unemployment compensation, particularly for older workers, stress on training and retraining of workers for new skills, wider seniority provisions perhaps covering entire areas, defraying moving expenses, better termination pay and laws against age discrimination.

"It appears that several lawyers have set identical fees to defend our price-fixing case."

Publishers Retain Strikebreakers:

News Unions Offer Dynamiting Reward

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Committee, coordinating the activities of eight unions engaged in the 12-week-old Portland newspaper strike, has posted a $1,000 reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons involved in the dynamiting of 10 newspaper delivery trucks.

A similar reward was voted by the Portland City Council as local law enforcement agencies launched an all-out investigation of the acts of violence.

The trucks, six of which were operated by Wymore Transfer Co. from nearby Oregon City and four used by Oregon Film Service in Portland, were torn apart and burned by the explosions. No one was injured, but damage estimates ran as high as $75,000.

Meanwhile the publishers of the struck papers turned a cold shoulder to a fact-finding proposal by Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.), who proposed establishment of an impartial board headed by the dean of the University of Oregon's journalism school with members from journalism schools across the country.

Appearing on a telecast in behalf of the inter-union committee, Morse said such a fact-finding group would have the prestige to influence a settlement of the strike.

The unions involved have consistently voiced acceptance of fact-finding and mediation proposals, including efforts made by the governor of Oregon and the mayor of Portland. The companies have turned down all such proposals.

In other developments:

- Spokesmen for the struck newspapers, now being published as a joint edition, said joint production will be continued until management was able to "train" sufficient strikebreakers to resume separate publication.
- The Pressmen announced their intention to appeal refusal of the NLRB to issue an unfair labor practice charge based on dismissal notices sent to Pressmen who refused to cross the Stereotypers picket line between the start of the strike Nov. 10 and the expiration of the Pressmen's contract Dec. 31.
- The inter-union strike committee distributed a second special edition of the Oregon Labor Press, which described the "hidden issue" in the strike as the effort of the publishers to use strike insurance and imported strikebreakers to destroy unions.

The inter-union committee urged people to withhold judgment in the bombing incident, recalling several previous cases of alleged violence which proved to be hoaxes. A statement issued by the committee repeated the union position of condemning violence and said such incidents only prove harmful to labor's cause.

An attempt last week by the publishers to smear the newspaper unions with a "goonism" tag dissolved in the face of a fraudulent police report by a strikebreaker. The imported union buster from Oklahoma had told police he was beaten and threatened by two men who broke into his home. Police doubted his story, obtained his confession that it was a hoax, and charged him with filing a false police report. He was fined $50 and drew a 30-day suspended jail sentence.

The publishers had given Page 1, banner display to the original story, linking it in headlines to the newspaper strike. After the strikebreaker's arrest, they lamely announced they were "shocked" by his actions and said he was fired.

The Oregon State Democratic Party during its platform convention in Salem, the state capital, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for appointment of "an impartial public body" to seek settlement of the strike.

The resolution strongly condemned publishers of the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal for hiring "professional strikebreakers to work in plants that are under strike conditions."

Elsewhere on the strike front, a house-to-house canvass by union members urging Portlanders to cancel their subscriptions to the papers appeared to be paying dividends. Latest reports on circulation of the struck papers indicate Sunday circulation of the Journal may be down as much as 41 percent and that the daily circulation of the combined paper may be off more than 36 percent.

MONEY TO AID striking Textile Workers Union of America members at Henderson, N. C., and ICFTU Solidarity Fund was raised by Washington Chapter of Teachers Local 189, which sponsored a special concert by Guitarist Charlie Byrd. Left to right are George Guernsey of AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Rep. Clement W. Miller (D-Calif.) with daughters Clare and Amy; TWUA Washington Rep. John Edelman; and Education Dir. Ben Segal of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Guernsey and Segal are members of AFT Local 189.

Closing of Cleveland Newspaper Throws 827 Workers Out of Jobs

Cleveland—The death of the Cleveland News, 55-year-old afternoon daily and the smallest of Cleveland's three daily papers, threw 827 newspaper workers out of jobs here.

Employes, who were given no advance notice of the paper's sale and suspension Jan. 23, received the first word over radio and television and in the morning editions of the rival Scripps-Howard Press, which bought out the News.

Easing the impact of the shutdown, severance pay estimated at $1.5 million is being paid to 250 white-collar employes, thanks to a provision in the Newspaper Guild contract.

Almost 130 editorial department workers will receive severance pay at the rate of one week's salary for every six months of service, under the Guild clause. Management also agreed to extend the Guild-won severance rights to 120 business department employes not covered by the pact. The hundreds of other employes were not given severance.

The contract at the News was the oldest continuous pact in the ANG—a contract signed for the first time Dec. 23, 1933. Editorial employes at the News helped to form the ANG and won the coveted designation of Local 1.

Organized labor here moved quickly to find work for the employes left jobless when the Press took over features and a half dozen editorial staff members, and announced that the News was out of business.

All 29 members of the Printing Pressmen were immediately placed in jobs with other Cleveland papers or publishing houses. Members of the Typographical Union continued working on holdover material at the News' printing plant.

The Engravers and Stereotypers unions set up placement bureaus to help find jobs—either in Cleveland or in other cities—for their members.

A job-finding bureau was also established by ANG Local Pres. John Fisher and Sec. William M. Davy, working with News Unit Chairman Bob Glueck. Within the first week, 30 news office employes were placed in jobs with other Cleveland papers. Information on a score or more of additional openings across the country were channeled into the placement office by the ANG national office and Guild locals in key cities.

Cooperating with the union, the Cleveland Plain Dealer—the city's third newspaper—ran display and classified "job wanted" ads free of charge as a service to ANG members.

Among the 100 editorial department employes still hunting jobs was 80-year-old Ed Bang, dean of U.S. sports writers and a News reporter and columnist since 1907.

Sterling Graham, president of Forest City Publishing Co., blamed "mounting publishing costs" for the News' inability to continue in operation. "Ever since its beginning 55 years ago," he said in announcing the shutdown, "the News' fate was to be a third newspaper in Cleveland."

The Plain-Dealer and the Press each have daily circulations over the 300,000 mark. At the time of its death, the News' circulation was 130,000.

Work Laws Would Revive 'Jungle' Conditions, Industrialist Warns

A management spokesman, crediting the union shop and collective bargaining with having brought "stability and industrial peace" to the garment industry, has denounced so-called "right-to-work" laws as "a colossal fraud" which hurts employers as well as workers.

Bernard Schub, manager of the Connecticut Dress Manufacturers' Association, warned that "work" laws would mean a return to "jungle conditions" in industry. His sharp rebuke to "the reactionary wing of business" appears in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Although the Connecticut legislature has voted down "right-to-work" proposals by decisive margins—150 to 88 in 1957, and 197 to 46 in 1959—"these reactionaries keep coming back every two years," Schub noted.

"Apparently they have the idea that if you practice a deception long enough and say it long enough, people will eventually believe you," he added.

Schub, describing conditions before the Ladies' Garment Workers brought "sanity and stability" to the dress industry, declared:

"Sweatshop conditions existed . . . factory managers held the whip hand over all workers . . . In some instances workers had to pay for drinking water. There were other instances where workers had to bid for work when they showed up in the morning. Those who bid the lowest got the jobs."

Manufacturers and contractors, in a savage battle to stay in business, could sell their products only by cutting wages and working conditions to the level of their most unscrupulous competitor, Schub recalled.

In contrast, he said, "today, when a collective bargaining agreement is signed between management and labor, there are uniform wages, hours and working conditions throughout the industry . . . Competition between manufacturers is where it should be—in style and value."

As a result, Schub noted, "garment workers in Connecticut now are able to own their own homes, buy automobiles and television sets, send their kids to college and take an active part in the civic affairs of their community.

"The union shop and collective bargaining have also brought job security to the worker. He can no longer be fired at whim.

"In our industry we have the proof that collective bargaining provides the true right to work.

"Stabilization of the wage base has done away with the ruinous competition of the auction block and the jungle that was driving the whole industry to the wall . . . Collective bargaining has brought about an almost unmatched era of peace between management and labor.

"I am confident the legislature and people of Connecticut will continue to recognize and reject the deceitful efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce to undermine the peaceful management-labor relations which prevail in our state."

Unionist Elected To School Board

Cleveland—Labor here scored a victory with the election of Walter L. Davis to the Cleveland School Board, which directs the education of 131,000 children.

Davis, who is education director of Retail Store Employes Local 880 and for 15 years associate editor of the labor newspaper, Cleveland Citizen, won an upset victory against powerful "machine" opposition. The post is one of the most important political offices ever won by labor here.

In the Ohio election of 1958 Davis directed labor's successful fight against a "right-to-work" proposal on the ballot.

He attributed his school board victory largely to the concerted efforts of the labor movement in the city to get out the vote for him.

Henderson Defendants Win Stays

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Supreme Court has stayed long prison sentences handed eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America to permit the unionists to appeal their conspiracy convictions to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The TWUA members were convicted last year on charges that they conspired to dynamite two mill buildings and a power substation during a strike now in its 14th month against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson. The "bombings" never actually took place.

Union attorneys said the appeal to the nation's highest court will be made on the grounds that the defendants were "deprived of their liberty without due process of law and have been denied equal protection of the law in their trials."

Chief Justice J. Wallace Windorne of the North Carolina high bench announced the court's decision to grant the stays a week after the court had upheld the convictions and denied a move for a new trial.

Defendants are TWUA Vice Pres. and Reg. Dir. Boyd E. Payton, TWUA Intl. Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander, Local 578 Vice Pres. Johnnie Martin, and rank-and-file members Calvin Ray Pegram, Warren Walker, Robert Edward Abbott and Malcolm Jarrell.

All eight currently are free on bail ranging from $10,000 to $25,000.

Maloney Dies; Led GBBA For 22 Years

Scranton, Pa.—James Maloney, president emeritus of the Glass Bottle Blowers, died here at the age of 89.

Maloney joined the union in 1890 and led it from an organizational low in 1924, when the glass industry suffered from prohibition, through its organizing success after the Wagner Act.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed "sincere sorrow" at the news of Maloney's death.

"Brother Maloney served well the cause of his fellow workers and the cause of the entire labor movement," Meany and Schnitzler said in a message of condolence to Pres. Lee W. Minton. "Our sympathies are extended to your union in this hour of grief."

Minton succeeded Maloney in 1956 after the latter completed 22 years in the top post.

In a move to create a permanent memorial to Maloney, the Glass Bottle Blowers' executive board approved the proposal of a James Maloney Memorial Scholarship Fund to benefit children of the union's members.

Mapped Legislative Drive

After assuming the union's presidency, Maloney mapped a legislative campaign which brought together the distilling and brewing industries and the glass container industry in a joint effort with the union to win repeal of prohibition. The few union members still employed at the time responded with assessments as high as 20 percent of their wages to enable the union to survive.

Maloney also served as treasurer of Union Labor Life Insurance Co., which he helped to found.

CIVIL SERVICE WEEK proclamation commemorating passage of Civil Service Act of 1883 is signed by Detroit's Mayor Louis C. Miriani. Interested onlookers are James H. Rademacher (left), president of Detroit Letter Carriers, and John H. Arble (right), head of Customs Lodge 176, Government Employes.

'Thefts' from Workers Laid to Employers

Detroit—Auto Workers Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey has urged a Senate Labor subcommittee to turn the glare of publicity on employers who have "stolen more than $32 million" from their workers' pay envelopes through violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mazey said Labor Dept. figures show that 102,082 workers were shortchanged $10.1 million by chiseling employers who paid them less than $1 an hour between January 1958 and June 1959.

During the same period, he said, 199,163 workers were illegally underpaid a total of $22 million by employers who paid them less than the legal minimum for overtime.

In a letter to Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Mazey voiced the "belief that an even greater amount was stolen from the pay envelopes of the workers by unscrupulous, crooked, racketeering employers because the Fair Labor Standards division of the Dept. of Labor has an inadequate force with which to investigate possible violations of the law."

Declaring that the law should be revised "to put some teeth into the penalty section," Mazey called for immediate hearings "to determine the full scope and extent of the violations" of the wage-hour law.

Public Spotlight Urged

"Employers should be subpoenaed to appear before your committee under television cameras, radio microphones and the full presence of the press, in exactly the same manner that labor leaders were compelled to testify before the hearings of the McClellan committee," Mazey wrote Kennedy.

Mazey called for revision of the mild penalties provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act, including a possible jail penalty only after a second offense and a maximum jail sentence of six months.

Violations of the wage-hour law, Mazey said, "should be considered a felony with a jail sentence of from five to 20 years. Stealing from the pay envelopes of helpless workers, in my judgment, is a crime equal to that of a robber who steals from his victimes at the point of a gun." He also asked removal of the present two-year statute of limitations.

Mazey added that "a public exposure of business crooks and business crooks and business racketeers would create the public climate needed to enact necessary amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Brewery Workers Win Cigar Plant Election

Philadelphia—The Brewery Workers won an important victory as employes of Consolidated Cigar Corp. here voted pro-union by a 503 to 306 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The union conducted a long campaign of education and training with speeches and pamphlets in Polish and Ukranian, the only languages of many of the employes.

UAW Lashes NLRB In Back-Pay 'Scandal'

Detroit—The Auto Workers have charged the National Labor Relations Board with failure to enforce back-pay orders—involving a total of $465,000—issued several years ago against firms in Detroit and Milwaukee.

UAW Gen. Counsel Harold Cranefield said one of the cases involved Knight Morley in Detroit, where the court on June 23, 1958, upheld a back-pay order covering $150,000; and Wagner Iron Works in Milwaukee, where the order to give workers back wages totaling $315,000 was approved by the court Mar. 5, 1956.

In a telegram to NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman, Cranefield noted that the labor board in recent months has stepped up its activities "in procuring injunctions against labor organizations." The failure to move with equal speed against management, the UAW attorney said, "amounts to a scandal."

Rothman, who has been general counsel for the labor board for the past six months, declined comment on Cranefield's telegram.

Workers Wrongfully Fired

In the Detroit case, the board ruled that workers were unlawfully discharged in October 1953. It ordered them reinstated with back pay on July 12, 1956 and the Court of Appeals upheld the ruling June 23, 1958.

The NLRB held that 64 Wagner Iron Works employes were unlawfully discharged in May 1951, issuing its back-pay order Apr. 28, 1953 and its enforcement decree Mar. 7, 1955. This order was upheld by the courts a year later.

The UAW attorney was particularly critical of the NLRB regional office, declaring that it was ready several weeks ago to issue back pay specifications "but withheld them . . . on being informed by (Wagner Iron Works) that it could not afford to pay out approximately $315,000."

Cranefield's telegram to Rothman declared:

"Let us hear no more public boasting from you about expedition of board procedures and new energies in detecting labor racketeering until you demonstrate some energy in enforcing a board order against an employer."

Emil Starr Assumes New Education Post

New York—Emil Starr, education director of the Clothing Workers for more than 6 years, has resigned to join the staff of the National Institute of Labor Education.

While with the ACWA, he played a major role in developing the union's legislative action and voter registration programs, and simultaneously served on the AFL-CIO Committee on Education.

NILE, with headquarters in Madison, Wis., was set up as a nonprofit educational organization in 1957 with help from the AFL-CIO and the Fund for Adult Education.

In his new post, Starr will be stationed in New York under a NILE contract with the Intl. Cooperation Administration to assist in the development of residential training standards for union members from underdeveloped countries.

To Avert New Recession:

Subcommittee OKs Rains Housing Bill

A House Banking subcommittee has approved an Administration-opposed $1 billion emergency housing bill after hearing testimony that the measure would help loosen the Eisenhower "tight-money" policies and avert a new recession in 1961.

The bill to provide $1 billion immediately for FHA or VA mortgages on moderate-priced housing, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains (D-Ala.), was approved by a 7-3 vote.

The AFL-CIO has backed the Rains measure, but has urged that it be followed immediately with a broad bill to achieve an annual rate of 2.3 million new housing units to meet the home building crisis.

In testimony before the subcommittee:

- Economist Leon Keyserling, a National Housing Conference Board member and onetime chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, warned a new recession "looms ahead, possibly as early as 1961," and said the emergency housing measure could help "reverse the prospect" of a business decline.

- **Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. charged that the "nation now faces a housing emergency," and said a drop of 200,000 housing units this year from the 1959 rate would throw half a million workers out of their jobs. The Administration's "tight-money" policy, he said, has "spawned inflation" and is "leading us directly into a 1961 recession."**

- Martin L. Bartling, president of the National Association of Home Builders, said his organization would prefer long-range solutions to the problem of easing mortgage credit, but that "as a last resort" it would back the emergency legislation.

- Frank P. Flynn, Jr., representing the Home Manufacturers Association, agreed to the need for a broader program but also endorsed the "stopgap" measure. He said that "low and medium-cost housing production will drop an estimated 25 percent this year . . . if mortgage money for home buyers at reasonable rates is not available."

No Eisenhower Proposals

The Administration has made no recommendations for additional starts in the housing field other than those authorized by the compromise housing bill passed last year. Instead, Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message asked "flexibility" in maximum VA and FHA interest rates.

Keyserling told the subcommittee the emergency bill "moves in the right direction" toward achieving a goal of about 2 million housing units annually through 1964 and called for a comprehensive program that would achieve this result.

With such a program, the economist said, the number of substandard housing units would be reduced from the 1958 level of 12.5 million to a low of between 1 and 2 million by 1965.

Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said that houses are not being built today because of high interest rates and lack of mortgage money, adding that responsibility for this situation can be "placed squarely" on the Administration's fiscal policies.

"The rising rate of interest over the past few years has increased the cost of a home by $20 a month," he declared. "Is this fighting inflation?"

The IUD spokesman emphasized that the $1 billion involved in the emergency measure is not an expenditure of funds by the government, pointing out that "all but a very small fraction of the money involved" would be repaid.

L-G Picket Injunction Hits Tennessee Local

The Landrum-Griffin Act's tighter rule on organizational picketing has been invoked as the National Labor Relations Board acted for the first time to bar union picketing of a "neutral" employer.

Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman announced a complaint and application for a federal court injunction against Local 760 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rothman's complaint was based on charges by the Post Sign Co. of Knoxville that Local 760 violated Landrum-Griffin by picketing its customers in order to "compel recognition" from Post.

L-G's provisions on recognition or organizational picketing bar picketing by a union not certified by the NLRB when there is no petition for an election filed within 30 days. The board said no such petition was filed in this case.

The law requires Rothman to seek an injunction if he issues a complaint and it was to be applied for in the U.S. District Court at Knoxville.

In another "first," Rothman refused to issue a complaint against a union which engaged in recognition picketing.

This case involved the unaffiliated Teamsters Local 553, the Five-Boro Fuel Corp. of Jackson Heights, New York City, and a so-called union calling itself Amalgamated Local 355.

The Teamsters had been recognized as bargaining agent until last December, but then Five-Boro switched to the other unit. The Teamsters began picketing the company and both sides filed unfair labor practice charges.

A board investigation revealed that Five-Boro's recognition of the self-styled "Amalgamated" was not legal and Rothman authorized dismissal of the company's charge while refusing to seek an injunction against the Teamsters' picketing.

The Dept. of Labor, in another action under Landrum-Griffin, announced it is mailing out financial reporting forms to more than 50,000 trade unions.

The reports are required from unions whose fiscal years end after Dec. 15, 1959 and are due within 90 days after the end of a union's fiscal year.

The Labor Dept. said the financial reporting forms are being mailed directly to unions which already have filed an organization information report. Others may obtain the forms from the Labor Dept. or its field offices.

In a related announcement, Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Labor Dept.'s new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports disclosed a Public Documents Room has been set aside where some 50,000 union reports are now available for inspection.

Subcommittee Needs 'em:

Tranquilizer Price Ranges From $6.25 to $100 for 1,000

By Dave Perlman

There are drug manufacturers who sell their pharmaceuticals at a reasonable cost, make a modest profit, and don't pay themselves huge salaries plus generous stock options.

A couple of them testified before the Senate's Anti-Trust subcommittee during its investigation of administered pricing of tranquilizer drugs.

The only hitch is that these firms are virtually frozen out of the retail prescription market. They sell their products almost exclusively to hospitals and governmental agencies which buy through competitive bidding—on the basis of the drug itself rather than the brand name.

Myron Panzer, president of the Panray Corp., Englewood, N. J., told the subcommittee that his firm sells resperine—one of the three major types of tranquilizers—at $6.25 for 1,000 one-milligram tablets.

The druggist who buys the identical product as Serpasil—the trade name used by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products—has to pay $100 for the same amount. But doctor's prescriptions are normally written for brand name drugs, so companies which do not employ armies of detail men to canvass physicians are largely limited to institutional sales.

Competitive Bids No Help

Competitive bidding, the committee and the Justice Dept. discovered, doesn't help the government or other large buyers when the only products available are protected by patents held by a favored few big concerns.

On the same day Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) was trying to find out from reluctant company witnesses why prices quoted in competitive bidding for the mild tranquilizer "mephrobamate" were identical "to the thousandth of a cent," the Justice Dept. was filing a civil anti-trust suit against Carter Products, Inc., which holds the patent on the drug and markets it under the name Miltown, and American Home Products Corp., licensed by Carter to produce the same product under its own brand label Equinol.

Kefauver said he was especially interested since American Home Products had to pay a royalty to Carter and therefore presumably had higher costs.

The only answer came in the form of analogy to gasoline prices and an unwillingness to get into a "price war."

No other companies were licensed to make the product and the two firms would either split the government order or flip a coin to see who would get it, a company official acknowledged.

There was one exception, an American Home Products spokesman told the subcommittee, when his firm lost a bid because it had submitted its price in the form of a stated amount less 2 percent discount for payment within 30 days. Carter's bid already had the discount figured in. The government, he indicated, had apparently not realized that the bids were actually the same and Carter got the order.

The next time round, American Home Products presented its bid in less complicated form and shared the order.

Top Salaries Lush

Testimony before the committee indicated a contrast between the two companies in methods of compensating their top officers.

Carter's top-paid officer, Pres. Henry H. Hoyt, receives a $100,000 a year salary, while American Home Products has two top officers—Alvin G. Brush, board chairman, and Walter Silbersack, president—who make identical salaries of $126,000. Both also will be entitled to $25,000-a-year pensions when they retire, plus additional "deferred payments."

Carter, however, proved more generous on stock options. Hoyt received options in 1957 which are worth at recent prices $2.7 million. In contrast, options granted to Brush and Silbersack the same year would only profit them $43,750 each.

Brush explained that his company handed out stock options to a very large list of company executives and not just to the top officials.

In probing into the restrictive nature of exclusive drug patents, the subcommittee heard testimony from Paul V. Maney, head of a small Iowa drug firm, that Carter had refused him permission to combine a personally-developed drug with Miltown to produce what he considered a more effective product which would serve additional medical uses.

The Kefauver subcommittee, which has held hearings on cortisone derivities as well as tranquilizers, has tentatively scheduled its next round of hearings for Feb. 23.

At that time, the subcommittee will look into the operations of the drug industry as a whole. Scheduled witnesses include officials of the Food & Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the Pharmaceutical Mfg. Association and the American Medical Association.

Liverish Carter Hit by FTC, Too

Carter Products, Inc., recently before the Kefauver committee on its profits in tranquilizers, also ran into Federal Trade Commission trouble for its advertising of its best-known non-prescription product.

It took 15 years, but the company lost a fight with the FTC to continue use of the brand name, Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The U.S. Supreme Court last November refused to review lower court decisions upholding an FTC order directing the company not to use the word "liver" because the pill "has no therapeutic effect beyond that of an ordinary laxative."

Bargaining Report Index Available

An index to over 40 subjects covered by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research publication, Collective Bargaining Report, over the past four years is now available.

The index lists the years and months covering 1956-59 in which various subjects related to collective bargaining have been discussed. It notes that much of the material continues to have reference value as background long after publication.

A copy of the index is available from the Dept. of Research as are individual copies of any of the reports listed in it.

'61 Recession Possible, Reuther Tells Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

recession year of 1949 and 5.6 percent in recession-ridden 1954.

"It is a strange recovery," he said, "which finds unemployment almost as high as in previous periods of recession."

He said the Administration's policies have "failed miserably" to maintain economic health because they have been "based on fear of growth." Eisenhower, he said, "has interpreted every expansion of demand as a threat of inflation, something to be checked and impeded by federal policies rather than stimulated and encouraged."

The EPC chairman accused the Administration with having pursued "blindly, and for the most part vainly," its "19th century" policies of balancing the budget at low levels of activity instead of working for economic growth and resulting higher government revenues.

This policy, Reuther said, has led to the "starvation" of the school system, perpetuation of substandard incomes, failure to provide adequate health services, denial of decent standards for the elderly and the continued existence of slums.

"There is a growing fear," he added, "that it has meant even failure to achieve those advances . . . which are essential to our national security."

The AFL-CIO vice president was critical of the Administration's "consistent efforts to restrict the economic gains" of workers and its work "to push through Congress restrictive labor legislation whose only effect can be to make still more difficult the efforts of millions of unorganized workers to improve their lot through union organization."

Calling for enactment of a "positive program for economic growth," Reuther told the committee:

"The vast steps forward in science and technology which have been achieved since World War II could help us to build for the first time in human history an economy of true abundance—an economy whose potential abundance can provide higher living standards, greater opportunity for education, increased meaningful leisure . . . and at the same time enable us to make an increasing contribution in the world struggle against poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease in the positive fight against Communism.

"We have at hand the physical means and the technical skill to make this age-old dream of abundance come true.

"What we have lacked is leadership with the vision to recognize the possibilities before us, with the intelligence to free itself from the concepts which belong to a past age of scarcity, and with the courage and vigor to map out new programs appropriate to the needs and the promise of the new world of today."

AIDED IN FIGHT for recovery from polio by cooperation between labor, the National Foundation and the Air Force, Richard J. Davis of Musicians Local 721 in Tampa, Fla., bids farewell to his wife before mercy flight to polio hospital in Columbus, O. Attending Davis, confined to iron lung by disease, is Air Force nurse.

Labor Musters Aid for Polio-Stricken Unionist

Tampa, Fla.—A polio-stricken trade unionist has been aided in his grim battle for recovery through the combined efforts of organized labor, the Air Force and the National Foundation—leader in the nation's fight against infantile paralysis.

The polio victim is 31-year-old Richard J. Davis, a member of Musicians Local 721 and a popular Tampa orchestra leader, who was stricken with paralytic polio in mid-October—four days after his youngest daughter, Dorothy Karen, 2, also fell victim to the disease.

Davis, encased in an iron lung since that time, is now recovering in a specially-equipped polio hospital in Columbus, O., where he was flown by special plane in a project involving the National Foundation, the Air Force, AFL-CIO Community Services, and AFM Local 721.

The trade unionist was first confined to Tampa General Hospital—from which his daughter, fully recovered, has since been released—with the local chapter of the National Foundation and Local 721 paying the full cost of treatment, hospitalization and a special nurse.

Shortly after the first of the year, doctors advised that recovery hinged on Davis receiving the long-range treatment available only in a specially-equipped polio hospital. The Foundation discovered, however, that all such hospitals in the Tampa area were filled to capacity.

The unionist's case came to the attention of I. D. Alexander, Community Services staff representative here, as he was attempting to engage an orchestra for a special program to raise funds for a mass program of free Salk vaccine shots for Tampa citizens.

Alexander relayed details of Davis' plight to the national AFL-CIO Community Service Activities headquarters in New York. Within a matter of hours, the national CSA office and the National Foundation located space for Davis at the Columbus, O., hospital.

An Air Force medical team from the 12th Air Medical Transfer Group from MacGuire Air Force Base, N. J., took charge of the transfer from the Tampa hospital. Davis, encased in a portable iron lung, was flown from here to Columbus in an Air Force hospital plane.

Physicians estimate it will be at least a year before the trade unionist will be able to return home.

IUE's Segal Teaching In British Guiana

Ben Segal, education director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is teaching at a training seminar for British Guiana union leaders at the University College of West Indies, Georgetown, British Guiana, during the first half of February.

Union Labor Gives Resort Atom Shelter

Atlantic City, N. J.—Union construction workers will build a demonstration civil defense fallout shelter at the entrance to this resort city's Steel Pier—and they'll do it for free.

Union building tradesmen in 16 other cities, 9 of them in New Jersey, have already donated their labor to construct demonstration shelters. Building supply firms have donated the materials.

The projects are part of labor's program of cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Deputy Dir. Michael F. Smith of the Office of Labor Participation says the goal is "a fallout demonstration shelter in every city and a shelter in every home."

Cities where local Building & Construction Trades Councils have already erected shelters are: Brockton, Hyannis and Wilbraham, Mass.; Rochester, Minn.; White Plains, N. Y.; Alberquerque, N. M.; and New Brunswick, Asbury Park, Chatham Township, Springfield, Little Falls, Bayonne, Hackensack, Newton and Camden, N. J.

Demonstration fallout shelters are also being prepared for the Union Label Industries Show, to be held this year in Washington, D. C.

Minimum Wage Coverage Urged:

Retail Clerks Set 35-Hour Week Goal

Miami Beach—Twin goals of a 35-hour week in the nation's stores and extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to the retail industry, with a boost in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, were set up by the executive board of the Retail Clerks at a meeting here.

The board called upon all RCIA locals to make the shorter workweek, with no reduction in pay, a major bargaining demand in this year's contract negotiations.

In a separate statement, it urged all members "to watch closely the voting records of their congressmen and senators" when extension of FLSA coverage and an increase in the minimum wage are acted upon.

The board based its 35-hour week stand on the need of meeting "the challenge of automation and rationalization in retailing today," recognition "that new job opportunities must be created" in the industry, the impressive increase in productivity in addition to that achieved by self-service and automated devices, and the need of the industry's employes for a better and fuller life.

Minimize Impact

"It is clear that a reduction of the standard workweek would help minimize the serious impact that rapid mechanization would have in our industry," the board said.

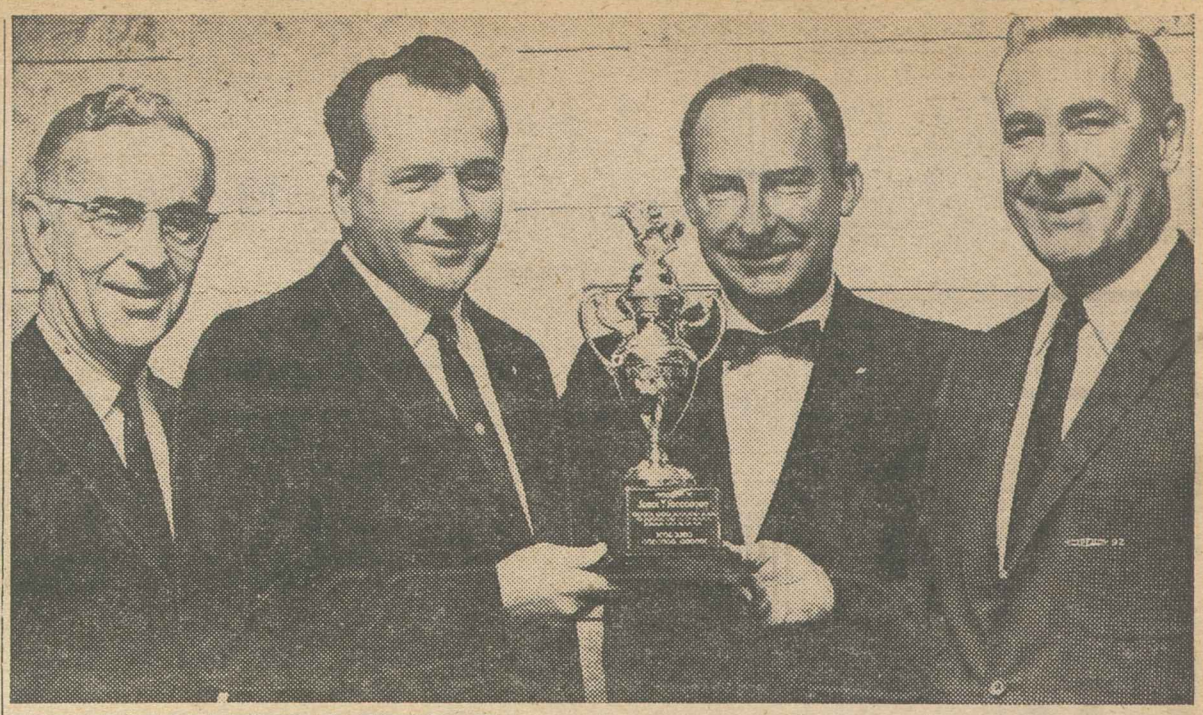
"Moreover, it is also clear that increased time for one's self and one's family is a necessary condition for a rounder, useful and satisfying life. The fuller development of individual capacity, greater attention to community obligations, better education and a general improvement in the quality of life make for higher productivity.

"To achieve this, leisure time beyond the period of work in the store is required to give our people an opportunity for growth and development.

"Numerous sociological and economic studies, as well as experience itself, have demonstrated again and again that a shorter work-week in an advanced society such as ours enhances rather than detracts from productivity,"

The board called the failure of Congress to cover the retail industry under the FLSA during the two decades it has been on the statute books "a gross denial of elementary justice" and called on Congress "to remedy this unreasonable discrimination" against retail employes.

Retailing, the board maintained, "is an interstate business" and hence should be covered by the FLSA as other industries are.



GREATEST NUMERICAL INCREASE in membership among the seven regional divisions of the Retail Clerks won special citation for RCIA Southeast Div. Shown at presentation of trophy in Miami Beach are: Sec.-Treas. William Maguire; Organizing Director J. T. Housewright of winning division; Pres. James A. Suffridge; and RCIA Organization Dir. Ben Crossler.

80 Company Lawyers in Court As Oil Anti-Trust Trial Opens

Tulsa, Okla.—In a federal courtroom here—almost completely filled by defense attorneys—the Justice Dept. opened its anti-trust case against 29 giant oil companies.

The firms—in effect the oil industry—have been indicted for having conspired to raise prices of crude oil and gasoline during the Suez crisis of 1956—and of actually having done so in January 1957 in 43 states and the District of Columbia.

The companies admit they raised their prices at the time Western Europe looked to the United States for oil to replace blocked Middle East sources—but they deny they conspired to do so.

With each of the accused companies represented by separate legal staffs—adding up to some 80 defense lawyers—the proceedings are expected to drag on for several months. U.S. Dist. Judge Royce H. Savage, who is hearing the case without a jury, overruled two defense motions for immediate acquittal during the opening day proceedings.

Although the possible penalty for conviction is comparatively small—a $50,000 fine for each defendant—the companies are spending many times that amount in fighting the case. The basic issue, government and industry sources agree, is whether there is genuine competition in the multi-billion dollar oil industry.

To buttress its case against the 29 firms—including Standard Oil of New Jersey and four other Standard Oil companies, Texaco, Sinclair, Phillips Petroleum, Cities Service and other big-name companies—the government has subpoenaed what has been described as enough company records and papers to reach from Tulsa to the Suez Canal.

Four Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and three telephone company officials are among the witnesses the Justice Dept. announced it will call early in the trial. The government is seeking to link a series of long-distance telephone conversations among the leading oil company executives in December 1956 to the price rise.

At the time of the Suez crisis, inventories of gasoline and crude oil were considerably higher than normal. The government charges that the Middle East oil crisis provided an excuse for raising prices and challenges the industry's claim that the increases were the result of free market activity and supply and demand.

The indictment of the 29 companies was handed down by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Va., in 1958. The case was transferred to Tulsa, in the heart of the nation's biggest oil belt, at the request of the companies.

Arkansas Labor Opens Minimum Wage Drive

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas labor has opened a drive to secure 50,000 signatures on an initiative petition for a state minimum wage law to put the issue to a referendum of voters in the November general election.

In moving to bypass the state legislature, the state AFL-CIO is repeating a technique which proved successful in 1956 in winning major improvements in the workmen's compensation law. That proposal carried every one of the state's 75 counties.

Although the initiative proposal is a modest one—starting with an 80 cents an hour minimum and a 48-hour week the first year and going to $1 an hour and 40 hours after the second year—strong opposition is expected from employer groups.

Arkansas' existing minimum wage law, passed in 1915, applies only to women. It sets a minimum wage of only $1.25 a day—approximately 16 cents an hour. That is for "experienced" workers. For women with less than six months experience, the minimum is $1 a day.

At a State AFL-CIO "kick-off meeting" here, representatives of 250 affiliated local unions and councils made plans for the petition campaign. The state federation is seeking a $1 contribution from each union member to finance the minimum wage drive.

The initiative proposal won early endorsement from Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D). He met with State AFL-CIO Pres. Wayne E. Glenn and Exec. Sec. V. H. Williams and signed the first petition.

Sexton Named To New Post With UAW

Detroit—Brendan Sexton, since 1950 education director of the Auto Workers, has been named to the union's newly-created post of coordinator of organization.

Sexton will work directly under the UAW's Intl. Organizational Coordinating Committee made up of the union's six top officers and chaired by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The committee was set up two months ago in an organizational realignment which Reuther said was designed to "emphasize centralized coordination . . . and decentralized field work."

Named as assistant coordinators under Sexton, with responsibility for organizing in specified areas, were Robert Shebal, office and professional; Joseph Tuma, aircraft and missiles; Ralph Robinson, agricultural implement and foundry; and Joseph Mooney, competitive shops.

Reuther said that while the UAW's organizing record in past years was "very good," under the new approach "a more effective job" could be done in meeting organizing problems.

Sexton was granted a leave of absence from his educational post to take on the new assignment. Succeeding him as education director will be Carroll Hutton, Sexton's assistant for the past two years.

Upholsterers Back L-G Key Vote List

Chicago—The AFL-CIO view that the key actions in Congress on the new labor law were the House vote approving the Landrum-Griffin bill and the Senate votes on the McClellan "bill of rights" amendment was endorsed by delegates to the Chicago Area Council of the Upholsterers at a meeting here.

The delegates, representing 10 locals with more than 15,000 members, voiced approval of the AFL-CIO statement that the "real test of friendship" of representatives and senators for labor was the way they voted on these measures.

Labor Urges Stiffer Control of Additives

The AFL-CIO has called for an absolute ban on the use of any cancer-causing substance to color food, drugs or cosmetics.

Such a provision is contained in a 1958 law dealing with food additives—chemicals added to preserve, process or flavor food products. It has become known as the "Delaney amendment" for its original sponsor, Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.).

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, strongly urged that a general bill on coloring additives, sponsored by Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.), be substituted for a bill passed by the Senate last year. The Harris bill contains the cancer proviso; the Senate-passed bill does not.

Terming the cancer clause the "heart" of the legislation, Riley urged "that no modification of the Delaney proviso be considered or tolerated."

To industry complaints that the cancer clause is "rigid and harsh," Riley replied "it is harsh on the side of right and provides a defense against all who wittingly or otherwise would allow the human system to be subject to dire jeopardy."

Riley, in his testimony, praised the Food and Drug Administration and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming for "the forthright manner" in which the Food and Drug Act of 1958 has been administered.

The department, which opposed the Delaney amendment two years ago as unnecessary, now strongly supports its inclusion in the color additives legislation.

While the purpose of the coloring bill is to give the Food and Drug Administration authority to set maximum tolerances for coloring ingredients which are found harmin small quantities but could be harmful in large amounts, Flemming told the committee:

"Our advocacy of the anti-cancer proviso is based on the simple fact that no one knows how to set a safe tolerance for substances in human foods when those substances are known to cause cancer when added to the diet of animals."

Citing action taken by the department to block the sale of contaminated cranberries and poultry, Flemming said the principles of the Delaney amendment will be followed even if Congress should fail to include it in the color additives legislation. He strongly urged its inclusion, however, to give "added assurance to the consuming public."

The color additive bill also imposes on industry the obligation to prove that additives are safe, in contrast to the present requirement that the government must find them unsafe to ban their use.

Can Locals Analyze Pact At Continental

Miami Beach, Fla.—Four hundred local union officers, representing members of the Steelworkers in Continental Can Co. plants in 16 states and Canada, held a week-long meeting here to analyze the new three-year contract signed with the company in December.

James Robb of Indianapolis, director of USWA Dist. 30 and chairman of the Steelworkers' negotiating team in contract negotiations with Continental, said the meeting was designed to evaluate the contract and "iron out wrinkles" at the plant operation level.

Top officers of the international—including Pres. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel, and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg—participated in the series of meetings with delegates from both production and maintenance locals and office and technical worker locals.

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Council Maps Labor's Role For 1960 Presidential Race

U. S. Court Reverses NLRB Rule

Philadelphia—The right of a union to refuse to negotiate with a "changeling"—an officer who left the union to work for an employer — has been unanimously upheld by the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court's ruling in a case involving the Ladies' Garment Workers was a rebuff to the National Labor Relations Board, which had accused the union of an unfair labor practice for its refusal to deal with a former officer who became bargaining agent for the Slate Belt Apparel Contractors Association.

Reversing a temporary order handed down 10 months ago, when it directed the ILGWU to negotiate with the "changeling," the court held that the union was justified in not dealing with Robert Mickus, who had for 10 years been an organizer and business agent for Local 111 in Allentown before becoming a management representative.

The court found that the Pennsylvania contractors' group "clearly displayed an absence of fair dealing" in designating the former ILGWU officer as its bargaining agent. The court added that the association's offer to bargain with the union "was not made in good faith."

More than 5,000 union members struck the 121 blouse contractors represented by the association

(*Continued on Page* 4)

AFL-CIO Merger Set in Pennsylvania

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A merger agreement has been "wrapped up" between the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the State Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced here.

Unity action is expected within the next six weeks in New Jersey, the one state where merger of the separate state central bodies has not been worked out, the federation president told a press conference. If there is no action the AFL-CIO "may have to move in, lift their charters and merge them," he said.

The Pennsylvania agreement and a new constitution have been approved by top officers of both groups and a unity convention is scheduled for June 6 in Pittsburgh.

MEMBERS OF AFL-CIO Executive Council pore over heavy agenda dealing with internal matters, legislative action and labor's political role during mid-winter council session held at Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Long Filibuster Threatened:

Congress Set for Civil Rights Battle

By Gene Zack

The specter of a weeks'-long southern filibuster was raised in the Senate as the 86th Congress girded for a major civil rights battle keyed to proposals for federal safeguards of voting rights coupled with other protections of minority rights.

The Senate was set for the opening of full-scale debate, redeeming last year's pledge by the leadership of both parties that civil rights action would begin Feb. 15. The House, meanwhile, went into committee hearings as a prelude to floor action expected to begin by month's end.

A strong hint that southern Democratic strategy might include a filibuster came from Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) in an address to the Georgia legislature.

Bitterly assailing all pending civil rights proposals, Russell said the southern bloc "will leave no stone unturned, no rule of the Senate unused, in this battle to protect states' rights and constitutional government."

Just before the civil rights showdown, there were these other developments on Capitol Hill:

- Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) scheduled a Feb. 15 meeting of the Senate Democratic Conference to discuss three major facets of the Administration's economic policies.

The conference, requested by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and 18 other Democrats, will concentrate on Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Message, recent criticism of Administration policies expressed in the report of the Senate-House Economic Committee, and White House demands for a hike in the interest rate the Treasury pays on long-term government securities.

- The House by voice vote passed a bill to permit higher federal spending to curb water pollution. The measure would permit annual outlays at a rate of $90 million instead of the present $50 million to help local communities build sewage-disposal plants. Eisenhower had called for an end to the program after the current fiscal year.

- House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) denounced a $1 billion emergency housing bill approved by a House Banking subcommittee as a "budget-busting" measure. The measure would end excessive charges by lending institutions and make funds available immediately for moderate-priced FHA and VA mortgages.

The Senate civil rights debate is scheduled to open despite the fact that the Rules Committee has not yet reported an elections bill. It has recently concluded hearings on proposals to have the Civil Rights Commission appoint federal voting registrars for federal elections only, and Administration recommendations for court-appointed voting referees for both federal and state elections. A compromise between

(*Continued on Page 12*)

General Board to Weigh Nominees

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has mapped a vigorous role for labor in the 1960 political campaign and has voted to summon the AFL-CIO General Board, composed of the principal officers of all affiliated unions and departments, into special session later this year to consider a recommendation on the presidential race.

The council's statement on 1960 political activities disclosed a four-point program adopted during the mid-winter session here. It followed in the wake of a press conference statement by Pres. George Meany here that "no one in the official family of the AFL-CIO, including myself, has any inclination to 'sit out' the 1960 presidential campaign."

Declaring "we reject" the idea of "political neutrality," the council's policy guidelines asserted that a neutral role for the federation in the crucial 1960 election campaign would be "a disservice to the men and women we represent." **(See full text of statement, Page 4.)**

Meeting 24 hours after the Administrative Committee of the federation's Committee on Political Education adopted policy recommendations, the Executive Council approved a statement declaring:

- **The federation and its state and local bodies will remain out of primary elections except in one-party states.**
- **AFL-CIO officers will present labor's views on vital legislative issues to the platform committees of both major parties in a drive to win adoption of "liberal and progressive" platforms.**
- **Following the conventions of both parties, the council will convene the General Board to weigh the voting records and platform commitments of both parties and the individual records of presidential and vice presidential candidates. "Based on these factors," the council said, "the General Board will determine the AFL-CIO position and its recommendation to its members."**
- **State central bodies were specifically instructed to refrain from endorsing slates of delegates pledged to the support of candidates for the presidency or vice presidency in either party. The council said this decision would not infringe upon the rights of individual union members in the primaries.**

In addition to the statement on the political campaign, the council called on Congress to enact promptly amendments to the Wage-Hour Act to extend its coverage "to the millions still frozen out of its protection" and to raise the minimum to at least $1.25.

The council also issued a call for an International Affairs Conference on April 19-20 dealing with the theme, "The Struggle for Peace and Freedom." The conference is to be attended by officers of all international unions and state and city central bodies and will be addressed by recognized, outstanding authorities on various phases of the international situation.

The council statement setting up the conference said that "our organization should demonstrate and dramatize—especially at this crucial moment—its efforts to foster clarification and understanding of the critical world situation."

The conference would assure, said the statement, that there would be a "full contribution by American labor towards the development of a sound United States foreign policy in promoting peace and freedom."

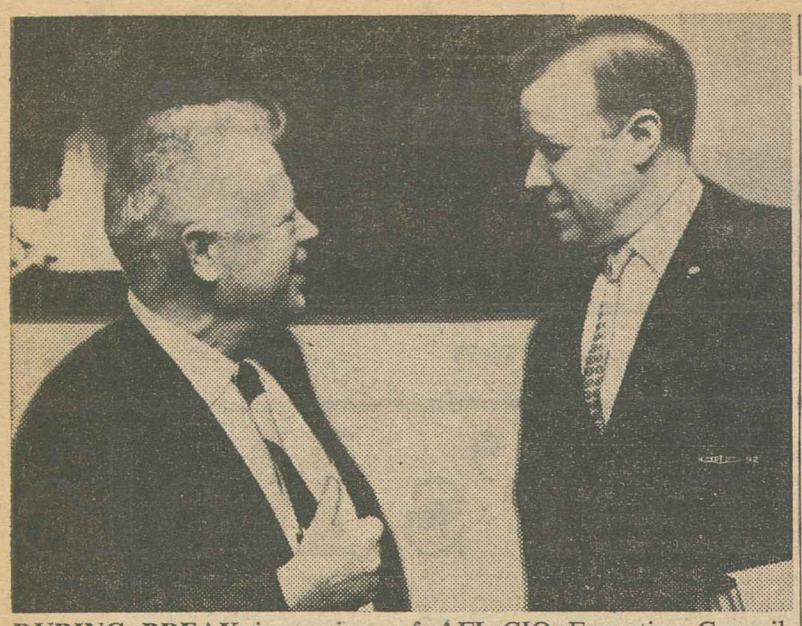
As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the council had before it a number of additional economic, congressional and international affairs policy statements.

Prior to the Executive Council action on the political campaign, the council had voted a 2-cent-per-month assessment effective Feb. 1 to run for six months for the federation's Special Purposes Fund; approved a new set of rules for directly affiliated local unions; acted on a number of resolutions referred to it by the 1959 San Francisco convention; and heard a report on organizing from AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

In a series of press conferences, Meany told reporters that:

- Some members of Congress are "not satisfied" with the Landrum-Griffin Act and are trying to make it "more oppressive."
- Contacts between leaders of labor and management away from

(*Continued on Page 3*)



DURING BREAK in sessions of AFL-CIO Executive Council, Vice Presidents David Dubinsky (left) and Walter P. Reuther hold informal huddle. Council's mid-winter session was held in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Council Asks Probe of Runaway TV, Music

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged the Senate to approve a resolution by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), for an investigation of the use of imported video tape and canned music in the U.S.

The council's action at its mid-winter session here came on two resolutions referred by the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last September. One came from the Musicians and the other from the Broadcast Employes and Technicians.

The council endorsed the Morse proposal, which the Musicians said would help uncover such "retrogressive, job-destroying practices" as the use of cut-rate canned music in "runaway" film production abroad.

NABET's resolution, dealing specifically with the practice of producing television programs in foreign countries through the use of video tape, warned that failure to check this practice would have "a serious effect upon the employment opportunities of a substantial number" of U.S. workers.

In connection with a convention resolution calling on the council to seek elimination of racial discrimination clauses in the constitutions of two affiliates, Pres. George Meany reported on the action taken by the Railroad Trainmen last month when their convention voted to strike a 65-year-old provision restricting membership to "white males."

The council instructed the executive officers of the federation to continue to work with the leadership of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen to achieve the same result in order to fulfill the AFL-CIO goal of wiping out remaining pockets of discrimination

Acting on other resolutions referred by the San Francisco convention, the Executive Council:

- Deferred action on a resolution urging unions to avoid holding conventions in so-called "right-to-work" states.
- Referred to the AFL-CIO Education Committee a resolution favoring establishment of a Staff Training Institute.
- Referred to the executive officers for further study a proposal which would require affiliates to set up constitutional procedures for disciplining members found guilty of "scabbing" by accepting non-union employment.
- Voted non-concurrence in a proposal to seek a change in the date of Labor Day from the first Monday in September to the first Monday in October.
- Voted non-concurrence in a resolution calling for establishment of a daily labor paper.

New Rules Set For Federal Local Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new set of rules governing directly affiliated local unions has been adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council incorporating requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the actions of the federation's third convention.

The 474 local unions with approximately 85,000 members have until June 1, 1960, to make changes in their own constitutions and by-laws to bring them into compliance with the new rules. However, the regulations adopted by the council are effective immediately.

Most of the changes stem from the new labor law. The new sections cover local union meetings, elections, finances, expenditures, reversion of assets, disciplinary proceedings and appeals.

The new set of rules declares "it is required that the constitution or bylaws of each directly affiliated local union incorporate the substances" of these new sections.

Other changes, in line with convention action, increase the per capita paid by the locals to the AFL-CIO from $1 per member per month to $1.50, increase initiation fees 50 cents to $2.50, set minimum dues of $2.50, up 50 cents, and set aside 15 cents of the per capita payment for the Defense Fund.

The new regulations also increase strike benefits $5 a week to $20 payable for a maximum of 10 weeks.

Calls for Counter-Offensive:

ORIT Rejects Red Bid for United Front in Latin America

Miami—Communist attempts to use the "popular front" technique to subvert the free trade unions of Latin America were exposed and denounced at a meeting here of the executive board of ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

The executive board declared that a proposal for creation of a new Latin American labor organization is a Communist objective to "achieve the destruction of ORIT and of the free trade union movement."

The board's resolution called for a systematic counter-offensive by democratic unions in the 25 countries represented in ORIT—the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union's organization in the Americas.

As part of the "popular front" technique, ORIT said, the Communists were encouraging a "united front" conference slated for Caracas, Venezuela, called by the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor to discuss organizational unity among all Latin American labor organizations, including those now outside ORIT.

The ORIT board rejected overtures to take part in the meeting, citing the long-standing ICFTU policy not to participate in any formulas for unity of action and cooperation that include Communist or totalitarian elements.

The meeting took note, without comment, of the disaffiliation of the Cuban Labor Congress from ORIT, and it postponed consideration of a request from a group of former CTC leaders to be recognized as the Cuban Labor Federation "in exile." At the same time the executive board left the door open for possible future reaffiliation of the Cuban CTC and the Venezuelan labor federation.

In reference to the Venezuelan meeting, Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American director, told a press conference the Communist elements were fostering the meeting as a means of "freezing out" the U.S. to ease Communist infiltration of South and Central America.

Romualdi warned that the Communists in Latin America are trying to take advantage of the desire for economic independence and the feeling that the time is appropriate to "get something." The Communists, he added, are using every subterfuge to capitalize on the situation.

In other actions the ORIT board:

- Appointed Arturo Jauregui Hurtado of Peru director of organization, a post he had held up to 1957 when he returned to Peru.
- Accepted the resignation of ORIT Pres. Ignacio Gonzales Tellechea of Cuba. A successor will be selected at the board's next meeting on the basis of nominations by affiliated organizations.

Organizing Aid Sought

- Requested additional assistance from the ICFTU Solidarity Fund for stepped-up efforts to expand ORIT and combat the Communist infiltration attempts.
- Forwarded recommendations concerning the western hemisphere to the ICFTU Ad Hoc Committee studying reorganization of the free trade union movement group in line with the actions of the recent sixth congress in Brussels.
- Called for implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work in the Panama Canal Zone area and urged that the U.S. and Panama resolve their differences over the matter of the Panamanian flag as a symbol to titular sovereignty in the Canal Zone.
- Reiterated the solidarity of ORIT with the victims of dictatorship in the Dominican Republic and pledged fullest cooperation in the campaign to boycott the economic activities of the Dominican der the leadership of the ICFTU.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler represented the AFL-CIO at the sessions. Board members from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and British Guiana were present.

Meany Raps Proposal To Hike Interest Rate

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that Administration demands for higher interest rates on long-term government securities adds up to asking the taxpayers to be "even more generous to the banks."

In an editorial in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, Meany said that although the higher interest rates "are defended on the grounds that they help to 'prevent inflation'," the policy advanced by Pres. Eisenhower actually "would again raise the living costs of every worker."

He charged that the Eisenhower proposal "makes no sense from any standpoint" and urged that Congress again reject the higher interest request as it did in 1959.

The AFL-CIO president said that the Administration's policies in recent years have steadily forced upward interest rates on both public and private borrowing. He called this "a dramatic illustration of the conflict between big business philosophy and the public welfare."

Interest Costs Double

Although the national debt has gone up less than 9 percent since 1947, Meany wrote in the Federationist editorial, the amount the government pays in interest on its debt has gone up almost 100 percent.

"Most of this extra interest is paid to banks and investment companies, right out of the pockets of the taxpayers," he declared. "Debt charges will take at least $12 out of every $100 in 1960 taxes.

"Yet that's only the smallest penalty we pay. When the federal government, the safest of investments, offers bigger interest rates, all money gets more expensive. The 4 percent mortgage becomes a 6 percent mortgage. The 5 percent car loan goes to 7 percent or more. It's the same with business loans.

"Thus we pay more for our homes, our cars and everything else we buy on credit. And we pay more for what we buy for cash, too. The manufacturer and the storekeeper add their higher interest costs to the products they sell."

Council to Meet Next In Washington May 3

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The regular spring meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council has been set for May 3 in Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the session will be held just prior to the opening of the annual Union-Industries Show, sponsored by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., in the same city, and also in conjunction with the dedication of stained-glass windows in memory of Samuel Gompers, Philip Murray and William Green at Washington National (Protestant Episcopal) Cathedral.

The three cathedral windows were installed late last year. The Gompers and Green windows were presented by the William Green Memorial Fund and the Murray window by the Philip Murray Memorial Fund.

Each window adapts a biblical theme to a phase of the labor movement's ideals and aspirations. Murray's is the "Industrial and Social Reform" window; Green's, "Agricultural and Maritime;" Gomper's, "Artisans and Craftsmen." Worked into each window are the seals of AFL-CIO unions, 102 in all.

A full-color brochure describing the windows is being published by Washington Cathedral.

Gray Resigns Building Dept. Presidency

Miami Beach—Richard J. Gray, 73, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., has announced to the department's executive council his resignation from the post he has held for the past 17 years.

Gray announced his decision to step down as head of the department representing 3 million unionists in a letter to BTC executive council members at the close of the department's council meeting here. The letter said:

RICHARD J. GRAY
Resigns as Building Trades Dept. president

"It is with regret that I feel compelled to tender my resignation as president of the department, to become effective Mar. 1, 1960.

"Due to my wife's failing health and my advanced age, I feel compelled to do this."

A four-man administrative committee was named to consider a possible successor. Appointed to the panel were Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers; and Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

The group is actively canvassing the field in search of a new BTC president.

Gray became acting president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. in 1943 and three years later became its permanent president.

His career in the trade union movement spanned a half century. Prior to heading the BTC he served successively as secretary and treasurer of the Bricklayers.

Council Maps Labor's '60 Election Role

General Board Will Meet on Nominees

(Continued from Page 1)

the collective bargaining table are necessary to industrial peace. He generally supported Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's attempts to implement Meany's call for a top-level labor-management conference, he said, and he was optimistic that the atmosphere for industrial peace was improving.

● Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D-N. Y.) would make a "terrible" chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in light of his record as a district leader in New York City for stirring up racial disturbances "at the slightest provocation."

Queried on whether the General Board would endorse a candidate for the presidency, Meany said following the COPE Administrative Committee meeting that the recommendations did not specify that an endorsement would be made. He added, "I am quite sure we will endorse a candidate. I hope we will."

Meany pointed out that if the General Board were confronted with a choice between "tweedledum and tweedledee," there possibly could be no endorsement. He said no one in the COPE meeting took a position against endorsement of a candidate.

Asked about the last AFL-CIO convention's proposal for a special convention to adopt a policy on internal union disputes, Meany pointed out that no such convention will be held until the Executive Council adopts a disputes plan. He said that in any case such a convention would not be concerned with the political campaign.

He made it clear that there was no discussion of presidential candidates at the COPE meeting. The session was concerned with discussion of administrative and technical problems of COPE and with the question of participating in the 1960 campaigns, he emphasized.

Asked about the growing involvement of business in politics, the federation president said that business has always been behind the scenes in politics and he is happy "to see them get out in the open."

He said he hoped business activities in politics would have a good effect, because the more actively business participates, "the people they employ are also likely to become more interested."

The comment that labor would not "sit out" the 1960 campaign touched on a story to that effect appearing last month in the Wall Street Journal. Meany in his press conference said specifically, "The story has no foundation in fact."

Meany's comments on Landrum-Griffin came at the opening press conference. He said the act is "very complicated" and has many more "unfair sections than we realized at the time of passage."

The Depts. of Labor and Justice, he added, have been "very cooperative" in attempting to work out regulations looking toward reasonable compliance with the law, but some members of Congress are not satisfied and are working to make the act even more punitive. He said they include the sponsors, Representatives Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), and others who supported the measure in the House.

Asked if the act did away with the need for the AFL-CIO's Ethical Practices Committee, Meany said this was not the case and that "we still have our job to do."

Meany reported that he had held several conferences with Mitchell to work out Meany's proposal for a top level labor-management conference which Pres. Eisenhower endorsed in his State of the Union message.

He added that the President has not yet implemented steps towards setting up the conference and that Mitchell feels that it may be mid-March before definite steps are taken.

The AFL-CIO president said that despite the efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers to "maintain an attitude of hostility," he is optimistic that the atmosphere is changing and that many industrialists are realizing as a result of the steel strike that bitter differences between labor and management cannot continue if America is to remain strong and free.

Meany's comments on Powell came in reply to a query from a reporter who noted the announcement by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) that he would not seek re-election meant that Powell under the seniority system would move up to the chairmanship. There have been a number of public criticisms of Powell since the Barden announcement, including a newspaper column by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The new assessment voted by the council will raise about $1.5 million for the Special Purposes Fund, which is used to finance special projects approved by the council. These include AFL-CIO support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' Solidarity Fund, donations to charitable and community organizations, and funds to fight "right-to-work" laws and to help organize farm workers.

A 1-cent per member per month assessment was voted by the council last February for six months but was not renewed upon expiration.

Meany told reporters the fund still has a balance of several hundred thousand dollars but it had to be replenished to carry on the organization's work.

The AFL-CIO, for example, will appropriate $480,000 to the ICFTU Solidarity Fund this year, and in line with existing practice will probably earmark portions of that sum for use in Africa and Latin America.

Meany pointed out also that the council decided to sponsor a USO overseas show around Easter time in cooperation with the federation's entertainment unions and that the money, he said, would come out of this fund.

PRESIDING OVER mid-winter session of AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla., was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, with the federation's secretary-treasurer, William F. Schnitzler.

Major Industry Attack Slows Union Growth

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An intensive campaign by industry over the past four years to prevent unionization in the South and among white collar workers has limited the growth of the trade union movement, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston declared here.

Livingston told a press conference that while AFL-CIO unions have added about 1.1 million members since 1956, all of organized labor today represents a smaller percentage of potential union membership than in the years 1952-55.

The increase in the labor force, technological unemployment and automation have dropped the number of organized workers from 40 percent to 39 percent of the total, he said. Shortly after merger, he added, the potential was 42 million workers; today the figure is 44 million.

Livingston summarized for reporters a report he made to the Executive Council in which he detailed the intensive, often vicious campaign of opposition to unionization by employers. The National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, he declared, are continually advising employers on how to block unionization, with detailed union-busting plans and case histories of successful union-smashing attempts.

Employers today, he said, use captive-audience techniques, plant gate literature and other methods to stymie unions under rulings handed down by the National Labor Relations Board in the past few years.

Livingston said he had recommended stepped-up organization efforts by AFL-CIO affiliates, further organizing conferences with emphasis on local areas and a possible AFL-CIO General Board meeting devoted to organizing problems and plans.

In some areas—retailing and some service trades—there has been good progress lately, he said, but the Landrum-Griffin Act has still not had its full impact.

"It's not going to be of any assistance," commented Livingston.

Court Stalls Sioux Falls On Yellow-Dog Decree

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The city commission here has been temporarily enjoined from putting into effect a "yellow-dog" directive prohibiting employes of three municipal departments from joining or remaining members of any union.

The city's attempt to outlaw unions in the fire, health and police departments was challenged in the state circuit court by the Fire Fighters and the State, County & Municipal Employes. Arguing that the action violated constitutional rights of employes and—ironically—violated the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, the unions obtained a temporary restraining order. Full-scale hearings will be held later on the request for a permanent injunction.

A strong and long-established local union of the Fire Fighters, one of whose members is an international vice president of the union, and a mushrooming organizing drive by the AFSCME in other city departments were the immediate targets of the resolution the commissioners passed by a 2-to-1 vote.

Sec.-Treas. Francis K. McDonald of the State AFL-CIO, legislative representative of the city central body, said the commissioners' action aparently also was aimed at hobbling a highly successful organizing drive by the Teachers. He said nearly half the city's teachers joined the AFT during the first months of the campaign.

The city's labor movement, which has been actively supporting the municipal organizing campaign, vigorously protested the resolution as "the most unrealistic, unfair and un-American document ever enacted in city hall."

City AFL-CIO officers who appeared before the city commissioners to oppose the resolution sharply challenged language which implied that union membership might "prevent or impede the rendering of fair and impartial service" and denounced as "false" the claim that employes in comparable jobs in other cities "are generally barred from union membership."

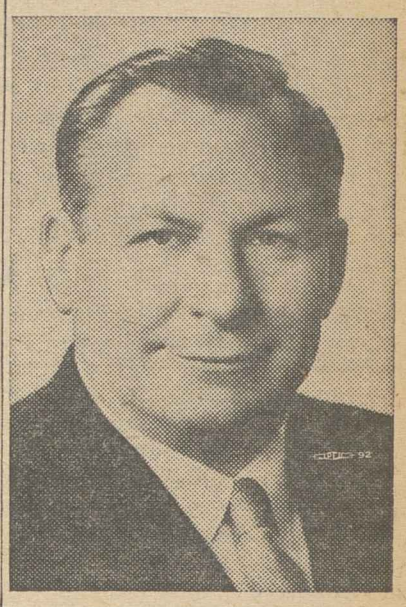
Whitehouse Resigns IUD Directorship

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., has resigned effective Mar. 1 to return to his duties as director of Dist. 25 of the Steelworkers.

In a letter to IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, he said that despite many obstacles to be overcome during the past four years, the IUD "is now firmly established and filling a much needed and valuable position of service to the labor movement."

Whitehouse said he was resigning in order that he might give full time again to his job with the Steelworkers. He has held both the district directorship and the directorship of the IUD since formation of the department in December 1955.

Reuther said in a letter acknowledging receipt of Whitehouse's resignation, "You can rightly be proud of the contribution that you have made in establishing the IUD."



ALBERT WHITEHOUSE
Resigns as IUD Director

The IUD Executive Committee is expected to meet soon to select a successor.

Whitehouse, whose union service dates back to 1934 when he became chairman of his local union's grievance committee at the Newport Steel Corp., Newport, Ky., was elected president of the Kentucky CIO Council in 1941 and USWA district director the following year.

Since 1953, he has served as chairman of the USWA negotiating committee for the American Can Co.

Along with his union interests, Whitehouse has been active in church and community activities. He has served as deacon, elder, trustee and board chairman of his local church and has been active for many years in the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. He served three years as a vice president.

Council to Meet on Cancer Research

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A special meeting of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council is scheduled for Washington at the time of the next council meeting to work out plans for labor support for the proposed Eleanor Roosevelt Institute on Cancer Research.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the meeting of leaders of federation unions interested in the project will discuss ways and means of raising funds for the project.

Council Statement On 1960 Campaign

Herewith is the full text of the statement adopted Feb. 11 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the 1960 political campaign:

During the 1960 political campaign, the AFL-CIO will actively support candidates favorable to the principles and ideals supported by the American labor movement. Political neutrality would be a disservice to the men and women we represent and we reject it.

We firmly believe the general public is entitled to know exactly what role the AFL-CIO plans to play and therefore this Executive Council adopts the following policy guidelines for 1960:

1. The AFL-CIO and its state and local branches will not participate in primary elections except in one-party states.

2. The officers of the AFL-CIO will present to the platform committees of both major parties labor's views on vital legislative issues and urge the writing of platforms that are liberal and progressive.

3. Subsequent to the national conventions of both parties, the Executive Council will convene a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board for the purpose of weighing the voting record of the parties, their platform commitments and the individual record of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Based on those factors, the General Board will determine the AFL-CIO position and its recommendation to its members.

4. Without infringing upon the rights of individuals, who are members of AFL-CIO unions, to support candidates of their choice in the primaries, state central bodies of the AFL-CIO, pending the decision of the General Board, are specifically instructed to refrain from endorsing or supporting slates of delegates pledged to the support of candidates for the presidential or vice presidential nomination of either party.

Court Reverses NLRB On 'Changeling' Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

in April 1959 seeking contract improvements equivalent to those negotiated the previous month with New York jobbers. Negotiations bogged down over the union's refusal to negotiate with Mickus on the grounds that a "moral and ethical issue" was involved in management's hiring as its negotiator an ex-unionist who had had access to "confidential information" in his years as a union officer.

Brownell at Quarterback

The contractors' association—represented by Pres. Eisenhower's former U.S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr.—obtained an NLRB ruling that the union was guilty of an unfair practice, and the court issued a temporary restraining order instructing the union to bargain with Mickus.

The association subsequently bypassed Mickus to negotiate a settlement—patterned along the lines of the New York contract—directly with ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

In upholding the ILGWU's refusal to deal with Mickus, the court ruled that while each party has a right to choose its representatives "this rule is not absolute or immutable." The court cited the fact that an association official told a union representative that Mickus had been employed "because of his years of familiarity from the inside of the union with its strategy, thinking, working and operations."

The decision pointed out that this statement "was made tauntingly," and made it "abundantly clear that any collective bargaining done with Mickus would be in form only without good faith negotiating" on management's side.

Last year, the ILGWU's 30th convention in Miami Beach amended its constitution requiring all full-time paid officers to agree that they would not act as employer representatives for a period of three years after terminating office in the union.

STRONG SUPPORT for minimum wage legislation, now awaiting final action by the Senate Labor Committee, came from union delegations from New Jersey, New York, Vermont and West Virginia who called on committee members from their home states. Here, West Virginia delegates meet with Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.).

AFL-CIO President Says:

Letters from Union Families Can Put Through Forand Bill

Flaying the "shortsighted, selfish medical and big business lobbies" for opposing the Forand bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged swift congressional approval of the proposal to "provide a measure of health security for retired persons."

The "widespread support for the proposal in both political parties," Meany wrote in an editorial in the February issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, "can be turned into reality" if each of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO writes to his congressman and senators demanding enactment of the bill.

A key plank in labor's 1960 "Positive Program for America," the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) would expand the social security system to provide medical and hospital care for the nation's senior citizens. It would be financed by raising the social security tax on both employers and workers one-quarter of 1 percent.

Declaring that 1960 will be a year of "issues that have waited far too long for action," Meany wrote that "none of these serves a greater individual need than the Forand bill."

Testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, the editorial continued, "has proved beyond doubt that a very large number of retired citizens are pauperized each year by the heavy medical costs that are one of the hazards of old age."

Pensioners Driven on Relief

Meany added that private insurance plans "cannot adequately protect this high-risk group."

As a result, the AFL-CIO president continued, "millions of pensioners who have earned the right to honorable, independent retirement are forced to seek public relief or to appeal for help to their children. This makes a mockery of the principle of earned retirement, so proudly enunciated in our social security system."

The Federationist editorial said the Forand bill offers "a sound, low-cost remedy through the social security system," adding that while it is "by no means an all-inclusive medical plan, it would guard against the long, expensive illnesses that now are catastrophic in both human and financial terms."

Forand Bill on Brink

Rallying rank-and-file AFL-CIO members behind the drive for passage through an all-out letter-writing campaign, Meany pointed out that the Forand bill is among the measures "closest to decision" in the 86th Congress with a key vote scheduled in the Ways & Means Committee early in March.

The need for an outpouring of letters from the American public, to counteract the high-powered propaganda of the medical and big business lobbies, also was stressed by Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Legislative Rep. Hyman Bookbinder on the AFL-CIO public service radio program "As We See It."

"The medical societies and . . . the usual crowd that doesn't want any government action is working very hard to defeat the bill," Bookbinder declared, in urging the millions of Americans who support the Forand bill to send letters or postcards to congressmen urging favorable consideration of the measure.

Cruikshank reported that congressmen "are confident that this bill is popular with the American people." He added that "not enough congressmen have yet heard from the people back home."

Union Aides To Meet on Child Parley

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A special preliminary meeting of all AFL-CIO members participating in the White House Conference on Children and Youth will be held in Washington Mar. 27 to discuss labor's views on some of the vital issues to be considered at the national meeting.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, federation representative on the President's committee to plan the golden anniversary meeting of the Conference on Children and Youth, told the Executive Council that at least 20 AFL-CIO leaders will participate in the conference.

He also announced that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been invited to address one of the major sessions of the conference scheduled for Mar. 26-Apr. 2 in Washington.

About 7,000 persons are expected to attend.

Trainmen Again Elect Kennedy to Presidency

Cleveland—The 1,100 delegates to the Railroad Trainmen's convention here have re-elected Pres. W. P. Kennedy to the post he has held since 1949.

In balloting conducted by voting machine, Kennedy defeated Sec.-Treas. William J. Weil, his only opponent for the presidency, by a vote of 641 to 464.

Weil, defeated in successive bids for three other top posts, and V. W. Satterwhite, who lost his campaign for re-election as assistant to the president, were later elected full-time vice presidents without opposition.

Succeeding Satterwhite as assistant to the president, with the right of succession when Kennedy steps down in 1962 under a new compulsory retirement program, was Charles Luma of Dallas, Tex., who defeated both Satterwhite and Weil in balloting for the No. 2 spot in the BRT.

W. E. B. Chase of Livonia, Mich., defeated Weil for the secretary-treasurer's post, and B. W. Fern successfully turned back Weil's challenge for the senior vice presidency.

At a victory dinner and dance, Kennedy was later lauded by 1,500 delegates and guests. He pledged a continuation of a vigorous program of improvements for rail workers. Chief speaker was Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).

Kennedy's retirement in 1962 will come under a formula adopted earlier by the convention that will gradually reduce the compulsory retirement age for grand lodge officers from the present 70 years to age 65 by 1965. Under the formula, officers reaching the age of 70 during 1961 must retire by the last day of that year. Retirement will be compulsory on the last day of the year for those reaching 69 in 1962, 68 in 1963, 67 in 1964, and 65 in 1965.

Other vice presidents chosen by the convention were R. H. McDonald of Los Angeles; James Anderson of Syracuse, N. Y.; Joseph B. Cahill of Cleveland; S. Vander Hei of Chicago; L. E. Chester of Jacksonville, Fla.; Q. C. Gabriel of East Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. A. Collin of Ottawa, Ont., and H. F. Sites of Philadelphia.

Delegates also elected W. G. McGregor of Calgary, Alberta, as Canadian legislative representative; W. L. (Jack) Hill, assistant secretary-treasurer; and Harry See, national legislative representative.

The convention is expected to end about Feb. 20.

UAW Demands Time On NAM's TV Smear

Detroit—The Auto Workers have demanded equal time on six television stations to answer "biased" films of McClellan committee hearings into the protracted Kohler strike. The films were supplied secretly to the stations in February and March 1958 by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The formal demand was presented the stations by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey in the wake of a sharp rebuke issued by the Federal Communications Commission against WTTG-TV in Washington for failing to identify the NAM's active role in supplying the free films to 27 stations across the country.

Mazey asked that the union be given "an equal opportunity at an early date to present the views of the UAW with respect to those matters considered in the biased, contrived kinescopes produced by the NAM."

The demand went to WTTG-TV in Washington; its sister station, WNEW-TV in New York; and to Stations KMOT-TV, Minot, N. D.; KSTP-TV, St. Paul, Minn.; WDAY-TV, Fargo, N. D.; and KFYR-TV, Bismarck, N. D. All six stations were known to have carried the NAM-supplied films.

The FCC's formal criticism of the station pointed out that WTTG first offered to sell the films "at the suggestion and request of the NAM" to a total of 102 stations, and that when there were no acceptances from the stations "arrangements were made by the NAM to have summaries made available free of charge to interested stations."

The commission said the failure to identify the NAM as the supplier of the kinescopes constituted a "serious omission" in view of the fact that federal regulations require broadcasters to identify either direct or indirect sponsors.

At the same time, the FCC reprimanded WTTG and WNEW for presenting a program in support of the restrictive Landrum-Griffin bill on the eve of congressional action. The AFL-CIO had assailed this as a "one-sided presentation" and a "perversion of the public service concept." The commission ruled the stations had not given the public a "fair presentation."

1960 Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 4

Far Too Few Covered, Minimum Too Low

Wage-Hour Law, Landmark of New Deal Era, Needs Updating

By John Beidler

The Fair Labor Standards Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1938, is no longer fair.

There are two major reasons. First, the $1 an hour minimum wage which the law now prescribes is outdated. Second, of some 45 million workers in interstate commerce who could and should be protected by the law, more than 20 million (almost half) are excluded from its coverage by exemptions written into the law.

The measure was originally passed during the depression of the 1930s, when New Deal strength was at its peak. Wages were low and unemployment high.

During the Senate debate, in July of 1937, pay vouchers of Southern shirtworkers were introduced into the record: "Here is one dated July 3, 1937, 4½ days, wages $3.57. Another, July 3, 1937, 4½ days, wages $3.38."

Pleading for the passage of the bill, then Senator Hugo L. Black (D-Ala.) said to the Senate:

"As we talk today, and as we pledge allegiance to the principle that we promised to carry into effect, and as we continue to exhibit our undying love and admiration and fondness for the little people who work long hours all over the nation, 8 million and more of our people are doing nothing at all.

"Many of these little people have to go to work in the early morning hours, so early that they do not have much time to think about principle or method or objective, and they remain at their labor until the evening shadows gather. As one of them wrote me, all they can do is go to their place of work shortly after they rise in the morning and come home from their place of work and immediately go to sleep. Work and sleep; sleep and work."

This original bill established a 44-hour workweek during its first year of operation, 42 hours the second year, and 40 hours thereafter, with overtime payable for work beyond those hours. Minimum wages were fixed at 25 cents an hour the first year, 30 cents for the next six years, and 40 cents thereafter.

Attacks Rebuffed

No sooner was the bill passed than it was subjected to a strong attack by conservatives charging that it was unconstitutional. Opponents had great hopes that the Supreme Court would throw out the new statute. In 1941, however, the court upheld its constitutionality.

Although the right of the federal government to enact a statute providing minimum wages and overtime was thus clearly established, the question of what the minimum wage should be, and to what workers it should apply, remains a difficult one.

The minimum wage cannot remain the same if the law is to remain fair. There must be a constant readjustment to meet new economic conditions.

For example, the average hourly earnings in American industry in 1938 were less than 63 cents; in 1949 they were $1.38, and today they are $2.26. Clearly if the minimum is to remain realistic it must be periodically readjusted.

Exemptions Increased

An even more difficult problem, politically, is coverage of the act.

The law has always exempted workers in certain industries from its protection. In 1949, when Congress increased the minimum to 75 cents an hour, the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition forced adoption of certain concessions from Truman Administration supporters, each whittling away some of the benefits provided by the original statute.

These concessions did not satisfy the conservatives, who finally drove through amendments excluding 500,000 workers from coverage who had been previously protected.

The next major attempt to modernize the act took place in 1955. Labor and other groups had been urging an increase in the minimum to $1.25 an hour, and the Administration finally recommended an increase to 90 cents.

The Senate Labor Committee after lengthy hearings approved a bill raising the minimum to $1.00, and this measure passed the Senate by a voice vote.

In the House, the Senate-passed $1.00 minimum was also recommended by the Labor Committee, but conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats again fought to cut the figure.

Two amendments were offered —the first to cut the increase to 90 cents, which was beaten, and the second to provide a sliding scale, pegging the minimum at 90 cents the first year, and $1.00 the second year. The second amendment failed on a teller vote by a tiny margin, 168 to 173, so the $1 minimum became law.

Although the 1955 law represented a substantial improvement in the wage, much remained to be done. Congress had not acted to extend coverage to those excluded by the 1949 law or to those millions of workers who have never enjoyed the protection of the act.

With the election of the 85th Congress in 1957, the AFL-CIO and other interested groups again began a campaign to extend coverage and to modernize the minimum. These groups supported bills introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and the late Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) to extend coverage to about 9.6 million additional workers.

The Administration belatedly offered an alternative, and much more limited, proposal. It asked for extension of coverage to only about 2.5 million additional workers, and even for this small number it would have denied the benefits of the law's overtime provisions.

Extensive hearings were held by subcommittees of the House and Senate Labor Committees, but no action followed.

Last year, liberal forces again began a drive for improvements in the law, and a Senate Labor subcommittee held 10 more days of hearings in May and June.

The Administration again advocated its own limited proposal, similar to that offered previously, which would extend coverage to about 2.5 million additional workers.

Get the Facts On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the fourth of a new series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the second session of the 86th Congress.

The series, prepared by John Beidler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is designed to give the legislative history of the issue, the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

Reprints of the fact sheet series will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Two-Trouser Suit

The AFL-CIO supported a bill sponsored in the Senate by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Morse, and in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill would increase the minimum wage ot $1.25 an hour and extend the coverage of the act to some 7.8 million workers in retail trade, services, construction and other industries not now covered.

On July 10, 1959, the Senate subcommittee reported the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, with some modifications, to the full Labor Committee. No further action was taken in 1959. The committee is expected to meet in executive session shortly to consider the bill.

On the House side, the Labor Standards Subcommittee of the Labor Committee has scheduled hearings on minimum wage legislation to begin about March 1.

At its San Francisco convention, the AFL-CIO said:

"As the Fair Labor Standards Act stands now, it falls woefully short of its stated objective of achieving a 'minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers.'

"Millions of workers are still unjustifiably frozen out of the coverage. The act offers them no wage floor whatever and no limitation on excessive hours of work. As for the workers covered, the present $1 minimum wage is considerably less than needed to afford a decent standard of living. These are the two areas of urgently needed amendment of the act: extension of coverage and increase of the minimum wage. . . ."

The AFL-CIO also supports legislation to reduce the 40-hour workweek standard in the present law to a seven-hour day in a 35-hour week. Technological change in recent years has greatly reduced the manpower needs in manufacturing industries. In the future, more and more goods and services will be provided by fewer workers or in fewer hours. The alternative to cutting workers is cutting hours.

Several bills have been introduced in both Houses to meet this objective.

Present Wage Law Held 'Intolerable' by Meany

During his appearance before the Senate Labor Subcommittee on May 7, 1959, during which he urged passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said:

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you once more the need for improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. And I want to begin by repeating, with even greater emphasis, what I have said on previous appearances before this committee: The issue now before you has passed the stage of being a subject for study, a subject for philosophical debate. It has now become a matter of utmost urgency.

This is the third time, in four years, that we have been here urging a better wage and hour law. Each time, we in the AFL-CIO have laid before this committee a wide range of facts supporting the need for a higher minimum wage and for extension of minimum wage protection to many of those who are now denied its protection.

In those four years the situation has just grown worse. What was merely unfair in 1956 has become intolerable in 1959.

The failure of Congress to take imaginative and courageous action on this matter has perpetuated the misery of substandard living conditions for millions of our fellow Americans. It has weakened our domestic economy and damaged our prestige—and the prestige of democracy itself—throughout the world.

These are strong words, but they are justified. The evidence is overwhelming.

Union-Backed Bill Adds 7.8 Million to Coverage

Estimated Number of Workers to Whom Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt Bill Would Extend Coverage of Fair Labor Standards Act

Type of Employment	Number who would be covered by bill (thousands)	Number earning less than $1.25 (thousands)
Retail trade	4,150	1,920
Wholesale trade	182	90
"Local retailing" (mfg. & wholesale)	10	5
Laundries & dry cleaning	170	100
Hotels	241	170
Business services	140	40
Finance, insurance and real estate	140	30
Miscellaneous services	725	500
Construction	1,331	130
Other groups:		
Seafood processing	32	15
Newspapers	17	10
Transit	102	10
Small telephone exchanges	43	25
Taxis	58	25
Seamen	100	10
Logging	86	70
Manufacturing & mining	40	20
Transportation & warehousing	77	10
All other	186	70
Total	7,830	3,250

Showdown on Civil Rights

DESPITE BROAD non-partisan agreement that legislation is urgently needed to assure every citizen his right to register and vote, a bloc of diehard southern senators is threatening a full-scale filibuster to block a civil rights bill this year.

Both Republicans and non-southern Democrats have agreed on the need for legislation to protect and extend Negro voting rights. The report of the Civil Rights Commission last year contained overwhelming evidence of the need to wipe out discrimination in this area.

Northern liberals of both parties have introduced corrective legislation; the Administration has proposed machinery along the same lines. Only a small sectional group threatens to block quick passage of critically needed laws.

With such broad agreement on the need for a bill, it should be an easy matter to dispose of stalling tactics. But whether or not the pro-civil rights forces can quickly muster the votes to block or end a filibuster, they must not let the opposition go unchallenged for many, many weeks.

If a good bill passes, including authority for the government to institute civil suits in school desegregation cases, there will be plenty of credit for all concerned of whatever party.

Neither party will benefit if the legislation is killed or watered down beyond recognition.

As the Senate opens its deliberations, hearings continue in House committees against a background of more than 200 signatures to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of a civil rights measure and to bring it to the floor for a vote.

The pressure for civil rights legislation is mounting in the House and may force a relatively quick decision there. This same pressure must be turned on the Southerners in the Senate to smash the filibuster.

There is no reason for another day's delay. The right of all citizens to vote, to attend schools of their choice, to live in dignity and security, must be meaningfully guaranteed once and for all time.

A Yardstick for Politicians

THE AFL-CIO General Board, when it meets after the Democratic and Republican national conventions, will apply three basic yardsticks in deciding which party and candidate are worthy of support by organized labor.

Up for examination will be the respective parties' records in Congress, their national platforms and their candidates. All three will be measured against the AFL-CIO's own program as presented to the platform committees of the national political conventions.

The AFL-CIO program is a positive program for America; it is a broad-ranging program designed to produce a strong, prosperous nation with the benefits to be shared by all Americans, not only union members.

The AFL-CIO will take every necessary step to help secure this program through legislative and political action. It will not stand on the sidelines or sit on its political hands while reactionary, anti-labor elements carry on destructive campaigns.

The year 1960 is a crucial year in determining America's future and American labor will be actively engaged in helping shape the decision in November.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Set Me Free

Turn Off the Heat:

Jodoin Asks Canadian Industry To Stop Its Sniping at Unions

The following is excerpted from an address by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress to the Toronto, Ont., Board of Trade.

THIS IS A TIME when there is a need for a better relationship and a closer understanding between management and labor. As labor and management acquire experience in collective bargaining relationships, there tends to be built up a measure of mutual understanding—and, one would hope, a measure of mutual respect. This has been the story with a number of our older unions and the employers in their industries. It has been natural to expect that this same development would be found in the relations of other unions in other industries as the years passed.

There are very definite signs at the moment that this may not be the present development. In fact, we may be at a turning point which might lead us back to the sharp differences and conflict which we have sometimes known in years gone by.

Your Board of Trade is a very important part of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce which is, at the moment, exerting great pressures on the government in Ottawa for legislation which we feel is directed at weakening the labor movement, and so the whole process of collective bargaining.

Now there is a real need for deciding very frankly and very honestly whether or not we believe in collective bargaining. Those of us connected with the labor movement sometimes become weary of statements from outside our movement which start with the phrase, "Oh, yes, I believe in unions, but . . ."

Too often this is the prelude to a discourse which indicates that there really is no belief in the principle of employes co-operating and bargaining collectively. Too often there is at least the inference that the right of workers to bargaining collectively is something that has been forced upon them, something that they just cannot avoid and that they will accept, but only to the degree that is inevitable.

That kind of an attitude does not contribute to a good relationship.

The efforts being made by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and by certain other management groups, are directed at having the laws concerning labor and management revised and greatly extended. The need for laws governing the relations of labor and management is evident. It is unfortunate, but we have need of such laws. We have asked for them ourselves.

AT THE SAME TIME, a great volume of such laws is more likely to hinder than to help our relationships. We think that many of the proposals being made are both unreasonable and unworkable. They are being sold on a basis that is not sound. There are too many slick phrases being used. There are comparisons being made between labor and management which are false comparisons.

We as labor people have not forgotten that laws were used not so many years ago in an effort to block the simple association of workers into trade unions. Not enough years have passed for us to forget that, and it is not surprising that many of our people feel that laws may once again be used to deprive workers of their organizations.

It is natural, under these circumstances, that labor should look with very grave suspicion on a form of law which would make the trade union as a whole completely responsible and liable to legal action for the behavior of a single individual member over whom the union has no direct control. I am sure that your board would not like to be put in that position in relation to every member on your roster.

This is a time when a constructive approach is needed. We have suggested to the government in Ottawa that it might be a very useful agent in calling together a conference of management and labor representatives to explore the areas of conflict which exist and to seek methods of overcoming misunderstandings and building up understanding. There has been no action on the part of the government and no indication of any support for such an idea from the management organizations.

THESE ARE CHALLENGING times and we are only going to be able to meet the new challenges effectively by working together. We feel that some of today's events may lead us in the opposite direction.

Labor has not been noted for backing away from a fight, but we feel that we should now have reached a stage in our society where there is a more constructive method of dealing with our differences.

Morgan Says:

Nixon is Nimble on School Aid

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC comtator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

VICE PRES. NIXON'S latest footwork on aid to education is a liberal education in itself. In the maiden speech supporting his already sealed bid for the Republican presidential nomination, Nixon warned in Chicago on Jan. 27 that although American education was "the best in the world . . . inadequate classrooms, underpaid teachers and flabby standards are weaknesses we must constantly strive to eliminate." His comments stimulated hopeful speculation that he was wigwagging to liberals his preparedness to go much farther than the tight-fisted fiscal policy of the Eisenhower Administration allowed in helping to strengthen the country's schools.

Morgan

But a week later in Washington, the Vice President, sticking strictly to the party line, broke a tie vote and killed a liberal amendment to the main parcel of education legislation which has just cleared the Senate.

It would not be fair to conclude from this single act that Nixon is solidly opposed to improving teachers' salaries or irrevocably against federal aid to classroom construction. It could be argued that the amendment he defeated, put forth by Democratic Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania, was too expensive, calling, as it did, for $1.1 billion a year in matching federal funds to states for building schools or raising teachers' salaries, without a terminal date. This is substantially more than the compromise bill pushed through the Senate next day.

But unless and until he spells out his own position much more clearly, it would not be fair either to infer that Nixon is moving any measurable degree to the left of the Administration's narrow proposal to limit federal aid to $300 million a year for four years in matching funds for school bonds only—no grants, no assist for salaries.

The Vice President's action so far gives liberal Democrats even more voltage to their charge that no really adequate, meaningful legislation to help the schools can be finally passed until the powerful right wing-Republican-Southern Democratic congressional coalition is broken. Nixon, who is now for all practical political purposes the undisputed leader of the GOP, could break this coalition. He may.

But unless he does, northern and western Democrats will continue to object that he cannot have it both ways—that he cannot follow the Eisenhower line and still be entitled to claim any validity for his promises that we must have bold, far-reaching programs for education, though, ironically, they fear he may adroitly be able to make the claim stick just the same.

There are other factors staying the progress and blighting the chances of education bills, despite Senate action, the quivering snares of racial and religious issues foremost among them. A group of congressional liberals, including a handful of Republicans, has been trying to outflank the tight Administration line against no federal assistance for faculty pay. Ironically enough, the Administration school bond bill, even if it worked with maximum effect, would allow needy districts to build only about 75,000 classrooms; the Administration's own estimates say more than 130,000 are needed.

A stumbling block on salaries, however, has not been just the Budget Bureau but strong, unpublicized opposition of influential Catholics and other groups because of the feared effect on parochial schools. Parochial schools have been growing faster than the number of nuns qualified to teach and they have had to draw instructors from lay ranks; higher salaries for public school teachers would boost costs in the teacher pay budgets of parochial schools. Presumably this and attending problems explain part of the opposition to the teacher salary item in federal legislation by such a House liberal as Majority Leader John McCormack of Massachusetts.

THE BILL the Senate succeeded in passing was far more liberal than any Administration version and it included aid for teachers. But the supreme test will come in the House, traditionally the graveyard of measures to strengthen education, that trifling item which those barbarous Russians are wasting so much time and effort on.

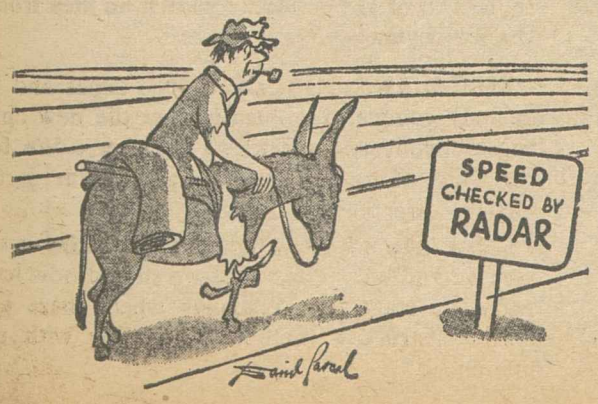
Washington Reports:

Jackson, Saltonstall See Need For Mobile Missile Step-up

THE MINUTE MAN, a mobile three-stage intercontinental ballistics missile, is the major U.S. defense weapon of the future, a Democratic member of Congress, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), and a Republican, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

The present ICBMs, the Atlas and the Titan, require fixed bases and "may be excellent targets for Soviet ICBMs," Jackson said. Strategic Air Command bases also will be vulnerable, he pointed out.

Both Jackson and Saltonstall agreed also that six or seven Polaris missile submarines should be built, since they also are mobile launching platforms. Jackson said that test firings on the Polaris are continuing "and by the time we get around to the appropriations bill" there may be sufficient proof of their capabilities.



JACKSON SAID the defense budget should be increased $3 billion. Saltonstall did not agree on the amount, but thought it likely that the Congress would increase the defense budget from the President's $41.6 billion. Both said that the U.S. now has a sufficient deterrent force, but they were concerned about the U.S. future position.

The United States is now "paying a heavy price" for having failed to carry out an adequate ballistic missile program, Jackson asserted. As a result, this country has to increase its SAC defense. The cost of an air-borne alert, a constant complement of SAC planes in the air, Saltonstall said would be $100 million this year and $1 billion next year.

"We should achieve at the earliest possible date a virtually invulnerable deterrent," Jackson said. "By that I mean an ability to retaliate even if the enemy should hit us in a surprise attack. We are talking now about weapons that can be fired from the point of launching to the point of impact in 30 minutes. People can talk about warning systems, but we can have a 30-minute void and it's too late. What we need is a retaliatory force that will survive even if we have no warning."

Saltonstall said that one of the problems is to decide between the offensive and defense strength allotments. He said the offensive appeared to have the edge. As Jackson put it, "Science has been cruel to the defense. It has been partial to the offense. In other words, the new weapon systems make a defense virtually impossible."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE opening in the Senate will test both the strength and integrity of our devotion to democracy and the effectiveness of the Johnson cloture rule adopted last year.

In sections other than the South, it may be wondered why the southern Democrats were willing to accept without a filibuster the 1957 so-called "right-to-vote" law yet now have girded for what seems likely to be the most bitter and protracted filibuster in decades.

The fact remains that high emotion is involved. Spokesmen close to the Southerners say that they felt in 1957 they had made genuine concessions and did not expect to be confronted with further civil rights proposals so quickly. Some of them are smarting from public comments by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.), berating them for failure to use the filibuster weapon three years ago. Thurmond ran for the presidency in 1948 on the Dixiecrat ticket and took four southern states away from Pres. Truman solely on the civil rights issue.

* * *

WHEN THE LIBERAL Democrats elected in 1958 entered the Senate, proposals were made for drastic revisions of the Senate rules providing open and free debate. Sen. Lyndon Johnson, a Texan as well as majority leader, took the lead in tempering the changes.

It was argued that filibusters could be broken, under any rules, any time public opinion over the country really demanded it and the Senate majority chose to exercise its own powers. There is much truth in this: the fundamental reason effective civil rights legislation has not been passed is that the conscience of the people did not express itself with sufficient force and urgency.

It cannot all be blamed on one group; the guilt is general. For years the cozy coalition of northern Republicans and southern Democrats saw the GOP giving just enough votes against cloture to help the southerners keep filibusters alive.

A great many senators, including northern liberals of both parties, believe that the Senate's tradition of free speech is a precious heritage and they showed themselves reluctant to support the full anti-filibuster reforms that would have allowed cloture, the shutting off of debate, after a stated period by simple majority vote.

They accepted the Johnson proposal allowing imposition of cloture only by two-thirds of the senators present and voting. That rule is a reversion to earlier provisions, and the truth is that it did not allow the breaking of filibusters in the past. It must now be tested under different circumstances.

* * *

THERE WILL BE inevitable partisan contention for "credit" for whatever civil rights legislation is adopted by Congress; this is a presidential year. The arithmetical fact is that both northern and western Democrats and northern Republicans will have to stand up and be counted before the filibuster is broken.

Whatever the emotional feelings of the Southerners, the fact is that in state after state the local and state officials have not shown good faith in allowing the implementation of the 1957 "right-to-vote" law. They have actually disfranchised Negroes who previously voted; they have frustrated investigations by the Civil Rights Commission by denying registration to Negroes and then resigning, en masse, to pretend lack of responsibility to questioning.

The civil rights legislation likely to pass is generally moderate and minimal; it applies to offenses such as deliberate obstruction of court orders on school desegregation by force or threats and flight to avoid prosecution for certain crimes, and moves only tenderly toward federal financial aid toward desegregation.

The key is the effort to make the 1957 law significant by creating machinery through which the registration of citizens can be achieved, rather than promised. Whether this be through federal registrars or through court referees, or a combination of two, it must be done.

Long and difficult daily sessions will be required and if in the end a cloture vote is required, that is what the rule is there for.

STEP-UP in U.S. defense program is urged by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), left, and Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program, heard over more than 300 radio stations.

How to Buy

Government Grading Offers Buying Tips

By Sidney Margolius

THERE ARE VALUABLE tips on food buying to be harvested from the current hassle over grading of lamb. As you may have read, the U.S. Agriculture Dept. had planned to suspend grading of lamb but got so much protest from consumers, independent packers, wholesalers and retailers that it changed its decision four times in recent months.

For example, the National Association of State Purchasing Agents told a congressional committee it "lives in mortal fear" that the suspension of lamb grading would be the first step in weakening or eliminating all federal grades.

If buying according to grades is that important to professional buyers, won't it pay you to learn how to use grades in your own shopping? Buying by grade is actually the single most useful technique at your command for keeping down family food bills. There are instances in which you save half the cost of an item by buying according to grade rather than brand name.

For example, this reporter came across two brands of canned string beans in the same store, both the same grade A quality. One cost 31 cents, the other 16, merely because the costlier one had a better-known brand name.

The U.S. grade marks on meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, canned goods and other foods assure you that you get a specific, uniform quality no matter what the price or brand name or where you buy. For example, beef marked "U.S. Choice" has been graded by government experts and meets the standard for this quality no matter who sells it.

Not only is it vital to balk any attempt to drop food grades, but to be fully effective they need to be made compulsory instead of voluntary. Many retailers insist that wholesalers sell to them on the basis of government grades to make sure that they—the retailers—get the quality they pay for.

BUT SOME OF THE SAME retailers don't show the grade when they in turn sell to us. Some of the biggest merely use meaningless brand names. They don't show on the packages whether the meat is actually "U.S. Choice," "U.S. Good," or what.

If grading is compulsory right down to the retail counter, these retailers couldn't be that cagey with us. Meanwhile, many stores do state in their ads and on meat packages what the grade is. As for the others, you have every right—and it would help immensely—to ask the meat-department manager just what grade of meat he's selling, and to show you the U.S. grade mark.

Here's the technique of using to your advantage what grades are available:

1—Understand, first of all, that the grade has nothing to do with food value. All grades, whether "Choice" or "Good" beef, Grade A or Grade B eggs, "Fancy" or "No. 1" apples, all have the same food value. The higher grades merely have better appearance and more uniform size, and in the case of meat, may be juicier, and sometimes—not always—more tender.

2—The most advantageous way to use grades is to buy according to intended use. To be labeled "U.S. Grade A," eggs must have a thick white; a firm, high yolk and delicate flavor. Their perfect appearance and delicate flavor makes Grade A eggs desirable for boiling, poaching and perhaps for frying. Grade B eggs have a thinner white, and a flatter yolk that may break more easily. But if you're going to use the eggs for scrambling, in an omelet or for baking or cooking, it's a waste of money to pay for firm yolk and extra-delicate flavor.

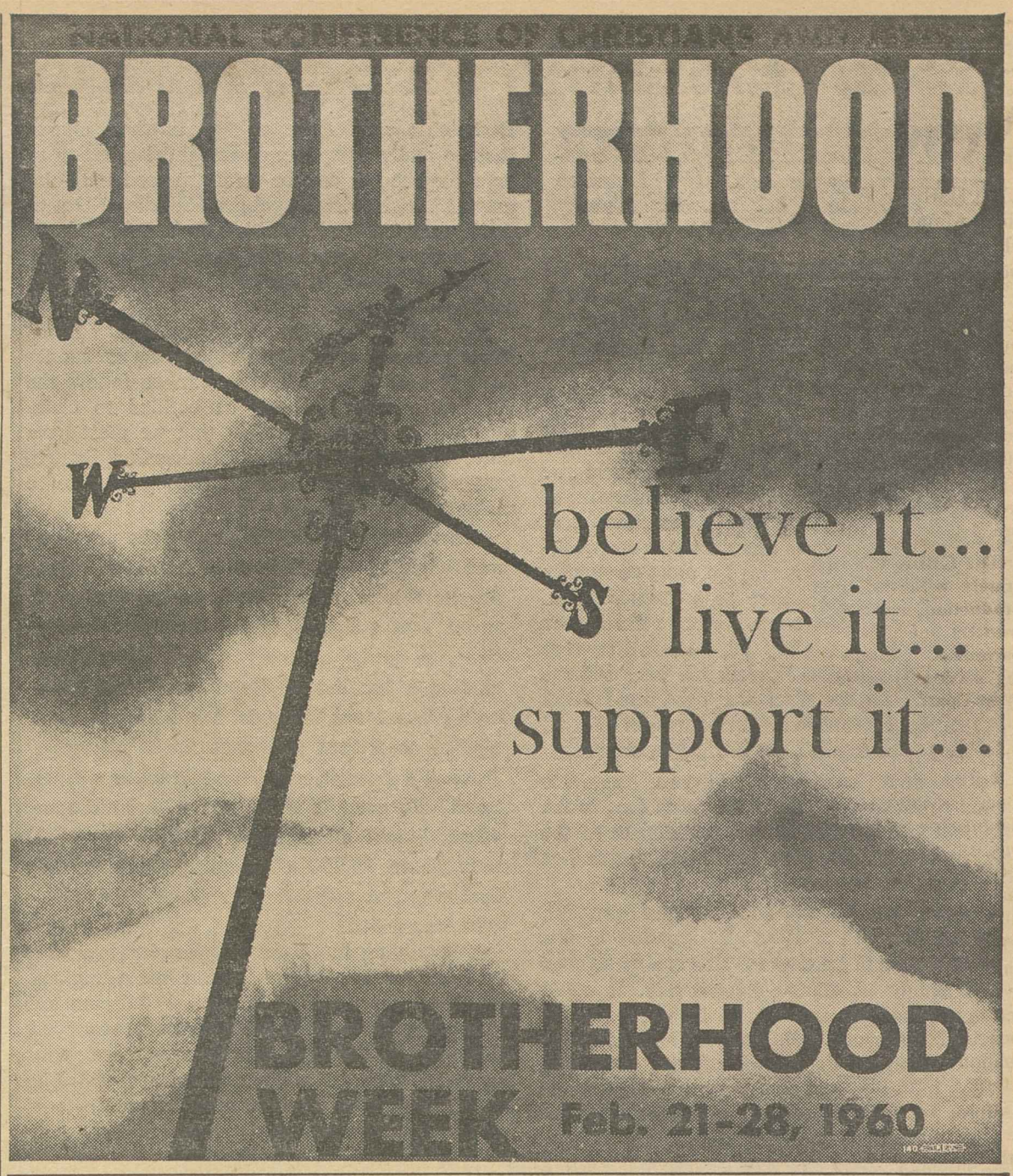
3—When you come right down to it, the evidence indicates that the cheaper grades generally are your best buy. This includes beef. The truth is, most people can't tell the difference between "choice" beef and the cheaper "good" grade even when they eat it.

The grades of beef you usually find in stores are "choice," "good" and "standard." The "choice" has a thick, firm, white fat covering and marbling. The "good" grade has little fat but is still relatively tender. The "standard" grade has only a thin covering of fat, not much juiciness but is still fairly tender. The "commercial" grade is produced from older cattle and usually requires moist, slow cooking, as in braising or stewing, for tenderness and full flavor.

Undoubtedly the moderate-price "good" grade is best choice for most purposes. Many families go for the "choice" name, and stores promote this grade heavily because it sounds like something special. But as we've seen, it really doesn't have that much eating advantage over the "good" grade to warrant paying much more for it. And you do get more lean meat pound for pound in the "good" grade.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

For a valuable free pamphlet showing the government grades for various foods, and suggestions for using them for different cooking purposes, write to the Office of Information, U.S. Agriculture Dept., Washington 25, D. C., for a copy of "Shopper's Guide to U.S. Grades for Food," Home & Garden Bulletin No. 58.



Minnesota Country Editor Explains:

Naive Correspondent Learns Why 'Scabs' Are Despicable

This editorial is excerpted from the Park Region Echo of Alexandria, Minn., where it ran on Jan. 12, 1960. Written by the editor of that rural newspaper, it comments on strikebreakers at the Wilson & Co. plant at Albert Lea, Minn.

ELSEWHERE on this page we published a letter from a Fergus Falls man who takes violent exception to our contention that "scabs" are despicable.

Then he asks: "When card-carrying union men walk off their jobs voluntarily, is there anything wrong with having their positions filled by men who are willing to work?"

You bet there is, Mister. And if you haven't learned that much at your age, there's little hope you ever will. There's a moral issue involved here, and countless ministers, priests and rabbis have explained it on countless occasions.

Unions are a fact of life, recognized legally, economically and socially. They were formed to protect the individual worker from the whims and fancies of his employer.

No responsible person welcomes a strike—not the union leader, the workers, the employer or the public. No responsible person likes or even condones the violence which sometimes (though rarely in this era) accompanies a strike.

But the unions have fought long and hard, and at great sacrifice, to gain the right to strike. And when the unthinking, the selfish, the misled cross a picket line to steal jobs at cutthroat prices away from men who are suffering to win what they believe are just conditions of employment—we can only resort to the word despicable.

Give a moment's thought to the ultimate result of unlimited scabbing. What would happen to wage standards? What would happen to safe and healthy conditions of work? What would happen to job security?

Who would negotiate for these things? Scabs? How? The moment they started negotiating, they'd be replaced by other scabs who were willing to work for even less than the first group of job stealers.

Much of the remainder of the Letter to the Editor constitutes a political diatribe in which the writer attempts to link the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party and the Democratic party to union hoodlumism.

We would like to point out these political facts of life to the writer:

1. The union which has come in for the greatest amount of criticism is the Teamsters' Union, headed once by Dave Beck and now by Jimmy Hoffa. Both Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa supported Dwight Eisenhower's candidacy for the presidency.

2. Former Ohio Sen. (George) Bender was defeated in his bid for re-election and then went on Jimmy Hoffa's payroll. Ex-Sen. Bender is a Republican.

3. The investigation of the Teamsters' Union was led by Sen. (John W.) McClellan and Sen. John Kennedy—both Democrats.

We said scabbing was despicable—and we repeat it here today. And we are certainly not ashamed of trying to present the strikers' side in the Albert Lea story. All too often this story is never told.

To illustrate this point, let us turn back the clock some three decades and consider a newspaper story written by the now-famous Eric Sevareid—a story which never saw the light of print until Sevareid told it in his autobiography, "Not So Wild A Dream."

It happened during the bloody truckers' strike in Minneapolis in the early 1930's.

As it happened, some strikers were shot and the public was led to believe the shooting occurred when the strikers attacked and were driven off by company police. The wounded strikers were taken to a ward in General Hospital and were placed under police guard.

Sevareid slipped into the hospital, found an orderly's uniform in a closet, donned the uniform and gained admittance to the ward. He examined every striker and found each had been shot in the back.

He returned to his paper and wrote an article about the strikers being ambushed. The article was never printed, and when Sevareid came to work the following morning, he found a note on his typewriter informing him that his services were no longer required.

Times have changed. But still not enough.

Wage Raises for 8,000:

Bottle Blowers Gain New Container Pact

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Glass Bottle Blowers and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute have agreed to a two-year contract calling for a 6.5-to-13.5-cents an hour wage increase the first year and a 7-to-10-cent range in the second.

The new agreement covers 8,000 union members employed in the forming department of the nation's major glass container plants. The institute represents 25 companies operating 79 plants which account for about 95 percent of all glass container production in the country.

The contract replaces a three-year agreement which expires Mar. 1.

The GBBA will negotiate separately with the companies for production and maintenance workers outside the forming departments. A regional bargaining session is scheduled on the West Coast.

The new contract was announced jointly at a press conference here by GBBA Pres. Lee Minton and Abner J. Martin, director of labor relations for the GCMI. Negotiations for a new contract started in December and agreement was reached after three weeks of continuous negotiations.

The system of industrywide bargaining for the skilled workers covered by the contract has been used by the industry and the union since 1902. There never has been a nationwide strike under this procedure.

Minton termed the agreement the "best contract" ever negotiated with the industry and said that in addition to wages and other adjustments "important progress" has been made in setting up machinery for an on-the-job training program for journeyman operators and an apprentice training program.

A significant feature of the contract is an agreement for the first time on machine classification which will mean that operators manning high-speed bottle-making machines will be paid a higher scale to reflect additional skill and effort.

The basic minimum wage for operators under the new contract is $2.29 an hour, up from $2.195. This base rate is supplemented by wage incentive programs in effect in the industry. The $2.29 scale applies to the lowest-rated machines and reaches up to $2.51. In other skilled classifications the scale goes to $3.05 per hour.

The contract calls also for an additional paid holiday—the day before Christmas—and improvements in vacations and overtime payments. It provides an increase in employer insurance contributions in the second year and improvements in the pension program covering disability and early retirement.

The contract was approved by the union's 74-man conference committee which has been in constant touch with the negotiations.

HANDSHAKE SEALS agreement on two-year contract providing wage increases for 8,000 operating employes in glass container industry. At right is Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers, at left is A. J. Martin, labor relations director of the Glass Container Mfg. Institute.

TWUA Plans Reopening of 100 Contracts

Boston—Delegates of the Textile Workers Union of America have voted in favor of reopening contracts with nearly 100 primary woolen and worsted companies in a push for wage hikes this spring.

The 250 delegates acted in behalf of some 23,000 workers under contracts due to be reopened or renewed between Apr. 15 and May 1.

"Woolen and worsted workers need a wage increase . . . and are entitled to a wage increase," declared a resolution adopted after reports on union and industry conditions.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock pointed out that the trend is toward new wage increases in all industries, with pay boosts assured this year in major branches of the textile industry.

Pollock said workers in synthetic yarn and carpets and rugs will receive automatic raises in June under their union pact. A wage hike is set for October for the main sector of the dyeing, finishing, printing and plastics industry, he added.

Below Manufacturing Average

As for the woolen and worsted industry, Pollock stressed that the average wage is 57 cents an hour below the manufacturing average. At the same time, the cost of living has "inched up approximately 2 percent over what already was an all-time high a year ago." TWUA negotiated a 10-cent hike in April 1959.

In a separate statement, Pollock criticized textile manufacturers for calling for tariff protection while they buy raw and semi-finished goods and textile machinery from abroad. He said TWUA favors "regulated imports" for the sake of the entire industry.

CWA Policymakers Set Bargaining Goals

New York—Equitable general wage increases, pension improvements, company-paid health insurance and longer vacations have been set as the 1960 national contract goals of the Communications Workers.

The union's 58-member national Collective Bargaining Policy Committee, headed by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, hammered out the program at a three-day session here as the prelude to the forthcoming round of negotiations involving a total of 355,000 unionists.

The policy committee also voted authorization of bargaining for an improved life insurance program. The CWA body sets only national goals. Members of the various CWA bargaining units determine in their particular areas which local items are to be considered as "critical."

The first cluster of CWA contracts up for renewal in April and May covers workers employed by Wisconsin Telephone Co.; Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; Illinois Bell Telephone Co.; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

The three-day conference here was devoted to study, discussion and analysis of the national economy. Among specialists brought in to furnish background for the CWA Executive Board and rank-and-file members making up the committee were speakers on health and hospitalization insurance and on the recent steel negotiations.

With average hourly earnings for the telephone industry currently at a $2.22 level—as compared with $3.07 in steel, $2.75 in auto and $2.63 in gas and electric utilities—the policy committee declared:

"From all indications, and most recently from the President's Economic Report to Congress as well as his budget message, 1960 promises to be a year of economic growth and relative prosperity throughout the U.S.

"Capital expansion, industrial profits and dividends and improved technology are expected to reach record heights. The same favorable factors are equally evident in Canada. The CWA firmly believes that, in order to maintain a proper economic balance, American and Canadian workers must continue to share in this growth."

Beirne said the 1960 negotiations will be a "supreme test of whether we are reaching a new era of mature collective bargaining" in the communications industry.

Board Blocks Raid on Packers Union at Swift

Denver—The National Labor Relations Board has slapped down an attempt by the unaffiliated National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers to gain a foothold at the Swift Co. plant here through a front organization claiming to be a craft union.

The NBPW is the self-styled union which has been "organizing" the strikebreakers at the Wilson & Co. meat plants where members of the AFL-CIO Packinghouse Workers have been on strike for three months.

It is also, according to the labor board, the guiding force behind an organization calling itself the National Brotherhood of Engineers, Firemen & Power Equipment Operators—referred to as the NBE. This group had petitioned for a representation election limited to powerhouse employes at the Swift plant in Denver, where the Packinghouse Workers hold plantwide bargaining rights.

In rejecting the petition, the labor board reaffirmed an earlier finding that the NBE "was not an independent, autonomous organization but was merely a creature of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers."

The labor board traced the founding of the NBE to a meeting in the national headquarters of the NBPW, noted a duplication of top officers of the two organizations, and declared:

"We again hold that NBE was organized as an arm of NBPW for the purpose of circumventing the requirement that a labor organization seeking to serve powerhouse employes must be a 'traditional representative' of such employes."

NLRB Details Charges Against Bethlehem Ship

New York—National Labor Relations Board hearings have opened here into charges that Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division was guilty of unfair labor practices on three counts in contract talks with the Shipbuilders.

The hearings began against the backdrop of a three-week-old strike of 17,000 union members at eight East Coast shipyards. The union had worked without a contract from the time the old agreement expired July 31, 1959, until the walkout began Jan. 22, 1960.

As hearings opened before Trial Examiner Thomas A. Ricco, NLRB Atty. Morris A. Solomon charged that the company:

- From the beginning of negotiations last July engaged only in "surface bargaining, if bargaining at all."
- Instead of "good faith" bargaining, negotiated on "a take-it-or-leave-it basis."
- Put into effect drastic changes in seniority, grievance procedures and work assignments.

The examiner ordered company officials to produce correspondence written in July, 1959, to show whether it warned customers there might be a strike when the contract expired. At the time the letters allegedly were written the union had offered to extend the old agreement pending a settlement.

Bad Faith Charged

Solomon said the letters would prove the company had "no intention" of reaching a contract agreement with shipyard workers. Instead, he said, Bethlehem entered negotiations with proposals for drastic changes in seniority, grievance procedure and work assignment provisions of the previous contract, and was unwilling to consider any alteration of its proposal at the bargaining table.

When the contract expired, these company-demanded changes were put into effect unilaterally, he said, adding that the change relating to grievance procedure is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September pledged labor's full support of the embattled Shipbuilders and flayed Bethlehem for its unilateral imposition of "onerous terms of employment" on the 17,000 unionists.

Farmers Union Assails Ike For Drop in Farm Incomes

The seven years of the Eisenhower Administration have been "devastating ones for America's family farmers," during which net farm income nosedived from $15.3 billion in 1952 to $10.3 billion in 1959, according to a pamphlet published by the National Farmers Union.

The publication, entitled "Seven Lean Years," blamed declining farm income on Administration abandonment of "whole chunks of a good farm program" which put "a floor under farm prices while adjusting output." The Administration, it charged, substituted a program aimed at "driving farm prices downward" by discouraging production.

The NFU said that in the past seven years, farmers' net income dropped 40 percent, and the farmers' share of the consumer dollar has gone down 21 percent. In that same period, the farm population and the number of family farms has declined 15 percent, while the total debt of farm families has risen 32 percent.

Laborite Renamed United Fund Officer

New Haven, Conn.—William P. Enright, president of the New Haven Central Labor Council, was re-elected a vice president of the United Fund of Greater New Haven at that organization's annual meeting this month.

Just Goes to Show: You Can't Trust 'Em

Albany, N. Y.—Railroads here were accused of repaying their employes for helping to get $15 million in tax relief for the industry through the New York Legislature by using a large chunk of the tax windfall to finance propaganda attacks on railroad workers and their work rules.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Harold Hanover declared that the railroads last year got employe support for the tax bill by claiming that it was "vital" to the industry. He said the "real featherbedding" has been on the part of management, which increased executive jobs and pay and raised dividends while sharply cutting the work force.

PLANS FOR AFL-CIO industrial engineering institutes to be conducted in June at School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, were discussed at Washington meeting of federation representatives and staff members from six AFL-CIO unions. Conducting the planning session were Peter Henle, assistant director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer (second and third from left in foreground).

AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institutes Planned for Wisconsin U.

Representatives of six international unions and members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research staff have firmed up plans for the 1960 AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institutes to be conducted at the School for Workers of the University of Wisconsin.

Details were worked out at a day-long session in Washington conducted by AFL-CIO Industrial Engineer Bertram Gottlieb and Assistant Dir. Peter Henle of the federation's Dept. of Research.

The institutes, sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the School for Workers, will be held at Madison, Wis., the weeks of June 12 and 19. Registration is expected from full-time union representatives and members of research and education staffs of international unions.

The basic courses in work measurement and wage determination will concentrate on time study and the more recently devised predetermined motion studies, the pitfalls of job evaluation and the use of wage surveys. Advanced institutes will be held on synthetic work measurement techniques and the collective bargaining problems raised by industrial engineering practices.

This will mark the second year that the AFL-CIO has made this training program available to affiliates. Over 30 unionists from 14 international unions participated in each of two institutes held at Madison in 1959.

Taking part in planning for the 1960 program were Donald Danielson, research director of the Carpenters; George S. Hagglund, research assistant of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers; Richard Humphreys, education and research director of the Allied Industrial Workers; William Kuhl, assistant research and education director of the Boiler Makers; Kermit K. Mead, director of time study and engineering for the Auto Workers; Fred Simon, UAW time study engineer; Edmund J. Peresluha, grand lodge representative of the Machinists; Lewis D. Van Wess, IAM special representative; and Holgate Young, IAM education associate.

Also joining in the planning session were Norris Tibbit of the School for Workers and Hy Fish, consulting engineer.

'Startling Changes' Forecast By Labor Dept. Manpower Study

By Robert B. Cooney

America's work force will undergo "startling changes" during the coming decade, with major shifts in the job and industrial structure, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said in releasing a new manpower study.

The changes ahead will have impact on union organization, employer job policies and young workers, he predicted.

Mitchell at a press briefing discussed the expectation that service industries will continue to grow faster than highly-unionized production industries and commented in reply to a question:

"If labor unions are going to maintain even the current proportion of organized workers to the total work force, one of the challenging and biggest jobs the unions have for the next ten years would be more strenuous and greater organizational activity."

Deputy Assistant Labor Sec. Seymour Wolfbein, the department's manpower expert, said that the economic and work force projections figure out to an annual growth rate of just less than 4 percent. The growth rate under the Eisenhower Administration has been 2.3 percent, and the AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for plans contemplating a 5 percent annual increase.

Unemployment ahead, Wolfbein said, is expected to be at a jobless level of roughly 3.5 million. The labor force is expected to grow by 13.5 million to a total 87 million in 1970.

Effect of Birth Rate

The manpower study said the expected 10-year impact on employers follows basically from the low birthrate of the depression years and the postwar baby boom. In the next decade, workers over 45 will rise by 20 percent, the so-called "prime" workers between 35 and 44 actually will decline; the 25-34 group will rise by 12 percent and the under-25's will increase by 46 percent.

"These changes," Mitchell said, "will require a major overhaul in the employment policies of many businesses.

"Employers who do not abandon policies against hiring workers because of their age or sex or race, religion or nationality, or because they may be handicapped in some way, may have real trouble finding enough workers in the decade ahead."

29 Million Needed

During the next decade, Mitchell continued, some 29 million new workers will be needed to meet the needs of an expanding economy and to replace workers who die, retire or otherwise become unavailable for work.

"Our potential is such that, if we plan well and use our manpower wisely, we can increase our standard of living by 25 percent," Mitchell said.

He said it would require a 50 percent increase in the production of goods and services—to $750 billion by 1970. This total—called the Gross National Product—was $482 billion for the fourth quarter of 1959.

The change forecast in the occupational structure will affect most the younger workers, Mitchell said, and the biggest growth in job opportunities will be in the professional, managerial, clerical, sales and skilled worker fields. The study foresees no change at all among unskilled workers and a continuing drop among farmers and farm workers.

Thus, he noted, the trend emphasizes education and apprenticeship and on-the-job training.

Mitchell said both high school and college enrollments must increase substantially to meet these needs.

However, he went on, "it is shocking to discover that about 7.5 million young persons are expected to drop out of school before receiving their high school diplomas during the 1960's."

Mitchell said this points to the need for better guidance, earlier counseling and special training.

Four other groups also in need of special attention, he said, are: older workers, part-time workers including working mothers, minority groups whose talents now go unused and younger members of the dwindling farm population.

The Labor Dept. study, entitled "Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's," based its forecasts on three assumptions: a continuation of high-level economic activity in line with goals of the Employment Act of 1946; continued technological progress; and the absence of war or other cataclysmic events or a depression.

Professor Writes:

Union Contracts 'Civilize' the Boss

The simple existence of a union contract produces a "revolutionary" change in the relationship of boss and worker, according to a new study of industrial discipline.

A union contract means that the first thing to go is the assumption of the authoritarian tradition that "management can do no wrong," writes Prof. Orme W. Phelps in his new book, "Discipline and Discharge in the Unionized Firm."

"Under a union contract," he adds, "it is perfectly clear that management can err, and in untold thousands of grievance proceedings management has conceded its error or been forced to reverse itself by an arbitrator's ruling."

Phelps' findings are reviewed in Collective Bargaining Report, bimonthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The AFL-CIO said the book is cast primarily as advice for management, but is useful for anyone interested in reasonable disciplinary practices.

'Well Describes Changes'

"The book well describes the changes which unions have made to civilize industrial discipline" and to maintain worker protection, the AFL-CIO commented.

Phelps put the workers' position before the widespread rise of unionism in these words:

"Industrial discipline has traditionally been both severe and irresponsible" and wielded "simply as an egregious display of power. . . ."

"There is little doubt that the promiscuous use of dismissal is one of the prime factors in the twentieth-century dissolution of employer-employe loyalties and the substitution therefor of employe self-protection through collective bargaining."

Phelps went on to say that "unions have been notably successful" in recent years in bringing management to exercise its authority responsibly and under accepted rules of fair play.

Phelps found that the mere presence of a union in a plant was a major contribution in checking disciplinary abuses. Even in the few non-union companies with appeals procedures, the fact of management control over the final ruling means the worker has no real protection.

The author found that the union contract and the typical requirement of "just cause" shifts the burden of proof from the worker to the employer. The worker is now "presumed innocent until shown to be guilty. . . ."

Other protections listed by Phelps included the union contract provision of grievance and arbitration procedures, union aid in appeals, and the spelling out of formal steps to ensure fair play.

Phelps also found that unions play a major role in shaping penalties to fit the misbehavior and checking management's past reliance on the "supreme" penalty of dismissal.

He then laid down a series of broad rules which unions developed out of long experience to guide them in winning fair play for workers.

Weinheimer Remains With Hotel Workers

Cincinnati—Jack Weinberger has announced reconsideration of his plan to retire as secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers effective Apr. 30.

Weinberger, who has held the post for six years and who has been a member of the international union staff since 1928, had notified the union's general executive board meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., of his "final and irrevocable" intention to retire at the end of the union's fiscal year.

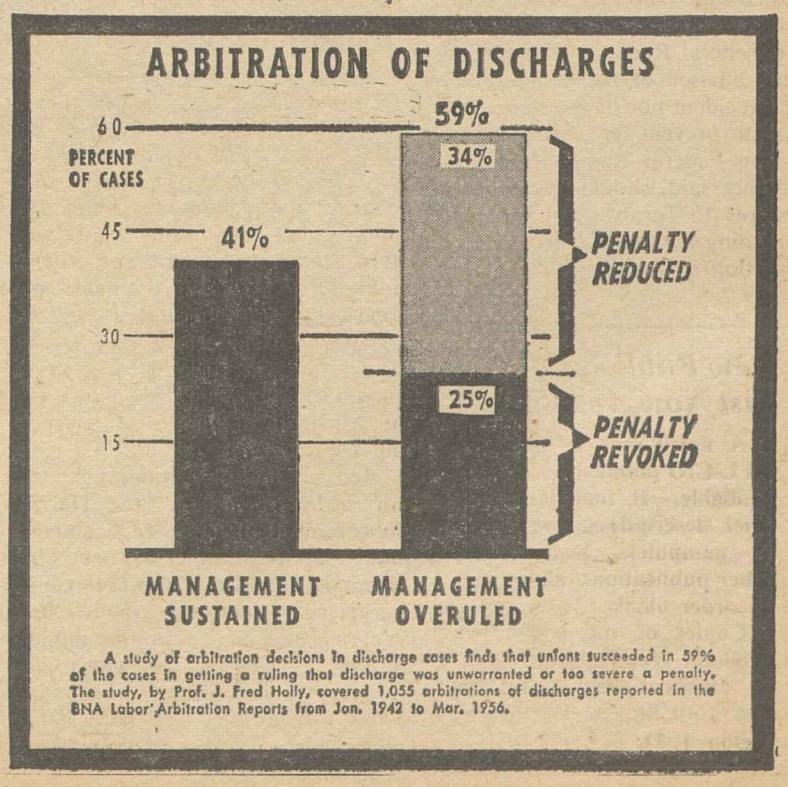
In a statement issued here, Weinberger said his physician felt it would be better to "taper off instead of ending abruptly an active and busy career of almost 60 years." As a result, Weinberger said, "I shall remain at my post for the time being, cutting down a little of the load as we go along."

CLC Turns Down Mine-Mill Union

Ottawa, Ont.—The Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress has rejected the request of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers for affiliation.

In a letter to Nels Thibault, president of Mine-Mill's Canadian sector, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin wrote that the application was rejected because it was accompanied by conditions which might conflict with the CLC constitution, and that the union is not eligible because of the anti-Communist provisions of the CLC constitution.

Mine-Mill is regarded as Communist-dominated. Once affiliated with the former CIO, it was expelled by that federation in 1950.



A study of arbitration decisions in discharge cases finds that unions succeeded in 59% of the cases in getting a ruling that discharge was unwarranted or too severe a penalty. The study, by Prof. J. Fred Holly, covered 1,055 arbitrations of discharges reported in the BNA Labor Arbitration Reports from Jan. 1942 to Mar. 1956.

Hit Regulators in TV Scandals:

House Probers Ask Tough Gyp Ad Law

A congressional investigating committee, assailing the "passive role" of federal regulatory agencies in the face of radio and television scandals, has proposed tough new legislation providing criminal penalties for sponsors, advertising agencies and broadcasters engaging in deceitful tactics.

In an interim report, the House Legislative Oversight subcommittee denounced the broadcasting industry for having "abdicated control to advertisers" and said the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Trade Commission have failed to use their authority to police the airwaves.

The subcommittee proposals, dealing largely with abuses arising out of advertising domination of the industry did not deal in detail with alleged neglect by broadcasters of their role in providing a forum for political debates and public information.

M. S. Novik, AFL-CIO radio consultant, last month took the FCC to task for failing to "encourage" political discussions on the air. Novik said broadcasters should set aside "a reasonable amount" of free time "for the discussion of political issues" and should require stations to make time available at regular commercial rates for political broadcasts before elections. He also criticized a decline in news programs.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), issued its recommendations as it plunged into a new round of hearings—dealing with so-called "payola" to disc jockeys. The interim report was based on hearings held last fall at which some 50 witnesses, including Charles Van Doren, told of "rigging" of network quiz shows.

The record of the hearings, the subcommittee declared, "shows how far certain advertisers, producers and others will go to wring the last dollar of profit out of the privilege of using the airways."

Rejecting the broadcasting industry's plea to be allowed "to clean their own house by self-regulation," the subcommittee recommended legislation to:

- Make it a criminal offense to rig quiz shows or contests.
- Empower the FCC to suspend radio and television station licenses after a previous warning that the station has not served the public interest.
- Require radio and television networks to be licensed by the FCC, with renewal of licenses at three-year intervals "conditioned upon a determination by the FCC after a hearing that . . . renewal is in the public interest."

Under this provision, "guidelines as to what constitutes the public interest" would be written into the law. Among these guidelines, the subcommittee said, should be a prohibition against "surrendering control of material to be broadcast" to an advertiser, advertising agency or producer.

- Require public announcement of undercover payments for advertising plugs for any "third parties" on sponsored programs and provide criminal penalties for violations.
- Prohibit "pay-offs" by which an applicant for a radio or television license induces a competing applicant to drop his application and provide for public hearings on station applications in the communities in which the station will be located. At present, interested parties must come to Washington, D. C., to be heard.
- Require public hearings before approval of the transfer of licenses.

The subcommittee also called for changes in the Federal Trade Commission Act to permit the FTC to seek temporary injunctions against all types of deceptive advertising pending completion of its investigations. At present the FTC can obtain temporary restraining orders only for false advertisements of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics. Criminal penalties for false advertising, the subcommittee said, should be extended to networks, broadcasting stations and advertising agencies.

Rebuking the regulatory agencies for sitting "idly by," the Harris subcommittee said the FCC should use its administrative authority "to monitor programs . . . to the extent necessary to determine whether the program balance is in the public interest." The FCC also was asked to require stations to make and retain for at least 30 days tape recordings of all interview-type programs.

AEC Assailed On Accident at Atomic Plant

Accusing the Atomic Energy Commission of attempting to minimize a serious radiation accident at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has asked another government agency to provide "an unbiased, impartial source of information upon which the public and the workers in the industry can rely."

Reuther addressed his request to the Federal Radiation Council, an advisory group made up of heads of major government departments with an interest in radiation health and safety problems. Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur Flemming is chairman of the council.

In a letter to Flemming, Reuther declared "we have relied too long upon the Atomic Energy Commission exclusively for information regarding mistakes or accidents in the plants which it administers."

He pointed out that the AEC originally described the serious Oak Ridge accident as a "small explosion." As a result, Reuther said, it was not at the time reported in the press nor known to workers employed in similar installations elsewhere.

"Efforts to seek full information in order to help develop policy to prevent repetition of this type of accident," Reuther declared, "revealed the fact that neither Congress nor the agencies affiliated to the Federal Radiation Council had been advised of the seriousness of this accident nor of the steps necessary to prevent its repetition."

The Federal Radiation Council, Reuther said, should establish procedures to furnish "the full facts regarding any accidental release of radiation in the atomic energy industry."

New Publications List Now Available

A newly-revised listing of AFL-CIO publications is now available. It includes titles, brief descriptions and prices of pamphlets, leaflets and other publications, along with an order blank.

Copies of the leaflet are available free from the Dept. of Publications, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

STRIKE SANCTION granted by executive board of Hotel and Restaurant Workers helped Local 104 win deadlocked contract talks with Hotel Floridian in Tampa. NLRB election last fall which preceded negotiations was first ordered in hotel industry since Supreme Court directed labor board to take hotel cases. Local 104's Sec.-Treas. Manuel Quesada (standing) is shown explaining case to executive board at Miami Beach session.

Management L-G Reports Still to Come

The Labor Dept.'s "goldfish bowl" of reports required by the Landrum-Griffin Act will be fully stocked after final approval of a rare species—the employer reporting form.

The Public Documents Room of the new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports now has on file: 49,896 union organization reports; over 870 financial reports from unions whose fiscal years ended between Sept. 14 and Dec. 14; and 533 union trusteeship reports.

Financial reporting forms have been sent to the 50,000 unions which filed organization reports, and completed reports are due from all unions within 90 days after the end of their fiscal year.

There are 18 reports on file from labor relations consultants.

From management, reports are still to come.

The employer reporting form, now open for comment before final approval, is expected to produce a relatively small number of returns because of the specialized nature of the information required.

The employer must report certain types of financial transactions involving employes, unions, union agents, consultants and others. Other key types of employer payments in the employe relations area are exempt from reporting.

Seven Million Got Pay Hikes During 1959

Some 7 million workers covered by major collective bargaining contracts received wage hikes either negotiated or put into effect during 1959, according to a Labor Dept. report.

The report covers contracts affecting 1,000 or more workers in major industries. However, it excludes construction, service trades, finance and government. In the first nine months of 1959, construction wage rates rose an average of 14 cents an hour.

Increases for 3 million in the "union contract" category were negotiated during the year, 2.3 million received deferred increases under long-term pacts and 1.9 million workers received raises under cost-of-living escalator adjustments.

The most common increase was "concentrated at 9 but less than 10 cents."

In both 1957 and 1958, the report added, about half the workers received increases averaging 12 cents an hour or more. The smaller 1959 increase was attributed in part to the relative stability of the consumer price index early in the year.

Contract Gains Climax Florida Hotel Victory

Tampa, Fla.—The Hotel & Restaurant Workers have won a contract with the Hotel Floridian here as a climax to the first election in the hotel industry since the Supreme Court ordered the National Labor Relations Board to drop its refusal to consider the hotel cases.

Victory by Local 104 came four days after the union's international executive board, meeting in Miami Beach, granted strike sanction to the 135 employes of the hotel.

Faced with the prospect of a walkout, the hotel management agreed to a one-year contract granting employes a $2.50-a-week across-the-board wage increase; a fully-paid health insurance plan; and paid vacations of one week after a year's service, and two weeks' vacation after three years' service.

Agreement on a new contract came six months after the Floridian's employes voted 106 to 24 in favor of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers. It was the first representation election conducted by the NLRB since the Supreme Court, in December 1958, struck down the board's blanket refusal to take hotel cases.

Negotiations which began in October 1959 failed to produce any agreement, and intervention of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service two months ago also proved fruitless.

Local Pres. Manuel Roboldo and Sec.-Treas. Manuel Quesada appeared before the international executive board, meeting in Miami Beach early this month, to explain the deadlock in negotiations.

The executive board's approval of strike action, the local's officers declared, was a major factor in reaching agreement with the Floridian.

Carey Denounces GE For TV 'Censorship'

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has asked Congress to investigate "censorship" of television and radio programs by big business with a possible view of requiring the broadcasting industry to devote a specified percentage of its broadcasting time to non-commercial public service programs.

Carey specifically charged General Electric Co. with political censorship recently in ordering a controversial sequence dealing with Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon completely deleted from a nation-wide network telecast viewed by 60 million persons.

"Widespread corruption in the radio and television industry disclosed by congressional revelations in the payola scandal," said Carey, "has given the nation a dismaying picture of moral and ethical irresponsibility in a vital area of American business.

"This corruption is all the more disturbing because it involves mass communication systems which all thinking citizens hoped would develop into media of news reporting, entertainment and education operated with unimpeachable integrity."

He said "an appalling example of political censorship" occurred less than two weeks ago in a nationwide television spectacular titled The Fabulous Fifties and viewed by an estimated 60 million Americans. This two-hour program, costing approximately $800,000, was produced by General Electric and purported to be a review of the historic events of the past decade. Consequently, it included virtually all the important news happenings of the 1950's.

"One important historical sequence, however, was completely censored out of the final script at the insistence of General Electric," Carey declared. "This was Richard Nixon's 1952 TV broadcast attempting to explain and justify the Nixon slush fund provided by California businessmen. GE executives personally demanded that the episode be deleted from the program, thus perverting the history of the 1950's by private censorship.

"General Electric's motives in this autocratic action were unmistakably political. This was verified by the New York Post which quoted a member of the production staff for the program as saying: 'GE is doing the show at tremendous expense in the interest of good will. After all, Nixon might be the next President.' The New York Times declared that the GE censorship was 'a childish maneuver'."

Carey added: "We deplore the increasing surrender of radio and television time to complete commercialization with the result that less and less time is left for public service programs, discussion of current issues, panels, debates and similar education features."

Congress should restudy the federal communications laws and inquire into the feasibility of requiring all radio and television stations to devote a defined and specific percentage of all broadcast time to the production of public service programs, he said.

To Break Rules Bottleneck:

House Unit Makes Drastic Cuts in Aid-to-Schools Bill

A House Education subcommittee has reopened a drive to get a school-aid bill to the floor by drastically scaling down its terms in an effort to get it through a hostile Rules Committee.

In the wake of Senate approval of a $1.8 billion bill for construction grants and teachers' salaries, the House subcommittee tentatively approved a measure by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.) for $325 million a year for three years for school construction alone.

A formal vote was deferred by the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Cleveland Bailey (D-W. Va.), until at least Feb. 16.

The Bailey unit last year got full Education Committee approval for a $4.4 billion measure providing both construction funds and aid for teachers' salaries. This bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, has been halted in the Rules Committee.

The Thompson measure is virtually the same as an Administration bill introduced in 1957 and defeated by a scant five-vote margin. Pres. Eisenhower abandoned the measure in favor of modest federal aid to school districts in paying interest charges on school construction bonds.

Thompson conceded that teacher-salary provisions were omitted from his measure to enhance its chances of being cleared by the Rules Committee. He said he would "welcome" efforts to add such provisions to the bill once it reaches the floor.

The measure would not require states to match federal school construction contributions during the first two years. In the third year, however, states would be required to put up funds on a 50-50 basis.

After passage of the Senate bill, 51-34, Republicans openly raised the threat that Pres. Eisenhower would veto the measure. The Administration's 1960 recommendations—the same as those put forth a year ago—would provide only $100 million a year for 30 years to help states retire the service charges on school construction.

Senate passage of school-aid legislation came after Vice Pres. Nixon, breaking a tie on an earlier amendment, voted to block federal assistance for teachers' pay.

The Senate bill provides for federal grants of about $916 million in each of two years. The federal outlay amounts to about $20 per pupil per year, although the actual state-by-state distribution would give poorer states a larger allocation for each pupil.

States would not have to match federal funds the first year, while state contributions in the second year would be geared to the relative number of pupils and the relative wealth of the states.

The richest state—New York—would have to put up $1 for each $2 in federal funds, while the poorest—Mississippi—would put up $1 for every $23 of federal money. The average for the states would be about $1 for every $4 received in federal grants.

SENATE SCHOOL ROLLCALL

Following is the rollcall vote on the Clark-Monroney amendment broadening the aid-to-education bill by providing federal funds for both teachers' salaries and school construction, and raising the total outlay to $1.8 billion over a two-year period:

FOR PASSAGE—54

Democrats—46

Bartlett (Alaska)	Johnson (Tex.)
Bible (Nev.)	Jordan (N. C.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Kennedy (Mass.)
Carroll (Colo.)	Kerr (Okla.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Long (Hawaii)
Church (Ida.)	McCarthy (Minn.)
Clark (Pa.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Engle (Calif.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Morse (Ore.)
Frear (Del.)	Moss (Utah)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Muskie (Me.)
Gore (Tenn.)	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Green (R. I.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Hart (Mich.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Williams (N. J.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hill (Ala.)	Young (Ohio)
Humphrey (Minn.)	
Jackson (Wash.)	

Republicans—8

Aiken (Vt.)	Javits (N. Y.)
Case (S. D.)	Martin (Ia.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Smith (Me.)

AGAINST PASSAGE—35

Democrats—11

Byrd (Va.)	Robertson (Va.)
Ellender (La.)	Russell (Ga.)
Holland (Fla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Lausche (Ohio)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Long (La.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
McClellan (Ark.)	

Republicans—24

Beall (Md.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bridges (N. H.)	Keating (N. Y.)
Brunsdale (N. D.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Bush (Conn.)	Morton (Ky.)
Butler (Md.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Case (N. J.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Scott (Pa.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Young (N. D.)
Dworshak (Ida.)	
Goldwater (Ariz.)	

Paired: Symington (D-Mo.) for, and Johnston (D.-S. C.) against; Murray (D-Mont.) for, and Eastland (D-Miss.) against; Wiley (R-Wis.) for, and Allott (R-Colo.) against.

Absent, but reported in favor of the amendment: Anderson (D-N. M.), McGee (D-Wyo.), Neuberger (D-Ore.), Smathers (D-Fla.).

Not voting, and no position indicated: Capehart (R-Ind.).

Ike Appoints Meany to Group Studying Goals

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been appointed by Pres. Eisenhower to a long-term Commission on National Goals which the White House first proposed more than a year ago.

The President expressed the hope that the 11-man commission would "develop a broad outline of coordinated national policies and programs for the next decade and longer." He called on the study group to "identify the great issues of our generation and describe our objectives in these various areas."

Named as chairman of the group was Henry Wriston, former president of Brown University. Vice chairman will be Frank Pace, board chairman of General Dynamics Corp. and former Secretary of the Army in the Truman Administration.

In a memorandum to the commission, whose work will be financed from private funds, Eisenhower emphasized a desire "that the inquiry be conducted free of any direct connection with me or other portions of the federal government."

Named to the committee besides Meany were James Killian, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Red Cross Pres. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther; University of California Pres. Clark Kerr; retired Judge Learned Hand; Erwin D. Canham, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and editor in chief of the Christian Science Monitor; former Virginia Gov. Colgate Darden; former Harvard University Pres. James Conant, one-time ambassador to West Germany; and Crawford Greenewalt, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Filibuster Threatened In Civil Rights Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

the two plans has been suggested.

Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) served notice he would introduce a seven-point Administration program as a package amendment to whatever civil rights measure reaches the floor.

Besides the federal voting referee plan, the package, introduced by Dirksen and 23 other Republicans,

- Make it a crime to use force or threats to obstruct court decisions on school desegregation.
- Permit federal pursuit across state lines of persons suspected of bombing schools or churches.
- Make available limited federal aid to communities in planning for orderly school desegregation.
- Provide aid for schooling of servicemen's children in areas where schools have been closed because of desegregation orders.
- Require preservation of voting records in federal elections.
- Write into law as a permanent body the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities, now headed by Vice Pres. Nixon. There are indications Nixon would step out of the chairmanship if the committee is given permanent status.

In the House, progress of a civil rights bill was slowed by the Administration's sudden announcement of its voting referee plan.

The White House move came after a long stalemate in the conservative-dominated Rules Committee appeared broken. Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), a bitter foe of civil rights legislation, scheduled Rules Committee hearings, then delayed them as the Judiciary Committee plunged into its own sessions.

Smith said he could "see no reason why" his committee would not clear a rights bill for floor action this month. This was an apparent indication that the coalition of four southern Democrats and four conservative Republicans which had bottled up the measure, had been broken, and that at least three GOP members would join with the committee's four liberal Democrats to report out a bill.

William Rowe Dies; Veteran Organizer

Pinellas Park, Fla. — William Rowe, Sr., veteran organizer who worked out of the AFL-CIO Reg. VII office in Atlanta, Ga., died of cancer after a long illness.

A pioneer member of Auto Workers Local 868 in Atlanta, where he was born, he joined the organizing staff of the former CIO in 1946 and continued with the AFL-CIO at the time of the merger.

AFL-CIO SUPPORT for $1 billion emergency housing measure was expressed by Boris Shishkin (right), secretary of AFL-CIO Housing Committee, in testimony before Housing subcommittee of House. Shishkin is shown conversing with Rep. Hugh H. Addonizio (D-N. J.), a member of subcommittee holding hearings.

Discounts 'Gouge' Home Buyers, Rains Charges

Home buyers are being "gouged" to the tune of $45 million a month through "excessive" charges which lending institutions insist on before granting mortgages, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), chairman of a House Banking subcommittee, has charged.

Rains, sponsor of an AFL-CIO-supported $1 billion emergency housing bill opposed by the Administration, said the soaring "discount" rate stems from Pres. Eisenhower's "tight-money" policy. If the situation is not reversed, he said, "housing construction may go into a tailspin which could cause another recession."

The Rains bill, which would provide $1 billion immediately to purchase FHA and GI mortgages on moderate-priced housing without the necessity of excessive charges by lending institutions, was approved by the subcommittee by a 7-3 vote. After expected approval by the full Banking Committee, it must still clear the Rules Committee.

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before the Rains subcommittee, charged that the discounts being charged by the banks were "simply disguised interest payments piled on top of sky-high interest rates." Labor called for passage of the stopgap measure, followed by enactment of "comprehensive, forward-looking" housing legislation to achieve an annual rate of 2.3 million housing units for the next 15 years.

Rains based his estimate of "excessive mortgage discounts" on a series of field reports from over 400 builders and realtors from all parts of the country showing the amounts which lending institutes collect from home buyers in addition to the interest. The reports were gathered through the cooperation of the National Association of Home Builders and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, both of which have supported the bill.

Charges Shifted to Buyer

The reports show that buyers must pay an average of 5 points—an additional charge of 5 percent of the total amount of the mortgage—in order to obtain an FHA mortgage, and an average of 10 points to obtain a GI loan, the Alabama Democrat said.

"While in theory the builder of a new home or the seller of an existing home is supposed to pay these discounts," Rains declared, "most experts agree that in the final analysis they ultimately get passed on to the home buyer.

"The defenders of the 'tight-money' policy say that the answer is to raise interest rates still higher and higher, but we have learned the hard way that this is no solution.

"Last year the Administration raised the interest rates on FHA and GI loans and what happened? Discounts remained the same and even increased, and there was no increase in the availability of FHA or GI financing."

2-13-60

First Pact Yields 10-15 Cents in Canada

Drummondville, Que.—The Textile Workers Union of America has negotiated a first contract giving wage increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour to nearly 2,000 employes of the Drummondville plant of Canadian Celanese, Ltd.

Joblessness Rises 600,000 For January

The nation's jobless swelled by 600,000 to a 4.15 million total as of mid-January, leveling off at a 5.2 percent rate of unemployment which set a record for any non-recession January in the postwar period.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job picture showed that the crucial figure—the 5.2 percent rate, adjusted for seasonal influences — remained unchanged from mid-December.

Higher Than 1957

The jobless rate was 5.8 percent for January 1958 and 6 percent for January 1959 as the nation moved up to and down from the peak of recession. January's 5.2 percent compares to 4.2 percent for the pre-recession January of 1957.

Total employment dropped by 1.9 million to 64 million, still a high for the month, as post-Christmas trade and post office jobs contracted and winter curtailed outdoor work.

In another dark spot, the number of long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—rose by 110,000 to a total 910,000. This compares to 500,000 long-term jobless in the pre-recession January of 1957.

Council Bids Industry Halt Labor Attacks, Asks Parley

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Ike Urged to Call White House Meet

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council concluded its mid-winter session here with a call for "a broad national effort to elevate and improve the level of labor-management relations" and, specifically, for the holding of a "top level conference of unions and industry leaders as suggested by Pres. George Meany" to develop guidelines for improved relations.

The statement reviewed the general attack on unions and collective bargaining in the past year and declared that "this unprincipled propaganda campaign against American working people (must) cease."

The anti-union drive, the council said, included a phony inflation campaign, the "scare" issue of work rules and a general charge that unions have been blocking productive efficiency. **(See story, Page 3.)**

The council adopted a statement welcoming Pres. Eisenhower's "friendly reception" of Meany's conference suggestion and urged him to give "serious consideration" to convening such a meeting as soon as practicable.

Meany in a press conference repeated an earlier statement that a better climate is developing and that some "very important" segments of American industry realize that the problems of labor-management relations must be solved.

Results of the steel strike, he said, have made industry and business more realistic in light of public support of the Steelworkers toward the end of the walkout and the growing conviction that the cure for a deadlock is not "compulsion" and specifically not a Taft-Hartley injunction. Meany said that the "overall effect of the steel strike has been good" in helping to bring about a changed climate.

At the final session, the council set up new machinery to secure compliance on civil rights cases and directed the federation's eight-man Executive Committee to work with the special Internal Disputes group in drafting a detailed plan for settling such differences.

Replying to a question, Meany termed the council session "a very good meeting" that developed a better understanding of federation problems. The AFL-CIO still has internal disputes problems, he said, but the meeting had the effect of impressing union members with their "relative unimportance."

Reminded that the council's meeting covered the anniversary of the unity agreement signed by the former AFL and former CIO in February 1955, Meany said the merger has "worked as well as I thought it would."

'Better Off Than Before'

"We brought inter-union rivalry into the house when we merged and although we still have these problems, we are much better off than before merger," he pointed out. "Merger has not added to this problem and I am not dissatisfied with the progress of the last five years."

As to the effect of the merger on the country at large, Meany said, the people have realized " that there is no intent to concentrate power and that the welfare of the trade union movement is bound up with the general welfare of the country."

"Those who have been crying 'wolf' have been disappointed," he said.

On organizing, he said that difficulties still exist in the South and that automation has changed the employment pattern, with white collar and technical workers becoming more important. The unions, he said are aware of these problems and are doing the best they can in difficult situations.

(Continued on Page 3)

Steps Listed To Halt '61 Recession

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned that Administration policies and current economic trends are fusing "to make a recession sometime in 1961 a very great possibility."

Calling for reversal of the Eisenhower policies and adoption by Congress of counter-recessionary measures, the council described prospects ahead as "frightening." It outlined both long-term proposals and a short-term program for Congress.

The council proposed the goal of a balanced economy with a sustained growth rate of 5 percent a year. The growth rate has been 2.3 percent during the Eisenhower years and 3 percent over the long term, and was 4.6 percent in the 1947-53 period.

"Policy makers must choose," the council stressed, "because an America with more jobs for more people who can buy more goods produced more efficiently by greater plant capacity—and an America with limited job opportunities, high levels of unemployment, tight money, economic restrictions and repeated recessions."

Lashing at what it charged was a tendency to repeat "past errors," the council warned that a continuation of "lopsided" policies of the past seven years "might produce a 1961 recession in which "the losses could be greater" than in the 1953-54 and 1957-58 slumps.

The statement reviewed the forces which it said caused a "slow-down in the rate of economic growth"—the tight-money squeeze, the balanced-budget "cudgel," the fight against "inflation."

In the 1953-59 period, the coun-

(Continued on Page 2)

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED in Wilson strike as workers got support and practical aid. Here sympathizers and canned foods poured into Albert Lea, Minn., to support members of Packinghouse Workers Local 6. Bus at right brought a union delegation and 3,000 pounds of goods from Duluth, Minn. **(See story, Page 12).**

Senate Opens Debate:

House Rules Group Clears Voting Bill

By Gene Zack

Civil rights advocates won clearcut victories on both sides of Capitol Hill in initial skirmishes as the 86th Congress plunged into the long-delayed battle to enact meaningful legislation safeguarding voting and minority rights.

The major break came in the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, where a moderate civil rights measure has been blockaded for six months. Yielding to a rising tide of political pressures, the committee voted to clear a bill for floor action possibly beginning Mar. 10.

In the Senate, a move by Southern Democrats to force a one-week delay in the debate was crushed by a roll call vote of 61-28, after the leaders of both parties redeemed last year's pledge and opened consideration of civil rights proposals Feb. 15.

Discharge Near

The Rules Committee cleared the way for House action next month as liberals were within striking distance of obtaining enough signatures on a petition to force the bill out of committee. Of the 219 signatures needed, liberals had obtained 209—158 Democrats and 51 Republicans.

The committee voted 7-4 to clear the bill for floor action. A flood of southern oratory seemed assured as the committee approved 15 hours of general debate and allowed unlimited amendment of the modest measure.

The scarcity of GOP signatures was reportedly behind the Republican switch which broke the long deadlock. With Congressional elections just over the horizon, GOP leaders were said to have persuaded committee Republicans to end their coalition with four Southern Democrats which had bottled up the measure. This gave four liberal Democrats the votes needed to break the civil rights deadlock.

Although the committee cleared only a modest bill, strong moves were under way to amend the measure on the House floor to include some version of various proposals

(Continued on Page 10)

$50,000 Voted For Strike Aid At Shipyards

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted $50,000 to aid the embattled Shipbuilding Workers in their month-old strike against East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and urged all unions to support the strike with adequate funds.

Pres. George Meany pointed out that the union worked for months after its contract had expired in an attempt to reach a settlement. Unilateral action by the company in making drastic changes in seniority, grievance procedures and work assignments provoked the strike, he said.

"There is no question," said Meany, "that the strike has been forced by the company."

Congress Asked to Avoid Partisan Politics on Civil Rights Legislation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called for a blend of proposals for federal safeguards of voting rights, expressing the hope that "petty partisanship" will not block enactment of sound civil rights legislation by the 86th Congress.

On the eve of Senate debate on civil rights, the council adopted a resolution here declaring that a meaningful bill will be enacted "only if the friends of civil rights in both parties work and vote together." The statement added:

"If a good bill passes, there will be enough credit for all concerned. If there is failure, neither party will benefit."

The AFL-CIO leaders said that the fact that both liberals and the Eisenhower Administration have introduced voting-rights legislation was an "encouraging development." They added that there has been "broad agreement in principle on the need for legislation to assure every citizen his right to register and vote."

Liberals have based their legislative proposals on recommendations by the President's Civil Rights Commission for the appointment by the commission of federal voting registrars in any area found to be practicing discrimination. The Administration has countered with a proposal for court appointment of voting referees.

"In at least two respects," the Executive Council said, the Ad-

(Continued on Page 10)

AFL-CIO OFFICIALS exchange greetings at mid-winter session of Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla. Left to right are Vice Presidents Richard F. Walsh (standing), William C. Birthright, William C. Doherty and Joseph A. Beirne.

Unions to Consult on New Steps in Americas

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A conference of AFL-CIO unions actively concerned with inter-American work will be held soon to consult on the best method of coordinating it, the Executive Council decided.

The meeting was recommended by the AFL-CIO Committee on Inter-American Affairs in its report to the Executive Council. It was suggested the conference be held in Washington during the week of May 3, when the council itself will be in session in AFL-CIO headquarters.

The committee hailed the decision of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), at its recent meeting here, to intensify its activities in Latin America.

It urged the AFL-CIO representative on the Intl. Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to support ORIT's request for additional financial support of the hemispheric organization's educational, organizational and publicity activities.

The Executive Council in addition approved the committee's recommendation that the AFL-CIO earmark 30 percent of its own contribution to the Solidarity Fund for work in Latin America, subject to the rules and practices of the fund itself.

It also endorsed the committee's recommendation that the ICFTU committee studying changes in the administrative structure discharge its duties "in an atmosphere of loyal cooperation to the principles and activities of the ICFTU but with necessary autonomy and freedom of action."

The recent expansion of Latin American activities by international trade federations was attributed mainly to the "cooperation and active participation" of AFL-CIO unions.

Council Reiterates Support:

Opponents' Delaying Tactics Seen Threat to Forand Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned that "delaying tactics" on the part of the Eisenhower Administration, the American Medical Association and the insurance lobby are "threatening enactment" of the Forand bill to provide medical care for the nation's older citizens.

With the House Ways & Means Committee expected to vote on the measure next month, the council adopted a statement at its mid-winter session here reiterating labor's support of the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.). Passage of the measure is a key plank in the AFL-CIO's 1960 legislative program.

The council said it was "encouraging" that the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) would vote on the bill at an early date. It added that it was "significant" that the Senate Subcommittee on the Aged, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) called for enactment this year of legislation "to expand the system of old-age, survivors and disability insurance to include health service benefits."

The AFL-CIO statement pointed out that the Ways & Means Committee held hearings on the Forand bill last year, adding that "we cannot accept delay for another year." The council expressed the hope that the committee would report out "a constructive program" that would meet "the desires of the American people for prompt action" in this area.

The Forand proposal to use the social security system as the vehicle for health care for the aged—by raising the taxes on both employers and workers one-quarter of 1 percent—was hailed by the council as the "most economical, effective and universal" method for meeting the problem. The statement continued:

"Under a form of administration acceptable to hospitals and consistent with their highest professional goals, the new funds would rescue many hospitals from financial disaster and enable them to extend high-quality care designed for the aged at reasonable charges.

"Social insurance, unlike commercial insurance, can provide most aged people with paid-up policies on retirement. Unlike the major medical form of commercial insurance, it can encourage early diagnosis and preventive treatment; it can avoid inflationary and unscrupulous charges.

"It alone can translate a weekly contribution of a few nickels from working people into really effective health protection in old age."

Plight of Elderly Ignored

The AFL-CIO Executive Council criticized the Administration and the AMA for "ignoring evidence that many elderly people are without adequate health services or are ruined financially by even higher medical costs."

Noting that the Administration opposes the bill "without yet having offered an alternative," the council cautioned against a possible last-minute White House substitute "designed to meet the narrowly conceived financial demands of the AMA or the self-seeking clamor of insurance companies rather than the needs of the elderly."

Labor Urges Action To Avert Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

cil noted, the nation's growth rate, in terms of output per person, was "squeezed" to six-tenths of 1 percent a year—one-seventh the rate of Russia's growth—and the rate of unemployment rose from 2.9 to over 5 percent.

"As 1960 begins with a boom that includes a high rate of joblessness and a large percentage of idle industrial capacity, therefore, prospects for the future, based on current policies, are frightening," the statement declared.

The population and work force are growing and the big corporations continue to "pour" funds into new plant and equipment of the kind which promise sharp productivity increases, the council pointed out.

It proposed for the long term a six-point program it called essential to replace the "backward-looking actions of seven years of stagnation":

1—The tight-money squeeze should be reversed. The Administration's attempt to remove the 4.25 percent ceiling on long-term bonds "must be repulsed." The current inadequate supply of money to sustain a 5 percent growth rate dictates that any effort to tighten the money supply and hike the interest rates must be defeated.

2—Government programs for public services such as schools, hospitals, community facilities and homes should be expanded, not restricted.

3—Defense expenditures should be "stepped up," with a balanced budget secondary to military security.

4—An economic balance between business investment and consumer markets must be sought to prevent a repeat of the 1955-57 experience when production ability outpaced the ability to consume.

5—Purchasing power should be boosted, especially that of low-wage workers. The federal wage-hour law minimum rate must be raised to $1.25 an hour from the present $1 and coverage extended to retail and wholesale trade, service industries and large-scale farms.

6—The tax structure should be revised to promote greater equity.

The AFL-CIO said it is convinced the policies "now leading us toward another recession" can and should be reversed. But the council added, realism dictates that the Eisenhower Administration may not reverse its policies quickly and counter-recessionary policies should be enacted by Congress.

The council proposed in this field a three-pronged program: An improved jobless pay system, with federal standards at higher levels and of longer duration; a federal shelf of public works programs; and expansion of the social security system to provide higher benefits and medical care to beneficiaries.

Monitorship Lifted From United Textile

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has lifted the two and one-half-year-old monitorship over the United Textile Workers, finding that the union is in complete compliance with the council's previous directives and the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes.

The council acted on the recommendation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Meany, had served as monitor for the union since the monitorship was imposed by the council Oct. 25, 1957.

The council found that the United Textile Workers is conducting its affairs in line with AFL-CIO policy and directives. It noted that the union has lifted the charter of Local 229 in New York, a source of difficulty for the international union.

In placing the union under monitorship the council found that the UTW had taken steps to eliminate corrupt influences but that some additional steps were necessary. The council found that since that time, the necessary steps have been taken.

The original finding by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee that the 40,000-member union had come under the influence of corrupt elements involved primarily the actions of the former president, Anthony Valente, its former secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Klenert, and its former Southern regional director, Joseph Jacobs.

Fair Play Cries for Base Pay Rise, Broader Coverage, Council Says

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Extension of the wage-hour law to millions of workers not now covered and an increase in the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour has been described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "must legislation" for this session of Congress.

In a statement emphasizing support of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, the council declared "fair play to the nation's defenseless and too-long-ignored low-wage workers cries out for prompt passage of this legislation."

The council hailed the scheduling of wage-hour hearings by the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards, to begin early in March, and urged that they be followed by early action.

"Since the subcommittee has already held lengthy hearings . . . in previous years, these hearings can and should be concluded expeditiously," the Executive Council declared.

The statement also urged the Senate Labor Committee "to report favorably to the Senate as soon as possible" a bill based on recommendations made last year by a subcommittee.

Pointing to "wide recognition" throughout the nation that the present minimum wage should be raised, the Executive Council issued a point-by-point refutation of the principal arguments used by opponents of improved wage-hour legislation:

- The retail stores which would be affected by the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill are chain stores and other substantial businesses. The really small local stores not only would not be covered, but would stand to gain through increased buying power of customers and the fact that larger competitors would have to meet fair wage-hour standards.

- Protection of low-paid workers cannot be left to the states because "with a few exceptions, the states have demonstrated that they are not willing or not able to provide adequate minimum wage protection for the workers left uncovered by the federal law."

- The argument that the effect of the legislation would be inflationary doesn't hold water because "past experience has demonstrated that improvements in minimum wage legislation do not have inflationary effects." The Labor Dept. report on the effect of the 1955 increase in the minimum wage bears this out.

- Increased coverage and a higher minimum would not lead to widespread layoffs. "In our judgment, based on experience with past adjustments, any adverse employment effects in marginal industries would be negligible and would be more than offset by increases in employment generated by increased buying power of those who benefit from the higher minimum."

The fundamental issue, the Executive Council declared, is: "Will our nation provide its lowest-wage workers a fair share of advances in American well-being or will it continue to allow American prosperity to pass them by?"

AFL-CIO to Weigh Museum of Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted to explore the possibility of establishing a Labor Hall of Fame or National Labor Museum in Washington.

The council acted on the recommendation of the Community Services Committee, which noted that "there is no single place in this country where the history of the labor movement and the stories of the men and women who built it can be found by the scholar, the student, the union member or the interested citizen."

T. H. Temple of IAM Dies at 46

Seattle—Thomas H. Temple, 46, a grand lodge representative for the Machinists and a major contributor to the cause of industrial safety, died here Jan. 28 of a heart attack.

Death came to the veteran unionist, who had played an active role in the fight for adoption of a new federal code for the ship repair industry, just a few weeks before the code was to go into effect.

Temple had been an IAM grand lodge representative since July 1945.

Council Demands Industry End Attacks

Calls on Eisenhower to Convene Labor-Management Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

On civil rights within unions, the council approved a system under which Meany will appoint special council subcommittees to handle each case of alleged violation that has not been resolved at a lower level. The special subcommittee will deal with the international unions involved and report back directly to the Executive Council.

This new procedure replaces the system in force since merger, whereby problems of compliance with directives to eliminate discrimination were handled by a subcommittee of the federation's Civil Rights Committee.

Frequent Meetings

At present, there is one case before the council, involving Local 26 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington. Meany will function as a subcommittee of one in this case. **(See story, Page 5.)**

The federation president, in discussing this case and the civil rights program generally, said "we're making progress, perhaps not as fast as we'd all like, but there is definite progress."

On internal disputes, Meany told a press conference that the council had set up a broader meeting to help the Special Disputes Committee "further along with its work."

The Disputes Committee met frequently during the council sessions, he said, to develop a detailed plan in line with the San Francisco convention's resolution adopting the principle of final and binding arbitration as a method of settling such disputes.

The convention instructed the council to call a special convention when it had agreed upon and formally approved a detailed plan. The special committee, and the Executive Committee will meet later, he said, to help the special group come up with "an agreement on a special convention."

The Internal Disputes Committee is composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes, Walter P. Reuther, Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee is composed of Meany and Schnitzler and AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Harry C. Bates, David Dubinsky, George M. Harrison, Walter P. Reuther, James B. Carey and David J. McDonald.

Meany emphasized that the purpose of the meeting will be to secure an agreement on internal disputes as soon as possible, but that there is no time element as to when a report will be due.

In its final session, the Executive Council lifted the two-and-a-half-year-old monitorship over the United Textile Workers, finding that the union is in complete compliance with previous council directives and the AFL-CIO Code of Ethical Practices. (See story, Page 2.)

On the domestic front there were the following actions:

- Called on Congress to enact without further delay a strong civil rights bill to eliminate discrimination in registration and voting by Negroes and allowing the government to institute civil suits in school desegregation cases. The council said it hoped "petty partisanship" will not block enactment of a sound bill. **(See story, Page 1.)**
- Urged as an "absolute minimum" that the House pass the Thompson school construction bill calling for approximately $1 billion to meet the crisis in education. The council said the best bill before Congress is the Murray-Metcalf measure but that Congress has made it plain "it will not pass this measure." **(See story, Page 5.)**
- Asked prompt action by the House Ways and Means Committee on the Forand bill providing health care for the aged under the social security system and declared the aged and the nation cannot "accept delay" for another year nor a substitute designed to meet the "narrowly conceived financial demands of the American Medical Association or the self-seeking clamor of the insurance companies." **(See story, Page 2.)**
- Warned that the present downturn in housing construction if permitted to continue unchecked could bring on "the next general recession" and called for passage both of the Rains bill providing emergency aid and of a seven-point comprehensive housing program geared to meet America's need for 2.25 million new housing units a year. **(See story, Page 9.)**
- Warned that Eisenhower Administration policies and current economic trends are fusing to "make a recession sometime in 1961 a very great possibility." **(See story, Page 1.)**
- Declared that only Congress can put an effective floor under state unemployment compensation systems since for six years the states have refused to heed Eisenhower's pleas for voluntary improvements. **(See story, Page 9.)**
- Called for a cabinet-level federal Dept. of Consumers and other actions to protect consumers against "exorbitant pricing, harmful products and deceitful advertising." **(See story, Page 9.)**
- Called on Congress to grant compulsory data collection powers to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics in light of the recent "disappointing" BLS report on productivity and its failure to make an "effective evaluation" of the trend in productivity because of fear of "offending business establishments" which provide data on a voluntary basis. **(See story, this page.)**
- Supported the 24 affiliates of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council in urging favorable consideration of a bill calling for an average 12 percent pay increase and legislation to give full union recognition to federal employe organizations. **(See story, Page 5.)**

In the international area the council took these actions:

- Declared that Africa's unions "provide the best hope for promoting human dignity and individual self-respect" in the dual struggle against colonialism and the Communist threat to subvert newly-won independence. These unions must be allowed to develop along their own lines free of any "particular European or American pattern of organization structure." **(See story, Page 4.)**
- Set up a conference on international affairs for Apr. 19-20 on the theme "The Struggle for Peace and Freedom" to crystallize labor thinking on foreign affairs before the East-West "summit" conference. **(See story, Page 4.)**
- Pledged full AFL-CIO support to the special committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions executive board set up to study proposals on reorganization to make the organization "a more effective instrument in meeting the challenge" of the future. **(See story, Page 4.)**
- Called for a U.S. consumer boycott of all imports from South Africa in light of that nation's "continued brutal and inhuman" racial policies. The boycott was set up at the recent Sixth World Congress of the ICFTU. **(See story, Page 4.)**
- Approved actions taken by the ORIT executive board at its recent meeting to step up labor activities in Latin America, including a request that the AFL-CIO earmark 30 percent of its contribution to the ICFTU's Intl. Solidarity Fund for work in the Latin countries. **(See story, Page 2.)**
- Supported a program to cooperate with the Israeli federation of labor—Histadrut—in setting up a labor training college in Israel for trade union members from Asian and African countries. The AFL-CIO will provide half the scholarships in the first year at a cost of about $175,000.
- Approved a grant of $21,000 to the Kenya Federation of Labor to help complete a trade union headquarters building.
- Voted funds to help the Finnish trade union movement (SAK) fight off Communist attempts to win control of the organization.
- Approved a $10,000 grant for the relief of children of Algerian trade union members presently sheltered in orphan camps in Tunisia. Their parents have been killed or injured in the Algerian fighting. The council also urged the U.S. government to help bring an end to the Algerian warfare.

In other actions the council:

- Voted $50,000 to support the Shipbuilding Workers in their strike against Bethlehem Steel Corp. shipyards and urged all unions to support the strike forced on the union by the company. Involved are eight East Coast shipyards and 17,000 workers. **(See story, Page 1.)**
- Referred to the executive officers for further study a recommendation of the Community Services Committee that a National Labor Museum or archives be set up to bring together in one place the history, documents and the story of the American labor movement.
- Approved a CSC recommendation that the 1960 Murray-Green Award for outstanding contributions to the nation go to Mrs. Agnes Meyer of Washington, D. C., a leader in education and social welfare work. **(See story, Page 5.)**
- Approved a tentative budget of $100,000, the same amount voted in 1959, for the AFL-CIO farm workers organizing project in California.
- Supported the work of the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, headed jointly by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and Frank Graham, with a $7,500 grant.
- Voted to aid the 13th Intl. Congress on Occupational Health, to be held in New York City July 25, with a grant of $5,000.

Friendship Group Is Hailed at 50

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has expressed "heartiest congratulations" to the Labor Temple Fellowship as that non-sectarian institution prepares to celebrate its 50th anniversary this spring.

The council observed that the fellowship was founded by the late Dr. Charles Stelzle for the purpose of bringing about better understanding not only between labor and religion but among all peoples of every race, color, creed and origin.

The council, in a resolution directed to AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. A. Philip Randolph and his associates of the fellowship, wished that organization well in the continuation of its program for a projected new headquarters and for proposed Labor Friendship Flights to other parts of the world.

REPORTERS QUESTION AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at press conference following Executive Council meeting. Veteran labor reporters of leading newspapers and wire services covered the council sessions.

Industry Charged with 'Unprincipled' Assault

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has accused business associations, some giant companies and industries, and "certain Administration spokesmen" of launching a "stepped-up attack" on labor and collective bargaining in recent years in an effort to restrict trade unions."

The council called for an end to the "unprincipled propaganda campaign" against workers and its replacement with a top-level conference of union and industry leaders to work out guidelines for industrial harmony. The council said Pres. Eisenhower's "friendly reception" to proposals along these lines made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was "heartening."

Real Issues Sidetracked

In a strongly-worded statement adopted at its mid-winter session here, the council charged that "business groups and government leaders have poined hands in elevating the phantom of runaway inflation to the status of America's No. 1 problem, while real and pressing issues at home and abroad have been sidetracked."

"Under the guise of fighting inflation," the statement said, "the most modest improvements in the wages and fringe benefits of working people have been branded as dangerous to the nation."

The council said the attack on labor's modest wage requests came at a time when "corporation executives with already lavish salaries and production bonus systems have perfected the scandalous 'stock option' schemes in American industry, swelling corporation executive incomes to unbelievable heights."

'Scare Issue' Raised

The statement charged that work rules have been "raised as a major 'scare' issue," particularly in the steel and railroad industries, despite Labor Dept. statistics showing that output in steel jumped 50 percent between 1947 and 1959, and productivity of railroad workers rose 55.5 percent from 1947 to 1958.

"This broadside attack against unions and collective bargaining," the council said, "can be seen not only in the great volume of propaganda but also in increased difficulties in labor-management relations in numerous industries." It cited the 1958 auto industry cancellation of union contracts for the first time in 22 years; the 116-day industry-forced steel shutdown last year; and the three-month Packinghouse Workers' strike at Wilson & Co.

"Refusal of management to bargain and to arrive at workable compromises has been spreading and leading to strikes," the statement declared, adding that the anti-union campaign constitutes "a threat to basic, free, democratic American institutions."

Council Asks Data Power For BLS

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council, charging that the Bureau of Labor Statistics "evaded its responsibilties" in a productivity report out of fear of being cut off from data by business firms, declared it would seek legislation granting compulsory data-collecting powers to the BLS and similar government agencies.

The recent BLS report, "Trends in Output per Man-Hour in the Private Economy, 1909-1959," the council said, "is a great disappointment to us."

The council said the report's title leads one to expect an analysis of long-term productivity developments. However, it added, the report "is practically barren of any meaningful analysis. . . ."

Perhaps it is natural that any government statistical agency would be "reluctant" to make findings which might prove "offensive to any important segment" in the U.S., the statement said. Nonetheless, it continued, the BLS "evaded its responsibilities by failing to make an effective evaluation" of the productivity data.

The BLS is "vulnerable" on any report, the AFL-CIO said, because it must depend on the voluntary cooperation of business firms, being limited to moral persuasion if a firm fails to supply data.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that the Commerce Dept.'s Bureau of Census has authority to compel reporting of information by various segments of the economy.

Noting that BLS maintains both business and labor advisory committees, the AFL-CIO said the operation of these groups and BLS generally would rest on a firmer foundation if the bureau enjoyed compulsory reporting powers.

The council said it would make "vigorous" efforts to persuade Congress to grant compulsory data collecting powers to all government statistical agencies to enable them to pursue their work objectively in the public interest and without any improper pressures.

TALKING THINGS OVER after the meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at Bal Harbour, Fla., are (left to right) COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany.

Council Urges ICFTU To Move on Revamp

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Full implementation of the reorganization resolution adopted by the Sixth World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will create a basis for making the free world labor body "a more effective instrument" in meeting the challenge of the future, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said at its meeting here.

The ICFTU congress, held in Brussels in December, directed the executive board to take steps to revamp the structure so as to make it "more adequate and responsive to the tasks ahead," with increased stress on the need for building effective trade unionism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and other areas where "the struggle is the hardest and the need is the greatest."

The council said it is "encouraged by the increasing emphasis and urgency" the ICFTU placed on the need for greater attention to the problems of Asian, African and Latin American workers.

"Hundreds of millions throughout the world live in abject poverty and are denied the essentials of political and spiritual freedom," the council said.

"Soviet imperialism continues to intensify and place increasing emphasis on attempts to exploit this poverty and injustice through programs of economic penetration and political subversion and enslavement. The free world labor movement is dedicated to the struggle to win a fuller measure of both bread and freedom for people everywhere."

The council pledged full AFL-CIO cooperation to the special committee the ICFTU executive board set up to make proposals on reorganization so the committee "can pursue its objectives with vigor and dispatch" and report back to the executive board at a meeting in June.

"The Executive Council shares the opinion," the statement concluded, "that the reorganization of the ICFTU structure and the increasing emphasis which is to be placed upon the work of building free trade unions in Asia, Africa and Latin America will stimulate a more favorable and sympathetic response for appeals to secure the necessary support to the Intl. Solidarity Fund from the stronger free trade union centers."

$4.2 Billion Foreign Aid Sought by Eisenhower

Pres. Eisenhower has asked Congress for $4.2 billion in new foreign aid funds, of which $2 billion would be in the form of military assistance and $2.2 billion in economic help.

Included was a request for $700 million for lending by the Development Loan Fund, combined with the extension of additional aid to Bolivia, Haiti, North Africa and Middle East nations. He also asked authorization for the United States to join the proposed Intl. Development Association, which is tied to the World Bank and would make easy-term loans to nations seeking to develop primitive economies.

The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September called for long-term authorization for a minimum contribution of $1.5 billion a year to the Development Loan Fund, as well as "effective U.S. financial support" for the Intl. Development Association and proposed regional development groups.

Eisenhower proposed in addition an unspecified sum for a joint project to develop the Indus River for irrigation, depending on an agreement between India and Pakistan to share use of the waters; additional conventional economic help to the two nations; increased loans and grants to help Formosa become self-sustaining; education and training funds for Africa south of the Sahara Desert; and continued help to other nations in training for technical skills.

Executive Council Warns:

Liberty in Self Development Held Need of African Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Africa's free trade unions, which have been in "the forefront of the struggle" for their countries' national independence, must be allowed to develop along their own lines free of any "particular European or American pattern of organization structure," the AFL-CIO Executive Council has warned.

The council adopted a statement at its session here declaring that Africa's unions "provide the best hope for promoting human dignity and individual self-respect" in the dual struggle against colonialism and the Communist threat to subvert their newly-won independence.

The AFL-CIO pledged support of decisions of the sixth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions "for aiding more effectively and generously" Africa's emerging free trade unions.

"If energetically executed (and) flexibly applied," the council said, these decisions will "speed the growth of strong free trade union movements and thwart the Communist drive to dominate the labor organizations in Africa."

The Executive Council declared:

"As the trade unions of Africa grow and become more effective instruments for protecting the interests of the workers, they are bound to develop forms of organizations most suitable to their own specific conditions.

"Just as economic developments and progress in the underdeveloped countries will not proceed in the tempo of the 19th century, so it is unlikely that the trade union movements in these lands will go through the organic, step-by-step development of the European or American labor movements."

The council expressed the hope that the forthcoming African trade union conference, scheduled to be held in Casablanca in May, "will, with the cooperation and help of the ICFTU and its affiliates, contribute to uniting the people of Africa on the basis of advancing their political democracy, economic freedom and human well-being."

Developments Welcomed

The recent Second All African Peoples Congress at Tunis, the statement continued, gave consideration to "concrete measures for promoting economic integration among the African states."

The AFL-CIO said that free labor in the highly industrialized countries "can only welcome these significant developments which reflect the aspirations of the African peoples to self-government, independence, and indigenous free trade union organizations."

The Executive Council said that in recent years there has been "notable progress" in the efforts by the peoples of Africa to attain national independence, noting that "there are now 10 independent African nations—and more are coming."

The council added that "much remains to be done" in Kenya, Algeria, Angola, Nyasaland, Uganda and South Africa.

"The yearning of the Africans for human dignity and freedom has not yet been satisfied; their fears and bitter resentment, generated by years of foreign tyranny, have yet to be eliminated," the statement declared.

Through influence on U.S. foreign policy, through active participation in expanded international trade secretariat activities, through greater education of rank-and-file members, and through utilization of American labor's organization strength and facilities, the council said, "we of the AFL-CIO will strive to help the cause of national independence, democracy, free trade unionism, economic development and better conditions of work and life for every country in Africa."

AFL-CIO World Affairs Conclave To Probe U. S. Foreign Program

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The international affairs conference called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council for Apr. 19 and 20—"The Struggle for Peace and Freedom"—will place U.S. foreign policy under a microscope.

Scheduled for the 185th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the meeting is intended to crystalize labor thinking on foreign affairs in anticipation of the East-West "summit" conference, scheduled for May 16, of Pres. Eisenhower's June 10 trip to Russia and of the presidential election.

The conference was announced by the Executive Council at its meeting here in a statement predicting that U.S. foreign policy will be "re-examined and put to test as never before." It will be attended by the officers of all international unions and state and city central bodies.

Arrangements for the meeting are in the hands of an Executive Council committee composed of Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, Walter P. Reuther and David Dubinsky.

"It is vitally necessary for our country and our working people in particular to have the fullest possible understanding of the most important international problems and tasks," the council declared.

"Such understanding by the people is the first prerequisite for our country evolving and pursuing an effective democratic foreign policy.

"In view of the interest, initiative and activities of the AFL-CIO in the realm of our country's foreign relations and in the development of the international free trade union movement as a vigorous force for the promotion of peace, freedom and social justice, our organization should demonstrate and dramatize—especially at this crucial moment—its efforts to foster clarification and understanding of the critical world situation and United States policies therein," the council said.

There is no better way, the council maintained, of "assuring the full contribution" of labor in the development of a sound foreign policy promoting peace and freedom.

Plans are being made for outstanding authorities to address the conference on all phases of the international situation. Question and discussion periods will follow each principal address.

ILPA Contest Judges Picked

The faculty of the Dept. of Journalism at the University of Michigan, with the assistance of the university's Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, will judge the 1960 Journalistic Awards Contest sponsored by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Closing date for receiving entries at ILPA headquarters, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is Mar. 18. Eligible to compete are publications issued between Feb. 1. 1959 and Jan. 30, 1960.

Labor Calls for Boycott Of South African Goods

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voiced "deep concern" over the South African government's "continued brutal and inhuman racial policies," and has called for a U.S. consumer boycott of all imports from that country.

In a resolution adopted at the mid-winter council session here, the AFL-CIO leaders noted that the sixth world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions called on all affiliates to organize such boycotts.

The ICFTU session in Brussels last December said the move would be "tangible support" of labor solidarity with the oppressed South Africans of Negro or mixed parentage and would "exert maximum economic pressure" to bring about a change in their government's racial policies.

The council instructed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs to:

- Assist in the organization of the boycott by the American labor movement and provide educational materials "to make the boycott effective."
- Work closely with citizen committees comprising church, civic and consumer groups, "thus creating a broad base for a consumers' boycott."
- Explore the "practicability of reinforcing the consumers' boycott by a government boycott of South African gold and other materials."
- Advise the South African government of labor's "determination to carry out the boycott" unless that government "is prepared to change its inhuman racial policies."

The Executive Council said South Africa's "apartheid" policies, which deny virtually all rights to that country's millions of Negroes, "do violence to all concepts of decency and morality." The United Nations General Assembly, the resolution said, has "repeatedly condemned" the South African policies.

The worldwide boycott of South Africa's raw materials and manufactured goods, the council said, is being "strongly supported" in Jamaica, many parts of Africa, Western Europe, Scandinavia and throughout the British Isles.

Council Urges Thompson Bill:

$1 Billion School Aid 'Absolute Minimum'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The $1 billion Thompson school construction bill—virtually the same as one introduced and then abandoned by the Eisenhower Administration in 1957—is the "absolute minimum" to help meet the crisis in the nation's public schools, the AFL-CIO has declared.

In a statement adopted at its session here, the Executive Council restated labor's belief that the "best bill before the Congress to improve our educational system" is the Murray-Metcalf bill, which would provide $1.1 billion annually for four years for both classroom construction and teachers' salaries.

"Unfortunately," the council declared in reference to mounting conservative opposition both to the size of the appropriation and the use of federal funds to help raise teachers' salaries, "Congress has made it plain it will not pass this measure."

The Murray-Metcalf bill cleared the House Education Committee last year but has been stalled by the conservative-controlled Rules Committee. In an effort to get an aid-to-education measure past this hostile group, a House Education subcommittee this year voted unanimously for the bill sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.).

The Senate this year, by a 54-35 vote, passed a $1.8 billion two-year school-aid bill that would make federal grants available for both construction and teachers' pay.

House passage of the Thompson bill, the Executive Council statement declared, would "recognize the vital and urgent need for federal grants to help build the classrooms necessary to the health and welfare of our children" and would "at least be a step in the right direction."

The Council said that the nation's public school system "faces a continuing genuine crisis in 1960," pointing to a nationwide survey by the U.S. Office of Education that showed that at the start of the current school year "we needed 132,000 additional classrooms to house the growing number of students and to replace obsolete, unsatisfactory facilities."

While the classroom shortage continues to be substantial and public school enrollment—which has climbed 42 percent since 1950—continues to increase, school bond sales declined 20 percent from September 1958 to August 1959, the council said. It noted that Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming recently admitted this "unfortunate downward trend."

The statement declared that Administration proposals to use federal funds solely for the purpose of helping pay interest charges on school construction bonds is "next to useless" because many school districts "have literally reached the limit of indebtedness and cannot borrow more."

The AFL-CIO said the classroom shortage is "only part of the story of the crisis in education" and pointed out that "because of increased enrollment, more teachers are needed each year." The statement continued:

Low Teacher Pay Hit

"Because wages are unconscionably low, not enough young men and women enter the teaching profession. The results of the shortage are evidenced in classes which are too large and in the practice of hiring teachers who do not meet minimum certification requirements."

In the field of education, the council also called for a federally financed college scholarship program for worthy students, pointing out that each year approximately 150,000 high school graduates in the top quarter of their classes do not enter college.

"Many of these students," the council declared, "are deterred primarily for financial reasons. We, as a nation, cannot afford this terrible waste of our greatest natural resource—our children."

RECOMMENDATION that the AFL-CIO General Board be convened after the party conventions to consider endorsing a presidential candidate was made at a meeting of the Committee on Political Education in Bal Harbour, Fla., which AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther is shown (above) addressing. The recommendation was approved the following day by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Civil Rights Cases in AFL-CIO Face New Internal Procedures

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO is making "definite progress" in policing civil rights abuses within labor's ranks, Pres. George Meany declared here following Executive Council adoption of new procedures to insure compliance with the federation's consitution in civil rights cases.

The council approved a system under which Meany will appoint special subcommittees to handle each case of alleged violation that has not been resolved at a lower level. The subcommittees will deal with the international unions involved and report directly back to the Executive Council.

The new system replaces procedure under which compliance with directives to eliminate discrimination were handled by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

One Case Up Now

At the present time, there is one case before the council. This involves Local 26 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Washington. Meany will function as a subcommittee of one in this case.

In discussing this case and the broader internal civil rights at a press conference, Meany said that about 14 months ago the federation was under tremendous pressure from the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities, headed by Vice Pres. Nixon, to take action against Local 26, which refused to admit Negroes to membership.

Meany said the federation insisted at that time that since the contractor had signed an agreement with the government containing a non-discrimination clause, he be forced to hire a Negro under the union-shop provisions of his contract with Local 26.

To facilitate a showdown, Meany said, he told Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, vice-chairman of the committee, that a fully trained Negro electrician would be made available to the contractor. If the local refused to go along, Meany continued, both the IBEW and the federation were prepared to act against the local.

"I personally made that offer to Mitchell on the telephone," Meany said. "I urged him to act against the construction company which was violating its own contract with the government."

No Word Since

The Nixon committee, he told reporters, has never sent word to the AFL-CIO since that time on further action. A press release which the committee had prepared, detailing its activities in connection with the Washington case, was withdrawn, Meany said, "in order to give the committee time to act against the contractor, who was the real culprit."

The AFL-CIO pointed out that under the law the government can cancel a contract when the contractor fails or refuses to honor his guarantee not to discriminate in employment.

Local 26, Meany said, is guilty of non-compliance with the federation constitution but not of any act regarding the Nixon committee. It is the contractor, not the local union, which is in defiance of the government provision.

The AFL-CIO president declared "We're not going to abandon AFL-CIO policy or surrender to the local union," but added that regardless of the local's own stand on discrimination "the contractor should not be allowed to hide behind the policy of the local," with regard to Negro workers.

He pointed out that a number of civil rights cases have been handled successfully, citing that of Iron Workers Local 22 in Washington which has registered several qualified Negro rodmen for job referral, and an IBEW local in Columbia, S. C., that has been completely desegregated and has elected a Negro as an officer.

Meany and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther serve on the Nixon committee, and have cooperated over the years in eliminating discrimination on jobs under government contract.

The AFL-CIO president said it was unfortunate that the Nixon committee "sort of lost interest" in the IBEW Local 26 case "when we insisted that they apply the law" to the contractor.

Federal Pay Increase Wins Council Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Salaries paid by the federal government to its employes are "shamefully inadequate" and "below the commonly accepted requirement for a healthy and decent standard of living," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

The council called on Congress to give "immediate and favorable consideration" to legislation raising salaries of annually-paid federal workers by at least 12 percent.

The statement also endorsed the full legislative program of the Government Employes Council, coordinating body for 24 unions representing 650,000 federal workers. Congressional approval was urged for:

- A "long overdue" union recognition bill which would require government agencies to consult with unions "in setting policy and resolving disputes involving work rules, seniority, promotions and routine grievances."
- Action by Congress "to halt speed-up systems," including establishment of excessively high "productivity norms" in some manual operations.
- Modernization of the U.S. Employes' Compensation Act, particularly with respect to benefits payable for recurrence of injuries. Under present law these benefits are based on the employe's salary at the time of the original disability and no consideration is given to interim wage increases.
- Equal treatment for retired government employes through enactment of a health benefit program comparable to that voted last year for active employes.

The Executive Council statement emphasized, however, that salary legislation should be given priority consideration.

"The government's own figures," the statement declared, show the "substandard" nature of federal salaries.

A postal employe with three dependents has approximately $18 a week less take-home pay than the average "spendable earnings" of an industrial worker, the council declared quoting Labor Dept. statistics.

"Almost one-half of all so-called white-collar workers on Uncle Sam's payroll earn less than $4,500 a year," the council noted.

Present federal pay levels, the statement concluded, are below "what is needed to man our public service with skillful, conscientious and efficient personnel."

Agnes Meyer Named Murray-Green Winner

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 1960 Murray-Green Award for outstanding contributions to the nation will go to Mrs. Agnes Meyer of Washington, D. C., author and lecturer in the fields of education and social welfare, the AFL-CIO Executive Council announced here.

Mrs. Meyer, widow of the late publisher Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post & Times Herald, will receive the award later this year.

In other actions, the council:

- Voted $10,000 for the General Federation of Algerian Workers (UGTA) to use in helping the orphaned children of Algerian trade unionists lost in the fighting there. The children are in temporary camps in adjoining Tunisia. The council also urged the U. S. government to do everything in its power to bring an end to the Algerian war.

Aid to Finnish Unions

- Voted to provide financial aid to the Finnish trade union movement to prevent Communists from taking control of the Finnish Federation of Labor (SAK).
- Approved a program to join with the Israeli labor federation (Histadrut) in setting up a labor training college in Israel for Asian and African trade unionists. The AFL-CIO will provide half the scholarships in the first year, a total of about 60, at an approximate cost of $175,000.
- Approved a $21,000 grant to the Kenya Federation of Labor to help complete the federation's headquarters building. The grant, to come from the AFL-CIO Special Purposes Fund, supplements an initial $35,000 grant from the William Green Memorial Fund and was made because the Kenya group could not raise the funds necessary to complete the project.

MRS. AGNES MEYER
Scheduled for Murray-Green Award

The Canker Within

LOST IN THE MAZE of optimistic figures dominating the government's latest job report and the headlines heralding January 1960 as the "best January ever" for employment is a tragic statistic revealing a dangerous infection in the nation's economic bloodstream.

About 910,000 Americans have been out of a job for 15 weeks or more. This in itself may not be an alarming figure although it denotes an intolerable amount of despair, suffering and misery for the families involved. What is alarming is the trend over the past few years in this area of chronic long-term unemployment.

In 1957, before the onset of the worst postwar recession, there were 500,000 persons in the 15 weeks or more unemployed category. In January 1959 the figure rose to 1,375,000 as the effects of the recession were still being felt. A year later, last month, in a boom period it had dropped only to 910,000.

In the period from pre-recession to post-recession and boom, long-term unemployment has increased 80 percent.

Coupled with the persistent over-5 percent rate of unemployment, which plagued the country throughout 1959, and still persists, there is real cause for alarm. The over-5 percent rate is the highest leveling-off rate since the end of the war. And with the labor force increasing steadily and automation and technology erasing jobs, the problem can become even more acute.

A nation with 5.2 percent of its labor force idle cannot be accurately described as having full employment despite economic indicators pointing to a boom period.

There must be more jobs as the labor force expands; this is simple arithmetic. The real problem is to eliminate the causes of long-term chronic unemployment, to drop the rate of unemployment below 5 percent.

This can only be done by adopting policies geared to economic growth rather than using tight money and restrictive budget policies which perpetuate chronic ailments.

After Five Years

THE MIDWINTER MEETING of the Executive Council marked the fifth anniversary of the agreement to merge the AFL and CIO, approved by the Unity Committee after months of negotiations.

Five years later, after weathering a sharp political attack, a recession, an assault on collective bargaining and on unions generally, the federation is in good working condition despite internal disputes problems.

Internal disputes have been blown up out of all proportion by incessant stories in the press, radio and TV that magnify internal problems and completely overlook the positive, progressive programs of the federation to achieve ever-higher standards for all Americans on and off the job.

The council meeting focused attention on the important problems facing the nation and the labor movement—the problems of organizing in a climate of sometimes vicious opposition to unions; the problems of increasing automation and job displacement; the task of winning progressive social welfare programs through legislation and collective bargaining, of battling entrenched reactionary political forces, of fighting dictatorship and totalitarianism everywhere and preserving free trade unions from extinction.

In the five years since the approval of the merger agreement, the AFL-CIO has made progress in these areas far outweighing the internal stresses that were inherent in the merger pact and which are yielding, albeit slowly, to solution.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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How Do I Get To Be a Member?

Law Professor Determines:

'Work' Laws Bar Best Industry, Invite Exploitation and Strife

SO-CALLED "right-to-work" laws have retarded the industrialization of the states that have approved them, according to a noted legal authority.

The conclusion was reached by Daniel H. Pollitt, associate professor of law at the University of North Carolina, in an independent study of the motivation and effect of the anti-collective bargaining laws in 19 states.

A 36-page report on his research results, entitled "Right-to-Work Laws: An Evidentiary Approach," has been published by the National Council for Industrial Peace, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) are co-chairmen.

The report stated that the real purpose behind "right-to-work" laws "is to hamstring union effectiveness."

Pollitt said in his heavily-documented study that industries that boost the economy of an area prefer to locate in "high-wage" states instead of states with "right-to-work" laws where low wages prevail.

"These market-oriented plants produce such things as automobiles, farm equipment, electrical supplies, machinery, rubber products, and building materials," the report stated.

"They build the largest plants, employ the most people, and pay the highest wages . . . they expected to be unionized and were in fact unionized. Many of them have companywide agreements with the home union whereby wages are standardized in all plants, wherever located."

HE REPORTED that, by contrast, a few industries that pay the lowest wage scales have moved to low-wage "right-to-work" states for the purpose of "exploiting" working people, and that the result has been to "create rather than solve" economic problems.

"Industrialization, accompanied by low wages, is the cause, not the cure, for economic problems.

"All studies . . . indicate that right-to-work law states have not received more than their proportionate share of new industry, and that the enactment of right-to-work laws is in no way responsible for their increase in non-farm employment. . . .

"There is no evidence that industry as a whole is concerned with 'right-to-work' laws when selecting a location for expansion.

"Of the ten states which led in the percentage of increased industrialization from 1939 to 1953, only two of them (Texas and Florida) were right-to-work states."

Pollitt said that the type of industry which moves to a state to avoid union wage scales "does not increase the economic welfare of the state where it settles—it exploits rather than develops the economy, and thereby makes the region less attractive" to industries that enhance a state's economic well-being.

"RIGHT-TO-WORK laws have not only failed to prevent work stoppages; they have had the detrimental effect of depriving the employer of what he wants most from a union—a firm 'no-strike' pledge for the duration of the collective bargaining agreement.

"The enactment of right-to-work laws did not curtail the number of strikes in the 11 original right-to-work states.

"Nebraska, whose spokesman told the Senate that its right-to-work law decreased strikes, was the scene of twice as many of the nation's strikes in the years following the right-to-work law as in the years preceding its enactment.

"In seven of the 11 original right-to-work law states (Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas) the percentage of the nation's strikes has increased since 1947. For the seven-year period prior to 1947, the combined 11 right-to-work law states had an annual average of 3.5 percent of the nation's strikes; in the seven-year period following 1947, the percentage increased to 4.51 percent."

Pollitt made these further points:

- "The union shop contract is essential to the very existence of unions in some industries, and conductive to better labor-management relations in all."
- "The overwhelming majority of employes affected want the union shop, as do those employers with first hand experience."
- "There is no valid reason why the payment of union dues as a basis of continued employment should not be left to agreement by management and labor."
- "So long as unions must fight for the right to exist, so long as the principle of good faith collective bargaining is denied in large quarters, unions need to negotiate for and enter into union security agreements."

Morgan Says:

Playing Politics at Canaveral?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE on Jan. 13, Pres. Eisenhower angrily denied the implication of a questioner that his administration was dealing with the issue of defense on a partisan basis. ". . . I don't have to be partisan," he snapped in reply, "and I want to tell you this: I've spent my life in this, and I know more about it than almost anybody, I think, . . . in the country . . . ."

Morgan

Thus, the President set himself up as the supreme authority, as it were, on the whole complex problem of our preparedness, who simply wasn't going to brook any criticism from anybody, least of all a lot of "parochial" generals and busybody politicians.

That being the case, it is both proper and timely to wonder how much the President increased his knowledge by his jet-propelled trip to Cape Canaveral.

THE WHITE HOUSE broadly hinted that "some important new stuff" would be seen and/or revealed on the tour. News Sec. James Hagerty said the President would have something to say to reporters at the end of his visit and the implication was that it could well be an important pronouncement about U.S. weapons strength.

The President's actual words did not make the headlines. "Well," he said as he prepared to fly back to Washington, "it was an interesting day, and I have been wanting to come here for a long time, so it is a trip that is another realization of ambition." But with the crucial debate over our relative strength with the Soviet Union still at its height, every paper in America carried a picture of Gen. Eisenhower, wreathed in a reassuring smile, standing before a poised missile at Cape Canaveral.

In the hurried improvisations that passed for planning of the venture to the famous missile and satellite testing center (Cape Canaveral had 24 hours' notice of the visit which had been so long on the President's mind), photographers had prime vantage points but reporters were held at arms length for "security" reasons. Pres. Eisenhower spent less than three hours actually inspecting equipment and being briefed. Despite the Administration's belated emphasis on a space program, he took no official of the Civilian Space Agency with him and as Science Writer William Hines reported in the Washington Star, "As far as increasing his grasp of either science or missilery was concerned, Mr. Eisenhower could have learned as much by staying at home and being briefed" by Pentagon experts.

"About the only thing of any national consequence that occurred," reported Hines, who accompanied the President, "was a breach of military security." This involved some overheard classified data on the Polaris submarine missile.

WHATEVER its other ramifications, the leak, Hines wrote, "was important as a symptom characteristic of what happens when news is created or 'managed' for reasons that apparently have little to do with the national welfare. . . . A prime purpose of the tour seemed to be to secure photographs of Mr. Eisenhower in front of some missiles."

Such a dispatch, in such a staunchly Republican, loyally pro-Eisenhower metropolitan daily as the Evening Star, is not lightly to be brushed aside. "I will go to Korea," promised the general in 1952 in what Democrats cried was the politically-motivated but admittedly clinching climax of his campaign. And now, as Washington Post Cartoonist Herblock penned it so pointedly, with the verbal missiles of the defense debate whistling about his ears, he has beaten them to Cape Canaveral. A perfect ploy in political gamesmanship? The stakes are terrifyingly high, whatever it is.

Heart Fund Support Is Asked

Approximately 900,000 Americans die every year from diseases of the heart and circulatory system—54 percent of all deaths.

A lot of them, of course, are workers. The Street & Electric Railway Employes, for instance, conducted a study of the 171 deceased members to whose families death benefits were paid in Jan. 1959 and found that 104—more than 60 percent—were victims of some form of disease of the heart and blood vessels.

Workers can only mourn their dead. But they can do something to restore the disabled and the crippled to useful lives.

They can contribute to the annual Heart Fund campaign of the American Heart Association, which is conducted this month and which will reach its climax on Heart Sunday, Feb. 28, when 1.5 million volunteers—many of them union members—will make door to door collections.

There was a time when a worker stricken by a heart or circulatory ailment was put on the scrap heap for the rest of his life. Now 80 percent of all workers who survive first heart attacks are able to go to back to work.

That is why organized labor so strongly supports the campaign to fight what the Heart Association calls the country's No. 1 enemy.

That's why AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice. Pres A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, have accepted reappointments to the Committee of National Sponsors of the 1960 Heart Fund.

Meany pointed out that union members, "like every other member of our society," are affected by heart ailments and "must do their part to help eliminate this scourge."

"It is only proper that we in the AFL-CIO recognize our stake in the fight against heart disease. As a national sponsor of the 1960 Heart Fund, I commend to you this worthy cause for your support. I am confident the men and women of the AFL-CIO will meet this challenge."

Washington Reports:

More Economic Growth Urged

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, and the ranking minority member of the committee, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People that unemployment continues to increase "at a worrisome rate" despite other improvements in the economy.

They disagreed on the way to correct the situa-

Douglas said on the AFL-CIO public service program heard on over 300 radio stations: "I think we must recognize that rapid technological growth brings in its wake much unemployment. In the prosperous periods of 1951-53, unemployment was 3 percent. In 1956-57, it was 4 percent. Now it's over 5 percent. Furthermore, each recession tends to be more severe."

Curtis claimed that the expected budget balance "will help ease the tight-money situation so that we can get investment necessary to finance expansion, which means more jobs."

The two spokesmen disagreed on the bases for estimating economic growth. Douglas divided his figures into two periods: 1947-53 for the Truman Administration, during which he said the growth rate was 4.5 percent, and 1953-59, the Eisenhower years, "when it was only 2.3 percent, or only half as great."

Curtis claimed the figures were unfair, since 1953 was within the period of the Korean War, when the growth was high. He said that from 1946, "which was the end of World War II," projected through 1960, the rate of growth is 4 percent.

Douglas challenged the inclusion of 1960 since "it has not yet occurred," and pointed out that the rate of growth from 1946 to 1959, according to the Committee for Economic Development, a business group, was 3.2 percent. Curtis argued that there is "pretty good agreement by everyone that we are going to hit a $510 billion national product in 1960."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THERE IS SOMETHING distressing about the speech by the venerable former Pres. Hoover the other day charging that this country is "plagued by the infection of Karl Marx" and that the agents of infection are people who "like hermit crabs crawl into such terms as 'liberal,' 'progressive,' 'public electric power,' the 'welfare state' and a half-dozen others."

It is nearly 30 years since the 85-year-old Mr. Hoover was drowned by public repudiation of the policies he pursued in the White House in a time of dreadful national distress. Such a repudiation is shocking to any human being, no doubt, and it is understandable that he clings to a hope of vindication and stoutly claims, "I was right."

The carping reiteration of "Marx, Marx, Marx" to characterize every political position with which the old gentleman disagrees is nevertheless an indication of one of the things really wrong with the country.

Mr. Eisenhower, a temperate soul, would never publicly use terms like "hermit crabs" to impute bad faith to those who "crawl into" advocacy of "public electric power." His Administration did try to gut the Tennessee Valley Authority in the abortive Dixon-Yates deal and had to be fought to a showdown exposing chicanery before the surrender. "Expansion" of the TVA, the President himself indicated, was his prime example of "creeping socialism."

It would be very bad, the successor to Mr. Hoover says, for the federal government to appropriate funds to aid states and localities in paying adequately such "local officials" as school teachers. He has obviously never read the unanswerable massed testimony showing that for generations the federal government has actually invested funds to initiate and support educational systems, including the payment of salaries, with never an evidence that this sapped the people's moral fiber.

The American people historically have had the sense to use their community strength, through the federal government that represents all of them, to advance their common purposes.

* * *

THE U.S. CHAMBER of Commerce has found a congressman, Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), to echo its argument that the prevailing-wage protections of the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey Acts are "unfair."

The chamber, as its own publications say, is "waging a campaign" for repeal of these laws. Its spokesman, a Union Carbide Corp. lawyer named William C. Treanor, told the chamber's legislative conference on Jan. 27 that "someone should have had the foresight" to get the laws repealed when the first minimum wage act was passed in 1938, because minimum wages made the earlier protective laws "entirely unnecessary."

The Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey laws require contractors on government jobs to pay wages equal to those "prevailing" in an area. They were designed to prevent federal money from being used for undermining standard wage rates.

The minimum wage law, on the other hand, was designed to protect the defenseless worker in private business, not government contracts, and chiefly those who because of circumstances have not been capable of organizing unions for their own protection against exploiters. The first standard minimum was $10 a week, rising to $16 a week, and it is now $40 for a 40-hour week.

Landrum, one of the sponsors of the Landrum-Griffin Act, wrote in Nation's Business last August that the more generous provisions of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts "work a hardship on the government and the businesses they cover."

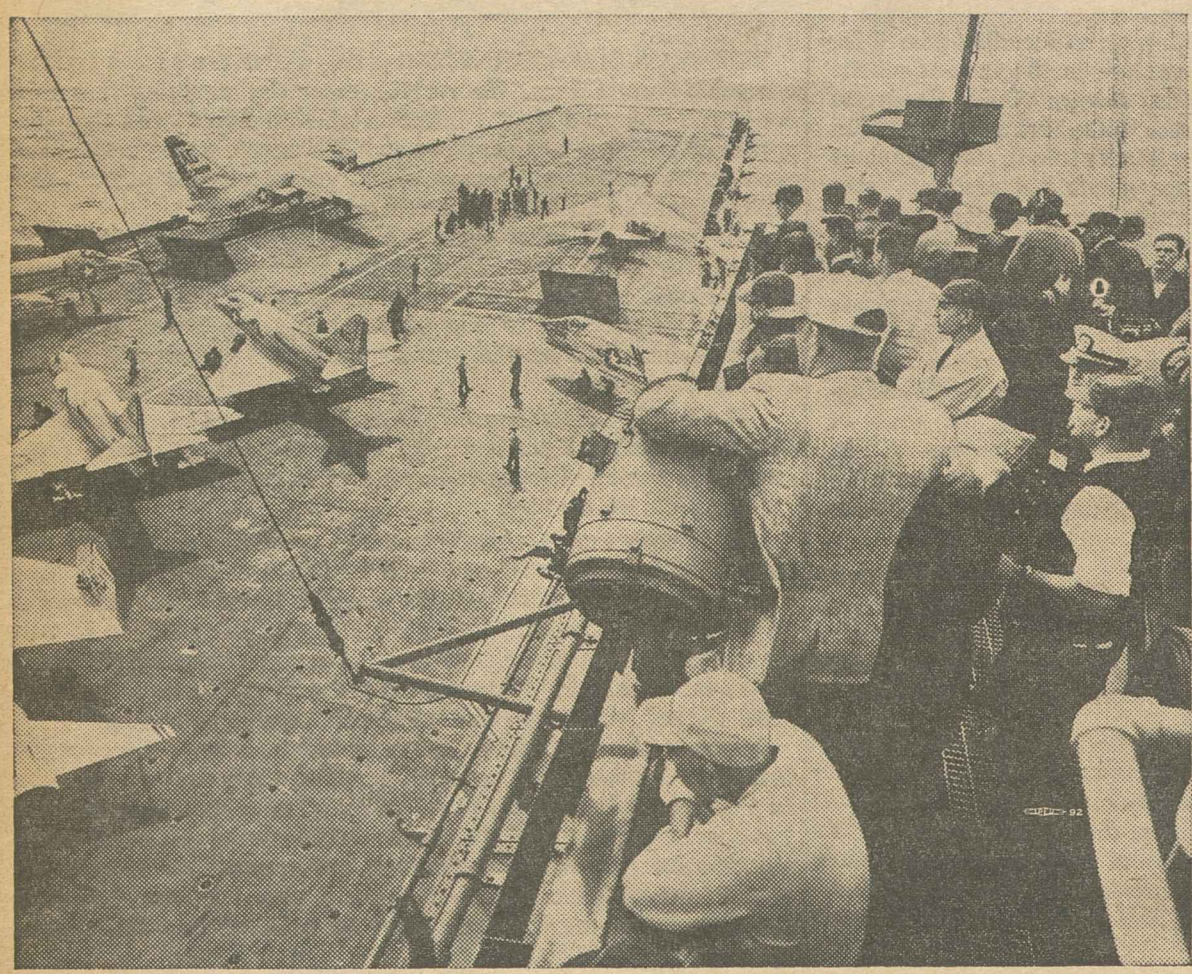
He said "repeal should be considered" because the $40 minimum wage law "accomplishes the same general purpose."

Landrum is chairman of a House Labor subcommittee expected to "investigate" the Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healey Acts to demonstrate the "hardship" when the government requires contractors to pay anything above $40 a week.

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D-ILL.), right, charged the Republican party "believes in fighting inflation by helping to create unemployment" as he was interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) insisted that current GOP policies, including a budget surplus, would reduce unemployment.

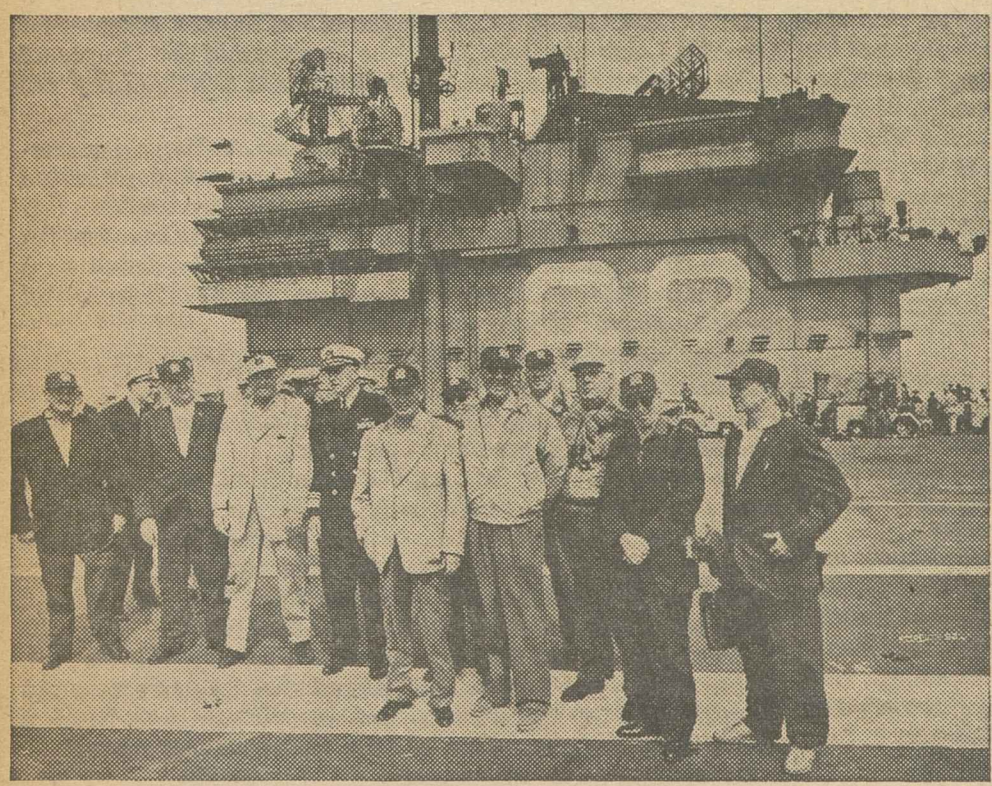
Display of Sea Power:

Aircraft Carrier Host to Executive Council

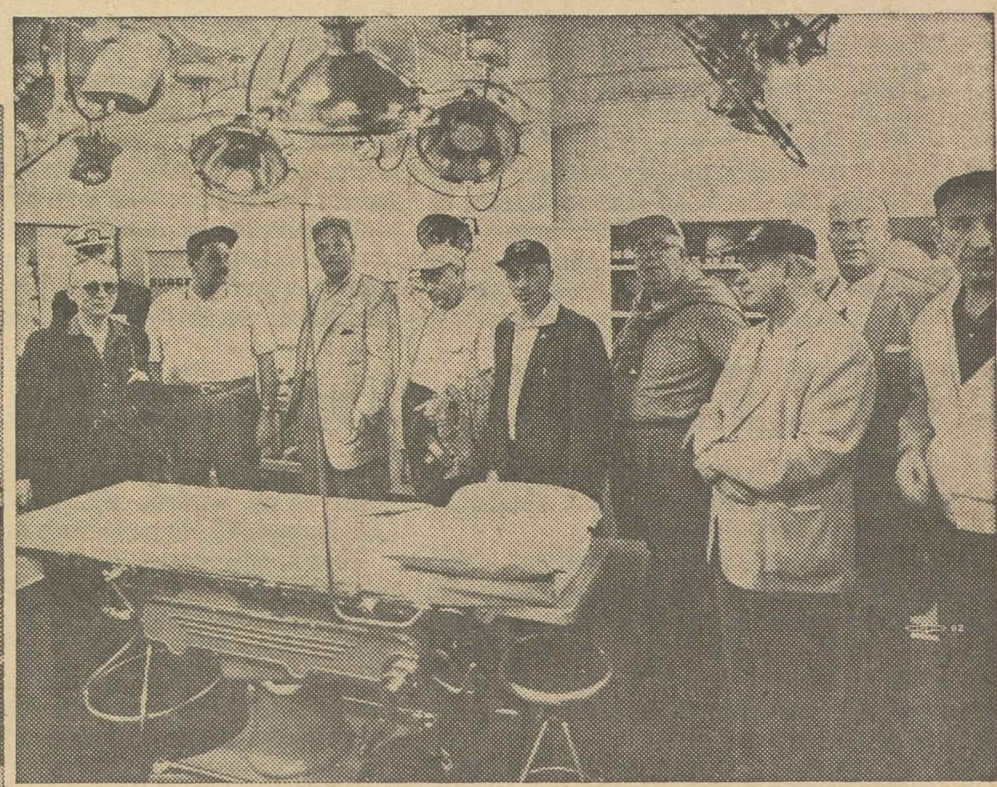


JET FIGHTERS are assembled on flight deck of U.S.S. Independence, largest of nation's attack carriers, prior to full-scale display put on for members of AFL-CIO Executive Council during mid-winter session at Bal Harbour, Fla.

IN WARDROOM aboard giant carrier, Vice Pres. George M. Harrison expresses thanks on behalf of council members for naval display. At right is Rear Adm. W. A. Sutherland, Jr., commander of Carrier Div. 2.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members and staff pose about Independence's flight deck with Navy host prior to start of three-hour maneuvers designed to stress might of America's sea power.



MODERN OPERATING ROOM aboard Navy carrier is inspected by members of Executive Council, who in addition to watching naval display toured the Independence to get close look at facilities designed to care for crew members both in peacetime and under combat conditions.

Members of Council Visit 'Independence'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S.S. Independence, largest and mightiest of the Navy's attack aircraft carriers, played host to members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council during the mid-winter council session here.

For three hours out at sea council members, accompanied by AFL-CIO staff members and reporters covering the council meeting, watched the Navy put on a display of sea power that ranged from bombing, strafing and aerial acrobatics to a convincing demonstration of "Sidewinder" missiles that tracked and destroyed their prey.

The naval exhibition also included a demonstration of submarine and depth-bombing by the Destroyer Strong, which accompanied the Independence to sea for the special showing for federation leaders.

Host to the council members were Rear Adm. W. A. Sutherland, Jr., commander of Carrier Div. 2; Independence Capt. J. W. O'Grady; and Capt. W. F. Schleck of the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Council members making the all-day trip were Vice Presidents George M. Harrison, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, O. A. Knight, Paul L. Phillips, Karl F. Feller and Richard F. Walsh.

NAVY HELICOPTER hovers near aircraft carrier Independence while members of AFL-CIO Executive Council, federation staff members, labor reporters and crewmen line the rail to watch finale of special naval show in waters off Florida coast. Display included depth-bombing, firing of missiles and submarine tracking.

States Have Failed:

Federal Standards On Benefits Asked

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Declaring that in six years the states have proved that they will not heed Pres. Eisenhower's pleas for voluntary improvements in their unemployment insurance laws, the AFL-CIO Executive Council has declared "it is now clearly up to Congress to . . . put a floor under the state programs."

The council adopted a statement at its mid-winter session here supporting the pending Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy bill which would set minimum federal standards, below which the states could not fall, on the amount and duration of benefits, and broadening coverage.

The bill would set benefits at 50 percent of a worker's average earnings, not to exceed two-thirds of the average state wage; would pay unemployment insurance for a flat 39-week period; and would include millions of workers currently deprived of protection under the program.

Appeal to States Futile

The Executive Council noted that Eisenhower first called on the state legislatures to amend their unemployment insurance laws in 1954, repeating the plea periodically since that time.

In the six years which have passed, the statement continued, only Hawaii and possibly New York have met these goals, although the nation "has been through two recessions with millions of unemployed suffering from the shortcomings of the state programs."

The council said that "it is only by the federal government laying down standards that the competition for low-cost (and therefore low-benefit) programs between states can be halted." It added that unemployment insurance taxes on employers today "average only one-third the tax rate of 20 years ago."

In House hearings on the jobless pay program last year, the Executive Council declared, the Administration and employers "admitted that the state programs were inadequate to protect the unemployed, but pleaded for more time to permit the states to correct their programs." The statement added:

"The record of these hearings shows that the same employers who appeared in Washington to urge Congress to rely on the states, themselves opposed adequate benefits when they appeared before their state legislatures. As a result, only 23 states raised their maximum benefit last year; only 16 lengthened the duration of benefits."

The council warned that unless Congress enacts permanent improvements this session "it will be too late to be of any help for the unemployed" if the nation experiences a recession which economists have forecast could begin in 1961.

DEEPLY ENGROSSED in their documents at the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla., are these three AFL-CIO vice presidents—Pres. O. A. Knight (left) of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers.

Dept. of Consumers Cabinet Post Asked as Safeguard Against Gyps

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor will press vigorously for federal, state and local action to protect consumers against "exorbitant pricing, harmful products and deceitful advertising," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in a statement issued here.

Calling for establishment of a cabinet-level Dept. of Consumers, the council cited disclosures of profiteering by the prescription drug industry and "payola" in broadcasting as examples of the "victimization" of the public by commercial interests.

The statement praised the efforts of some government agencies to protect the health and interests of consumers despite pressure from powerful trade groups, but denounced other regulatory bodies as "timid or apathetic."

"The Federal Communications Commission should stop considering itself as the special protector of the industry it is supposed to regulate and instead start considering the public interest," the council asserted.

The AFL-CIO leaders called on the nation's physicians to help break the "price-gouging policies" of the drug manufacturers. These policies, coupled with unnecessary promotional gimmicks, "are adding untold millions to the already high cost of medical care," they stated.

A significant factor in the high cost of drugs, the statement noted, is the huge sum spent by the industry on "gifts, hospitality and other types of kickbacks" in an effort to persuade physicians to prescribe drugs by trade-marked name rather than by chemical ingredients.

"The aggressive salesmanship of the drug manfacturers as well as the too-ready acceptance of brand names by the doctors must both yield to a greater sense of responsibility toward the patient's health and his pocketbook," the council added.

Pointing out that "organized labor has always taken the consumer's fight as its own," the council called for support—and adequate budgets—for regulatory agencies including the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

The FDA and its parent Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare were praised for "staunch refusal" to permit the distribution of contaminated cranberries and poultry.

These episodes, the council noted, "brought sharply into public awareness the vital and difficult role that government agencies must undertake in behalf of the consumer against careless, ignorant or callous preoccupation with profit-making at the possible expense of injury to the consumer."

The statement emphasized that pending legislation to protect consumers against harmful coloring matter in food, drugs and cosmetics should retain a provision banning any substance shown to produce cancer in animals.

Appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission must be "substantially increased" to allow the agency effectively to police misleading advertising, the statement declared.

Calling for both state and federal regulation of credit charges and deception in installment selling, the council endorsed a bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) to require that installment purchase contracts include a full statement of finance charges expressed in terms of simple annual interest.

Would Alert Consumers

Such a law, said the council, "would do much to alert consumers to the high prices they now pay for money."

The council praised the action of states which "have pioneered in the establishment of an Office of the Consumer Counsel as a means of initiating consumer programs and legislation and stimulating recognition of the consumer viewpoint in governmental regulatory activities."

Creation of a federal Dept. of Consumers, the council declared, would provide "a stronger voice for the consumer" and "more imaginative and disinterested activity" in the consumer's behalf.

Housing Construction Drop Holds Seeds of Recession, Council Says

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Warning that the present housing construction downturn could precipitate a new recession, the AFL-CIO has called for both emergency and long-range housing legislation to halt the decline.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said the "major reason" for the housing slump has been "the 'tight-money' policy the Eisenhower Administration has foisted on the nation's economy." It added that in the 1953-54 and 1957-58 recessions "it was the cutback in housing activity which preceded and helped to precipitate the general economic setback."

Housing experts, the council said in a statement adopted at its mid-winter session, are predicting that 1960's housing starts will be down by 200,000 or more "from the already inadequate level of 1959." The statement said this would throw an additional 400,000 or more workers out of jobs "at a time when high level chronic unemployment already plagues the nation."

The council reaffirmed labor's support of the emergency housing bill introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) which would make $1 billion in federal funds available for mortgages on moderate-priced houses and free home buyers from excessive "discount" charges piled on top of high interest rates. The council termed the Rains bill a "necessary stop-gap to restore minimum levels of housing activity."

Declaring that the nation needs an annual building rate of at least 2.25 million housing units, the AFL-CIO leaders urged that once Congress has passed the Rains bill it should "turn immediately to consideration and enactment of a long-range housing program geared to the nation's total long-term housing requirements." The program would include:

- A large-scale, low-rent public housing program "to provide decent homes for low-income families."
- An effective middle-income housing program.
- A fully adequate program of housing for the elderly.
- A federal policy to assure every family an equal opportunity to obtain decent homes without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.
- A greatly expanded slum clearance and urban redevelopment program.
- Effective encouragement to metropolitan planning.
- Other measures, including encouragement for cooperative and moderate-priced rental housing; adequate housing for family farmers and farm workers; requirement of payment of the prevailing wage in any housing construction involving federal financial assistance; and protection of home owners against foreclosure in emergency situations.

"Enactment of legislation containing these features," the council statement declared, "would make possible for the first time a major step toward the achievement of the goal of good homes for all. It would also help lay a solid foundation for economic prosperity in the years ahead."

RAPT ATTENTION is paid to the proceedings at the Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council by Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph (left) and Joseph N. Curran.

CORRECTION

In the Feb. 13 issue of the AFL-CIO News, there was an inadvertent error in the headline on a story dealing with the decision of Jack Weinberger to remain as secretary-treasurer of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers. The headline mistakenly referred to the veteran trade unionist by the name of "Weinheimer." The AFL-CIO News regrets the error.

Publication on Labor History Makes Bow

New York—The first issue of a scholarly publication devoted to labor history has been greeted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as filling "a vital need."

The publication, called Labor History, will come out three times a year under the auspices of the Tamiment Institute and will contain original research in American labor history, studies of unions and biographical portraits of labor officials.

"Until it appeared," said Meany, "there was no academic journal devoted exclusively to labor history. Surely this was a remarkable deficiency: for labor is a vital force in our national life and has powerfully shaped the nation's history. And without an understanding of labor's contribution, it would be impossible to understand that history.

"Today more than ever labor needs the objectivity, truth and clarification which scholarship can bring to an understanding of its role in the life of the nation."

Chairman of the magazine's editorial board is Prof. Richard B. Morris. Board members include Daniel Bell, Walter Galenson, Maurice Neufeld, Philip Taft and Brendan Sexton.

BANQUET HONORING W. P. Kennedy on his re-election as president of the Railroad Trainmen brought congratulatory handshake from, left to right, Assistant Pres. S. C. Phillips of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Assistant Grand Chief Engineer R. E. Davidson of the Locomotive Engineers; Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the BLFE; Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.); BRT Sec.-Treas.-elect W. E. B. Chase; Kennedy; Asst. to the Pres.-elect Charles Lune; Minnesota State Legis. Rep. L. J. Covey.

AFL-CIO Tells Congress:

Bond Interest Hike Held Not Justified

Pointing out that interest rates are now "at a 35-year high," the AFL-CIO has told members of Congress that "no change . . . is justified" in the current 4.25 percent interest ceiling on long-term government bonds.

Taking direct issue with Pres. Eisenhower, who has urged complete repeal of the interest ceiling to give the Administration "flexibility" in its fiscal policies, the federation declared that the "decision-making authority on this vital matter" should not be "transferred to the President."

The AFL-CIO position was set forth in a letter which Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, sent to all members of the House and Senate. Accompanying it was a detailed statement summarizing labor's opposition to the bond rate proposals put forth by Eisenhower in his Budget Message for the second successive year.

"Since World War I—through booms, depressions and military crises—the U.S. has successfully met its money needs without breaching the 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on long-term bonds," Biemiller's letter declared.

Since 1953, he went on, "hard money" has been "a persistent objective" of the Eisenhower Administration. In pursuit of this policy, Biemiller told congressmen, the White House has attempted to justify higher interest rates "on one pretext after another even when more effective and equitable ways of achieving monetary objectives have been available."

Liberals Fight Move

The Eisenhower proposal, turned down by Congress last year, has run into determined opposition on Capitol Hill. Senate liberals have served notice they will continue to fight the interest rate move at least until the Administration "reforms" its fiscal policies. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) deferred a vote on the Administration request in the House Ways & Means Committee.

The AFL-CIO letter to congresmen warned that the sale of long-term bonds "at highly inflated costs at a time when interest rates have been at a 35-year high would unnecessarily add billions to taxpayer burdens and further inflate all other interest rates as well."

29 Oil Firms Acquitted of Price Fixing

Tulsa, Okla.—Twenty-nine major oil companies which raised gasoline prices in January 1957 after the Suez Canal crisis cut off Middle East supplies have been acquitted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The companies had been indicted for having conspired to raise prices even though inventories of gasoline and crude oil were considerably higher than usual.

Federal Judge Royce H. Savage, who heard the criminal case without a jury, said the evidence of conspiracy presented by the Justice Dept. "doesn't rise above the level of suspicion."

Almost identical language was used by another federal judge last November in dismissing the government's anti-trust charges against drug companies accused of price-fixing Salk polio vaccine.

The decision was hailed by the oil companies, who had been represented by more than 80 attorneys during the trial. Said Continental Oil Co. Pres. L. F. McCollum, "The decision shows that the whole petroleum industry serves the public and the nation through vigorous competition under the American free enterprise system."

Justice Dept. officials said it would be "inappropriate" for them to comment.

Action on Civil Rights Asked of Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration proposal is "superior." The statement pointed out that the Eisenhower plan would extend voting right guarantees to state as well as federal elections, and would include voting as well as registration.

The council added that the Administration proposal "may not be as effective" as the commission plan backed by the liberal Democrats, "in producing large numbers of Negro registrations." As drafted, the Administration proposal might require each person allegedly denied voting or registration rights to go through protracted court procedures to prove he was discriminated against, while the liberal plan would permit wholesale registration once discrimination was proved.

The AFL-CIO leaders expressed fear that the coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans "which was responsible for the Landrum-Griffin bill last year, and which has blocked much-needed social and economic legislation," may still be in operation in Congress.

The council pointed out that if the Republicans had "rallied behand" a liberal-sponsored discharge petition in the House which would have bypassed the conservative-dominated Rules Committee and brought a bill to the floor, the House "could have completed deliberations on civil rights."

The approximately 44 GOP members who have joined 165 Democrats in signing the petition thus far, the statement said, "deserve the appreciation of all civil rights supporters."

In addition to voting guarantees, the Executive Council declared, a civil rights measure enacted this year should carry a provision permitting the government to institute civil suits in school desegregation cases in order to make the bill "effective and meaningful." The statement concluded:

"The AFL-CIO calls upon the Congress to enact such a bill without further delay. The rights of all citizens to vote, to attend schools of their choice, to live in dignity and security must not be denied another day."

Unions Seek Extension of Working Pact

Portland, Ore.—Extension of a 17-month-old working agreement between the Woodworkers and the Pulp-Sulphite Workers has been recommended by unity committees from the two AFL-CIO unions.

The committees made the recommendation to their respective executive boards following a meeting here to review progress under the 10-point working agreement entered into Sept. 25, 1958.

Joint Meeting Urged

In separate reports filed with their respective unions, the committees recommended the calling of a joint meeting of the executive boards of both the Pulp-Sulphite and Woodworkers unions in Chicago Apr. 2.

In addition to considering extension of the interim working agreement, the boards were urged by the unity committees to discuss a closer working arrangement in the fields of education, political action, legislative problems, collective bargaining and organizing.

Serving on the Pulp-Sulphite unity committee are S. A. Stephens, Godfrey J. Ruddick, Frank Barnes and Elmer Meinz. The IWA's committee includes Pres. Al Hartung, Joe Morris, Harvey Nelson, Burk Christie and James Fadling.

Guaranteed Cargo Plane Loans Backed

The AFL-CIO has endorsed legislation authorizing government-guaranteed loans to enable airlines to purchase jet cargo planes which would be available for military use in times of national emergency.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the Senate Aviation subcommittee that the bill should clearly specify that the aircraft must be constructed in the United States.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), chairman of the subcommittee, sponsored the bill which provides guarantees for loans up to 75 percent of the purchase price of the aircraft.

Cargo planes purchased through government-guaranteed loans would be required to meet design and performance standards set by the Defense Dept.

Similar legislation enacted in 1957, Riley told the subcommittee, played an important part in helping passenger airlines convert to jet operation.

St. Louis Rail Clerks Council Picks Officers

St. Louis—Anthony J. Posage has been re-elected president of the St. Louis-East St. Louis District Council of the Railway Clerks. Other officers elected at a meeting here include O. E. Chartrand, vice president, and William F. Marsteiner, secretary-treasurer.

House Rules Committee Clears Civil Rights, Senate Opens Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

calling for appointment of federal officers to register Negroes and insure their voting rights if these rights have been denied by local officials.

With a weeks-long southern filibuster looming in the Senate, liberal strategy seemed to hinge on House passage of a measure containing these tougher provisions before the Senate gets down to a vote. Senate adoption of the House bill without substantial change would preclude a new blockade in the House Rules unit.

Oratory Heated

The Senate debate began with a blast of heated southern oratory after Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) announced that a routine measure granting temporary aid to a Missouri school district would serve as the vehicle for civil rights legislation. Pending civil rights bills have not been cleared by either the Senate Judiciary or Rules Committees.

The Johnson parliamentary maneuver, supported by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), brought angry speeches from southern forces led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) who charged that liberals were "lynching" Senate procedures in an election-year attempt to "harass the South."

With the Administration and congressional liberals divided on the question of the best method for guaranteeing Negroes their registration and voting rights, the Senate was expected to receive a proposal drafted by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.), which would combine features of plans advanced by both sides.

AFL-CIO Urges Action

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., called for a blend of both measures into a workable bill and expressed the hope that "petty partisanship" would not block passage of civil rights legislation.

Under the Hennings' proposal, minority rights in both state and federal elections would be protected through court-appointed officials on the basis on lawsuits brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The Missouri Democrat proposed that if a judge found discrimination against any Negroes, the President would be empowered to appoint officials to help all Negroes in the area involved to register and vote.

This would be achieved through a finding by Congress that whenever a few Negroes were found by a court to face voting discrimination, all members of the race would be presumed to face the same discrimination.

Under the Hennings plan, federal officials would register Negroes under the same procedures as for white persons.

Struck Airline Sues 2 Unions, 50 Members

Burbank, Calif. — The Flying Tiger airline, grounded by picket lines of striking navigators, members of the Transport Workers, has filed a number of multi-million dollar lawsuits and injunctions aimed at forcing Pilots and Flight Engineers to cross the picket lines.

TWU pickets were posted in 10 cities where the cargo airline maintains terminals after the company torpedoed a strike settlement by insisting that 15 strikebreakers hired to replace the 24 striking navigators be retained with super-seniority. The strikebreakers had been hired under individual six-month contracts after the TWU navigators struck on Jan. 21.

Temporary restraining orders were obtained by the company against the Pilots in Federal District Court in New Jersey and against the Flight Engineers in a California state court. Members of both unions had been respecting the picket lines.

In addition the company has filed damage suits demanding $6 million from the TWU and $5 million from the Pilots, and has sued separately each of its 50 flight engineers for $1 million, plus a $1 million suit against the union's international president, Ronald A. Brown.

TWU Vice Pres. James F. Horst, director of the union's air transport division, said the airline "is the victim of its own shameful pact" with the strikebreakers and "is now attempting to force a settlement that would grant parasitic personnel preference of employment."

'Battle of Survival':

Portland Strikers Score Hit With First Issue of Paper

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Reporter, a new weekly published by eight unions on strike against the city's two daily newspapers, has made its bow and received a welcome that forced an immediate increase in the press run.

The original 50,000 copies were bought so fast by a news-hungry public that an additional 10,000 copies had to be printed—and even they were not enough to meet the demand. Editor Robert A. Lee said both the size of the paper and the press run would be increased if possible.

The Reporter is designed to fill the gap in local news coverage left when the Portland Oregonian and Portland Journal forced their employes to strike. The two dailies have been publishing a combined edition with crews of strikebreakers. The circulation has been steadily whittled away by a subscription-cancellation campaign conducted by the strikers.

The new weekly covers metropolitan Portland news and is not a sounding board for the strike.

At a mass rally of strikers, Intl. Rep. Charles Dale of the Newspaper Guild called the subscription-cancellation drive the most effective weapon in the effort to get the publishers to sit down and negotiate a new contract.

He also warned that the strike is a "battle of survival in newspaper industries," explaining that if the publishers can break a Portland walkout in which all unions are participating, "they can do it anyplace."

Morse Asks Probe Of Portland Papers

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has asked Congress to investigate the strike at the Portland, Ore., Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal.

He told the Senate in a speech that the publishers of the two newspapers had hired "professional strikebreakers" to put out a combined edition in an attempt to break the walkout. The situation merits a study by Congress, he said, because of "mounting evidence" that a pattern of strikebreaking "is being established by the newspaper industry in other parts of the country."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) called here for establishment of a fact-finding board to seek a solution in the strike.

"Any industry which has a public responsibility, such as newspapers do, should be willing to accept fact-finding," he told a labor breakfast.

The Portland publishers have repeatedly refused similar proposals—including those made by two of Kennedy's Capitol Hill colleagues, Senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger, Oregon Democrats—and the unions have favored them.

Kennedy also said he will take a look at the newspaper strikebreaking operation headed by Bloor Schleppey and Shirley Klein. According to reports it has been used by the Portland publishers, but they have denied this.

Five men have been indicted here on charges in connection with the dynamiting in Portland the night of Jan. 31 of four trucks used to deliver the struck newspaper. Four of them claimed they were hired by the fifth, Levi McDonald, a Stereotyper and the only union member of the group, to do the job. He has denied it.

The Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Committee, representing all the striking unions, which offered a $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the blast and another the same night in nearby Oregon City, issued the following statement:

"The Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Committee was the first to join the city of Portland in offering a $1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the Jan. 31 dynamitings of newspaper delivery trucks. The committee has cooperated fully with police in their investigations.

"Naturally, we will withhold judgment until any accused persons have been tried in a court of law.

"We deplore these senseless acts of violence now as we did at the time the reward was posted. Violence in any form can only damage our position."

Electric Firms Indicted On Rigged Bid Charge

Philadelphia—A federal grand jury here in a series of indictments has charged leading electrical equipment manufacturers, including General Electric and Westinghouse, with rigging bids on contracts to government agencies and private utilities.

The criminal anti-trust indictments named a total of 14 companies and 18 high officials of GE, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers. Justice Dept. officials indicated that additional indictments could be expected, possibly involving more than $1 billion in rigged contracts.

Included in the indictments were charges that:

- The companies agreed to divide up contracts for sales to federal, state and municipal agencies and submitted supposedly secret, competitive bids on the basis of a prearranged formula.
- In one series of bids, on power switchgear assemblies, the arrangement made at a secret meeting in an Atlantic City hotel was that the General Electric should get approximately 39 percent of the business; Westinghouse, 35; Allis-Chalmers, 11; I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., 9, and Federal Pacific Electric Co., 7 percent.
- "At least 35 meetings" were held in 1958 and 1959 to discuss bids and divide up the market. Company officers communicated with each other under code names.
- The companies divided up sales to private utilities under a formula rotating high, low and intermediate bids. This was referred to by the code designation "phase of the moon."
- Prices of component parts sold to other manufacturers were raised by agreement to prevent potential competitors from being able to underbid the other firms and get a share of the lucrative contracts.

Maximum penalty under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is a $50,000 fine on each charge for the companies and a year in prison for individuals convicted.

Cordiner 'Surprised'

Before the indictments were handed down, General Electric Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner had said he was "surprised" to learn that some company officials had violated the company's policy of "strict compliance with the anti-trust laws." He said they had been given cuts in pay as a punishment. A GE vice president and four division general managers were among those indicted.

The indictments were cited by Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as indicative of "corporate corruption that has been festering in big business and industry for a very long time."

Carey accused GE of "hypocrisy" in resisting a wage increase on grounds that it would be inflationary "while at the same time profiteering outrageously at the expense of the government and the American taxpayers."

Among the agencies listed in the indictments as having been victimized by the rigged bids were the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Interior Dept. and General Services Administration.

ACWA Wins Court Fight on Vacation Pay

Nashville, Tenn.—The Clothing Workers have won a five-year legal battle on behalf of a group of workers cheated out of vacation pay when their employer shut down.

Most workers have now received vacation pay checks from a sum totaling $11,036.79 from the A. L. Kornman Co. as a result of the long battle. Checks are being held for other workers not yet located.

The Clothing Workers had Kornman under contract when the firm shut down in 1954, refusing to pay some $10,000 in earned vacation pay.

Hayes Lauds Brotherhood Week Goals

Organized labor's identification with the ideals behind National Brotherhood Week, being observed the last week of February under the auspices of the National Conference of Christains and Jews, was stressed by Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists in a statement promising cooperation to the end that its promise "will soon be achieved for all men."

Hayes, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, and Lee H. Bristol, chairman of the board of directors of the Bristol-Myers Co., are Brotherhood Week chairmen of the conference's Commission on Labor-Management Organizations.

"The labor movement of the U.S., like the republican government under which it has developed, is founded on the principle of brotherhood among all men," Hayes said.

"This free nation and its free labor movement have long since discovered that brotherhood can know no bounds; no group of men can be secure in the claim of brotherhood among themselves unless they are, in truth, brothers to all men."

WINNERS of Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Memorial Award are congratulated by contest judges for prize-winning series of articles exposing graft in New York City slum clearance program. Left to right: Columnist Drew Pearson, one of the judges; Joseph Kahn and William Haddad, the prize-winning New York Post reporters; and contest judges James Marlow, Associated Press writer, and Raymond P. Brandt, chief Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

N. Y. Post Team Wins Heywood Broun Honor

Two reporters for the New York Post have been awarded the 1959 Heywood Broun Memorial Award for a series of stories exposing graft, corruption and mismanagement in the New York City slum clearance program.

The Newspaper Guild presented its 19th annual award to Post reporters William Haddad and Joseph Kahn, whose series of exclusive stories was chosen as the best among 72 entries in the competition established by the ANG to honor the crusading columnist who served as the union's first president. The winners will receive citations from the Guild and share a cash prize of $500.

Honorable mention went to Edward G. McGrath of the Boston Globe for a series which aroused public officials to the need for new approaches to Boston's juvenile delinquency problem, and to City Editor Clancy Lake of the Birmingham, Ala., News for a six-year crusade which led to reforms in the Alabama prison system.

Judges were James Marlow, Associated Press writer and columnist; Drew Pearson, nationally syndicated colunmist; and Raymond P. Brandt, chief Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

They described the Post series by Haddad and Kahn as "a remarkable job of investigation, organization and clear reporting on a subject of immediate and vital concern to the public and in the field of humanitarian journalism for which Heywood Broun is remembered."

Before the series appeared in the New York paper, tenants were being moved from one slum to another to make way for luxury developments built with federal and city funds for sponsors with political connections.

As a result, the Slum Clearance Committee was reorganized, a relocation agency was established, secrecy was removed from the program, and the selection of sponsors for new projects was placed in responsible hands.

AFL-CIO Backs Model D. C. Jobless Aid Bill

The AFL-CIO has urged congressional passage of a bill introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) which would provide for the first improvements in the District of Columbia unemployment compensation system since 1954 and also set a model for the nation.

Modernization of the law to raise the amount of benefits and make them available for a longer period would "provide guidance to the states" in overhauling their own jobless pay systems, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason told a Senate District of Columbia subcommittee.

J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, also testified in favor of the Morse bill, which would set the maximum benefits at half a worker's weekly wage but not more than two-thirds of the district's average weekly wage, payable for a flat 39-week period.

Mason, who was accompanied by Assistant Dir. Raymond Munts of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said the Morse bill would bring the amount and duration of benefits in the nation's capital up to the standard which Pres. Eisenhower has repeatedly urged states to adopt voluntarily.

"Other states, excepting Hawaii and possibly New York, have not met the President's recommendations," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "but at least they have improved benefit levels several times" since 1954.

He said that expressing the maximum benefit as a percentage of average weekly wages—instead of the "very restrictive" $30 maximum in the present law—would make it unnecessary for Congress to have to "analyze wage movements and set a new (dollar) maximum every year."

Turner pointed out that in 1938, the maximum benefit paid in the district was 60 percent of average weekly wages, but that this has nose-dived to 30 percent because of the static dollar limitation enacted six years ago.

The labor spokesmen were critical of bills introduced by Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) on behalf of the District Commissioners and D.C. employers which would hold down benefits, provide for stringent disqualification procedures and continue the sliding scale for the duration of benefits in order to reduce further the already low unemployment insurance tax paid by employers.

House Group Hears Gray:

Building Trades Ask Site Picketing Right

By Willard Shelton

A new round of hearings on labor legislation opened as the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. asked Congress to legalize "common situs" picketing on construction jobs, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce urged defeat of the bill.

In a telegram AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorsed the principle of the bill and requested its prompt approval.

The issue involved is whether a building trades union can legally picket a construction site against one employer when a number of other employers are involved, as is common in building operations, and other workers respect the picket lines.

Building Trades Dept. Pres. Richard J. Gray pointed out to a House Labor subcommittee that beginning in 1954 both the Eisenhower Administration and committees of the House and Senate have repeatedly approved legislation to end the unfairness to unions in the construction industry. The bills have never reached the floor for a vote.

NLRB Rule Upheld

"The employes in the electrical department of a factory," Gray told the subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), can picket a factory site and it is not called an illegal secondary boycott even though "carpenters employed in another department concertedly refuse to cross the picket line."

On a construction site, however, there are normally "numerous employers," Gray testified, and the National Labor Relations Board held in the Denver Building Trades case that an illegal boycott was created if electricians picket one employer and carpenters hired by another contractor "concertedly refuse to cross the picket line." This NLRB rule was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Workers in the building trades are thus deprived of a "basic freedom," Gray said, because of a "technicality in the (Taft-Hartley) law which did not take into account the special facts of the building and construction industry."

Gray pointed out that the Senate-House conference committee that compromised the Landrum-Griffin Act last year "fully considered" a proposal to legalize "common situs" picketing. He quoted Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) as indicating on the Senate floor that a majority would have approved it except for the threat of a technical objection in the House.

He also cited a Senate Labor Committee report of 1954, when Republicans had the majority, approving a Taft-Hartley amendment specifically designed to reverse the Denver Building Trades decision.

Gray testified before the subcommittee on bills sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) and Perkins to kill the Denver Building Trades decision. He observed that a comparable proposal was sponsored last year by Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), ranking GOP member of the full Labor Committee, and pointed out that the committee in 1959 had a majority on record as favoring a similar provision in a bill by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.).

The Building Trades Dept. president also called the attention of the House subcommittee to a companion Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.). Kennedy is chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee on labor legislation and Kuchel is assistant GOP leader of the Senate.

Leadership Pledge Given

Both House and Senate Democratic leaders, Gray quoted Kennedy as saying on the floor last year, gave a "commitment" that the Kennedy-Kuchel-Thompson bill would be brought to a vote in both houses in 1960.

The Chamber of Commerce testimony, given by Charles B. Mahin, a Chicago lawyer, charged that the Building Trades' case was "built on a straw foundation."

Mahin did not refer in prepared testimony to what Gray called the "solid legislative history" supporting the bill, its record of both House and Senate committee approval or Eisenhower Administration backing for the measure.

The House subcommittee, he said, should "strengthen the Landrum-Griffin Act and restore its original (boycott) provisions which were watered down by the Senate conferees."

JAPANESE UNION DELEGATION meets with officers of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 439 during tour of Radio Corp. of America plant at Somerville, N. J. Group was welcomed by Kathleen W. McNee, seated second from right, president and business agent of the local.

Mitchell Sees Modest Hike In Minimum

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has told Congress that a "modest increase" in the present $1-an-hour minimum wage would not "adversely affect low-wage industries."

The secretary did not spell out the amount of increase the Administration is prepared to support. He is expected to give the exact figure in testimony scheduled Mar. 2 as a House Labor subcommittee begins hearings on wage-hour law amendments.

Mitchell in his annual report on the effects of the $1-an-hour minimum required under the Fair Labor Standards Act renewed an Administration request for an extension of minimum-wage coverage to "several million additional workers" not now protected, and said that extension of coverage was "the most important action Congress could take."

He did not indicate whether the Administration would support extension of coverage beyond the approximately 2.5 million workers he recommended both in 1957 and last year.

The AFL-CIO is backing the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill that would extend coverage to approximately 7.8 million workers in large interstate industries and raise the hourly minimum to $1.25. This bill is now pending in the Senate Labor Committee after subcommittee approval last year.

Mitchell's report said that the impact of the 1956 increase in the minimum wage, when the rate was lifted from 75 cents to a $1, had now been substantially absorbed. Another increase now, he indicated, would not result in serious economic dislocations or loss of employment in the low-wage industries to which the minimum applies directly.

Canadian, British Labor Assail 'Apartheid' Policy

The trade union movements of two British Commonwealth nations have strongly hit at a third—South Africa—for its "apartheid" policy of segregation and discrimination against native Africans.

The Canadian Labor Congress politely "regretted" Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker's blunt refusal to raise the apartheid question at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference later this year, as the CLC had requested, and attacked the South African policy as harmful to the entire commonwealth.

The British Trades Union Council called on all workers in Great Britain to boycott South African products during March "as a personal demonstration of horror and disgust felt by civilized people at the policy of apartheid."

The CLC had raised the South African question in its annual policy submission to the Prime Minister and his cabinet. Diefenbaker lectured the CLC delegation, headed by Pres. Claude Jodoin, on the "meaning" of the commonwealth.

In a statement on behalf of the CLC Executive Council, Jodoin expressed disagreement with Diefenbaker's claim that every commonwealth country, under all circumstances, must be allowed to carry out its own policies without criticism.

Canadian labor "has taken its position on South Africa," he said, "because of its faith in the basic idealism of the commonwealth of nations and the role which it could play in promoting a world of peace and freedom." He continued:

"We are firmly convinced that the actions of the government of South Africa deny the very principles upon which this great association of free people is founded and make a mockery of the best traditions and aspirations of the nations of the commonwealth."

The TUC call for a boycott of South African goods—principally fresh fruit, canned foods and alcoholic beverages—backed up action by the National Council of Labor.

"Millions of Africans, in their own country, are being robbed of human rights by the minority who manage South Africa's affairs," the TUC said. "They are being deprived of representation in Parliament, of educational opportunities, of the chance to be apprenticed to a trade, of the right to strike or to join a union that can effectively negotiate for them.

"Segregation and the Pass Laws are leading to conscript labor at poverty-line pay. They themselves have organized boycotts as a protest against harsh and wholesale discrimination against them in their homeland."

2-20-60

Water Pollution Bill Offers First Veto Test

The 86th Congress, presenting Pres. Eisenhower with his initial major legislative challenge of the present session, has passed a $900 million measure to curb water pollution despite vigorous Administration opposition.

It offers the first possibility of a White House veto in 1960 and a Democratic attempt to override.

The bill is a compromise between Senate and House versions approved last year, but allowed to remain in conference committee at the end of the 1959 session in order to prevent a pocket veto.

The measure sent to the White House calls for federal grants of $90 million a year for a 10-year period to help local communities build sewage-disposal plants. Under legislation passed in 1957, federal aid for pollution control has been running at the rate of $50 million annually to meet this problem.

In his Budget Message to Congress this year, Eisenhower called for an end to the program after the current fiscal year, arguing that control of pollution in the nation's streams was solely a state and municipal matter.

The compromise measure, approved earlier by the House, passed the Senate by voice vote. Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) hinted broadly that the bill would run into a veto.

First MacLeish TV Drama Feb. 28

New York—"The Secret of Freedom," the first television play of Pulitzer Prize-Winner Archibald MacLeish, will be telecast over the NBC-TV network at 8 p. m., EST, on Feb. 28.

The play, which concerns a school improvement crisis in a small community, was filmed in Mt. Holly, N. J.

Kansas City Bows, Bans Strike Parade

Kansas City, Kan.—The city commissioners here knuckled under to "protests" and revoked permission for striking Wilson Co. workers to hold a Feb. 13 motor parade protesting the company's pre-settlement stubbornness in forcing a long walkout on the Packinghouse Workers.

Mayor Paul Mitchum made the motion to revoke the permit which the city had granted just a week before. He said he had received "several phone calls" protesting the parade permit. One call he said, came from a Wilson official.

Wilson Strikers Voting On Settlement Offer

Chicago—Delegates representing 5,500 Packinghouse Workers have voted tentative acceptance of a proposal that would end their long strike against Wilson & Co., the nation's third largest meat packer.

No details of the proposal were available as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Terms of the agreement were withheld until after seven local unions in six states held ratification meetings.

The vote to recommend ratification came after 24 hours of continuous negotiations and discussions by the delegates.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein emphasized that the strike would continue until all locals had taken action on the strike settlement proposal and details of a new contract. He added that the "Don't-Buy-Wilson" campaign, which he said has received excellent support from organized labor, would also be continued until the strike's official end.

Helstein reported receipt of a $25,000 contribution to the union's strike fund from the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen. The Meat Cutters' Executive Board, voting the gift at a board meeting in Miami, described the Wilson attitude during the strike as "a challenge to all trade unions" and assailed Wilson's use of non-resident strikebreakers as "a despicable management practice" long abandoned by most employers.

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5 Alternatives Weighed:

Ike Weighs Shift on Medical Aid for Aged

The Eisenhower Administration is reportedly considering a belated election-year about-face on legislation to provide medical care for the aged in the face of mounting public support for the liberal-backed Forand bill.

Although Pres. Eisenhower has long opposed any action in this field, the Administration apparently is being spurred to last-minute activity by political considerations involved in Vice Pres. Nixon's drive for the presidency.

Currently under Administration scrutiny are five proposals—some possibly keyed to private insurance plans and all falling short of the AFL-CIO-backed measure introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) and a bill filed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). The House Ways & Means Committee is slated to vote on the Forand bill by mid-March.

At its recent mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned that the Administration might introduce an eleventh-hour proposal "designed to meet the narrowly conceived financial demands of the American Medical Association or the self-seeking clamor of insurance companies rather than the needs of the elderly."

With Nixon reported to have broken a long Administration logjam, five alternative plans were being studied by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. All five plans reportedly involve administration by the states, in contrast to the Forand and Kennedy measures which would use the social security system as the vehicle for health care for senior citizens.

The plans being considered by H-E-W Sec. Arthur S. Flemming include:

- A $90-million-a-year proposal for medical care only for the "indigent aged" through public assistance channels. This would call for federal funds, contrary to Eisenhower's general budget policies.
- A payroll deduction plan costing workers $400 million annually to take out "catastrophic" insurance policies under which the policyholder would pay the first $250 in medical costs for a serious illness with the policy paying up to 85 percent of the remaining costs. It has not been learned whether this would operate through the social security system or private insurance companies.
- A somewhat broader plan, costing $500 million a year, geared to the same $250 deductible principle.
- A $750 million payroll deduction plan to cover all costs of surgery.
- A $1 billion payroll deduction plan to provide complete medical care, including nursing home care,

By contrast, the Forand and Kennedy proposals, while differing in detail, would finance medical care for the aged by raising social security taxes on both employers and

(*Continued on Page 2*)

High Court Upholds Slowdown

The Supreme Court has knocked out a National Labor Relations Board doctrine seeking to hold that "harassing tactics" by a union during prolonged and unsatisfactory negotiations are an unfair labor practice.

The case involved the Insurance Agents Intl. Union, since merged with the Insurance Workers to form a single AFL-CIO affiliate, and the Prudential Insurance Co.

When a contract expired in 1956 and an acceptable new agreement was unobtainable otherwise, the union members refused to work scheduled hours, write new business or take part in company programs. They did not go on strike. The Eisenhower-appointed NLRB, seeking to extend the definition of illegal practices by unions, held that this conduct showed a refusal to bargain in "good faith."

Union spokesmen argued that it was proper economic pressure to induce the company to negotiate a satisfactory new contract after stubborn resistance.

The high court ruled unanimously that the NLRB had no power to go beyond the mandate of Congress to decide what it thinks is the "ideal" or "balanced" state of collective bargaining.

Up to Congress

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., in his opinion said that Congress might wish to eliminate "more and more economic weapons" from the labor and mangement arsenals, but that it might also "shrink from [such] changes." In any case, he wrote, "we do not see how the board can do it on its own" and thus "move into a new area of regulation which Congress has not committed to it."

Three justices, agreeing with Brennan, held in a separate opinion that the case should have been remanded to the NLRB for further hearings.

Showdown Near in Civil Rights Debate

END TO RACIAL BIAS in hiring of workers on government construction jobs has been called for by members of Pres. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts. Shown drafting committee statement are, left to right: John A. Roosevelt; Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh; Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Vice Pres. Nixon, chairman of committee; Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell; Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Full-Scale Filibuster Threatened

By Gene Zack

Battle lines were drawn tight in the Senate's civil rights debate as Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) laid plans for "around-the-clock" sessions for the third week and Southerners countered with an open filibuster threat.

Virtually all normal business ground to a halt as the debate over measures to safeguard voting and minority rights dragged on. The House is due to take up civil rights legislation after Mar. 10.

As a first move toward speeding up action, Johnson held the Senate in session 12 hours a day, and announced that unless voting on a civil rights measure begins by Feb. 29 he would schedule "sunrise to sunrise" sessions.

The announcement brought angry protests from the southern bloc. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of anti-civil-rights forces, said the protracted sessions constituted "legislative torture" aimed at wearing down southern Senators to "ramrod" a bill through the chamber.

"Senators might as well get their cloture petition ready," Russell declared, referring to the steps which may have to be taken to end a filibuster. Under rules adopted at the start of the 1959 session, a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting

(*Continued on Page 7*)

With AFL-CIO Backing:

New Moves Hit Bias Under U.S. Contracts

Stern measures aimed at ending racial bias by contractors on federal construction projects in the District of Columbia have been adopted by Pres. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts with the full backing of the AFL-CIO.

The committee headed by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon adopted a resolution calling on contractors to give Negroes "equal employment opportunity" in compliance with nondiscrimination clauses currently included in all government contracts.

"The President's committee," the resolution declared, "will cooperate with the contractor and the contracting agency in seeking to find qualified Negro mechanics. In this effort it will have the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO."

Participating in the drafting and unanimous adoption of the resolution were Nixon, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh, and John A. Roosevelt, chairman of a D. C. subcommittee.

Also present were Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Victor Reuther of the UAW's Washington office; and George L-P Weaver of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. They serve as alternates to Meany and Reuther on the committee.

Labor Leaders Hailed

Following the committee session, Mitchell applauded Meany and Reuther for their "helpfulness" in the drive on racial bias ness" in the drive on racial bias.

The resolution, which followed the substance of a recommendation made by Roosevelt's subcommittee, called on contracting agencies of the federal government "to institute steps to direct all contractors holding federal contracts for the construction, repair and alteration of all fed-

(*Continued on Page 7*)

House Committee Sidesteps into Higher Interest Rate Proposal

The House Ways & Means Committee, by a vote of 18 to 7, has approved a bill which would effectively grant Pres. Eisenhower's year-old request for sweeping authority to breach the present 4.25 percent interest ceiling on long-term government bonds.

The measure, vigorously opposed by the AFL-CIO on the grounds that it would "unnecessarily add billions to taxpayers' burdens" and touch off a dangerous new inflationary spiral, is expected to come under heavy attack in both House and Senate. Observers say it has about an even chance of passage.

In 1959 and again this year, Eisenhower had asked Congress to remove completely the 4.25 percent limitation on interest rates, declaring such a move was essential to permit "flexibility" in the Administration's fiscal policies.

The committee-approved measure, a compromise proposed by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) in consultation with Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, would not grant Eisenhower's plea for outright repeal but would give the Administration authority virtually to ignore the present limit. It would:

- Allow the Treasury to issue about $5.8 billion in new long-term bonds with interest rates higher than the 4.25 percent ceiling, providing the President issued a "finding" there was a need for such action.
- Give the Administration authority to bypass the legal limits on outstanding government securities by exchanging new bonds for old ones. Under this system, although the new issues would still carry the 4.25 percent interest rate, investors would be able to buy them for less than face value—receiving a bigger dollar return, equivalent to a higher interest rate.
- Repeal outright the 4.25 percent ceiling on Series E and H savings bonds. Such a move would

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Haggerty to Head Building Trades Unit

C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, has been elected president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. He will take office Apr. 1.

Haggerty, who has achieved a national reputation as an AFL-CIO leader in California, will succeed Richard J. Gray, who resigned a few weeks ago after 17 years in the post. Haggerty is a vice-president of the Lathers Union.

The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Dept. named Haggerty after hearing a report of a four-man administrative committee set up to consider possible successors to Gray.

The council also elected two vice-presidents, John J. Murphy, vice-president of the Bricklayers and Edward J. Leonard, president of the Plasterers. It moved William J. McSorley from vice-president to coordinator of the executive council. McSorley is president emeritus of the Lathers.

REFUSAL OF CREW MEMBERS of Flying Tiger airlines to cross picket lines put up by striking navigators, members of the Transport Workers, grounded the cargo airline and forced company to drop union-busting demand for super-seniority for newly-hired strikebreakers.

Major Victory Scored In Flying Tiger Strike

Burbank, Calif.—Striking navigators on the Flying Tiger airline, members of the Transport Workers, won a smashing victory on all counts in a settlement agreement—and credited it to the trade union solidarity of members of other air unions who refused to cross TWU picket lines.

A key issue in the four-week strike—the company's demand that 15 strikebreakers hired under individual six-month contracts be retained with super-seniority — was resolved by dropping the strikebreakers to the bottom of the seniority list. They will not be given assignments until all regular employes, including union members on layoff, are working.

The company also agreed to drop its multi-million dollar lawsuits against the TWU, the Flight Engineers and the Air Line Pilots and its separate suits seeking damages of $1 million against each of the 50 members of the Flight Engineers who refused to cross picket lines.

At the time the settlement was reached, the Pilots were preparing to contest a temporary restraining order obtained by the company forcing them back to work.

The navigators won an $850 yearly increase retroactive to last July. The 18-month contract also calls for an additional $3,000 increase for top navigators after the company receives new equipment in January 1961.

The settlement came a few days after the navigators, who are used on international flights, set up picket lines at 10 terminals used by the cargo airline for both domestic and international operations.

Until the sudden settlement, resulting from a meeting in Washington between TWA Vice Pres. James F. Horst and top company officials, the airline had claimed that its planes were flying on near-normal operations, manned by supervisory personnel. The union retorted that the company's claims were "strictly flights of fancy."

Clothing Workers Seek Wage, Welfare Boosts

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Clothing Workers have served notice on the men's clothing industry that they intend to stand firm on their demand for 25 cents an hour in increased wages and for welfare benefits.

That was made clear by the union's general executive board, which concluded its regular quarterly meeting here this week.

In making public details of the contract demands laid before employers early this month, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said he expected talks to be resumed the first week in March. The present contract, covering approximately 125,000 workers in men's and boys' clothing, expires June 1. The last industrywide wage increase was won in 1956.

Of the 25-cent package demanded by the ACWA, 22.5 cents covers an across-the-board wage increase and 2.5 cents represents improved health and welfare benefits, Potofsky said.

The executive board also adopted a five-point program reaffirming the union's long-held position on imports of men's cotton garments from low-wage countries. In disclosing that cotton shirts are now being imported from Hong Kong alone at an annual rate of 30 million shirts, or more than one-fifth of domestic production, Potofsky said:

"The rate of growth of these imports and the danger of destruction of our domestic industry are so great that drastic corrective action is imperative. Delay may injure the industry and the living standards of our members beyond repair."

The five-point program approved by the board included legislative action (support of the Keating bill authorizing the Secretary of Labor to recommend to the President the imposition of import quotas or new duties where he finds a domestic industry seriously threatened by foreign competition) and:

- an approach to the Tariff Commission and other agencies to invoke existing powers to curtail the flood of imports.
- an effect to obtain voluntary quota agreements with foreign governments.
- strict enforcement of ACWA contract clauses prohibiting unionized manufacturers from handling goods made under non-union or substandard conditions.
- a consumer education program to persuade the public that purchase of "sweated" imports is against the national interest and their own economic welfare.

The board also voted "enthusiastic endorsement" of a clothing industry national promotion campaign.

4 New York Leaders Win Trips Abroad

New York—Four winners of distinguished service awards given by the New York City Central Labor Council will be the first of a group annually to visit overseas labor movements as representatives of New York City's central body. The four men, all local union officials, received congratulations from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

While it is the CLC which makes the service awards, the individual local union will pay for the trip abroad. The winners are:

Michael DeCicco, manager, Local 76-B, Furniture Workers.

Michael Sampson, business manager, Local 1-2, Utility Workers.

Hyman Shapiro, business manager, Local 664, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Thomas G. Young, secretary, Local 32-B, Building Service Employes.

The awards, made at the annual dinner of the CLC, were announced by CLC Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, who was a guest speaker, congratulated the winners and the council for an "important step" in international labor.

The winners met with Brown to plan their itineraries and receive a briefing on labor developments abroad. Young, who is also a New York State Federation of Labor vice president, will go to Israel and Africa this summer; the others to various parts of the world.

Dingell Assails AMA Lobbyist

Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) has accused the American Medical Association of a "brazen attempt" to bring pressure on congressmen to defeat the Forand bill to provide medical care for the aged.

In a speech on the House floor, Dingell charged that AMA Legislative Rep. Cecil B. Dickson recently sent House members lists of physicians in their districts asking congressmen to indicate those doctors who were "personal friends."

"This is obviously a brazen attempt by AMA lobbyists to elicit from members of Congress convenient pressure points which the AMA can use in tightening its tourniquet to strangle the Forand bill," he declared.

McNamara Reports:

Senate Group Urges U.S. Aids for Elderly

The Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging has intensified a political controversy with sweeping proposals to help America's older citizens, giving top priority to health care for social security beneficiaries.

The 12-point program was aimed chiefly at aiding the 16 million Americans aged 65 and over with such problems as health needs, income maintenance and housing.

The subcommittee split sharply along party lines.

Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), commenting on the "sobering and humbling" nationwide hearings of his group, said senior citizens "have been neglected and literally cast aside by the nation which they spent the greater part of their lives helping to make strong."

The report was endorsed by Democratic Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.).

The Republican minority of Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), GOP floor leader, and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) assailed the majority proposals point by point. They said "the problems of the elderly are essentially a local responsibility."

The American Medical Association immediately attacked the McNamara report as "politically inspired" and the proposal of health care as "government medicine."

McNamara replied that the AMA's "ridicule" and "tired abuse" were perhaps "inevitable."

The majority proposal that Congress act this year "to expand the system of old age, survivor and disability insurance to include health service benefits" for those under social security was similar to the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.). Hearings were held on the measure last year by the House Ways and Means Committee.

"The No. 1 problem of America's senior citizens," the report declared, "is how to meet the costs of health care at a time when income is lowest and potential or actual disability at its highest."

The remaining proposals of the McNamara subcommittee were in the following areas:

- Job opportunities. Saying that discrimination because of age is the chief problem of the 40-64 age group, the subcommittee urged the states to outlaw job bias based on age and a federal law to ban such discrimination on government contract work.
- Adequate income. With 60 percent of all aged receiving less than $1,000 in money income in 1958, the McNamara group proposed hefty hikes in social security benefits and a boost in the present $33 minimum to at least $50 monthly.
- Housing. Finding safe, sanitary and congenial housing to be a "major unmet need," the report urged a minimum 5-year federally-aided public housing program of 10,000 units annually for the low-income elderly and $100 million in direct loans to non-profit housing groups.
- Improved nursing homes. Observing that many aged are reduced to "pitiable vegetation" with lack of medical care in commercial nursing homes, the report proposed that federal standards be developed to guide state and local authorities.
- U.S. Office of the Aging. The subcommittee recommended creation of a special agency to coordinate programs affecting the nation's 49 million people aged 45 and over.

Meany Plan Again Backed By Mitchell

Los Angeles, Calif.—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has reiterated Administration support for "outside-the-bargaining-table" meetings between labor and management to help achieve "a sound and progressive economy."

A proposal that Pres. Eisenhower convene a White House labor-management meeting to develop guidelines for industrial peace was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in November. Eisenhower has since endorsed the proposal, and a conference is expected in the spring.

Meeting earlier this month at Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO Executive Council issued a call for "a broad national effort to elevate and improve the level of labor-management relations" and urged an end to industry's "unprincipled propaganda campaign against American working people."

Mitchell, in an address to the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, said regular labor-management sessions "must become a practice in America," adding that such meetings would help both sides take off "the blinders . . . that many have worn for 40 years and more."

The secretary said "it is surprising . . . how many labor and management men, married to institutional positions of economic and social policies, discard them in an honest airing of private opinion."

Administration Veers On Health Aid to Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

employes one-quarter of 1 percent per year. This tax hike—a maximum of $12 a year each for the employer and employe—would raise $1 billion annually, with the benefits paid directly through the social security system.

The AFL-CIO has hailed the use of the social security mechanism as "the most economical, effective and universal" method of providing health care. The council declared:

"Under a form of administration acceptable to hospitals and consistent wtih their highest professional goals, the new funds would rescue many hospitals from financial disaster and enable them to extend high-quality care designed for the aged at reasonable charges.

"Social insurance, unlike commercial insurance, can provide most aged people with paid-up policies on retirement. Unlike the major medical form of commercial insurance, it can encourage early diagnosis and preventive treatment; it can avoid inflationary and unscrupulous charges.

"It alone can translate a weekly contribution of a few nickels from working people into really effective health protection in old age."

Dogged Endurance:

600 Stubborn Oil Workers Battle Standard of Indiana

Sugar Creek, Mo.—A record for dogged endurance is being set by 600 members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers here.

They went on strike last July 8 against Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) and since then have encountered almost every difficulty that can fall in the path of a striking union. Yet they grimly refuse to pull down their picket line around one of the several refineries operated by Standard of Indiana.

About 130 of the original group of strikers have gone back to work; the 600 remain steadfast.

A visitor to the area recently asked a rank-and-file striker: "How do you do it?"

The striker replied, "We're Missourians. We're stubborn."

And plain, undiluted stubbornness has been a major asset of these union men. They are, incidentally, neighbors of a famously stubborn Missourian named Harry Truman. His home in Independence is about four miles from the picket line.

The Sugar Creek refinery workers are striking for their first contract as members of OCAW. For many years, they were represented by an unaffiliated union, but on Mar. 20, 1959, they voted in an NLRB election to abandon their separate status and designate OCAW as their bargaining agent.

Attempts to negotiate a contract bogged down on seniority and job-assignment—clauses which would protect the workers' job security and work rules against the management trend toward speedup, stretch-out and job combinations.

Rather than knuckle under to an inferior contract, members of the local voted overwhelmingly to strike. On July 8, 1959, approximately 730 members hit the bricks—and encountered the following string of difficulties:

● They were inexperienced. As unaffiliated unionists, they had engaged, back in 1952, in only one strike, which had been settled after two weeks. The international assigned strike-wise staff representatives to conduct the walkout, but rank-and-file members had had little practice in this difficult phase of unionism.

● The company immediately began partial operation of the plant. As the strike began, the union agreed to an orderly shutdown, meaning that the complex equipment was taken out of operation in such way as to leave it clean, in good repair and ready for immediate re-use. Then management took advantage of this to resume almost immediate partial operation with supervisors, technicians and white collar employes.

● Court injunctions were issued. Although there had been no violence and no restraint against the strikebreaking supervisors and technicians, a circuit court judge issued a comprehensive injunction limiting picketing.

● A few strikers crossed the picket lines early in the strike, and the number increased until, as of late February, about 130 of the original group had deserted.

● The union was prosecuted in court. Both the local and the international were fined by the circuit court judge on an allegation that they conspired to violate the injunction.

● Strikers were jailed. After an alleged altercation between strikers and scabs at a point some distance from the plant, 13 members of the union were sentenced to jail for from one to six months. These men were sentenced for contempt of court; they were not allowed jury trial.

● The company stopped bargaining. When the union made concessions which made settlement almost inevitable, the company withdrew from bargaining early in December and refused to meet again until late February.

● A few strikers have fought a giant company. Only a minority of Standard Oil of Indiana employes are organized in bona fide unions. Others are in unaffiliated unions which have not aided the strikers. When the strike began, however, two other Standard refineries, operating under the AMOCO name, had been shut down by other OCAW locals. One, at El Dorado, Ark., reached a settlement after about four months. The other, at Texas City, Tex., settled after six and a half months.

(The three OCAW groups were under separate contracts and were obliged to bargain separately. When the El Dorado and Texas City groups got satisfactory settlements, they returned to work with the full blessings of the Sugar Creek unionists.)

Despite these difficulties, the Sugar Creek veterans hold their line. The international union provides a small weekly strike payment—not enough to buy groceries for a small family. Locals and friends have contributed additional funds, which are doled out to individual strikers facing particular hardships. Some members have not asked for any "hardship" assistance in eight months without a pay day!

As time passes, hardship cases increase in number and severity. Contributions from fellow unionists to meet their need would be helpful, the Oil Workers say, inasmuch as they are determined to stay on strike forever, if necessary.

ABC Wins NLRB Votes At 3 Plants in 6 Days

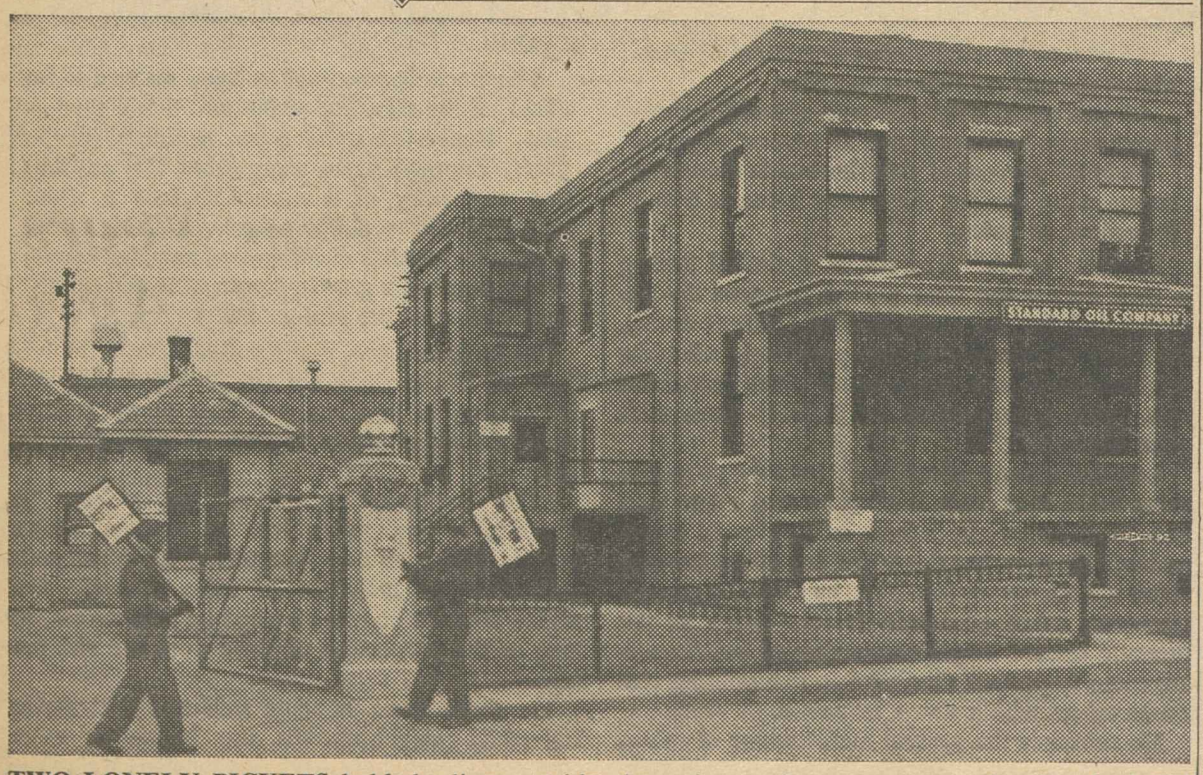
The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have scored significant victories in three recent National Labor Relations Board elections, winning bargaining rights at a previously non-union firm and ousting unaffiliated "associations" at two other plants.

In the largest unit, at Kingston, Pa., employes of the Blue Ribbon Cake division of the Interstate Baking Co. gave the ABC 268 votes to 34 for the Kingston Mutual Association, which had held bargaining rights since 1948. There were only two "no union" votes. The victory was considered especially significant since the plant is scheduled for expansion in the near future.

At the Storck Baking Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., the ABC defeated both the Teamsters and the West Virginia Beneficial Association, which had previously held bargaining rights. The vote in the three-way contest was 66 for the AFL-CIO affiliate, 18 for the Teamsters union and 14 for the association.

In Phoenixville, Pa., ABC won a runoff election at the previously non-union Bakers Biscuit Co., scoring 48 votes to 33 for the unaffiliated Bakery & Confectionery Workers, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

The three election victories within a six-day period were ascribed by ABC spokesmen to "hard organizing work," the "very real accomplishments" of the union in other shops and plants in the areas and active support by AFL-CIO affiliated unions in the vicinity.



TWO LONELY PICKETS hold the lines outside the unimpressive entrance to the Standard Oil Co.'s sprawling Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery where striking members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers are seeking to force the company into a first contract.

Senate Drug Price Probe Meets Early and Late

The Senate's anti-trust subcommittee began late night and early morning meetings in a new round of hearings on administered pricing in the drug industry after Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) broke up the regularly-scheduled sessions.

Dirksen, who has protested "unfairness" to the drug manufacturers, objected to hearings being held while the Senate was in long sessions on civil rights legislation. Under the rules, the objection of a single senator can block a committee from meeting while the Senate is sitting.

Dirksen told Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) that he wanted to be present during the hearings but couldn't be "in two places at the same time."

Kefauver reconvened the subcommittee immediately after the Senate recessed at 10:11 p. m., kept it in session for nearly four hours to hear industry spokesmen and then set another session for 9:30 a. m., to get in another hour of testimony before the Senate met.

Dirksen didn't show up at either of the subcommittee sessions.

Peace in N.Y. Hospitals Threatened by Lockout

New York—A lockout of 250 non-medical employes by a Bronx nursing home has punctured the uneasy truce that followed settlement of a 46-day strike at seven New York hospitals last spring.

Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union said the Beth Abraham home has locked out union members since Feb. 18, when they participated in an hour-and-a-half demonstration protesting management's continued refusal to meet with the union or abide by the policy statement signed by 37 non-profit hospitals as part of the 1959 strike settlement.

The union members, a majority of the non-professional work force, were told they were "fired" when they reported for work after the demonstration, the union said. The hospital asserts the workers "struck" by not reporting for work at the scheduled time.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis has accused the hospitals of reneging on the policy statement by failing to set up equitable wage scales and work schedules and threatening union members. He said "grievance procedures, where they do exist, are a farce."

Davis accused the Greater New York Hospital Association of torpedoing a tentative settlement the union reached with the Beth Abraham Home by bringing pressure on the institution. He said the settlement dealt with grievances which brought on the demonstration, including a compulsory $4.50-a-week meal charge, failure to establish grievance procedures and "consistent transfer of active union members to less desirable work schedules."

Davis warned the permanent administrative committee set up to supervise the labor relations programs of the city's voluntary hospitals that continued violation of their policy pledge would lead to "more widespread labor unrest."

The committee is composed of six hospital officials and six public members.

Under the 1959 agreement, the hospitals agreed that workers with grievances could be represented by a union—a concession from their original position of refusing to have any dealings with a union. They also agreed to a $1-an-hour minimum wage and a 40-hour week, both major improvements over pre-strike wages and hours.

Since the strike settlement last June, union organization has continued actively and Local 1199 now claims 6,300 members among the 35,000 workers in private, non-profit hospitals, with solid majorities in many.

New York labor is pressing for legislation to require voluntary hospitals to engage in collective bargaining.

House Group Votes Ike Free Hand on Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

be largely illusory since these bonds now pay only 3.75 percent, well below the existing limit, and the Treasury has given no sign that it plans to raise the rate.

● Remove completely the interest ceiling on long-term bonds sold to the social security and veterans' insurance trust funds, from which the government borrows more than half its total financing needs. This would help raise the income of these funds, restricted by law from loaning money in the open market where interest yields have been considerably higher than the rate the Treasury has paid in recent years.

The proposal is expected to face its toughest sledding in the Senate, where Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) has expressed opposition to any compromise. Liberal Democrats have served notice they will mount an all-out offensive against any interest rate move, at least until the Administration "reforms" its fiscal policies.

The AFL-CIO registered its opposition to any change in the interest rate, declaring in a letter to senators and congressmen that the move would "initiate still another round of higher interest rates which hurt so many while retarding economic growth."

The "high interest" policies pursued by the Eisenhower Administration in the past seven years have heaped "tremendous costs . . . upon millions of wage earners and other private borrowers" while lenders "reap handsome profits without providing any added service," the federation declared.

The letter, written by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, pointed out that interest rates are now "at a 35-year high" as a result of Administration fiscal policies. Biemiller added that "no change . . . is justified" and that the "decision-making authority on this vital matter" should not be "transferred to the President."

Forand and the AMA

THE INFLUENTIAL Washington Post & Times-Herald has endorsed the principles of the Forand bill in language that blisters the American Medical Association for its "usual doctrinaire opposition" to all such social security plans.

The Forand bill, a measure to add, and pay for, certain health benefits to the protections available under the social security system, is a major objective of the AFL-CIO in this session of Congress. It is slated for a key vote in the House Ways & Means Committee some time in March.

The Post, editorially taking note of the report of the McNamara Senate subcommittee on problems of the aging, cites with approval the committee's finding that some system of health care for the aged commands "top priority" and said that adoption of the Forand bill would "relieve retirement of one of the worst of its nightmares."

Health protection under the social security system is justified because the period of a citizen's retirement "is the time, obviously, when he will need it most—when, indeed, he is certain to need it sooner or later, which is what makes the cost of . . . private insurance prohibitively high for aged," the Post said.

The newspaper then declared regarding the Forand bill:

"That the American Medical Association would offer its usual doctrinaire opposition to this proposal was as much to be expected as a bill from a doctor after a visit to his office.

"Sen. McNamara has observed that the AMA had 'nothing to offer but tired abuse.' That is not, by the wildest flight of the most neurotic fancy, 'socialized medicine' or 'political medicine.' It is simply a system, if the AMA could but calm its nerves enough to realize it, which, like Blue Cross or Group Hospitalization or any other insurance program, would enable a patient to go to the doctor and the hospital of his choice and pay the bills resulting from the care he needs in old age.

"It would help doctors, hospitals and medicine in general. And it would enable American men and women to retire in their old age with more security and self-respect."

To this, Amen.

Saddling the Grandchildren

THE STRONG INDICATION is that the Senate will be called upon to save the country from being saddled with excessively high interest rates on long-term government bonds, with all the harmful side effects of such a fundamental change in fiscal policy.

The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a compromise plan which would allow the Eisenhower Administration to exceed the existing 4.25 percent maximum interest rate on a very large proportion of securities. In the Senate Finance Committee and among the Senate Democratic leadership, however, there were stalwart opponents.

The AFL-CIO has pointed out that the 4.25 percent maximum interest rate has financed the U.S. since World War I "through booms, depressions and military crises" and that Administration requests for a boost are merely the latest effort in a series employing "one pretext after another" to intensify its "tight-money" policy.

This Administration is running out of time. It should not be permitted to load the people for the next generation with the bill for its monetary doctrines.

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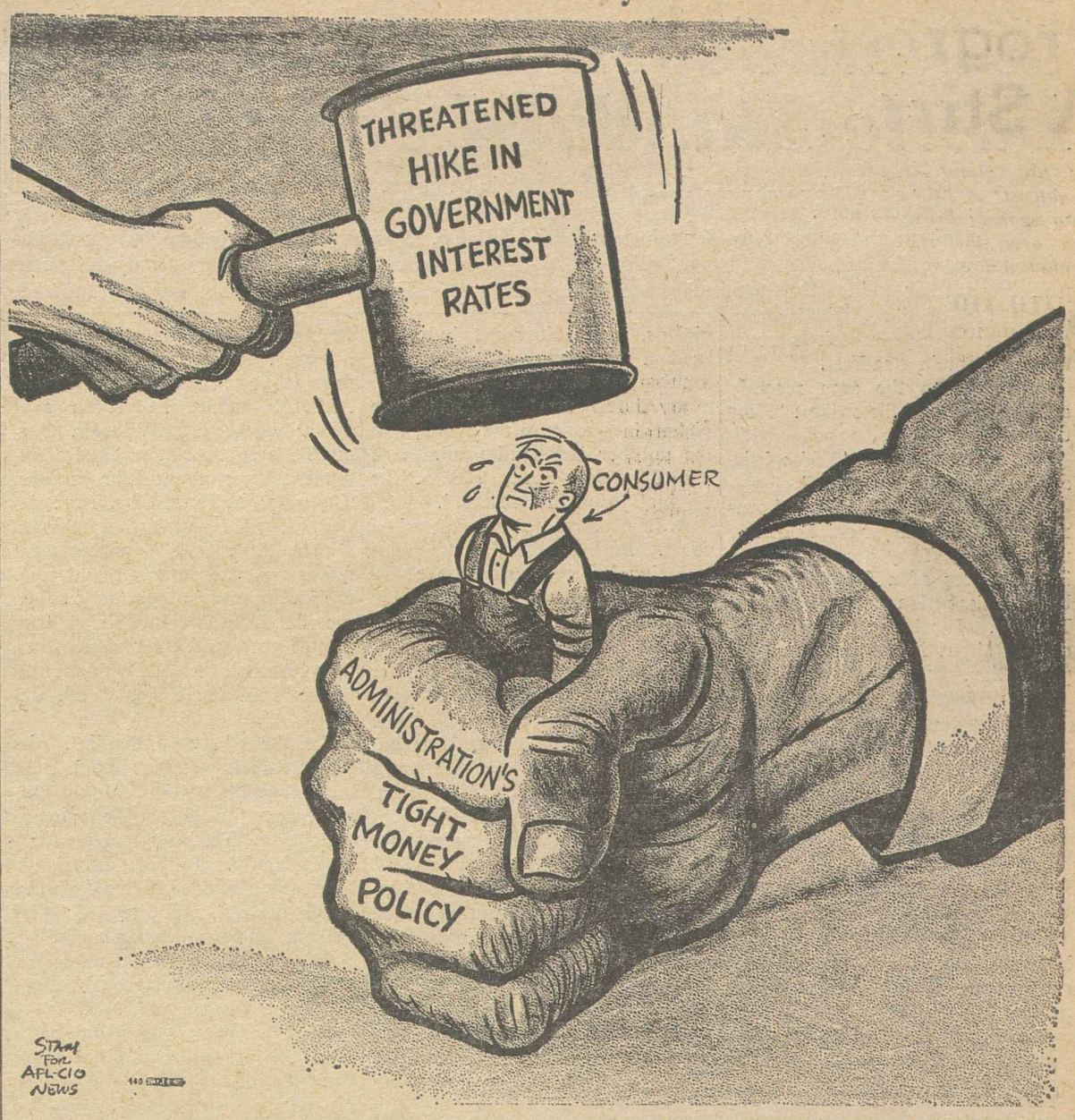
Double Play!



New Study Shows:

Entry of Non-Whites Stabilizes Neighborhood Property Values

AN ECONOMIC STUDY just published strikes at the widely held idea that entry of non-whites into a neighborhood always causes property values to decline.

The work, a test of 10,000 real estate transactions in six cities of the northern United States, reveals that where non-whites buy houses, real estate values are four times more likely to rise or to remain constant than are prices in areas remaining all white.

Property Values and Race, by Luigi Laurenti, is one of a series of five reports prepared for the Commission on Race and Housing financed by a grant of $305,000 by the Fund for the Republic.

Laurenti, a research economist who formerly taught at the University of California, Berkeley, is the author of several articles in real estate journals. His present work took five years and covers a nine-year period of transactions in the San Francisco Bay Area and Philadelphia, with supporting evidence from other studies in Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit and Portland. His basic figures:

41 percent of neighborhoods entered by non-whites showed no change in prices.

44 percent of neighborhoods showed a comparative rise between 5 and 26 percent of price.

Only 15 percent of neighborhoods showed a comparative decline; these were between 5 and 9 percent of price.

Laurenti writes: "The major statistical finding is that during the time period (covered by the study) and for the cases studied (10,000 cases), the entry of non-whites into previously all-white neighborhoods was much more often associated with price improvement or stability than with price weakening."

Laurenti's study scientifically tests the property-value belief that often is cited by real estate men and home owners in defense of residential segregation. He says that this belief has arisen because slums are commonly inhabited by minority groups. However, other economic factors—such as the pressure toward illegal conversion of buildings—are more important than race in determining real estate values within slums, he writes.

He contrasts the general maintenance of values in mixed and comparable all-white residential areas. "The evidence obtained indicated that non-whites were maintaining their properties at least as well as white homeowners in comparable areas," he said. He suggests that because the non-whites who manage to enter all-white neighborhoods generally are more educated than their new neighbors, their ability and willingness to maintain property is generally greater.

THE STUDY DESCRIBES the cycles leading to panic that have been responsible for some cases of declining property values. The sale of one house to a non-white family may induce fear and widespread selling; this in itself increases the supply of housing and may cause temporary price declines, he writes. Moreover, this situation has sometimes been exploited by unscrupulous real estate men of both races in a process called "block-busting," in which one house is sold to a non-white whose neighbors then are stampeded into selling for less than they normally would obtain.

"Block-busting" was rare in the areas studied. He found several cases of mild price declines, but these were usually followed by rises to or above the previous level after two or three years. Laurenti found no cases of catastrophic decline of prices.

The book is expected to have an important effect on the thinking of the real estate profession. Real estate opinion has modified over the years, Laurenti says, away from the position that any entry of a non-white into a white neighborhood would be catastrophic. He found a growing number of integrated neighborhoods, which suggests a growing sense of responsibility by members of the profession.

But he found, too, that the Real Estate Board's Code of Ethics does not specifically forbid discrimination in housing, and that many realtors practice discrimination to their ultimate financial loss.

"The important question," he writes, "is whether, as segregation barriers weaken, whites will be willing to buy into mixed neighborhoods sufficiently to maintain or raise values. But whites seem to be less alarmed by non-whites, so long as the proportion of them does not rise too high."

He notes there is some evidence that stable interracial neighborhoods are becoming more common. As "exclusive" neighborhoods become fewer, he says, "Race should gradually lose its significance as a consideration in the real estate market."

Morgan Says:

Progress on Rights Bill Brings A Stirring of Hope for Negroes

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

WITH THE SENATE debate on civil rights legislation now under way, and with the House belatedly, reluctantly stirring on the subject too, chances are brighter than many dared hope for a fortification of the citizenship of Negroes in an area most likely to be effective, namely the right to vote. We keep telling ourselves that if we don't like some things in this country we can change them at the polls. The Negro doesn't like his second-class citizenship but massive denial in the South of his right to improve his lot by the ballot box has forced him to resort to boycotts and other means such as the current wave of sitdown strikes at white lunch counters.

Morgan

While Congress grapples with the registrar, referee and other plans to make the Negro's vote count, it is timely to ask whether and/or how badly his right of franchise is really being violated. An impressive part of the answer is furnished by the actual field investigations of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. Here are only some of the facts from its record:

Florida has a better record of allowing Negroes to vote than many of her neighbors but the commission's first complaint came from Florida's Gadsden County, on the Georgia line. Although nearly 11,000 Negroes of voting age live in the county only six were registered.

Mississippi, unsurprisingly, has been the worst offender. Of the state's nearly half-million Negroes over 21, less than four percent are registered. In 14 counties there is not a single Negro voter.

IN LEFLORE COUNTY when a Negro veteran, an ex-sergeant, tried to register the clerk had him write his name and address on a piece of paper. Soon after he returned home two white men called to ask why he had tried to register. "It's my duty," the veteran replied. They accused him of trying to stir up trouble, warned him not to make another attempt. He did not, for fear of reprisals.

In Mississippi's Forrest County, a pastor with two degrees from Columbia University was accused of being a Communist when he tried to register because he conceded membership in the NAACP. One persistent Negro citizen tried 16 times—twice a year for eight years—to register. He failed.

At the commission's public hearing in Montgomery, Ala., a little over two years ago, the wife of a prominent Tuskegee research associate, herself a teacher, was asked why she wanted to vote. "Because," she answered, "it is a right and privilege guaranteed us under the Constitution. It is a duty of citizens and I have four children to whom I would like to be an example in performing that duty, and I want them to feel that they are growing up in a democracy where they will have the same rights and privileges as other American citizens."

Next witness. Or is another needed?

Foreign Groups Visit AFL-CIO

A TOTAL of 1,553 foreign visitors from 61 countries, many of them in the far corners of the earth, took the "grand tour" of AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington in 1959.

They included trade union leaders and management representatives, politicians and government technicians, editors and educators.

They came to this country under the auspices of the Intl. Cooperation Administration, the Smith-Mundt Act leadership exchange program, the Housing & Home Finance Agency, the Foreign Students Service Council—and in some cases, on their own.

Asia and the Middle East have replaced Europe as the greatest source of the visitors, Henry Rutz of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs noted in a summary report to Pres. George Meany. Last year Asia and the Middle East accounted for 717—420 of them management leaders and 192 from the trade unions—compared to Europe's 406. Latin America supplied 353 and Africa 77.

The Africans doubled their 1958 numbers and are expected to triple this year.

There were 723 trade unionists among visitors, 574 management leaders, 144 in the political-government group, 65 educators and editors, and 47 in the miscellaneous classification.

Under the guidance of Rutz, they were shown the Lumen Winter mural in the lobby, the Executive Council meeting room and the library with its relics of Samuel Gompers, and then gathered in one of the meeting rooms for short lectures and longer question and answer periods.

"The questions reflect the changing times, particularly from management," said Rutz. "Last year they were largely about alleged racketeering in unions. This year they wanted to know why there was a steel strike with wages so high, or 'Does the AFL-CIO condone featherbedding as practiced by the railroad unions?' "

RUTZ NOTED that more management groups, especially Japanese, are asking that a trip to AFL-CIO headquarters be included in their tours. The Japanese visits come right after their sessions with the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Association of Manufacturers, and only two days before they begin evaluation of their trip.

"This gives us a chance to correct misrepresentations and to influence effectively the views they take back home with them," Rutz observed.

He noted that many visitors—from trade union, management and government circles—are surprised to learn that Gompers, with whose name they are familiar because of his role in establishing the Intl. Labor Organization, was also the founder of the former AFL.

Washington Reports:

Public Pressure Urged to Get Action on Area Redevelopment

PRESSURE ON the House Rules Committee is needed to get the area redevelopment bill out of that committee, a Republican, Rep. James Fulton (Pa.), and a Democrat, Rep. Wright Patman (Tex.), asserted on Washington Reports to the People, a program presented by the AFL-CIO over 300 radio stations.

"Write to your own congressman and write to members of the committee," Fulton suggested. "Simply send the letter to the committee addressed: Rules Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. And Howard Smith is chairman of the committee."

"The bill has an excellent chance of passage once it gets on the floor," Patman said.

The congressmen agreed on the urgent need of legislation to assist the nation's depressed areas, where there is substantial and chronic joblessness

"The human tragedy that results is considerable," Fulton declared. "Many family heads in these towns not only cannot find work in their own communities, they can't find it anywhere. The Senate Committee on Unemployment found men in the Uniontown area, in Pennsylvania, who said they went all over the Pittsburgh valley trying to find jobs and couldn't find any."

Patman said federal aid is needed because state and local communities have been unable to restore the distressed areas to economic health. They explained how the proposed legislation, which has passed the Senate, would work with local communities in training workers for new jobs, rebuilding plants and establishing new industries.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A FLARING temper is increasingly marking Pres. Eisenhower's response to persistent charges that his devotion to budget-balancing is threatening the country with a perilous lag in its defenses. For the first time in years his denials have silenced no one except the military subordinates who are compelled to be submissive.

A year or two ago, the defense issue could not have been considered politically potent, because people tended to accept the President's bland assurances that he "knows as much about" military matters as anyone else.

Now it is not Mr. Eisenhower but Vice Pres. Nixon who will bear the burden in the political campaign of defending the Administration record—on defense as on everything else. And it is not only presidential candidates but veteran legislators with years of experience in budget-making for the Armed Forces who are warning that the President's long-range policies are inadequate.

It is such a conservative former Eisenhower defense adviser as Robert C. Sprague, co-chairman of the Gaither Committee that produced a suppressed report, who tells a Senate subcommittee that we should raise the defense budget "several billions" to meet national security needs.

Sprague describes himself as a "conservative Republican;" he is an industrialist and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Boston. And he says it is plain "silly" to pretend that these expenditures would "bankrupt" the nation.

"I'd rather see a little inflation and survive," he declared.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER confines himself to heated denials that he has "deceived" the people or failed to act in good faith, and to generalized affirmations of the power of our defenses today. But cuts in our conventional forces have raised doubts among many that we are equipped for "brush-fire" wars, and in regard to the so-called "missile gap" the apprehension is for the future.

The President's failure to halt the criticisms is reminiscent of one other hot controversy—the abortive Dixon-Yates deal in which the attacks forced him finally to capitulate.

There are increasing signs that he is surrendering policy reins to the Vice President, and Nixon is revealing that he has no taste whatever for running for office on the stale, dead negativism that is all Mr. Eisenhower has given us.

The Administration in this election year will propose a higher minimum wage, and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming with Nixon's backing is urgently seeking some "alternative" to the Forand bill that the Eisenhower Budget Bureau refuses to allow him to endorse.

Nixon is snubbing Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson with what must be, to Benson, a painful obviousness. A school-aid bill is virtually certain to be laid on the White House desk, and a veto would infuriate powerful groups in every state.

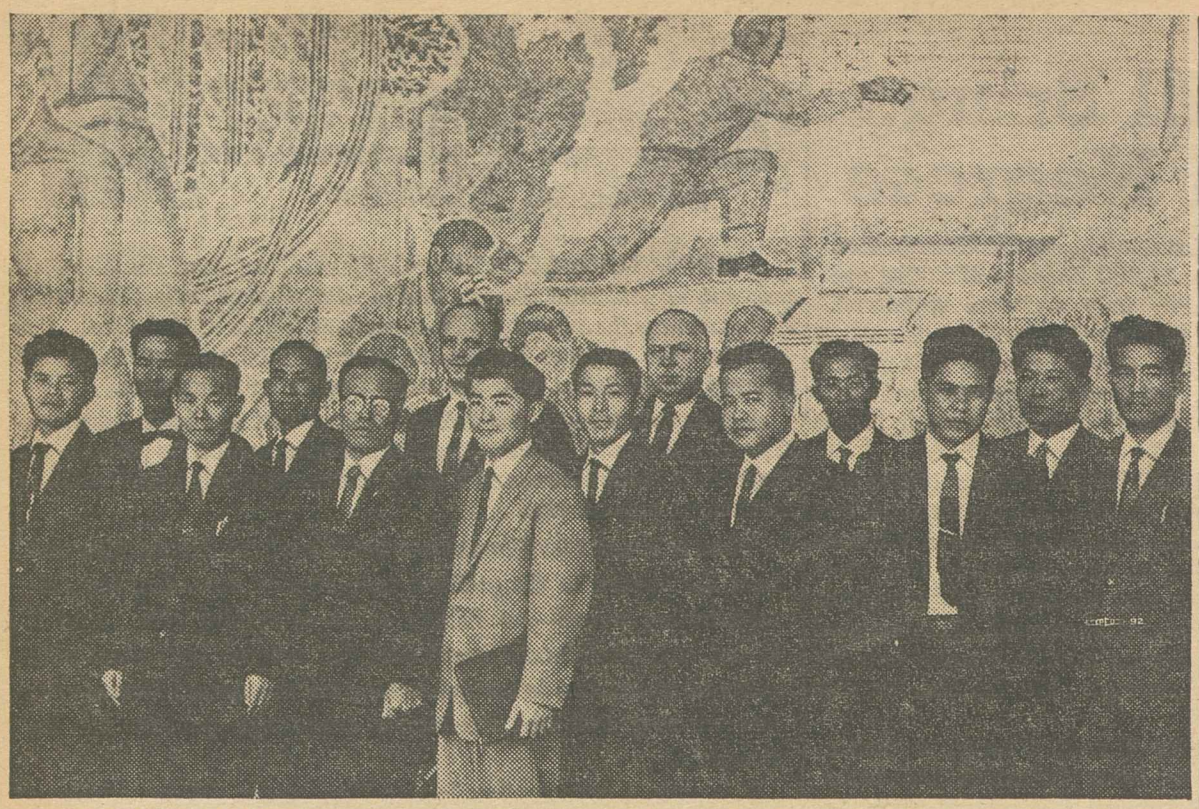
* * *

FOR SEVEN YEARS Nixon loyally stayed with the Administration each time he cast a tie-breaking vote in the Senate. Each time the bill was highly controversial, and he ended up voting to kill a Davis-Bacon wage provision in the highway bill, force down price supports for wheat, raise interest rates on Veterans Administration loans, fasten the McClellan "bill of rights" into last year's labor bill, and kill a school-aid bill.

Votes on such issues during the first term cost him nothing, since he was only heir-apparent and not even certain of his status with the President. As recently as 1956, Eisenhower called him in to suggest that he "consider" his career and "consider" withdrawing from the vice presidency. Now he is the obvious party choice for successor, and increasingly on his own.

It is difficult for him to maneuver, especially on defense issues, when he must seem both to support the Administration loyally and yet suggest that he would prefer more drive and responsiveness. He must eventually face the music in the campaign.

AREAS OF CHRONIC unemployment need federal help through an area redevelopment law, Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), on left, and Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



FIRST TRADE UNION group to visit this country from the Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa and its neighbors) is shown in AFL-CIO headquarters with Harry Pollak (left rear) and Henry Rutz (right rear) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs following a luncheon in their honor. The 12 visitors will tour key industrial areas and observe labor-management relations at first hand.

Labor Raps Proposed Job Act Amendments

Organized labor has declared its opposition to both Republican and Democratic-proposed amendments to the Employment Act of 1946.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO director of research, lashed a bill introduced by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) as both "unnecessary" and "harmful."

The Bush amendment would write into law a proposal in Pres. Eisenhower's 1960 Economic Report "to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of national economic policy."

Ruttenberg pointed out that the Employment Act's goal now spells out "maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

The idea of price stability is implicit, he said, because the maximizing of purchasing power includes the requirement that prices remain stable.

The Bush bill could prove harmful, he continued, because it might be read as congressional approval of present Administration measures to maintain price stability even at the expense of high unemployment and a slowdown in the rate of economic growth. It would be "a serious danger," he said, to focus exclusively on price stability.

Ruttenberg said in regard to a second measure, sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and in the House by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), that he agreed with the aim of bringing to bear "an informed public opinion on price and wage increases which threaten economic stability."

But he pointed out the framework of the Clark-Reuss bill serves merely "to remind" the President of certain provisions of the Employment Act and does not and cannot alter government policies.

Ruttenberg questioned a provision which would add a new section authorizing the President to order public hearings on actual and prospective price or wage increases.

He disputed the view that price increases have been "alarming," tieing the postwar rise chiefly to shortage and demand pressures after World War II and after the Korean war outbreak. Real wage hikes roughly equaled productivity increases, he added.

Ruttenberg also said the bill would make it possible to hold hearings on wage increases alone. The bill in specifying prices and wages, he added, omits such major inflationary pressures as research and development costs, advertising and depreciation allowances and profit margins, and raises the possibility of intervention by government at an early stage of important collective bargaining negotiations, Ruttenberg noted. This, he said, labor would oppose.

The Clark-Reuss bill, he continued, would bring government intervention in areas of the economy able to initiate price and wage increases. But why should the government not act as well in such depressed industries as textile and apparel to increase wage increases there, he asked.

Victor G. Reuther, administrative assistant to Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther and head of the UAW Washington office, also endorsed the intent of the Clark-Reuss bill but said its inadequacy defeated its purpose.

Reuther urged legislation to produce "cold, hard facts" on price hikes rather than "public relations propaganda." He said an effective bill would require 60 days' notice of price hikes by corporations having 25 percent or more of their industries' total sales and government subpoena power over company records.

Walsh-Healey Photo Wage Raise Sought

A minimum wage of $1.63 an hour should be set for government work in the photographic equipment industry, labor representatives declared at a Labor Dept., hearing under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Under Walsh-Healey, the Secretary of Labor determines the prevailing minimum wage in an industry that must be met by manufacturers working on government contracts in the industry.

Representing the AFL-CIO and the two major unions in the industry, the Machinists and the Chemical Workers, AFL-CIO economist Seymour Brandwein pointed out that the old $1.18 minimum "was determined four years ago, on data over five years old, was unduly low even at the time, and certainly is quite unrepresentative of minimums prevailing in the industry today."

Ryukyu Isles Union Group Visits U. S.

A delegation of a dozen union leaders from the Ryukyu Islands, the first to visit the United States, was entertained at a luncheon in their honor by the AFL-CIO during their stopoff in Washington.

Leading them was Komeshu Takashi, chairman of a committee attempting to organize an islands-wide trade union federation.

The Ryukyu chain includes the major island of Okinawa, scene of one of the great Pacific battles of World War II. It is administered by the United States under a United Nations trusteeship. The Defense Dept. is the largest single employer, with more than 50,000 workers on its roster.

Dir. Michael Ross of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who welcomed the guests at the luncheon, cited the U.S. labor federation's long interest in bettering the condition of the islands' workers and particularly pointed to the fact that Howard Robinson, of the AFL-CIO, has been loaned to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to help in strengthening the labor movement there. Important headway has been reported in the last few months, he said.

A spokesman for the group thanked the AFL-CIO for its concern and expressed confidence that the tour of the U.S., which will take the visitors to key industrial areas and enable first-hand observation of labor-management relations, will be useful in increasing the effectiveness of their union activities when they return home. Ross urged all AFL-CIO affiliates to extend a particularly warm welcome to them.

Newest States Join Nation's Statistics

Alaska and Hawaii, the nation's newest states, will be included for the first time during 1960 in several statistical programs of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Their inclusion added a few hundred thousand workers to the labor force figures for January, data for which was released this month. Other programs to be affected as the new states are included are studies of payroll employment, wages and industrial relations and consumer prices.

Administration Aid Asked:

Wage Bill Fight Urged by Unions

Labor has called on the Administration to follow up its finding that a "modest increase" in the minimum wage is economically feasible by making a "vigorous effort" to get Congress to improve the wage-hour law.

The AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee said it "welcomes" Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell's implied endorsement of a higher minimum wage as well as extension of coverage. Both goals, the committee pointed out, "have long been sought by the trade union movement."

As for the amount the minimum should be increased—a point not specified by Mitchell in his report to Congress on the economic impact of the present $1 minimum—the AFL-CIO committee declared:

"We are firmly convinced that the 25-cent increase we seek is not only 'modest' . . . but essential to the economic well-being of America's lowest paid workers and to the economy as a whole."

Mitchell's report came on the eve of House and Senate committee activity on wage-hour legislation.

A House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) has scheduled wage-hour hearings to start Mar. 2. Mitchell, slated to be the lead-off witness, is expected to spell out his definition of a "modest" hike in the minimum wage.

Previously Opposed Raise

Last year the Administration in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, voiced strong opposition to any increase in the minimum wage. It asked for limited extension of coverage—to some 2.5 million additional workers. This contrasted with the labor-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to extend coverage to 7.8 million more workers and raise the wage floor to $1.25 an hour.

Meanwhile the Senate Labor committee dusted off its subcommittee recommendations from last year, based on the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, and began closed-door consideration of the bill preparatory to reporting it out for Senate action.

The Joint Minimum Wage Committee, made up of 22 unions spearheading the drive to improve the wage-hour law, declared labor "would welcome Administration support in this fight which has been going on so long on behalf of workers who are virtually without a voice in the halls of government."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the joint committee, said the Labor Dept. report "proves our long-held contention that an increase in the minimum wage is not inflationary."

1956 Gains Cited

They said the report shows that low-wage communities prospered as a result of the 1956 increase in the minimum from 75 cents to $1, and 14 of the 15 low-wage industries surveyed by the Labor Dept. absorbed the increase in wages without difficulty.

"If the Administration actively supports its own report," the AFL-CIO group concluded, "then America's lowest-paid workers will be assured of a measure of economic justice during this session of Congress."

Higher Minimum, Forand Bill Backed

Jersey City, N. J.—The executive board of the Laundry Workers has called on the union's 30,000 members to write their congressmen and senators urging enactment of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill and the Forand bill to provide medical care for the aged.

The AFL-CIO union said expansion of wage-hour coverage to 170,000 workers in the laundry and dry cleaning industries and an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 would bring the bulk of these workers closer to a decent standard of living.

Musicians Unite Negro, White Locals on Coast

San Francisco—Two Musicians' locals here—the predominantly Negro Local 669 and the largely white Local 6—have announced "complete agreement" on terms of a merger, effective Apr. 1.

Three international officers, Vice Pres. William J. Harris, Sec. Stanley Ballard and Treas. George V. Clancy, took part in the final negotiations between the executive boards of the two locals and praised the merger agreement as being in accord with the AFM's policy of eliminating duplicate locals.

In a joint statement, officers of the two locals predicted that the merger will bring "greater benefits and gains for all working musicians."

Under the agreement, the 450 members of Local 669 will become full members of the 5,500-member Local 6 and will be immediately represented on both the executive board and operating staff.

Harris told San Francisco newsmen the international union's position is that "separate locals are wrong." This is the policy even if "the colored people want them," he said.

He said duplicate locals now exist in only 40 of the 700 localities where the AFM has chartered units. Unity talks are currently going on in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Denver, Springfield, Ill., and several other cities, he added. In recent years, he said, mergers have been achieved in southern as well as northern cities, including Miami, Jacksonville, Baton Rouge, Memphis and Nashville.

Neither of the San Francisco locals practiced discrimination as a matter of constitutional policy. There were some Negro members in Local 6 and some white members of Local 669 as a result of mixed bands and orchestras.

Both AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin and his predecessor, James C. Petrillo, have strongly opposed segregated locals and have worked to convince Negro as well as white musicians that it would be to everyone's advantage to merge duplicate unions in the same territory.

Advisors Ask Reforms:

Proposal to Revamp NLRB Faces Delay

Action on sweeping proposals for reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board seem likely to be postponed until the next session of Congress.

The recommendations, unanimously offered by an advisory panel to the Senate Labor Committee, called for Taft-Hartley Act amendments to abolish the office of general counsel and speed up NLRB procedures by other changes. A draft bill to accomplish the reforms was presented with the recommendations.

The NLRB reforms were proposed by the panel after it abandoned its earlier task of seeking agreement on major changes in the substance of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The panel, composed of 12 experts drawn equally from labor, management and the public, said that Congress in the Landrum-Griffin Act had already covered such issues as the voting rights of economic strikers, organizational picketing and secondary boycotts. "No constructive purpose would be served" by a report on subjects on which Congress had so recently legislated, it decided.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said in releasing the panel recommendations that "elemental justice will continue to be effectively denied" workers and employers until NLRB procedures are streamlined and hastened. Democratic spokesmen indicate that minimum wages and other legisation, in the relatively short election-year session of Congress, will cause a delay in pushing the proposals.

In proposing abolition of the NLRB general counsel, the advisory panel agreed in effect that the Taft-Hartley Act's creation and definition of this office was responsible for delay and disorganization in processing cases.

It recommended substitution of an administrator who would take over from the board and its trial examiners all duties except hearings and decisions in representational and unfair practice cases and the issuance of rules.

The administrator would control field offices, investigate and prosecute unfair labor practice cases, conduct representation elections and handle all litigation.

The panel also proposed that the "speedy remedy" of a temporary injunction should be available in charges against employers. At present the remedy is available only in charges against unions.

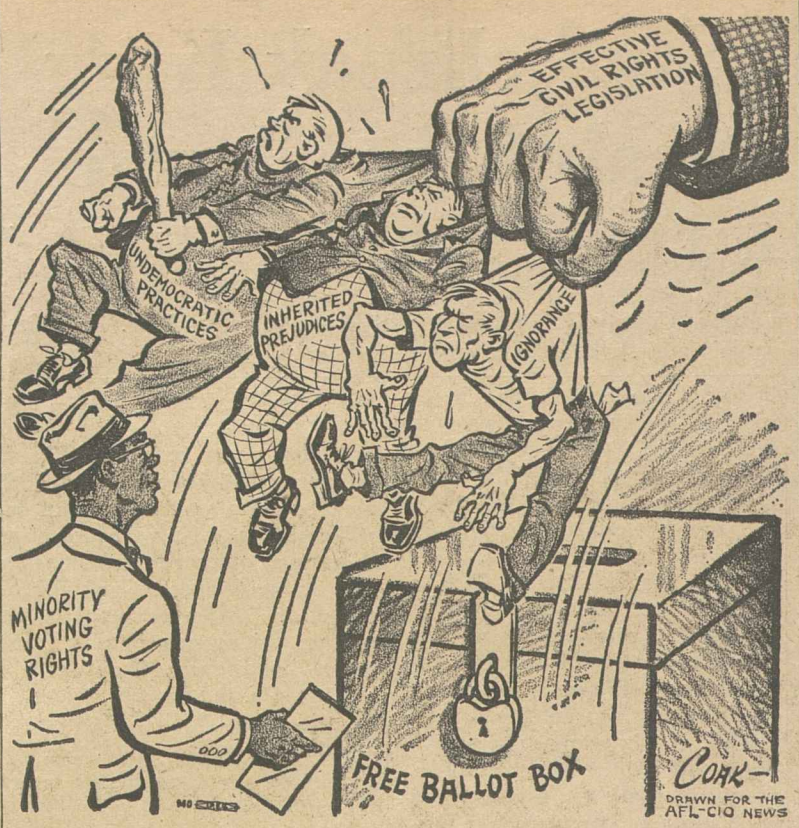
Other recommendations to speed up NLRB procedures were:

- Establishment of a special panel of trial examiners with authority to order NLRB elections after hearings without going to the board.
- Restriction of the NLRB's power of review of the findings of trial examiners.
- NLRB conduct of a "reduced docket of cases" in accordance with normal judicial procedures, giving personal responsibility to board members.
- Reduction of delays between issuance and enforcement of an order.

Labor members of the panel included Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO and counsel to the federation's Industrial Union Dept.; Louis Sherman, counsel to the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Plato E. Papps, Machinists' attorney; and David Cole, umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.

Chairman was Prof. Archibald Cox of the Harvard University Law School. Other members were: Guy Farmer, former NLRB chairman under Pres. Eisenhower; Prof. Charles Gregory of the University of Virginia; Denison Kitchel; Gerald Reilly, former NLRB member and critic of the original Wagner Act; Prof. Russell Smith of the University of Michigan; Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania; and W. Willard Wirtz.

Remove the Obstructions!



Showdown Nears in Senate Rights Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

would be required to shut off debate.

The possibility that a cloture petition might become necessary touched off a flurry of parliamentary maneuvering on the floor.

In order to fulfill a pledge made by the leaders of both parties last year that the debate would begin Feb. 15, an unrelated house-passed measure was used as a vehicle to which civil rights amendments could be attached. Senate rules provide that amendments do not have to be germane to the bill in question except in cases where cloture has been invoked.

In what was seen as the possible first step toward cloture, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) withdrew the Administration's civil rights amendment and reoffered it as a substitute for the pending House-approved measure.

Russell denounced Johnson's threatened "round-the-clock" sessions as "legislative regimentation." He served notice that civil rights foes will demand repeated quorum calls to bring members in "at awkward hours." He warned that southerners would not permit any further business to be transacted by unanimous consent, a device commonly used to speed business.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, announced he would hold no further hearings on public works projects of interest to individual members.

At issue in the Senate debate are various proposals introduced by liberal Democrats and by the Administration, calling for appointment of federal officers to register Negroes and insure their voting rights in cases where it is determined that these rights have been denied by local officials.

The liberal measures would establish federal voting registrars, named by the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and would affect federal elections only. Administration proposals would call for court appointment of voting referees, who would both register and insure the right to vote in both federal and state balloting.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla., called for a blend of both proposals into a workable bill and expressed the hope that "petty partisanship" would not block passage of civil rights legislation.

"If a good bill passes," the council said, "there will be enough credit for all concerned. If there is failure, neither party will benefit."

In addition to voting rights guarantees, proposals are before the Senate which would:

- Make it a crime to use force or threats to obstruct court decisions on school desegregation.
- Permit federal pursuit across state lines of persons suspected of bombing schools, churches or homes.
- Make available limited federal aid to communities in planning for orderly school desegregation.
- Provide aid for schooling of servicemen's children in areas where schools have been closed in order to thwart desegregation orders.
- Require preservation of voting records in federal elections.
- Give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Similar measures are pending in the House where the conservative-dominated Rules Committee, often a graveyard for liberal legislation, broke a six-month stalemate and cleared the way for civil rights debate beginning about Mar. 10.

Labor Backs Bias Ban on U.S. Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

eral buildings and, particularly, in the District of Columbia, that they must comply immediately with the nondiscrimination clause presently a part of all contracts."

Contractors were told that they "must find qualified Negro workers, if they exist in the area, and give such workers equal employment opportunity on any work covered by federal contracts."

The action came in the wake of a press conference statement by Meany, during the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., that the Nixon committee should move against any contractor who fails or refuses to honor his guarantee not to discriminate in employment.

In the Bal Harbour press conference, Meany indicated there may be instances in which local unions engage in discriminatory practices, but added that since the nondiscrimination clause is part of the agreement between the employer and the government "the contractor should not be allowed to hide behind the policy of the local" with regard to Negro workers.

The AFL-CIO president told reporters at that time that he had personally telephoned Mitchell offering to supply trained Negro workers to contractors and urging that the committee act against contractors who violate the anti-discrimination clauses in their agreements with the contractors.

During the council session, the AFL-CIO leaders approved a supplemental program for insuring compliance with the federation's constitutional bar on racial bias.

Under the new system, in any cases where a subcommittee of the Civil Rights Committee cannot secure compliance, Meany will appoint special Executive Council subcommittees which will deal with the international unions and report directly back to the council.

He said he had named himself as a subcommittee of one to deal with the case of Local 26, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, refusal of which to admit Negro members had led to controversy in one publicized case.

Wilson Pact Ratified, Union Picks Arbiter

Chicago—Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago, nationally known arbitrator and authority on social issues, is the Packinghouse Workers' designate on a three-man arbitration panel to hear disputed issues rising from the 110-day strike against Wilson & Co.

A majority of the seven striking UPWA locals voted to accept new contract proposals and settlement terms that ended the long dispute against the meat packing firm.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein called the new economic package "equivalent to those of other contracts negotiated in the industry." He noted that it was Wilson's refusal to meet the "benefits and economic value of other agreements negotiated in the industry as a whole that led to the strike."

Helstein said the settlement was "substantially improved" over the company's offer of last September.

As part of the strike termination program, Helstein added, "the union is no longer asking the public to refrain from buying Wilson products."

The arbitration panel is expected to convene shortly to hear disputed issues including the status of strikebreakers — who are, the company contends, "permanent replacements" hired during the dispute. If the union and company designates to the panel fail to agree on a third member, he will be named by the chief judge of the federal district court for this region.

Rabbi Weinstein has been a speaker at numerous union conventions and once served as a member of the national advisory council for the Philip Murray Fund.

Living Costs Drop Slightly in January

The cost of living for January "edged off" one-tenth of 1 percent, chiefly because of lower prices for women's apparel, new cars and food, according to the Labor Dept's monthly Consumer Price Index.

This means the market basket which cost $1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs a little over $1.25.

The January CPI meant no change in the pay envelopes of about 1 million workers in auto and related industries whose index-tied wages are adjusted quarterly. Some 60,000 in aircraft and farm machinery will have pay cuts, mostly of 1 cent an hour. Another 14,000, chiefly in trucking, will get a penny an hour hike on a semi-annual adjustment.

Labor, Justice Divide L-G Criminal Probes

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has announced an agreement with the Dept. of Justice under which he will delegate, on a case-by-case basis, responsibility for investigating alleged violations of certain criminal sections of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The law authorizes the secretary to enter agreements with any federal agency or state or its political subdivisions "in order to avoid unnecessary expense and duplication of functions among government agencies. . . ."

Mitchell said the Labor Dept. itself will investigate all civil violations of L-G and five areas of criminal infractions.

Four of these include investigation of criminal charges arising from the act's reporting provisions, union trusteeships, bonding of persons handling union funds or property, and payment of court-imposed fines by a union for a union official or employe.

The Labor Dept. also will investigate and present to the Federal Parole Board applications for exemptions by convicted individuals who seek relief from the provision of the act barring them from holding union office or serving in such jobs as labor relations consultants.

Delegated to the Justice Dept. will be the investigations of criminal charges dealing with embezzlement of union funds, payment of court-imposed fines by an employer for a union official or employe, prohibition of criminals or Communists from holding office, extortionate picketing and deprivation of rights of union members by force and violence.

The Justice Dept. also will investigate criminal charges arising out of the L-G provision which prohibits, under certain circumstances, the making and the acceptance of payments or loans from employers or their representatives to their employes or to unions or to officers or employes of unions.

The results of the Justice Dept. investigations will be referred to the Labor Dept. for decision on possible prosecutions.

Typos' Parley Analyzes L-G

Louisville, Ky.—Some 200 officers and staff members from six states attended the Typographical Union's first regional seminar on the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The delegates represented ITU locals in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri. Similar seminars have been set by the ITU for Oakland and Seattle about mid-March.

Arrested in Pennsylvania:

Newspaper Strikebreak King Faces Anti-Scab Law Charge

Philadelphia—Bloor Schleppey, 71, who for a number of years has been furnishing lavishly-paid strikebreakers for struck newspapers throughout the United States, will have a chance next month to prove his "profession" is legitimate.

Schleppey must appear before a Bucks County, Pa., grand jury at Doylestown, on Mar. 14 to face a charge that he violated Pennsylvania's anti-strikebreaker-importing law.

If convicted, he faces a possible fine of $1,000, or one year in jail, or both, at the discretion of the court. He has pleaded not guilty.

Schleppey was arrested by members of the Fugitive Squad of the Philadelphia Police Dept. in the early morning hours of Feb. 12 at a Philadelphia airport motel, after a cat-and-mouse chase that began earlier in the day at an uptown hotel. He was booked, fingerprinted, released under $1,000 bond and ordered to appear for the hearing.

Participating in the dramatic hunt were three Typographical Union officers, Joseph Radice, president of Trenton Typographical Union and an ITU special representative, and Pres. John F. Burke and Sec. James H. Kelley of Philadelphia Typographical Union.

Schleppey was specifically charged with importing strikebreakers into Bristol, Pa., in October 1958, when two newspapers, the Bristol Courier and Levittown Times, both printed in the Bristol plant, were struck by ITU men.

Two witnesses appeared against Schleppey at the hearing. They were Radice and Gerald Gish, an ITU member from Cleveland.

Radice, who had sworn out the warrant for Schleppey's arrest, outlined the scab agency head's activities in the Bristol strike. Gish, at one time associated with Schleppey's operations, testified that he accompanied Schleppey to Bristol for the purpose of serving as a strikebreaker.

Gish remained on a "stand-by" basis, however, because Schleppey said his quota at the struck plant was full. He was ordered elsewhere.

The state was represented at the hearing by Assistant State Attorney Gen. Victor Wright of Philadelphia as prosecutor.

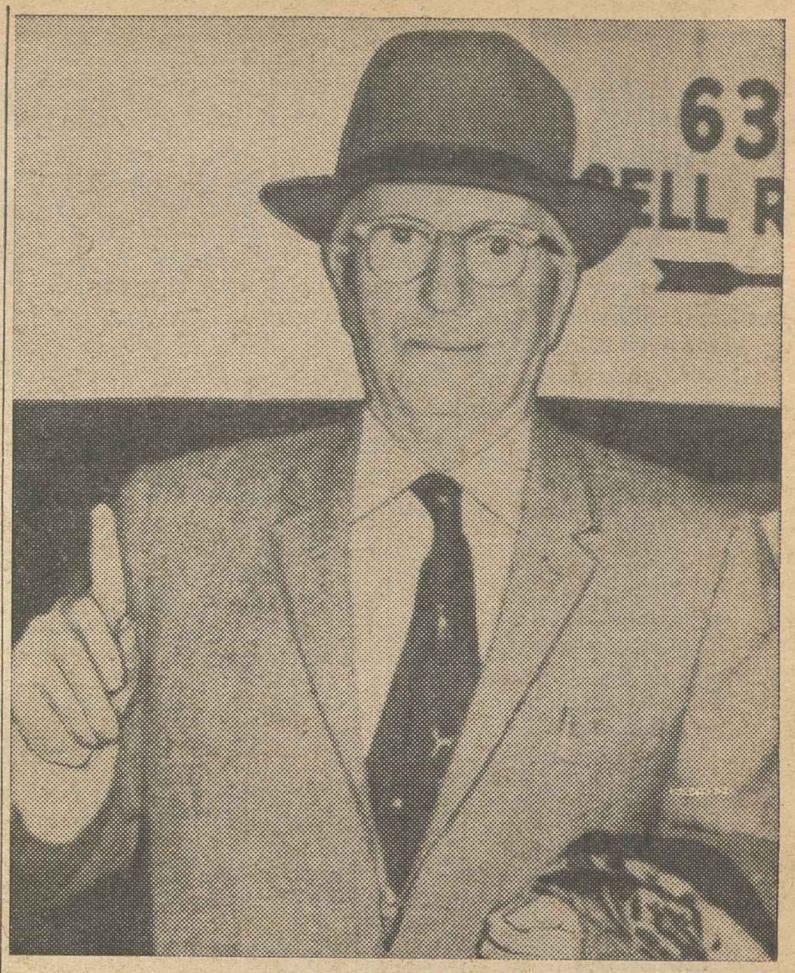
A few hours before his arrest, Schleppey had gone to a Philadelphia hotel to visit a team of his strikebreakers who were preparing to go to another Pennsylvania city where a newspaper strike had been expected. After Schleppey's arrest the waiting strikebreakers were warned and checked out of the hotel at 4 a. m., but not before all were identified. They disappeared and the strike was averted.

Several members of the team recently had scabbed in the Portland, Ore., newspaper strike, leaving there only after the publishers quit paying their hotel and food bills.

Schleppey is charged with violating a 1937 Pennsylvania law providing:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout, to recruit any person or persons for employment, or to secure or offer to secure for any person or persons any employment, when the purpose of such recruiting, securing or offering to secure employment, is to have such persons take the place in employment of employes in an industry where a labor strike or lockout exists."

Schleppey, who has been operating for a number of years under the sponsorship of union-hating publishers, has enjoyed a particularly lucrative business in the past two or three years since the publishers organized a strike-insurance program, handled through agencies in Canada, which pays strike-happy publishers millions of dollars in a matter of six to eight weeks to cover their heavy losses.



BLOOR SCHLEPPEY
Arrested on charges of illegally furnishing strikebreakers

Typos Seeking State Strikebreaking Bans

Indianapolis—The Typographical Union has called for concerted labor action to win passage in state legislatures of stringent laws which will stamp out the "dreaded scourge" of strikebreaking.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown urged state enactment of laws similar to a 1937 Pennsylvania statute which prohibits persons or firms "not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout" from recruiting strikebreakers.

Bloor Schleppey, head of a scab-importing agency, has just been held for the grand jury on charges of violating the Pennsylvania law. He was arrested on a charge that he provided strikebreakers during an ITU strike at the Bristol Courier and Levittown Times in 1958.

In a letter to the officers of the ITU's 800 locals and to the chairmen of the union's more than 4,000 shop units, Brown charged that Schleppey's "union-destroying program" has cost ITU members "hundreds of jobs." Linked to the hiring of strikebreakers at exorbitant weekly salaries, Brown said, is a strike-insurance program which reimburses publishers for the loss of advertising revenue and the added expense of strikebreakers.

Schleppey's strikebreakers, the ITU president charged, have forced 400 unionists out of jobs at the two daily newspapers in Portland, Ore. —the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal. An additional 150 ITU members, he continued, have been displaced by Schleppey's recruits at the Macy newspaper chain in Westchester County, N. Y.

Brown urged ITU locals to work through city and state central labor bodies to win speedy enactment of a Pennsylvania-type anti-strikebreaker-importing law which provides fines up to $1,000 and prison terms up to one year.

He said that other unions "have a direct interest" in such legislation. "Once a newspaper is under non-union operation," he pointed out, "its editorial columns begin a campaign to have other business concerns oppose unions."

Los Angeles Council Fights Anti-Semitism

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO have called for "vigorous law enforcement" to combat acts of anti-semitism in the United States. The resolution also called for "cooperative action by community organizations and public groups" to wipe out "bigotry directed against any racial, religious or ethnic group."

The delegates urged mobilization of world opinion to protest anti-semitic incidents in Germany and the anti-semitic policy of the Soviet government.

Beck, 2 Industrialists Freed in 'Loan' Case

New York—A federal judge here has dismissed criminal charges of Taft-Hartley Act violations against Dave Beck, two trucking company executives and three corporations. In Washington the Justice Dept. promptly announced it would appeal the ruling.

A Justice Dept. spokesman said the dismissal was contrary to two other court decisions involving comparable charges.

$200,000 in Loans

The case involved $200,000 in loans to Beck arranged in 1954 through Roy Fruehauf, president of the Fruehauf Trailer Co., and Burge M. Seymour, president of the giant Associated Transport, Inc., and their companies, and the Brown Equipment & Manufacturing Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated.

The government was prepared to contend that Beck, former president of the Teamsters, when he was under income tax investigation, borrowed the money to replace funds withdrawn from the union treasury.

Testimony before the McClellan special Senate committee in 1957 disclosed that Freuhauf arranged with Seymour and Associated Transport to advance the money and that Beck repaid them after reselling to the Teamsters the $163,000 house in Seattle the union had given him.

All the defendants were charged with violating Taft-Hartley provisions forbidding the payment or receiving of "any money or other things of value" between employers and representatives of employes. In 1953 Beck had advanced $1.5 million in union funds to Fruehauf to aid him in a stockholders' proxy fight for control of the Fruehauf company.

U. S. District Judge Sidney Sugarman ruled in dismissing the indictment that the exchange of loans, if proved, did not constitute a crime. He held that not until the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959 were loan transactions between union officials and corporations specifically outlawed.

The government argued that the loans were a transfer of a "thing of value."

Fruehauf, Seymour and their companies are the only corporations and corporation officials to face criminal charges arising from the three years of McClellan committee investigations.

Sugarman required the defense to make its motion for dismissal of the charges in advance of trial, thus allowing a government appeal direct to the U.S. Supreme Court for reinstatement of the indictments without creating an issue of double jeopardy.

Labor Educator Starr Hailed on Retirement

New York—More than 200 educators from across the nation paid tribute at a dinner here to Mark Starr, a British coal miner turned American labor educator, who retired recently as educational director of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The salute to Starr's half-century of trade union service, 25 years of which was spent in the ILGWU post, highlighted a two-day Washington's Birthday conference of union educators at the Carnegie Endowment Intl. Center, sponsored jointly by Teachers Local 189 and the American Labor Education Service.

In the principal address at the dinner, Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, voiced sharp criticism of the "total aimlessness" of the Eisenhower Administration and called for "a new sense of social purpose."

Taylor, recently returned from a six-month tour of Asia, said he was in Indonesia at the time the stories about rigged television broke in the world press. The people of that Asian country, he said, termed the TV scandal "typical of the greed and corruption of the capitalistic system" in the U.S.

Taking part in the salute to Starr were Lawrence Rogin, chairman of the ALES board of directors and director of labor education and services at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University; Benjamin D. Segal, president of AFT Local 189; Norman Thomas, former Socialist presidential nominee; and a score of Starr's labor and education associates.

A guiding force in the development of labor education service, Starr was active in the formation of both the ALES and AFT Local 189, and serves at present as a member of both executive boards. He was for 10 years president of the Teachers' local and a national vice president of the union.

The two-day education conference was geared to a discussion of the need for a reassessment of American society, and the role which the labor movement can play in such a reappraisal.

Associate Prof. Irving Howe of Brandeis University declared that Madison Ave. has "managed to hide poverty" by creating the "myth of the 'happy worker' and the 'affluent trade unionist'" at a time when "millions of American families are trying to exist on incomes of between $2,000 and $5,000 a year."

Also participating were Jack Conway, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther; Julius J. Manson, district director of the N. Y. State Board of Mediation; Everett Kassalow, research director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Jack Barbash, professor of labor education at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers; Hy Kornbluh of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at Wayne State University; and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

2-27-60

House Fails in Try At Overriding Veto

Pres. Eisenhower has killed the first major bill of the new Congress—a measure to double federal grants for local water pollution projects to a $90 million-a-year level.

A Democratic effort to override the veto fell short of the necessary two-thirds majority in the House. The vote was 249 to 157 in favor of overriding—22 fewer affirmative votes than were needed.

Defeat of the bill will not affect the existing sewage and water-pollution program, on which $45 million is being spent annually. The President this year asked that actual expenditures be reduced to $20 million, but such a cut is deemed unlikely.

Labor Rallies to Aid Shipyard Strikers

AFL-CIO News

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Bethlehem Help Urged By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged the 13.5-million-member trade union movement to rally its financial strength behind the Shipbuilding Workers and Technical Engineers in their six-week-old strike at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s eight East Coast shipyards.

Management's efforts to "impose lower wages, less job security, reduced working conditions, and elimination of grievance and arbitration procedures" forced the strike on the 17,000 unionists, Meany declared.

The appeal for "substantial" contributions was contained in letters to the presidents of national and international unions, state and local central bodies and directly affiliated local unions. The financial drive came amid these developments:

- Shipbuilders' Pres. John J. Grogan called on the Navy Dept. to abandon its "neutrality" in the dispute which has tied up work on atomic-powered vessels and missile-carrying ships. He said the strike could be settled in "a matter of hours" if the Administration would "demand that Bethlehem make an honest and realistic effort" to negotiate a contract.
- Maryland's seven-man delegation to the House of Representatives called on Navy Sec. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., to prevail on management "to bargain in good faith." The company's "acts of provocation," they said, left the unions "no alternative but to go out on strike."
- A Massachusetts court refused company pleas for an injunction against mass picketing at the Quincy yards on the grounds that Bethlehem had failed to bargain in "good faith" in the seven months prior to the strike. Rebuffed in its plea for a restraining order, the company filed $1.25 million damage suits against the unions and individual strikers at Quincy.
- The National Labor Relations Board continued hearings in New York on charges that the

(Continued on Page 3)

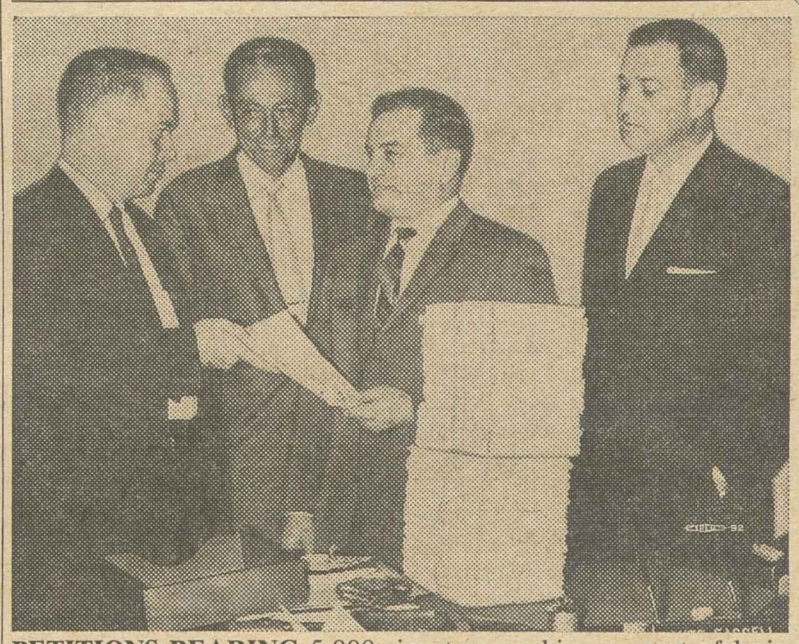
Masaryk's Ideals Live On—Meany

The ideals of freedom, democracy and social equality that Thomas G. Masaryk stood for will prevail in the end, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a tribute to one of Czechoslovakia's most famous patriots, whose 110th birthday falls on Mar. 7.

"The great tragedy of our time is that the homeland of the father of the Czechoslovak Republic is under foreign control," Meany said. "Soviet totalitarianism in 1948 swept away the liberty of the Czechoslovak people and turned the nation into a prison camp where social and political freedom were eradicated.

"The Communists have sought without avail to obliterate Thomas G. Masaryk's name from history. But his name is a great symbol of democracy that can never be erased from the hearts and minds of free people. His name will also be a reminder that freedom can be regained and an example to millions of his countrymen and those of other captive nations."

Political Battle Flares on Ike's Economic Programs



PETITIONS BEARING 5,000 signatures, asking support of legislation authorizing on-site picketing in construction industry labor disputes, is presented to Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), second from right, by three members of the Miami Building & Construction Trades Council's legislative committee—Chairman Dennis Murphy (left), Sec. Joe Vernaglia and Bernie Rubin (right).

Democrats Lash at Slowdown Policies

Economic policy was projected sharply into the 1960 election picture by a party-line split on the Administration's estimate of the nation's present situation and future outlook.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress split wide open in its evaluation of the President's 1960 Economic Report. The Democratic majority said flatly that the President's report and his budget "will not achieve the objectives of the Employment Act."

GOP Backs Ike

The Republican minority said that the President's program "will achieve reasonably" the objectives of the act which sets up full production and full employment as national policies.

Committee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) underscored the split in a separate statement charging the minority with using "very intemperate language in accusing the majority of "political blackmail, of disregarding freedom and of using phony figures."

The minority, said Douglas, wants a "stamp of approval" on the President's budget and economic report and economic policies.

Democrats Cite Failures

Douglas said the majority cannot agree with the President's policies and cited the following:

- Unemployment at an average rate of 5.5 percent for 1959—a so-called prosperous year—is almost the same as in the recession year of 1954 when it averaged 5.6 percent. "This is a serious problem and we do not intend to sweep it under the rug."
- The economy has grown at a rate of only 2.3 percent between 1953 and 1959, below the historical average and about half the potential of the economy.
- The price level has been as stable as at any time in history yet "this is the time the Administra-

(Continued on Page 2)

Voting Law Upheld by High Court

The Supreme Court, clearing the way for full-scale enforcement of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, has upheld the constitutionality of federal lawsuits against state officers accused of denying voting rights to Negroes.

The unanimous decision was handed down as the Senate plunged into around-the-clock sessions aimed at breaking a Southern filibuster which since Feb. 15 has blockaded action on measures to safeguard voting and other minority rights.

Compromise Move Begun

As the non-stop effort to talk rights legislation to death entered its fourth day, the first reports of compromise moves began circulating in the Senate. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) was reportedly drafting a moderate bill that might break the deadlock, and the Republican Policy Committee scheduled a meeting to draft strategy.

The ruling, in a suit involving alleged discrimination against Negro voters in Terrell County, Ga., immediately became a major issue in the marathon debate.

Pending in the Senate is an Administration proposal calling for court appointment of referees to

(Continued on Page 5)

By 5-3 for Thompson Bill:

House Unit Okays On-Site Picketing

A House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) has approved the Thompson bill, to permit building trades unions to picket multi-employer construction sites, following hearings during which non-union employers voiced strenuous objections. The subcommittee voted five to three to clear the measure.

Testifying in favor of the bill were Pres. Richard D. Gray of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., other building trades spokesmen and Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell, who gave the measure full Administration backing.

The measure now goes to the full Labor Committee, where an early vote is hoped for. Similar measures have previously been aproved by the Senate Labor Committee and last year by the House Labor group, but they have never reached the floor of either house for a vote.

Labor spokesmen told the subcommittee the bill is crucial to the preservation of union conditions in the construction industry. It would give building trades unions picketing rights comparable to those enjoyed in other industries by reversing the Supreme Court's 6-3 decision upholding the National Labor Relations Board in the now-famous Denver Building Trades case.

In that dispute, the NLRB ruled that picketing of a non-union contractor by one union at the site of a construction project constituted an illegal secondary boycott if it induced other crafts to walk off the job.

Thomas E. Bracken, attorney for the Baltimore Building Trades Council, gave the subcommittee graphic illustrations of how open-shop anti-union contractors in the Baltimore area have prospered at the expense of unionized competitors through substandard wages and working conditions.

The Associated Builders & Contractors of Maryland, he said, was organized in 1950 to represent a small group of non-union contrac-

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AFL-CIO Joins High Court Fight To Retain Union Shop on Railroads

The AFL-CIO has joined with 15 non-operating rail unions in asking the Supreme Court to reverse a Georgia state court decision invalidating union-shop agreements on railroads.

Challenging the Georgia ruling that a union-shop contract cannot be enforced if part of a member's dues are used for political and legislative activity, the AFL-CIO pointed out that a union's political activity is directly related "to the economic advancement of the worker."

The attack on the railroad union shop agreements, the AFL-CIO emphasized, challenges the right of all unions "to enter into union-shop contracts without abandoning one of the most effective means available for promoting the best interests of their membership: political and legislative action."

Two centuries of political action by labor groups were cited as evidence that "to protect his wages and his pocketbook, the worker must do more than bargain with his employer. He must join together with other wage earners to secure a favorable political climate for advancing his economic interest."

The AFL-CIO arguments were submitted in a "friend of the court" brief backing the railroad unions' appeal.

In 1956, the Supreme Court—in what is known as the Hanson case—unanimously upheld the constitutionality of union-shop agreements on railroads even in states with so-called "right-to-work" laws. Congress in 1951 amended

(Continued on Page 2)

Affiliates Win 592 Elections In 3d Quarter

AFL-CIO affiliates won bargaining rights in 592 National Labor Relations Board elections during the final quarter of 1959—a gain of 10 from the third quarter total and 16 more than during the last quarter of 1958.

They also lost more elections. The ratio of victories dropped to 52 percent from 55 percent the previous quarter and 58 percent during the equivalent period of 1958.

Fourth-quarter statistics issued by the NLRB showed 39,667 workers in the bargaining units won by AFL-CIO unions. This brought the total for the calendar year to 157,021 workers in 2,312 units which voted for representation by AFL-CIO affiliates.

NLRB elections do not, of course, measure unions' total organizing gains. Many shops are organized without representation votes or with elections conducted by state labor boards.

The NLRB's quarterly statistical summary also showed a continued sharp upswing in the number of unfair labor practice complaints issued by the NLRB general counsel. The total for the quarter was an all-time high of 369. Of these, 234 were based on charges filed against employers, 99 against unions and 36 against both employers and unions.

The five-member board issued formal decisions in 719 cases—including 586 representation cases and 133 unfair labor practice decisions. This was a 23 percent rise over the comparable quarter in 1958.

Trend Shifts, New Rise in Concentration of Wealth

The concentration of personal wealth in the U.S. has been increasing since 1949 and in 1953 the top 1.6 percent of the adult population held 30 percent of the nation's total.

The figures showing a reversal of the 20-year trend from 1929 to 1949, during which the concentration of wealth was declining, are contained in a paper published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The paper, by Robert J. Lampman, shows that the concentration of personal wealth in the hands of a small percentage of the population increased from 1922 to 1929, fell to below the pre-1929 level in the 1930s, and dropped still more during the war and to 1949. The trend changed from 1949 and concentration increased through 1956, the last year covered in the study.

The degree of concentration of wealth, Lampman says, was considerably lower in 1956 than in either 1929 or 1922.

The 1.6 percent of the adult population that held 30 percent of the wealth in 1953 also owned at least 80 percent of the corporate stock, virtually all of the local government bonds, nearly 90 percent of corporate bonds and between 10 and 35 percent of other types of property.

Party Battle Flares On Economic Report

(Continued from Page 1)

tion renewed its fight on 'inflation,'" slowing the rate of growth and keeping the levels of unemployment and interest rates high.

● The President's program falls below the level of maximum employment and production. "Unemployment for 1960 will probably average close to 5 percent for the year."

'Starved for Funds'

The majority report declared that the Administration's programs, and specifically public responsibility for schools, slum clearance, resource development, the elimination of depressed areas and other functions among the major keys to economic growth, are "either starved for funds or their programs are limited in scope."

Much more must be done, the majority added, "in the fields of missiles, space and combat strength."

The majority renewed its long-range program offered last month in an exhaustive report on the economy over a period of years and said the President's budget and Economic Report do not contain "any fundamental changes in the directions which we think are necessary. By and large they are a status quo budget and report."

The Democrats declared that monetary policy is "not discussed in any constructive way," that there is "no reordering of priorities" on the budget and that the major tax loop-holes are not mentioned. The report added:

"Each problem is broken down into a series of minute recommendations which give the appearance of support and action but which when added together provide no effective program."

The Republican minority report said that prices have been stable because of the Administration anti-inflation programs and it defended consistently the Administration's program.

Javits Files Separate Views

The majority report was signed by nine Democrats. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) did not participate in the hearings and neither approved or disapproved the findings or conclusions. Six Republicans signed the minority report. Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) stated his views separately, disagreeing somewhat with his Republican colleagues and declaring that budgetary considerations must not become "the primary determinants of national policy."

AFL-CIO Joins Fight For Rails' Union Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

the Railway Labor Act to permit union-shop agreements whereas such contracts had previously been prohibited.

Six Southern Railway employes in Georgia, in a well-financed attack on the union shop, based their new court challenge on a portion of the Hanson case decision which declared that "if (union) assessments are in fact imposed for purposes not germane to collective bargaining, a different problem would be presented."

Although no assessments of any kind had been levied on the rail employes, their attorneys charged that use of a portion of their dues for legislative goals violated the constitutional rights of the six employes who said they did not agree with the political views of the majority of the union members.

The railroad unions' brief noted that "railroad employes have obtained through legislative and political activity retirement and unemployment benefits which employes in other industries have secured, in part at least, by agreements between employers and unions."

In this heavily-regulated industry, the unions pointed out, "collective bargaining cannot function effectively or realistically without legislative or political activity."

The AFL-CIO brief, which the Supreme Court was asked to receive, coupled legal citations with a review of labor's political activity dating from the 18th century.

Labor's battle for shorter hours—beginning with the drive for the 10-hour day—has always been conducted on both the collective bargaining and legislative fronts, the brief said. Both state and federal legislation was involved.

Wage-hour legislation, elimination of child labor, and a broad area of social legislation were cited as evidence of the value of political activity to union members.

'Clear' Glass Agency Product, Not L-O-F

Toledo, O.—The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. said it had discovered after "a searching inquiry" that the Federal Trade Commission was right in charging that camera trickery was used in a television commercial plugging its car window glass.

No one at L-O-F "had the slightest suspicion" that films showing the "undistorted" quality of the company's glass had actually been taken with the windows rolled down, the company declared in a statement.

The commercial was prepared by an advertising agency, the firm declared, and company officials did not know "that our instructions had not been followed to the letter."

Rubber Union Expert On Notre Dame Panel

South Bend, Ind.—Gerard Martell, Rubber Workers time study engineer, served on a panel that discussed "Keeping Work Standards and Job Content Up to Date" at Notre Dame University's annual Union-Management Conference here.

The conference is sponsored by the university's Dept. of Economics and the Law School. The general theme of this year's sessions was improvement of relations between the parties.

Prosperity or Recession?

'Slowdown' Ahead, Labor Urges Action

Current signs point to a "considerable slowdown" in the economy about mid-year, setting the stage for another recession, the AFL-CIO has warned in urging "positive steps" to boost sales, production and jobs.

"Prosperity or basis of recession?" was the choice posed in the latest issue of Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The Review observed that 1960 opened "with a 'boom' that included both a high level of unemployment and considerable amounts of idle plants and machines in many industries."

"Sharp Recession" Feared

Noting that the rise in economic activities since mid-November was due largely to the restocking of inventories depleted by the steel strike, the Review said this build-up will soon ease and government policies "must be changed swiftly" if the nation is to avoid a "sharp recession next year."

The AFL-CIO proposed a two-prong approach to the problem.

First, it recommended counter-recessionary measures such as an improved jobless pay system with federal standards on benefit levels and duration; an expansion of social security benefits to include health care and a shelf of public works programs.

Second, the following actions were urged to encourage a continuing rise in sales, production and jobs this year and to prevent a recession in 1961:

● The tight-money policy "must be halted" and an adequate money supply provided to achieve maximum protection and employment; interest rates should be reduced to boost sales.

● Programs of federal aid and low-interest loans should be enacted to improve such public services as education, health, community facilities, urban redevelopment, low and middle-income housing and conservation.

● The federal tax structure should be overhauled to eliminate loopholes and ease the burden of low-income and middle-income families.

● To bolster buying power, especially for low-wage workers, the federal wage-hour law should be extended to cover millions more workers and the present $1 an hour minimum raised to $1.25.

● Federal aid for distressed communities is essential to attract new business operations and to retrain workers.

The Review pointed out that the labor force has been growing faster than job opportunities as young people come out of school and the exodus from farming continues.

6.3 Million Jobless, Underemployed

As a result, unemployment remained high in January—4.1 million jobless or 5.2 percent of the labor force—and 2.2 million additional people had only part-time work because full-time work was not available, the Review said.

"It would take a continuing rise of sales, production and jobs through 1960, therefore," the Review added, "before full employment could be reached."

After the rebuilding of business inventories eases off, the Review warned, the policies of the Eisenhower Administration "are likely to nip" the present rise of activity.

"Tight money, high interest rates and the Administration's insistence on a budget surplus, despite the needs of a growing population for expanding public services, are squeezing the rise of sales, production and jobs," the AFL-CIO said.

The Review pointed to the "serious national problem" of high unemployment, noting that the 3.8 million or 5.5 percent unemployed during 1959 was nearly as great as in the recession year of 1954, when there were 3.6 million or 5.6 percent jobless.

If business activity tapers off in the months ahead while the installation of automatic and semi-automatic equipment continues, the widening gap between the nation's ability to produce and lagging sales will spell a downturn, the Review said.

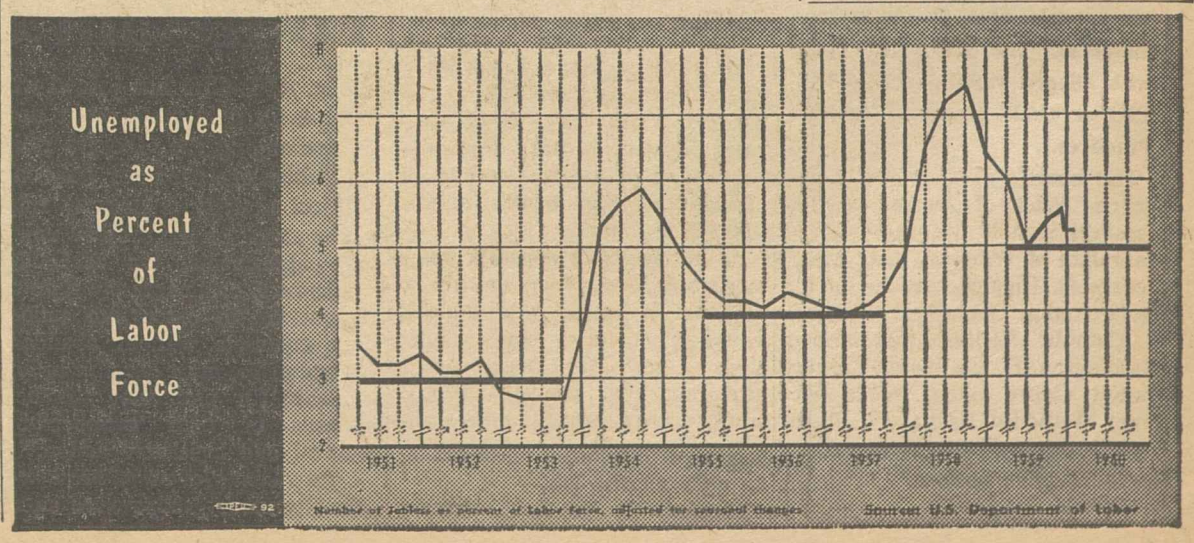
Parley Airs Co-op Housing Role of Unions

The role of trade unions in sponsoring and helping to develop co-operative housing was a major topic at a two-day meeting sponsored by the National Housing Conference, the Cooperative League of the USA and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

John Edelman, Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, served as chairman of a session on stimulating union interest in co-op housing. On the panel were Jerome Belson of the Meat Cutters, Henry Wilson, attorney for the State, County & Municipal Employes, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, presided at sessions on developing more co-op housing sponsors and on integrated housing projects. Roland Sawyer, Steelworkers' housing consultant, and William Oliver of the Auto Workers participated.

Isidor Melamed of the AFL-CIO Medical Service Plan, Philadelphia, discussed community facilities in co-op projects, and A. E. Kazan, head of the union-backed United Housing Foundation, New York, reviewed the progress of cooperative housing in the past year.



Meany Calls On All Unions To Back Up Shipyard Strike

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company's refusal to bargain and unilateral imposition of drastic work rules changes constituted unfair labor practices.

Union-Busting Drive

In his appeal for funds, Meany said the Shipbuilders and AFTE had made "every conceivable reasonable effort" to achieve a settlement while management "used every method to break the workers' resistance." He said the company's "adamancy can only be interpreted as a continuation of the big business policy to weaken and destroy unions."

Recalling that labor's unstinting support enabled the Steelworkers to win a "sweeping victory" in their 116-day strike last year, the AFL-CIO president wrote:

"This strike, as was the Steelworkers' strike, is of major importance to each national and international union. A victory for the members of our brother unions would be a victory for the trade union movement, as it would undoubtedly result in lessening big business' all-out attempts to destroy unions and shackle workers."

Grogan's plea for Navy abandonment of its "neutrality" came in advertisements printed in New York and Washington newspapers, in which he declared that "there can be no neutrality when a government contractor's greed and irresponsibility stop work on vital defense contracts."

The Shipbuilders president noted that Gates last year intervened in the steel dispute when the Administration obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction to halt the USWA strike. At that time Gates cited the steel shortage as a threat to the Navy's shipbuilding program.

He charged that the Navy Dept. "knew that if Bethlehem persisted in its unrealistic attitude towards labor, a strike would be inevitable," but that despite the threatened tie-up of ship production the Administration never "took a single step to prevent Bethlehem from pursuing policies which created the crisis into which our naval defense has been plunged."

Maryland's seven congressmen, all Democrats, in a letter to Gates called on him to use his "good offices" to prevail on Bethlehem to "bargain in good faith," pointing out that "with each passing day our national defense effort will be seriously affected." They noted that for seven months the union members continued work without a contract in an effort "to maintain full and continuous production."

The letter was signed by Representatives Daniel B. Brewster, George H. Fallon, John R. Foley, Samuel N. Friedel, Edward A. Garmatz, Richard E. Lankford and Thomas F. Johnson.

Social Workers Win $5,200 Yearly Minimum

New York—A $5,200 minimum for social workers and psychologists was one of the key gains scored by Local 1707 of the State, County & Municipal Employes in a new pact with seven casework agencies here.

The union also won a shorter workweek and an average 13 percent pay hike for clerical workers in the two-year contract with the agencies, all of which are affiliated with the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Seven hundred and fifty workers were involved in 10 weeks of talks which went down to the wire. State mediators joined at the mid-point. After the membership voted to strike, marathon sessions brought agreement just as time ran out.

Local 1707 has 4,000 members and bargains with more than 60 social and community agencies in the New York City area. It is the largest union local in the field of private, non-profit agencies.

The new contract added important improvements to the nucleus of a "career scale" for professional workers won in previous negotiations, the union said.

The professional scale, retroactive to Feb. 1, will now range from $5,000 to $7,340. On Feb. 1, 1961, the scale will range from $5,200 to $7,540. The total increase in pay averages $1,120.

The clerical group won a reduction of an hour and a quarter to a workweek of 36¼ hours. The clerical pay hike ranged from $3 to $4.50 as of Feb. 1 and will rise $2.50 to $4 next Feb. 1.

Employes covered by the new agreement are with the following agencies: Altro Health & Rehabilitation Services; Jewish Board of Guardians; Jewish Child Care Association; Jewish Community Services of Long Island; Jewish Family Service; Jewish Youth Services of Brooklyn and Louise Wise Services.

Jean McKelvey Replaces Kerr On UAW Body

Detroit—Dr. Jean T. McKelvey, professor of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, has become a member of the Auto Workers' Public Review Board, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has announced.

First Woman Member

Dr. McKelvey, first woman member of the board, replaces Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, who resigned from the UAW body because of the press of his university duties and because of the great traveling distance required for him to attend board meetings.

The Public Review Board was established by the UAW's 1957 convention to provide close public scrutiny of the union's affairs. The board was granted independent authority and responsibility to investigate and make final and binding decisions on appeals filed by individual members. The board also deals with alleged violations of AFL-CIO or UAW Codes of Ethical Practices.

The board's chairman is Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit. Other members include Magistrate J. A. Hanrahan of Windsor, Ont.; Msgr. George C. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.; Wayne County Circuit Court Judge Wade McCree; Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D. C.; and Prof. Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin.

1,001 Credit Unions In AFL-CIO Locals

Madison, Wis.—Members of AFL-CIO unions organized 87 new credit unions last year and now are served by a total of 1,001, according to a study just completed by the Credit Union National Association.

Credit unions in the organized labor field are independent of union control, but only union members are eligible for membership.

IATSE and 4 N.Y. Locals Honored in Cancer Fight

New York—The Theatrical Stage Employes and four Greater New York locals have received special citations from the American Cancer Society for playing a key role in a major cancer education project.

The IATSE was commended by Cancer Society Executive Vice Pres. Lane W. Adams for making possible special showings of two cancer education films which drew a record attendance of 60,000 women in Long Island communities.

Motion picture projectionists and stage hands from IATSE Locals 640, 306, 340 and 4 donated their services without charge for the Cancer Society's one-day blitz educational campaign in Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

In saluting members of the AFL-CIO union for the contribution of their time and services, Adams declared: "Labor's participation was an essential ingredient in the overall success of this program."

Court Bars Injunction, Sees 'Good Faith' Lack

Quincy, Mass.—The Massachusetts Superior Court has refused to bar mass picketing by striking members of the Shipbuilding Workers and the Technical Engineers at the Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards here on the ground that the company failed to bargain "in good faith" prior to the walkout.

The three-judge panel voted unanimously to reject the company's request for a temporary restraining order that would have halted the mass picketing in the six-week-old walkout.

The court cited a Massachusetts statute permitting injunctions in labor disputes only if the complainant has made "every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiations, or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation, or voluntary arbitration."

Futility Preceded Strike

Seventeen thousand members of the two unions struck all eight of Bethlehem's East Coast shipyards Jan. 22 after seven months of futile efforts to win new contracts.

In rejecting the company's injunction plea, the court held that management:

- **Instituted sweeping work-rule changes "unilaterally without agreement or consultation with the respective unions" in the course of negotiations. "We find that this indicates," the court said, "that the company was not making every reasonable effort in good faith to settle the dispute."**
- Demanded preferential contract terms that would have placed Bethlehem "in a substantially better competitive position than any other shipbuilder on the East Coast." The court said "this indicates that the company, in this respect, has failed to make every reasonable effort in good faith to settle the dispute by negotiations."
- "Rejected categorically" union proposals to submit the dispute to arbitration. The court held this indicative of the company's failure to "make every reasonable effort to settle the dispute with the aid of any available governmental machinery for voluntary arbitration."
- Remained "unchanged" in its position in meetings with government mediators, making it apparent that future sessions "would not resolve the problem or result in a new contract." The court called the company's adament stand "fatal to its case."

The three judges said that evidence "has abundantly proved that unlawful acts have been committed" by the unionists, whose mass picketing allegedly kept 2,000 non-strikers from entering the shipyard. The decision added:

"In not granting a temporary restraining order, the court does not condone the conduct (of the strikers). However, the applicable statute enacted by the legislature makes certain requirements a condition precedent to the granting of relief that cannot be disregarded, no matter how compelling the other facts are."

Because of the company's lack of "good faith" bargaining, the decision said, the court is "helpless" to move against the unions.

Portland News Strikers Step Up Subscription Cancellation Drive

Portland, Ore.—A door-to-door "cancel your subscription" campaign conducted by newspaper unions against The Oregonian and Oregon Journal continued as the multi-union struggle against the local dailies went into its 17th week.

Latest weekly canvass netted 955 cancellations, 25 more than the previous week. Since the door-to-door drive started, over 9,000 new cancellations have been collected.

Cliff Bradshaw of Typographical Local 58 and Jim Thomson of Stereotypers Local 48, campaign co-chairmen, announced an extended program aimed at still more cancellations. This will blanket the entire city and suburban area, to assure that all householders are reached and told the union side of the strike.

The publishers, who have been printing a combined paper at The Oregonian plant since the strike began Nov. 10, received a setback in their attempt to pin a secondary boycott violation on the striking unions.

Their appeal has been thrown out by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington. This decision, issued by NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman, upholds the original ruling of Thomas Graham, Seattle regional NLRB director.

In the publisher appeal it was alleged that Stereotypers and the unaffiliated Teamsters were guilty of violating secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act by attempting to induce contract truck drivers not to cross picket lines.

Word of the newspaper strike, now cited as the "Portland Pattern," continues to spread. Helping to pass the word are two Portlanders on a nation-wide tour. They are Frank Keith of the Typographical Union and Bill Fox of Mailers Local 13.

Their purpose is to spell out the "Portland Pattern" to newspaper unions throughout the country. They are making a special effort to talk to union members in as many of the S. I. Newhouse-operated papers as possible. The Oregonian is one of 14 papers in the Newhouse chain, third largest in the country.

While circulation goes down on the combined Oregonian-Journal, circulation goes up on the Portland Reporter, the weekly published by unions idled because of the strike. Some 70,000 copies of a 12-page edition were distributed by the third week. The paper, to be printed for the duration of the strike, and distributed free, has shown a 40 percent increase in business, according to publisher Robert A. Lee, a striking assistant news editor.

The publishers stepped up their war-of-nerves campaign against the unions last week. Highlighted by a six-page throw-away entitled "Strike Facts," the campaign included a menacing speech by Oregonian Publisher Michael J. Frey, renewed telephone pressure on reporters, photographers, and editors who belong to the Portland Newspaper Guild, publication of articles by four Guild and craft union members justifying their return to work, and the apparent "planting" of a leaflet advertising the resumption of separate publication by the two papers.

Frey, in a speech at the Oregon Press Conference, said that the newspapers will hire replacements for virtually all strikers.

"Union members who return . . . are going to have to file applications for their former jobs and take their place in line behind present employes," Frey said.

Also, the publishers placed an advertisement in the "Help Wanted, Editorial" column of Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade publication. The publishers face possible criminal charges should any worker take a job with the struck papers as a result of the ad. The ad does not carry a statement, required by Oregon law, that strike conditions exist at the two papers.

IAM Wins Election After 10-Year Drive

West Hartford, Conn.—Employes of Dunham Bush, Inc., have voted 203 to 133 for representation by the Machinists in a National Labor Relations Board election here.

The vote climaxed a drive for union representation which began in 1950. Last year the IAM came within 20 votes of victory. The decisive win this year, the IAM said, came despite a company campaign that included pre-election wage increases and captive audience meetings.

House Labor Unit Okays Situs Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

tors. Today, he went on, it boasts 650 member firms and its operations have been so succesful that it has chapters in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Ten years ago, Bracken said, the Baltimore Building Trades Council's directory listed 58 general contractors who used union sub-contractors exclusively. The list has now shrunk to five, he said.

The cutthroat methods by which the open-shop employers have gained ground were read into the record from affidavits member firms made in 1955 when they sought to overthrow a Baltimore ordinance requiring the payment of prevailing wages on city construction jobs.

They showed that when the union rate for carpenters was $2.42 an hour in 1951, the open-shop rate was $1.90; house painters received $2.05 compared to the open-shop $1.55, and the open-shop rate for electricians was 71 percent under the city rate.

Bracken testified that the wide differentials have not changed materially. He said that one of the group's members, identified as the Pikesville Electric Co., had paid an electrician $2 an hour without overtime in 1959 during one week and the next week paid the same man $3.75 on a federal project at Fort Meade, where he was compelled to pay prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Coercion or Undercutting?

He recalled that James Campbell, board chairman of Associated Builders, had testified "we believe that instead of handing the unions another weapon of coercion with which to beat employers and employes in this industry over the head, Congress should . . ." He added:

"How about this coercion? How about the union contractor who pays his electricians the union rate plus fringe benefits and then gets beaten over the head by a competitor down the street who is bidding for the same work at a pay scale almost 50 percent lower?

"We should all grow so strong and wealthy by being beaten over the head as that organization has."

Louis Sherman, general counsel for the Building & Construction Trades Dept., testified that the bill would amend the Taft-Hartley Act and satisfy a vital need that has been recognized by the Administration and by a large segment of the industry.

Opposition to the bill was led by Associated General Contractors, which had enlisted the support of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

Texas Labor Sets $2,500 for Essays

Austin, Tex.—Cash scholarship awards totaling over $2,500 are being offered to Texas high school graduates in the Texas State AFL-CIO's annual essay contest.

Pres. Jerry Holleman announced that the deadline for submission of essays is Apr. 15, with the winners of prizes from $50 to $500 to be announced about May 15.

Competitors for the awards put up by state and local labor groups and individual union locals may write on either of two subjects: "Labor's Role in our Society" or "Do We Need Unions?"

TWO OF THE NEW FACES on the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. are those of Pres. Edward J. Leonard (left) of the Plasterers and Sec. John J. Murphy (right) of the Bricklayers. Seated is William J. McSorley, president emeritus of the Lathers, who resigned to make way for C. J. Haggerty, a member of the Lathers, the new department president. Only one member of an affiliate may serve on the council.

Building Crafts Give Views on Arbitration

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and its affiliates "are not opposed" to arbitration for settling inter-union disputes, the department's executive council has announced.

The council came to that decision after giving "careful and extended consideration" to the difficulties inherent in setting up machinery peacefully to resolve disagreements between AFL-CIO affiliates. It reached these conclusions:

1. "That whatever machinery is ultimately established must deal with disputes—and disputes only—and cannot be vested with authority to pass upon basic jurisdictions of trade unions."

2. "That this department and its affiliates are not opposed to the use of arbitration in the settlement of inter-union disputes, provided there are sufficient and effective safeguards to protect the interest of the organizations affiliated with this department in an equitable manner."

Arbitration Found 'Effective'

The executive council also said that the building trades "pioneered in the use of the arbitration process for the settlement of disputes and have found it effective once agreement is obtained on both the scope and the limits of the matters to be arbitrated."

The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September approved a resolution adopting the principle of final and binding arbitration for settling inter-union disputes, and specifically excluding jurisdictional matters.

A Special Internal Disputes Committee was set up to develop a detailed plan and AFL-CIO officers were instructed to call a special convention to act upon it when it is ready.

The committee met several times during the recent AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., but was unable to agree on a formula. The Executive Council, after hearing a progress report, directed the AFL-CIO Executive Committee to meet with the special committee in an effort to work out details of an acceptable plan.

'Everything in Our Power':

Building Trades Vow Fight Against Bias

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will "do everything within our power" to correct racial discrimination on the job or in apprenticeship training, Pres. Richard J. Gray has notified Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Copies of Gray's telegram to Nixon also were sent AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, members of the committee. Mitchell is vice chairman.

The statement followed recent charges involving Negro participation in apprenticeship training issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The study accused many employers and several unions, including some of those in the building trades, of blocking acceptance of young Negroes in training programs leading to journeyman status. Government apprenticeship agencies were charged with condoning the practice of exclusion.

"Fully Support" AFL-CIO Ban

In his telegram Gray declared the department, representing 18 international unions with approximately 3 million members, "fully supports the non-discrimination clause contained in the AFL-CIO constitution."

"We respectfully request that the government committee on discriminatory practices on federal projects notify this office of any complaints of racial discrimination on construction jobs or in apprenticeship programs," he continued.

"I can assure you that this office will investigate each and every such complaint and will do everything within our power to immediately correct any incidents of discrimination in employment or apprenticeship.

"I am sure that I speak with the support of the overwhelming number of building trades leaders throughout the country in telling you that discrimination because of race, color or creed must be wiped out whether it be in the arena of casting a vote for public office or employment."

Allege Few Avenues Open

The NAACP study charged that only a minor proportion of the nation's skilled workers are Negroes and that few of the avenues of apprenticeship in the skilled trades are open to Negroes.

Among its conclusions, the study said:

"Currently, Negroes have not achieved significant employment in skilled-craft occupations; are disproportionately concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled categories and are making no substantial progress towards rectifying the pattern. As a result, the differential between white and colored workers is being perpetuated and may intensify unless immediate and effective remedial action is taken.

"At the present time, Negroes are indentured in small numbers in only a few of the building and graphic arts and service trades, and are almost completely excluded from the transportation and metal craft trades. This condition holds in the North as well as in the South and in states with or without statutory injunctions barring discrimination in employment."

C. J. (NEIL) HAGGERTY
To head AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Haggerty Has Long Record Of Service

Sacramento, Calif.—Cornelius J. Haggerty, California AFL-CIO executive secretary-treasurer who will become president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept. on Apr. 1, has a long record of service both to the labor movement and the community in California.

He has been on close personal terms with Gov. Edmund C. (Pat) Brown, a Democrat, and his two Republican predecessors, Goodwin J. Knight and Earl Warren, the latter now chief justice of the U.S. He led labor's 1958 battle to elect Brown in the latter's contest with former Republican Sen. William F. Knowland. Brown won by more than 1 million votes.

Haggerty also led the successful 1958 campaign to defeat so-called "right-to-work" legislation in California, which Knowland backed.

Born in Boston in 1894, Haggerty entered the labor movement as a member of the Lathers in Los Angeles and became president of the local. He served as West Coast organizer for his international and was elected an international vice president, and became secretary of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and secretary-treasurer of the former AFL state body.

He was named executive secretary-treasurer when the California AFL and CIO bodies merged to form the California Labor Federation.

In his new post Haggerty succeeds Richard J. Gray, who is retiring after 17 years as president.

U.S. Navy Heeds Storm of Protest, Withdraws Arab Boycott Provisions

The Navy has withdrawn use of a cancellation warning in contracts for tanker charter operations in the Middle East that served to give tacit support to the Arab nations' boycott of Israel.

Action was taken after complaints by the Seafarers and several Jewish groups to Pres. Eisenhower and members of Congress that the Navy position also in effect violated the traditional concept of the freedom of the seas, permitted foreign nations to bar American ships from carrying cargoes for their own government, created a blacklist of U.S. ships and threw new burdens on the already hard-pressed U.S. merchant fleet.

The complaints in addition cited the Agriculture Dept. and the Commodity Credit Corp., which have not yet acted on them.

The complaints were based, in the Navy case, on warnings in contracts that if a ship had ever done business in Israel there was a possibility it might not be loaded in ports of the Arab nations, and that substitution of another vessel might be required. The Arab states have a long-standing boycott in effect against ships which have carried cargoes to or from Israel.

The Navy said the clause was adopted in contracts for chartered oil tankers about two years ago "with no intention to give support to any political boycott," but because "it was deemed advantageous" to both the government and the shipowners.

"Inasmuch as it has been mistakenly construed as providing some solace to the Arab boycott imposed on persons trading with Israel, the Navy has discontinued its use," a statement said.

In the SIU letter to Eisenhower, Pres. Paul Hall wrote that the same type of cancellation clause was placed by the Agriculture Dept. and the CCC in charter contracts for dry cargo vessels carrying surplus farm products under the Contract Preference Act.

"The effect of these policies is to put the U.S. in the contradictory position of being a partner to an Arab League shipping boycott to which this nation is on record as being opposed in principle," Hall wrote.

"The immediate victim of this policy is American shipping. Shipowners and the seamen who man their ships are, in effect, being blacklisted by their own government, which they help support through their taxes and in whose armed forces they are called upon to serve."

The Maritime Trades Dept. strongly backed the SIU.

Under New Organizational Structure:

Clayman, Zonarich Named To Top Positions with IUD

Appointment of two veteran trade unionists to fill newly created posts in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been announced by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

The IUD, which represents 66 affiliated unions with a total industrial union membership of 7 million appointed:

- Jacob Clayman, former secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Industrial Union Council, as its new administrative director to coordinate activities in the fields of legislation, education, research, public relations, publications and social security.
- Nicholas Zonarich, president of the former CIO Aluminum Workers prior to merger with the Steelworkers, and more recently a USWA international representative, as organizational director. He will coordinate activities in connection with the department's internal organizational disputes agreement, the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, the IUD-Building Trades Dept. agreement, collective bargaining, organizing, time study and strike assistance.

Reuther and Carey pointed out that these are new departmental positions. Al Whitehouse, IUD director since the department's organization in 1955 following the AFL-CIO merger, resigned effective Mar. 1 to return to his position as USWA regional director.

At a press conference, Carey told reporters the creation of the new posts was a part of a move to "revitalize and intensify" the department's broad range of services to affiliates, within the framework of the IUD constitution and consistent with established AFL-CIO policies.

Clayman, a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School and a former member of the Ohio legislature, joined the Ohio State IUC in 1943 as general counsel. He was elected full-time secretary-treasurer in 1948, serving in that post until the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

Assistant to Potofsky

Clayman was for three years special assistant to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers before returning to Ohio in 1958 to play an active role in defeating proposed "right-to-work" legislation. He subsequently served the Ohio State AFL-CIO as its state legislative representative.

Zonarich, a coal miner until 1927, led in the organization of a federal labor union at the Aluminum Co. of America's New Kensington, Pa., plant in 1932. Five years later, he was elected president of the newly-formed CIO Aluminum Workers, serving in this post until merger with the USWA in 1944.

After becoming an international representative for the Steelworkers he concentrated on organizing within the aluminum industry. In recent years, he was in charge of organizing activities in ore and copper mines in western states, where he was successful in bringing some 100 locals into the USWA.

Carey told reporters that two unions—the Operating Engineers and the Molders—had withdrawn from the IUD the 100,000 members they had previously affiliated on the basis of industrial occupation.

Since the department was formed four years ago, Carey said, 11 unions have been added to the IUD rolls while 12 others have either disaffiliated, been dropped for failure to pay per capita or been expelled in connection with ouster from the AFL-CIO.

TWO VETERAN UNIONISTS, named to newly-created posts in AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., study plans for stepped-up activities. At left is Jacob Clayman, former secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Industrial Union Council, the IUD's new administrative director. At right is Nicholas Zonarich, an international representative of the Steelworkers, who becomes IUD organizational director.

Supreme Court Rules 1957 Rights Law Valid

(Continued from Page 1)

function in both federal and state elections. Appointment of such referees would come if lawsuits under the 1957 act proved that Negroes' rights to register and vote had been abridged.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the decision made clear that the two-year-old law "is a firm foundation for further congressional action to protect the right of Negroes to vote." On the Senate floor, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), bitter civil rights foe, denounced the ruling as "claptrap."

In a separate action, the justices unanimously ordered the reinstatement of 1,377 Negroes "purged" from the voting rolls in Washington Parish, La., in a campaign carried out by a White Citizens' Council. The ruling will allow the Negroes to vote in the upcoming general election on Apr. 19.

The Senate's "dawn-to-dawn" sessions dragged slowly as 18 Southern Democrats, working in shifts, controlled the floor with hours-long speeches assailing the score of proposals aimed at strengthening existing statutes.

The Southerners demanded repeated quorum calls during nighttime hours, rousing senators from their sleep on cots scattered throughout the Capitol. The time required to round up a majority gave filibustering Southerners a chance to rest from their nonstop speaking chores.

No Compromise, Russell Says

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chief strategist for the Southern Democrats, declared in a lengthy speech that voting rights proposals were "way down the line in the order of being obnoxious." He later denied that this was a bid for a compromise.

Despite Russell's disclaimer reports persisted that with the Dixie bloc hopelessly outnumbered, some compromise—possibly Johnson's—eventually would be put forward to permit a vote.

The possibility that the Senate might have to invoke cloture—a rarely-used procedure for shutting off a talkathon—was raised repeatedly by both sides in the early stages of the debate. It would take the affirmative votes of two-thirds of those present and voting to bring an end to the filibuster.

On the House side, plans went forward to begin debating civil rights measures sometime after Mar. 10. Despite reports that the House might begin action sooner, in an effort to help break the Senate deadlock, there were no decisive indications that the lower body would advance its timetable.

The court's ruling on charges of discrimination in Terrell County, Ga., was the first lawsuit brought by the Justice Dept. under the 1957 act. The complaint said that in 1956 only 48 of the 5,036 eligible Negroes were registered, while 2,679 of the 3,233 whites were registered.

U.S. District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed the Justice Dept. complaint, holding the statute was unconstitutional because it tended to permit suits against private citizens as well as state officials.

The high court bluntly overruled him, pointing out that Davis had gone beyond the case in question and considered a "hypothetical" situation in violation of the judiciary's responsibilities.

In the Louisiana case, Louisiana District Judge J. Skelly Wright had ruled that racially-discriminated challenges were behind the wholesale purge of Negro voters, noting that 85 percent of all Negroes had been stricken from the list, while only seven-hundredths of 1 percent of the whites had been dropped.

His order reinstating the Negroes was stayed temporarily by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, but the Supreme Court set aside the stay.

Stanton E. Smith Named State-Local Coordinator

Stanton E. Smith, president of the Tennessee State Labor Council, has been appointed to the newly-created post of AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies by Pres. George Meany.

The position was set up on the basis of a recommendation to Meany by the first National Conference of State and Local Central Bodies held in Washington early in January.

The conference also asked for the appointment of an advisory committee, to which Meany named himself, Smith and the following: Exec. Sec.-Treas. C. J. Haggerty of the California Labor Federation; Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO; Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff of the Connecticut Labor Council; Pres. John Rollings of the Missouri Labor Council; Sec. Fred A. Erchul of the Milwaukee County Labor Council; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council, and three AFL-CIO staff members—Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Organization Dir. John W. Livingston and COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt. Haggerty since has been elected president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

STANTON E. SMITH

Smith, who will assume his new post later this month, will work directly under Meany. He will have the responsibility, at the request of the conference, of directing coordination of state and local central body activities and assisting them in the handling of major problems.

A native of Ohio, Smith attended Chattanooga schools and returned to his home state to go to Denison University, Granville, O., where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1930.

While serving as a Chattanooga high school teacher from 1930 to 1942 he helped organize and became president of the local Teachers Union, and was an international vice president from 1937 to 1946.

He directed regional educational activities for the Ladies' Garment Workers from 1942 to 1945; was secretary-treasurer of the Chattanooga Central Labor Union from 1951 to 1956; president of the AFL Tennessee Federation of Labor from 1949 to 1956 and president of the Tennessee Labor Council from the statewide AFL-CIO merger in 1956 until the present.

New York State AFL-CIO Presses Gov. Rockefeller for 'Anti-Scab' Law

New York—The New York State AFL-CIO has called on Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood to suport legislation outlawing the "unfair and evil practice" of importing out-of-state strikebreakers to "foment labor-management disputes."

In telegrams to the two officials, Legislative Chairman Raymond R. Corbett of the state labor body urged passage of legislation similar to a 1937 Pennsylvania law which prohibits persons or firms "not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout" from recruiting strikebreakers.

Bloor Schleppey, head of a nationwide scab-importing agency, was recently arrested and held for a Philadelphia grand jury on a charge of violating the Pennsylvania law by allegedly providing strikebreakers during a 1958 Typographical Union strike at the Bristol Courier and Levittown Times. He pleaded not guilty at a hearing.

Schleppey Operation Charged

In his telegram, Corbett charged that Schleppey had also provided strikebreakers in disputes between publishers and the ITU in Westchester, Niagara and Nassau Counties. He said this was revealed in testimony taken last year by a special investigating panel appointed by Catherwood's predecessor.

Present labor-management laws in New York, the state labor body wired Rockefeller and Catherwood, are "deficient in failing to provide a bar against the use of such agencies as that of Bloor Schleppey." He charged that last year's hearings showed that Schleppey "not only helped to foment labor-management disputes, but by providing out-of-state strikebreakers, helped to insure continuance of the disagreements."

The telegrams said there were persistent reports that an anti-scab bill had been drafted in Catherwood's department, and inquired whether the measure would be introduced in the current session of the legislature, and whether it would have the governor's support.

Corbett informed Rockefeller and his industrial commissioner that at the request of the State AFL-CIO Sen. Joseph F. Periconi (R) of the Bronx and Assemblyman Ernest Curte (R) of Niagara County had introduced bills patterned after the Pennsylvania law.

"The recruiting of persons for the purpose of strikebreaking is an unfair and evil practice that should have no place in sound labor relations," Corbett said. "Nevertheless, New York State at this time does not have any effective legislation to prevent this disruptive and insidious technique of union-busting."

In the wake of Schleppey's arrest under the Pennsylvania law, ITU Pres. Elmer Brown called for concerted labor action across the country to win passage of similar measures to stamp out the "dreaded scourge" of strikebreaking. He urged ITU locals to work through city and state central labor bodies to secure enactment of such laws.

The Pollution Bill Veto

PRES. Eisenhower's veto of the clean-water bill last week was a disastrous setback in the campaign against water pollution. Perhaps more than any other of the President's 158 vetoes since 1953 it laid bare the essential philosophy of the Administration.

The bill passed by Congress limited federal aid for construction of sewage treatment plants to 30 percent of the cost of a project, or $450,000, whichever is smaller. This means 70 percent of the responsibility would remain in local hands.

The President argued that primary responsibility for solving the water pollution problem lies with local governments. That's exactly where the bill put it.

The President's own Water Pollution Control Advisory Board endorsed the bill passed by Congress and recommended that he sign it. But the President ignored his hand-picked advisers and experts and substituted the judgment of his Budget Bureau.

This policy of substituting budgetary policy for ascertained national need is evident also in the defense budget. It is a basic characteristic of the Administration all across the board. It can only result in long-term national disaster.

Wall St. and the People

THE economic revolution of the 1930's, which shifted the center of power from Wall Street to Washington, brought with it an important change in the characteristics of American capitalism—the continuing concentration of wealth in the hands of a tiny minority of the population was reversed and more Americans had a larger stake in the nation's riches.

Since 1949, however, the trend has been reversed as free-wheeling profit-taking and widening tax loopholes helped shape a new trend toward fewer and fewer Americans holding a larger and larger share of the wealth.

A new study by economist Robert J. Lampman shows that in 1953 the top 1.6 percent of the adult population held 30 percent of the nation's total personal wealth. With the concentration continuing, the assumption is that in 1960 an even smaller percentage is holding a larger share.

The new trend toward increasing concentration of wealth in the past decade coincides with national policies that have for all practical purposes shifted the seat of economic policy-making at least partially back to Wall Street.

The unrestrained profit-taking, the mounting income from dividends and tax loopholes are not only concentrating economic power in the hands of a few, they are also narrowing the base on which prosperity depends.

The need is an increasingly greater share of the wealth for more Americans to sustain a modern, dynamic economy. If great wealth in the hands of the few and inadequate resources in the hands of the great majority continues another economic revolution may be necessary.

Break the Filibuster!

SOUTHERN senators have deliberately chosen to tie up in knots the U.S. Senate rather than allow passage of a civil rights bill. Their clear and simply understood challenge has converted the Senate from a legislative arena to a physical battleground with endurance substituted for legislative ability and statesmanship.

The pro-civil rights forces control the outcome. The southern filibuster can be defeated if the rest of the Senate is willing to marshal the determination and resources to overcome this attack on orderly procedure.

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"It's a Local Problem"

Sees 'Invasion of Rights':

Management Official Advises Business: 'Stay Out of Politics'

The following is excerpted from an address by Arnold H. Maremont, president of Allied Paper Corp. at a meeting of the Town Hall of Los Angeles.

MY PURPOSE TODAY is to convince you, if I may, that instead of getting into politics, business ought for its own good to stay out of politics, period.

The areas where the purposes of government and business coincide have been expanding, it is true; but wide gaps between them are still evident.

For that reason, business frequently resists purposes and programs which political government has determined to be "in the public interest." The business interest is often much narrower than the public interest. Business's viewpoint is directed to how a proposed program will affect the private profit interest. Its viewpoint is narrowed by its own immediate concerns.

Therefore, in the past, business has fought against the enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Act; the Clayton Anti-Trust Act; the Tennessee Valley Authority; Social Security; the Public Utilities Holding Company and Securities and Exchange Acts; the minimum wage; workmen's compensation, public housing, federal power regulation, the reciprocal trade programs and many other public policies.

It would be interesting to speculate—if time allowed—as to where we would be today if business's opposition to these "public interest" measures had prevailed. I venture the opinion that we could not function without them.

I do not believe that labor and management are locked in a death struggle.

Management is charged with maintaining maximum earnings, that portion which comes from sales and which is left after all costs are paid out of dollars which the consumer—the third party in the triangle—has spent. We businessmen seem to be doing very well under the competitive pressures, and the fact-finding and regulatory bodies set up to protect consumer, investor, management. Labor is charged with getting the best deal it can on wages and working conditions. That is its job.

I have never heard responsible union leaders argue that labor ought to engage in politics for the purpose of "clobbering" business. I think that anyone who argues that business must get into politics in order to take a fall out of labor is doing a distinct disservice to himself, his corporation, and his country.

Under our system, the one time when Man is absolutely free is when he enters the polling booth; but he is not free if he is told by the corporation which employs him to go out and ring doorbells, make speeches, distribute literature and propagandize the corporation views.

NO COMPANY has the right to use its economic power and job influence to dragoon its members into political action.

The corporation employe who is projected into politics faces, quite often, the problem of submerging his own political convictions because economically he cannot afford to be openly unsympathetic toward the policies and purposes of the corporation.

I hope that no one is misled as to any altruistic purpose in such classes. The corporation, as such, has no ideological desire to render selfless and perhaps sacrificial public service. It has an axe to grind.

That axe is the desire to advance the business ideology of the particular corporation by projecting the "hired hands" into the political party action, after they have been sufficiently indoctrinated in the classes.

I regard company classes on company property, whether conducted by company executives or others, as a serious invasion of individual rights, and the invasion is even worse when it involves an employe's inviolable right to do and think politically as he pleases. The very fact that a person may decline to attend such classes is taken as an indication that he is out of sympathy with corporation policy. And then the tab goes up on his personnel file and he is a "marked" man thereafter—the undependable maverick.

In my humble opinion, the worst course business can take is to conduct political action programs which, inevitably, will lead to "company machines" not unlike those political machines which have passed into limbo. Ultimately, business will pay a heavy price for such corporate political activity.

Morgan Says:

Negroes and U.S. Move Ahead While Senate Trails Reality

THE UNITED STATES SENATE is currently engaged in Operation Futility. This involves a parliamentary journey to nowhere. It is something like riding a merry-go-round in the becalmed, unseeing eye of a hurricane. The winds of inevitable change are blowing but instead of navigating with them the Senate has struck its sails and is wheeling about aimlessly in the middle of the storm. If there is any majesty in its procedural maneuvering on civil rights legislation it is the mock majesty of some pridefully stubborn ancient mariner, spurning the sane modern guidance of radar and sonar and setting out to sea in a tub.

Morgan

The irony of the impasse is heightened by the fact that events have moved past the Senate while a key minority of its crew fumbles with fiction and mutinies in forlorn ante-bellum grandeur against reality. The reality bears down on all sides in the winds of human change. The reality is that Negroes are no longer going to accept second-class citizenship because they no longer have to. They are beginning to realize, as they inch up the economic ladder, that their money is as good as anybody else's money and they have proved this in tense but non-violent boycotts. They, and the country, are awakening to the fundamental fact of what we call democracy, that their vote is as good as anybody else's vote, when cast and counted. Try as they will, the diehards and the demagogues cannot suppress this fact much longer.

Indeed the towering significance of developments in Washington in the last 24 hours stems not from the filibustered round-the-clock sessions of the Senate but from the Supreme Court. No sooner had the senators embarked on their marathon of quibble over civil rights than the Court made the core of their quibbling even more meaningless by two major and unanimous decisions which cleared the way for full enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

The Court, in effect, told the Department of Justice to go ahead and sue states to protect the voting rights of Negroes, guaranteed along with those of all other qualified citizens, by the 15th amendment. Parenthetically the Department will be remiss if it does not now intensify such suits without waiting for the additional enforcement authority Congress eventually will be obliged to give it.

THE FACTS AND EVENTS that have left the Senate and the House behind have at the same time created a kind of irresistible undertow which is bound to pull out of this session of Congress a new civil rights bill of sorts. The pity of it is that, given the need, an adequate measure cannot come quickly. But emotions run deep and perpetuated prejudice produces a hardening of the mental arteries—often making it difficult for an otherwise thoughtful man to see facts so clearly pinned to the wall of reality. These are the reasons for the current spectacle in the Senate. But what a sad and wasteful spectacle it is. Was there ever a time when we could less afford the extravagance of wasted efforts and misspent emotions?

The President keeps harping on his piggy-bank precept of a balanced budget as the golden rule of our salvation. What we need most are balanced minds and clear vision for an even, steady thrust forward toward a national purpose which has more value in human fulfillment than the Treasury can adequately represent.

And the fact is that we don't have to have 20-20 vision to recognize these needs. Their handwriting is scrawled boldly on the wall, whether warning of the requirements for strengthening our military armor or for tempering a more basic armor still, the shield of civil rights without which no self-respecting society can be strong.

A whole armada of wry but meaningful paradoxes has already overtaken the Senate on its voyage of futility and it would require only a little recognition to steer that august body on to a truer course. As Senator Eastland of Mississippi slouched in his chair during the 25th hour of desultory debate, a Negro corporal in a trim Air Force uniform gazed down at him from an unsegregated seat in the visitors' gallery. And for some eloquently ironic reason, at the door of the old Supreme Court chamber not far from the Senate where 13 army cots have been installed for refreshing catnaps for marathoning senators. there stands a trim wooden sign with the inscription on it in gold letters "the proclamation of emancipation, September 22, 1862."

Washington Reports:

'Meaningful' Civil Rights Bill Will Pass, Two Senators Say

CONGRESS will pass a "meaningful" civil rights bill in the current session, Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) and Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Javits would not say "an effective" bill will be passed. Hart declared, "Neither of us will be happy, but we will be satisfied if we get a meaningful bill."

Both stressed assurance of "the right to vote" as basic. They said this might be achieved through a combination of the proposals for voting referees or voting registrars.

"Secondly, we've got to give congressional backing to the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools," Javits asserted. "This whole effort has been lagging. Congress has not gotten back of it. And finally, we need bills against bombing, lynching and the poll tax."

Senator Hart mentioned Title 3 of the 1957 "right-to-vote" bill, giving the Attorney-General the power to start civil injunction suits for individuals, as also desirable. (The section was eliminated from the 1957 law.) Javits said that individuals find it difficult and expensive to undertake these suits themselves, but "the Attorney-General has the prestige and authority of the United States behind him."

Also needed, Hart said, is a declaration that the Supreme Court decision on integration is the law of the land and provisions for aid to school districts which need assistance in transition to integrated schools.

Javits has introduced a proposal, on which Hart is co-sponsor, for technical assistance to be given upon "request directly of a school district," instead of proceeding through the state government machinery.

Javits, explaining how the current civil rights issue came to the Senate floor, said that the majority and minority leaders had agreed on procedure. "If ever a civil rights measure was bipartisan, it's this one," he said.

Hart said that he had found the sentiment of people in border states and even in southern states demanding action by Congress on civil rights.

He said that the current sit-downs by Southern Negroes in stores and lunch rooms mean more than "wanting a hot dog in a drug store. They have to do with the denial of the vote and proper schooling."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION practice of shielding the President from the heat and rudeness of policy clashes exists in the highest defense circles of the nation, and no one is more worried about it than an able and devoted Republican, Robert A. Lovett, who held high official posts under former Pres. Truman.

Lovett had a good deal to do with creation of the National Security Council after World War II, as a small top-level agency in which the facts and major policy conflicts of the Defense and State Depts. would be presented and debated freely before the President "was asked to take the heavy responsibility of final decision."

In closed-door testimony before a Senate subcommittee, later published, Lovett disclosed apprehension about an increase in the size of the Security Council under Eisenhower.

He has "grave doubts" about the council's "ability to operate in a mass atmosphere," Lovett said.

There is always a tendency among junior officials to want to "protect" any President, he said, but it is a "real disservice to him" because lack of debate "denies him the possibility of seeing an alternative or an obstacle."

Asked by Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) whether there was a "danger" in the practice of subordinates in "trying to do (the President's) constitutional work for him," Lovett replied:

"Yes, sir. I think the President in his own protection must insist on being informed" and not shielded by his aides.

The Eisenhower technique in almost every area of government is to insist that his aides settle problems by reaching a reconciliation of conflicting views—and then present him with a recommended and agreed-on course of action. The subordinates, in short, have made the decisions.

When this is carried into the ultimate issues of national security, it explains why ranking officers and high civilian officials resign in protest to claim the freedom of expressing their views. It explains why experts from every study commission, including those appointed by Eisenhower, have unanimously criticized the Administration's security policies and the budget-mindedness that dominate them.

* * *

THE NAM NEWS quotes an "influential member" of the House as follows:

"Only a handful of the many who wrote asking our support of the Landrum-Griffin bill have even bothered to drop us a line acknowledging our votes."

The News says this representative was "one of the 229 House members who voted for the bill . . . at the behest of industry and others" wanting strict "reform" legislation.

The NAM News thinks its readers ought to thank the 229, "even if belatedly."

Others may think that there is another and better way to take note of the decisive votes of the 229 members, who forced into the nation's labor law a series of union-harassing provisions that are already leading to picketing restrictions, encouraging anti-union resistance and depriving labor of historic economic weapons to promote improved wages and working conditions.

* * *

SEN. KARL MUNDT (R-S. D.), who must face his state's voters this year, says that Vice Pres. Nixon is cutting loose on his own and will soon present a farm program "entirely independent" of Pres. Eisenhower's program and that of Agriculture Sec. Benson.

He doesn't think that people will blame Nixon for Benson's failures if the Vice President, as Republican nominee, is able to develop "persuasiveness and attractiveness" in "new approaches of his own," Mundt says.

Precisely. As Nixon indicated in his Chicago speech opening his independent bid for the presidency, he thinks the President's policies are just dandy—and there are a lot of them, including farm program, that he will change as fast as he gets the chance.

BIPARTISAN NATURE of drive for Senate enactment of meaningful civil rights legislation was underscored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Protect Your Rights To Social Security

By Sidney Margolius

SOME PEOPLE who became eligible for social security payments under recent changes still haven't applied, officials report.

One of the largest groups believed to be passing up benefits is elderly parents who were dependent on deceased workers. Another group that sometimes fails to apply is totally disabled workers.

Even wives do not always realize they and the children can get payments if their breadwinner dies. Too, families often are unaware the children can have payments if a working mother dies even though the father still lives.

But while many people forfeit benefits for lack of knowledge, harsh rules and procedures have blocked many disabled workers who did apply. Representatives of several unions and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security have protested present rules under which a disabled worker in one state may qualify for benefits while officials in another state may deny a similar claim.

LET'S FIRST GET the record straight on dependent parents. If you provide more than half the living expenses of an elderly parent, he or she can get payments if anything happens to you. Under the 1958 amendments your parent is eligible even though you also leave an eligible child or wife.

In fact, dependent parents of covered workers who died any time since 1939 can still apply for payments.

In the case of disabled workers, the Social Security Administration has screened its files to locate those made eligible by the recent easing of work requirements. But from some, it never got applications and can't tell who they are. Workers disabled even as long ago as October 1941 have until June 30, 1961 to get full benefits.

Young disabled workers can't get payments until they're 50. But they too need to apply by June 30, 1961, to have their wage records frozen retroactively. A worker who had not accumulated enough coverage to be fully insured when he became disabled could lose all rights to payments if he doesn't apply for the "freeze."

The 1958 amendments also made eligible for payments the dependent children of disabled workers getting benefits, and their wives if over 62 or with dependent children in their care.

The disability payments are really one of the most important features of modern social security. They protect against a universal fear of workers—that they may become crippled by accident or illness and unable to earn a living.

But there are two big loopholes which have frustrated many disabled workers and urgently need fixing.

ONE IS THE PRESENT requirement that you must be 50 to get payments. Actually younger disabled workers need payments more than older ones. They generally have more dependents. The age-50 requirement could be eliminated without increasing the present disability-insurance tax you pay, former deputy Social Security Commissioner George Wyman recently said.

The other involves interpretation of the word "disability."

A worker in West Virginia qualified for insurance-company benefits but was denied social security payments, Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) reports.

In Oregon, reports Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) the state rehabilitation division rejects 50 percent of the social security disability claims compared to a national average of 38 percent.

The real problem is that Congress never defined "total and permanent disability" very closely, and the present interpretation is a severe one. A legless man who can't work at his usual occupation still might be able to run a newsstand and thus might be denied benefits. That's what a social security official told this reporter.

If you ever do become disabled, note that the officials check closely into your ability to travel to a job, even if you haven't got one. If you're able to come to the social security office to make your claim, there's already a question in their minds. The officials will further try to determine if you can do any "substantial gainful work"

THAT DOESN'T MEAN they can tell a skilled worker he can address envelopes even if housebound. They're not supposed to reduce your work status that much. But they'll still evaluate how much work of any kind you may be able to do.

Even the American Bar Association has criticized the fact that the standards used to determine disability aren't revealed.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security is battling to get this problem straightened out through more liberal standards and giving the Federal Social Security Administration final say in judging whether a worker is disabled. At present the federal agency merely can "suggest" that a state give further consideration if it feels state officials were too severe.

Even if turned down on a social security claim you can ask for an appeal—on other types of claims as well as disability. You'll then get a hearing before an impartial examiner, and a chance to tell your story or demonstrate your disability. About one out of seven recent such disability appeals was successful. The rate of success on social security appeals of all types is a bit higher—about one out of six.

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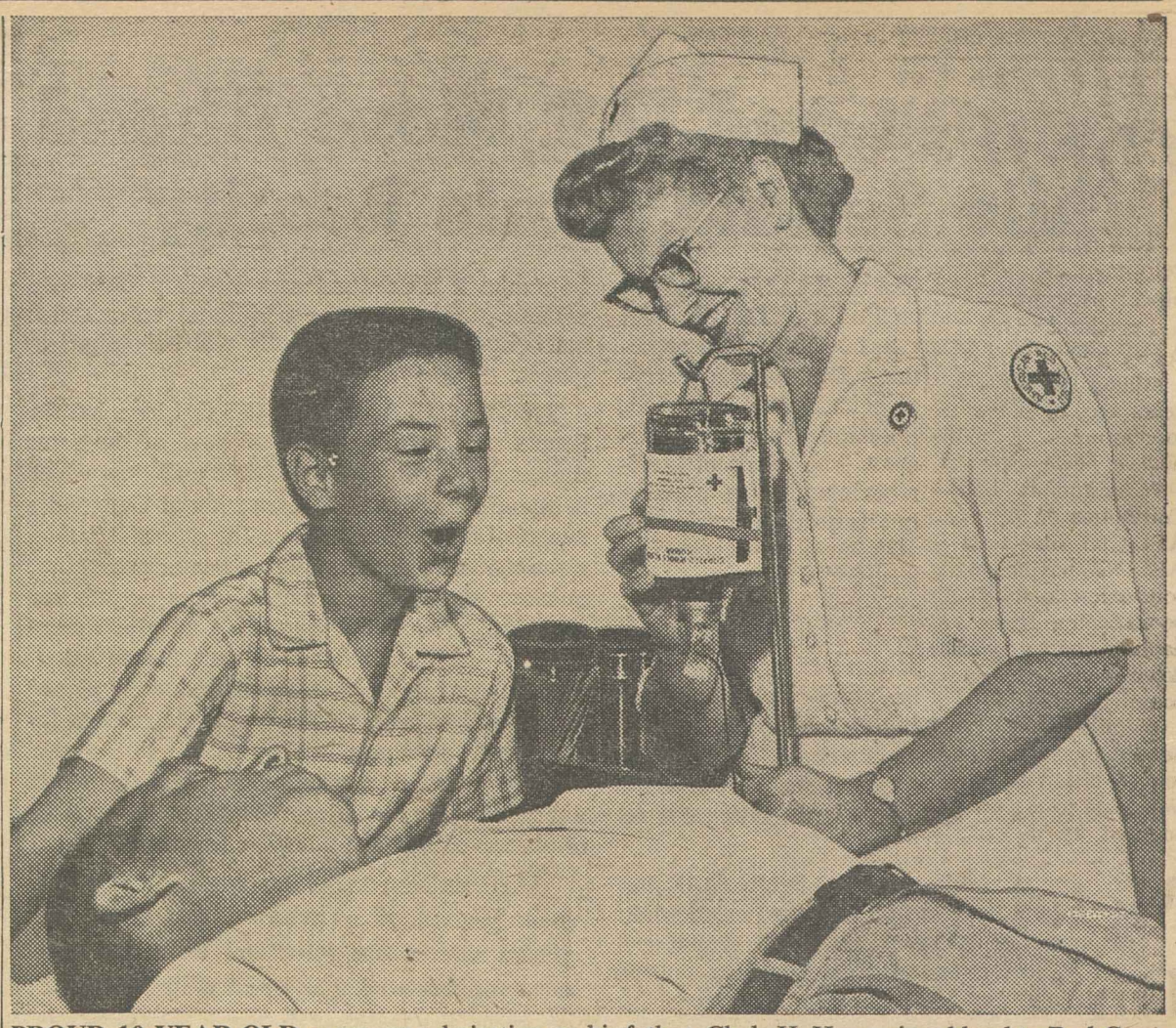


PROUD 10-YEAR-OLD expresses admiration as his father, Clyde H. Haps, gives blood to Red Cross during organized labor blood donor day in East St. Louis, Ill. Haps, a member of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, is typical of thousands of union members who respond through AFL-CIO Community Service channels to Red Cross appeal for citizen cooperation to carry out program of assistance to Americans in need.

Meany Calls for Backing:

'Unstinted Support' of Unions Pledged to Red Cross Appeal

By Don Gregory

The AFL-CIO—which works daily through its Community Services program to strengthen Red Cross services to the American people—has pledged "unstinted support" of the 1960 ARC appeal for members and funds.

Official endorsement of the March campaign came from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who underscored the contribution trade unionists and their families make to such Red Cross activities as disaster services, blood banks, first aid, water safety, child care and service to members of the armed forces.

Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes, labor vice chairman of the National Red Cross Campaign Committee, also issued a plea to the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to put their "collective strength" back of the ARC drive.

Meany singled out the Red Cross blood program for special commendation, noting that a resolution calling for a national blood donor program, adopted at the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last September, praised the ARC "for its leadership in war and peace in the collection of blood and the distribution of blood and its derivatives."

Operating under the convention mandate, Community Services currently is negotiating a memorandum of understanding with the Red Cross on a national blood program. A progress report on these talks was presented to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla.

In his letter of endorsement, Meany declared that labor's "active participation" in the 1960 fund-raising campaign was an expression of "our deep responsibility as citizens in our communities."

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that the key to labor support is "participation at all levels by union members in the varied phases of Red Cross service"—and the bulging Community Service files of personal volunteer services bear this out.

Typical Union Story

Typical is the story of Joseph DeYulio, a member of Steelworkers Local 1277 in Syracuse, N.Y., who, with his wife, Florence, recently chalked up a record of 16 years and 2,500 volunteer hours as Motor Service drivers for the Syracuse Red Cross chapter.

DeYulio and his wife are on 24-hour emergency call and think nothing of being summoned from sleep in the middle of the night to deliver blood for an emergency case.

An average day might find the DeYulios on hand at 7:45 a.m., as they were one day recently, to drive an aged woman to the airport and see her safely aboard a plane on her way to a New York cancer clinic.

Back to the Red Cross chapter, the DeYulios map out a day's schedule of blood deliveries to hospitals, transportation of elderly and crippled patients to and from clinics and physicians' offices, deliveries to bloodmobile sites and any number of other emergency and routine trips.

Functioning in a different area of Red Cross service is 44-year-old Marion J. Byrne, a member of Machinists Lodge 202 in Wichita, Kans., who is well on his way to becoming his community's first "Gray Man"—the masculine counterpart of the Red Cross Gray Ladies who do volunteer hospital work.

An employe of the Santa Fe Railroad for 22 years, Byrne said he undertook this unique role because "I believe everyone has a tendency toward helping out, but somehow they don't get around to volunteering. I just wanted to help the sick and the aged."

Byrne took a special training course conducted by his Red Cross chapter, and is now carrying out service duties at the Sedgwick County Hospital in Wichita.

Still another example of labor service was supplied by Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen. In a letter urging "full support" of the Red Cross drive, Gilbert recounted a story of a BLF&E member who was able to save the life of a woman injured in a train accident.

The accident occurred when a freight train plowed into an automobile stalled on a grade crossing. The fireman on the train was able to check severe arterial bleeding and save the woman from otherwise certain death. The unionist credited the feat to a Red Cross life saving course he took early in World War II.

Gilbert called this "a graphic example of how the Red Cross, through only one of its many important services, aids in the saving of lives." He noted that for half a century the ARC has been conducting first aid courses "to stem the dreadful toll of fatalities from accidents."

Hayes declared that "in one American community after another we see clear evidence of the great value of Red Cross services to all Americans," adding that much of it resulted from the "direct cooperation" of organized labor.

AFL-CIO Raps Administration:

Atomic Power Stall Blamed On Ike's 'Budget-Balancing'

The AFL-CIO has sharply assailed the Administration's "wait-and-see" attitude on peaceful development of atomic energy and has charged that the failure to move forward with a vigorous nuclear power program stems directly from Pres. Eisenhower's preoccupation with "budget-balancing."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller criticized as "inadequate" a 10-year program offered recently by the Atomic Energy Commission which calls for eventual construction of reactors to produce 1 million kilowatts of energy. Five years ago, he noted, the AEC was forecasting a 2-million-kilowatt nuclear power capacity by 1960.

In testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the AFL-CIO spokesman accused the AEC of having made "a major concession to the Budget Bureau's bookkeeping theory of achieving national policy goals" by scaling down plans for peaceful atomic accomplishment.

Biemiller urged the committee headed by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) to give serious consideration to the five-point program adopted by the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last September. The convention called on Congress to:

- "Establish accelerated programs to develop nuclear power in large amounts and at costs competitive with those of power generated by conventional fuels."
- "Achieve greater protection to the health and safety of workers and the general public from radiation hazards."
- "Safeguard development of this new industry from being monopolized by a few large corporations."
- "Expand uses of radioisotopes in industry, medicine and agriculture."
- "Aid in securing leadership of the U.S. in developing practical uses of the atom and aiding free world countries in establishing their own atomic programs."

The federation spokesman charged that the "modest" program offered by the AEC contemplates no new construction starts until 1963 or 1964, and urged that the commission's "timetable be drastically speeded up."

He asked Congress to adopt legislation authorizing a large-scale demonstration reactor program, declaring that "only if the commission itself undertakes to unlock the door to competitively-priced nuclear power, will the hopes for abundant nuclear energy be realized in the reasonably near future."

Biemiller was critical of congressional passage last year of a bill which enables the states to take over from the federal government regulatory authority in the field of atomic radiation. The 1959 law, he said, "can gravely threaten the health and safety of hundreds of thousands of workers."

Labor's experience with state governments "in the field of social and economic programs has been and continues to be frustrating," he said. Radiation safety programs cannot be enacted in the states "without pitched battles against the same anti-labor forces that have prevented workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and other similar programs from giving workers in general decent protection," he declared.

Little Action by States

Only five states — California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas—have adopted comprehensive radiation safety regulations covering firms not in interstate commerce, he said. Twenty-six others have made only token moves and the remaining 19 "have enacted no statute or regulation" in this field, he said.

"We submit," Biemiller told the committee, "that the states have not shown willingness or ability to tackle this new occupational health and safety problem."

He urged that the 1959 law be "drastically" amended to give labor, management and the public a voice on the Federal Radiation Council in determining minimum safe levels of radiation exposure, and called for establishment of a national program to provide adequate workmen's compensation for victims of radiation-connected disability or death.

The AFL-CIO spokesman expressed regret that this country had failed to support the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency "more adequately." The tendency by the U.S. to circumvent the IAEA by signing bilateral treaties, he said, has turned the agency into "a paper shuffling organization, narrowly concerned with safety standards."

Organized labor, Biemiller said, has "never lost sight of the promise of peaceful nuclear development or its potential in shaping the economy of the future in the interest of our nation and the free world." He said that 1960 "should find us moving forward in a new era . . . instead of marking time."

Metal Trades Hit AEC On 'Farming Out' Jobs

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has denounced as "inequitable and manifestly unfair" a burgeoning Atomic Energy Commission practice of "farming out" work historically performed by members of AFL-CIO unions holding exclusive bargaining rights at major atomic energy installations.

Testifying before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, MTD Pres. James A. Brownlow accused the AEC of a "constant whittling away of our certified bargaining units," and charged that entire work classifications have been "carved out" of bargaining units through this process.

Brownlow urged the committee headed by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) to recommend appropriate legislation to halt the practice unless it can win "firm assurances" from the AEC that:

- "Farmed-out" work will be handled by the same employes who have been performing such jobs.
- Subcontractors will maintain the same wages, working conditions and benefits that have been in existence under union contracts with the prime contractors.
- The same collective bargaining relationships be maintained.
- Adequate safeguards will be devised for employes' rights in the event of a sub-contractor "canceling out and thus slipping away from the responsibilities to these workers."

The MTD president charged that some of the work previously done by union workers is being contracted out to "non-union, unorganized, low-wage establishments," and said the AEC has defended its action by claiming it was operating in the interest of "economy" and to "strengthen free competition in private enterprise."

Brownlow said the "vicious practice" has already cost the jobs of 300 unionists at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and that workers performing janitorial services at Hanford, Wash., under a contract with General Electric Co. face the loss of their jobs this July under a similar move.

The "farming-out" threat is used on some occasions, he said, "as a most effective device to freeze wage rates." Faced with a contracting-out move at Oak Ridge in September 1958, he said, an AFL-CIO union was able to save the jobs of cafeteria and kitchen workers only by agreeing to a two-year wage freeze.

Brownlow said it was a "sorry day" when a government agency would use such a device "to chisel a group of workers out of their rights to any wage adjustments which might be obtained for two years."

The MTD president said workers in most AEC plants have had union representation for 10 years or more, and have "struggled against unusual and heavy odds to achieve a measure of job security" as well as retirement plans, hospitalization and other benefits. He accused the government agency of refusing to evidence "any real concern" for the rights of the workers, adding:

"The AEC, in pursuing these practices, fails to recognize the sacrifices which these workers made in moving to these areas during the construction of the plants; living in trailer camps and under almost unbelievable conditions."

Most of these AEC workers, he said, have now established permanent homes at atomic energy sites "under an insistent policy on the part of the AEC compelling the purchase by their employes of these homes."

Brownlow said the "farming-out" practice will, in many instances, "result in the forced sale of homes which the government said these people must purchase (and) the dislocation of people and their families."

Hospital Lockout Dispute Settled

New York—The 250 locked-out employes of the Beth Abraham hospital and nursing home have returned to work and their union has issued a statement declaring that all issues in the dispute have been satisfactorily resolved.

The one-week lockout followed a demonstration by the workers, members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 1199, protesting management's refusal to meet with the union. When the employes reported back to work after the hour-and-a-half protest, they were told they were fired. The union promptly set up picket lines.

After meetings between union and hospital officials which led to the settlement, the workers voted unanimously to return to work.

Hotel Union Moves to Modify Trusteeships

Cincinnati, O.—The Hotel & Restaurant Workers have taken steps to grant full autonomy to locals in two major hotel centers whose affairs are now being conducted under the direction of the international union.

In Chicago, John E. Cullerton has been appointed general manager of the Local Joint Executive Board by Intl. Trustee Marcel Kenney, who described filling of the post—a new one—as "a major step toward lifting the trusteeship."

In Miami Beach, Fla., Administrator Dave Herman of Local 255 has been instructed by Intl. Pres. Ed. S. Miller to draft bylaws and prepare for elections with the view of making the local autonomous within 18 months. It now is receiving "administrative assistance" from the international, a state between trusteeship and autonomy.

Cullerton Leaves Local Post

Kenney said the new position in Chicago was created in consultation with Miller. To accept it, Cullerton resigned as president of Hotel Service Workers Local 593, an office he had held since 1950. The joint board, which Kenney said will "strictly observe" the international constitution and federal laws, represents 27,000 members in nine locals.

Miller established the trusteeship in July 1958 following charges against several Chicago local officers before the McClellan committee. Cullerton was named assistant trustee.

The Miami Beach local was chartered in 1954 to take on the biggest organizing job in the union's history—unionization of the big concentration of resort hotels. It was under trusteeship until October 1957, when its status was changed to the present.

It has made substantial progress, reaching a membership of 6,000, and in a little more than a year has doubled the number of union houses under contract. Leadership and membership interest have developed to the point where Miller feels the local is competent to conduct its own affairs.

Bess Roberts, Veteran Labor Aide, Retires

Bess K. Roberts, who came to work in the labor education movement 27 years ago, has retired as assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Miss Roberts joined the staff of the Workers Education Bureau in 1933 as secretary to the director and remained in increasingly responsible positions after it became the Education Dept. of the former AFL in 1950.

Before coming to work for the labor movement, Miss Roberts, a Smith College graduate, had served with the National Council of Parent Education, an adult education group.

On the occasion of her retirement, she was presented with a watch by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and was honored by her colleagues in the department at a luncheon.

UAW Gains First Missile Site Contract

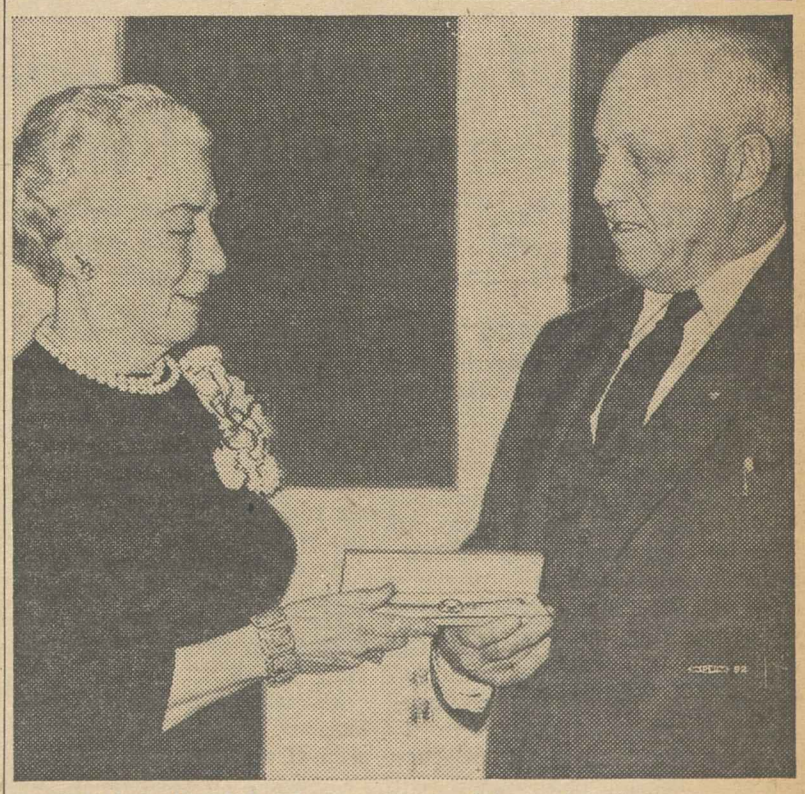
Los Angeles—The Auto Workers have won a 34-cent-an-hour package for Martin Co. employes at Vandenberg Air Force Base—first missile-firing site to be organized by the union.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's Aircraft Dept., said the pact will have a major impact on joint negotiations which the UAW and Machinists are scheduled to open shortly with aircraft and missile manufacturers.

He added that successful organization of the missile site, where 500 workers eventually will be employed in the assembly, testing, loading and firing of Titan missiles, signaled a breakthrough for the UAW.

The three-year agreement, negotiated within 30 days after the union was certified by the National Labor Relations Board, grants immediate wage increases ranging from 15 to 55 cents an hour, plus a 4-cent hourly cost-of-living adjustment. This will establish a labor grade structure in which wages will range from $2.10 to $3.75 an hour.

The contract also calls for a modified union shop, complete protection under a recently negotiated UAW-Martin pension program, seven paid holidays, paid vacations, sick leave, site-wide seniority and full arbitration rights.



RETIRING AFTER 27 years in the labor education movement, Bess K. Roberts, assistant to the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, receives a watch presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in recognition of her long service.

Council Okays Blood Bank Agreement

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has authorized the federation's Community Service Activities to negotiate a memorandum of understanding with the American National Red Cross on a national blood bank program.

The council approved the move at its recent mid-winter meeting after hearing a progress report on talks previously held between CSA and Red Cross officials. Four years ago, the federation and the ARC signed a memorandum of agreement recognizing labor's role in disaster relief operations.

In other Community Service actions, the council:

- Endorsed plans for creation of a $3.5 million Girls' Town in Florida, similar to the famed Father Flanagan's Boys' Town near Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the national chairman of the committee for establishment of a community to house abandoned and underprivileged girls without regard to race or creed.
- Gave general endorsement to the recently created National Institute for Muscle Disease in New York. The institute, financed principally by funds from the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, will conduct research in the field of neuromuscular diseases.

P. O. Clerks Make New Merger Bid

The Postal Transport Association, which is scheduled to vote on merger with the Letter Carriers at its national convention in August, has received another invitation to merge—this one from the Post Office Clerks.

The Postal Clerks' executive board offered the NPTA a choice of several merger formulas and guaranteed "autonomy" in matters dealing with the special interests of NPTA members.

NPTA Pres. Paul A. Nagle, in a letter to Pres. J. Cline House of the Postal Clerks, expressed thanks for the "cordial invitation and the warm tones" of the proposal and described a recent meeting between officers of the two organizations as "useful and productive." The proposal, he said, would be submitted to the union's executive board.

He added, however, that the NPTA's board "has taken a position from which we are not prepared to recede." The union's board has voted to recommend merger with the Letter Carriers and has endorsed the goal of eventual merger of all postal unions into a single organization.

TEN-YEAR-OLD Thomas Simpson of Kentland, Md., who wasn't around when the Boy Scout movement was born 50 years ago, pins a Cub Scout pin on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was. The award was in appreciation of Meany's support of scouting and labor's long cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America.

Fire Fighters Local Battles for Its Life

Springfield, Mo.—The Fire Fighters local here, battling a union-busting city administration, has forced a referendum vote on a proposal to guarantee municipal employes the right to organize.

Petitions circulated by off-duty fire fighters, strongly supported by the city's labor movement, placed on the ballot for an Apr. 12 election a proposition to amend the city charter so as to:

- Prevent the city from prohibiting or interfering with the right of its employes to belong to unions or any other lawful organization.
- Protect the rights of employes to present grievances, either collectively or individually.
- Provide a final appeal to the city council from disciplinary actions of the city manager.

Fire Fighters "Gagged"

The petition movement sprang from the refusal of City Manager Bart Avery to meet with representatives of Fire Fighters Local 152, the imposition of a "gag order" aimed at preventing union members from bringing grievances to the attention of the public or the city council, and the dismissal of the entire 12-member executive board of the Fire Fighters local last July for issuing a press release announcing the union's opposition to combining the city's fire and police departments.

The 12 were reinstated after off-duty firemen held a "protest march" around City Hall, carrying placards reading: "Restore the 12 Men or Fire Us All."

Meanwhile, in another case involving a city's attempts to deny employes the right to union representation, two unions prepared to challenge in court a Sioux Falls, S. D., directive prohibiting employes of the health, police and fire departments from belonging to unions.

Invalid, Unions Say

State Circuit Judge George A. Rice scheduled hearings on the contention of the State, County & Municipal Employes and the Fire Fighters that the city council action is invalid.

Among other reasons, the unions contend, it violates the so-called "right-to-work" provision in the state constitution. Earlier the judge had denied the union's request for an injunction on the grounds that the issue could be decided on its merits before the city's directive was scheduled to go into effect, on Mar. 18.

The AFL-CIO News on Feb. 12 incorrectly stated that the city had been temporarily enjoined from putting its "yellow dog" directive into effect. At the initial hearing on the injunction request, the city attorneys requested and were granted a one-week postponement but the injunction was subsequently denied.

Accidents Rising:

Joint Safety Groups Urged by Unionists

In the face of an upswing in job accidents, spokesmen for organized labor have called on unions to take the initiative in pushing for joint union-management safety committees.

The union stress on safety was brought out at the three-day President's Conference on Occupational Safety attended by some 3,000 delegates from the ranks of labor, industry, science, education and government.

The conference was called by Pres. Eisenhower to seek ways of reducing the toll of occupational accidents, up last year after a six-year decline.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who served as chairman, read a message from the President deploring job accidents as "a grievous loss of life, family income and productive capacity."

Mitchell said the 8 percent rise in disabling work injuries and the 4 percent rise in work deaths in 1959 "are indeed sobering." They reflect totals of 2 million workers injured and nearly 14,000 killed while on the job last year, he said.

"All unions ought to negotiate safety clauses in their contracts," declared Vice-Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

Siemiller emphasized that labor considers safety and health to be conditions of employment and as such proper subjects for bargaining. Safety clauses should provide for joint union-management safety committees, he maintained.

The IAM official pointed out that labor seeks the following safety standards through state legislation following action by the last Congress that approved an Atomic Energy Commission-sponsored bill ceding regulatory power over radiation safety to the states:

- Minimum standards of tolerable occupational radiation exposure equal to federal standards.
- Coverage of X-ray, radium and particle accelerator machines.
- Opportunity for public hearings on proposed laws or regulations before they are submitted to the AEC for approval.
- Adequate workmen's compensation for radiation injury.
- Federal aid to help set up sound state programs to protect workers exposed to radiation.

George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, appealed for a "two-way system of communication" to replace the half-century "one-way" approach of "posters, signs, slogans, captive audiences and other related techniques" which assigned the worker a passive role.

Sense of Participation

A two-way system, Brown added, creates a sense of participation on the part of the worker and puts to use his knowledge of his job hazards. He pointed out that there are many instances of successful joint safety groups and urged that labor and management in each industry inquire into the problem and develop effective safety practices.

James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., was co-moderator of a workshop on "Why and How to Investigate Accidents."

Participating in this panel were Carpenters' Vice-Pres. John R. Stevenson and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley of the Massachusetts State Labor Council.

Victor E. Whitehouse, safety director of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, served as workshop consultant for the panel on "New Emphases in Training."

Serving on the technical advisory committee for the conference were Richard F. Walsh, an AFL-CIO vice-president and head of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Hunter Wharton, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers; Harry See, safety director, Railway Trainmen; Brownlow and Brown.

University and government experts took part in an opening day symposium on "The 'Unchanging' Nature of Man in a Changing Environment."

Screen Actors Guild Nears Strike Action

Hollywood—A tieup of all motion picture production for theater showing loomed here as the Screen Actors Guild scheduled a strike of its 14,000 members at eight major studios for 12:01 a.m. on Mar. 7.

The union's board of directors, charging the studios with refusal to bargain in good faith, voted unanimously in favor of the walkout.

The action came after motion picture entertainers voted nearly 6 to 1 in a secret mail ballot in favor of a strike to enforce demands for a share in profits from the sale of theatrical films to television.

A strike by SAG members would affect only films being produced exclusively for theater use.

At issue in the deadlocked negotiations is a union demand that actors receive additional compensation from the profits studios derive when they sell to television networks films made after Aug. 1, 1948. In the past 12 years, added payments to actors from such films were made the subject of negotiations each time old films were sold for TV showing.

The union is also seeking an industrywide welfare and pension fund, paid for by employer contributions of 5 percent of the total actors' payroll.

SAG National Executive Sec. John L. Dales charged that presidents of the major companies had given their negotiators "a mandate not to negotiate" on the question of films for TV showing, and added that no progress had been achieved on the welfare and pension demands.

Dales took issue with what he said were public statements by the producers that "give the impression that actors are rolling in wealth." The SAG official said that 69 percent of the union's 14,000 members "earn less than $4,000 a year, and 85 percent earn less than $10,000 annually."

A pledge of "solid support" for SAG in case of a walkout came from Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians in a telegram to Ronald Reagan, president of the actor's union.

Earlier, entertainment unions in Great Britain and Mexico assured SAG officials that they would resist any attempt by American film studios to produce "runaway" films in their countries should SAG be forced to strike.

TWUA Launches Wage Hike Drive; Asks Congress to Probe Mergers

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has launched a drive for wage increases in both northern and southern mills and has called for a congressional probe of mergers "which are bringing larger and larger segments of the textile industry under the control of a relatively few corporations."

On the wage front, the TWUA's 11-man wage policy committee set an 11-cent package increase as its goal in forthcoming negotiations covering 45,000 workers in nearly 200 cotton-rayon mills.

The union is asking a 10-cent hourly increase plus an additional 1 cent-an-hour for correction of job inequities. Current agreements permit wage reopening or contract termination on Apr. 15.

Southern Reopener Voted

Meanwhile, at Charlotte, N.C., delegates from 100 southern locals, representing 70,000 workers coveverd by union contracts, voted to reopen all contracts "for the purpose of negotiating adequate wage increases."

A massive TWUA leaflet campaign, during which nearly 2 million handbills were distributed at southern mill gates, was credited with spurring four big textile chains to announce a 5 percent wage increase. A similar campaign last year had led to a 10-cent hourly raise in 1959.

"While we welcome this new round of raises," TWUA Pres. William Pollock declared, "we deplore the fact that it is piddling in size."

Pollock, in a letter to Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of a House anti-trust subcommittee, warned that the merger trend in the textile industry poses "great danger to the public."

Pollock cited the recent acquisition of one of the nation's leading carpet manufacturers, James Lee & Sons, by Burlington Industries, Inc. He said last year Burlington acquired five other mills. As a result, he wrote Celler, "it now boasts a total of 127 mills employing more than 60,000 persons, and its influence is felt in practically every division of textiles."

Pollock said the giant corporations which dominate the industry "pursue a vindictive anti-union policy which ranges from the brainwashing of textile workers all the way to closing of plants where pro-union sentiment rears its head."

Forand Principle Buttressed:

Council of Churches Urges Medical Care for Elderly

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The General Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. has conditionally endorsed the principle of the Forand bill to provide medical care for the aged, declaring the government must act if voluntary insurance plans fail to offer needed protection.

At a two-day meeting here, the board adopted a statement expressing "deep concern" over the "availablity and financing of medical care of high quality," and called on the medical profession and the public to maintain "flexibility" in considering new approaches aimed at meeting the problem.

The board, governing body of the 40-million-member religious federation, said the "continued growth of prepayment methods shows promise of insuring high quality of medical service."

"The churches should encourage the inclusion of mental, dental, nursing and other health services in programs of prepaid care, and the extension of the amount and kind of care available to retired and other aged persons and to persons living in rural areas," it added.

"If voluntary prepayment plans cannot accomplish the desired ends, government should protect the health of the people by making possible the prepayment of health services."

A floor move aimed at striking from the resolution the reference to the government's role was defeated after the Rev. Charles C. Webber, director of religious relations for the AFL-CIO and a member of the National Council's executive board, spoke in favor of retaining the original language.

In other actions, the religious federation's governing body:

- Opposed extension, in its present form, of the Mexican farm labor program due to expire June 30, 1961, declaring the importation of foreign workers "tends to produce a labor surplus, thereby depressing wages and labor standards for domestic agricultural workers."
- Urged amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to prohibit the agricultural employment of children under 14, except those working on farms owned by their parents. "Health and safety records," the council noted, "now place farm operations among the most hazardous occupations."
- Called on candidates in the forthcoming presidential campaign to adopt high ethical standards, "disdain all forms of demagoguery," and insure that there is "no resort to intimidation or bribery, direct or indirect."

Health a Key "Resource"

The Council of Churches statement of concern for the nation's health services declared that "it is now widely recognized that the health of people is an important national resource, and therefore government has increased its responsibility for the maintenance of optimum health." It continued:

"With the rising cost of medical care, serious or extended illness has imposed economic burdens which are beyond the capacity of many individuals and families to meet from current income. There is need for churches and church members to study the economic aspects of health services.

"Experimental patterns of health service, such as group health programs under the auspices of labor, management, or other responsible voluntary associations of people, deserve encouragement."

BACK IN 1956 Nancy Lea Parson began her studies at the State University of Iowa under a State Federation of Labor essay contest scholarship. Now Mrs. James E. Daggett, she is shown with Prof. Harry Muhly after her initiation into Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholarship society.

African Leader Sees U. S. Sympathy Rising

The American people's increased awareness of Africa and traditional sympathy for its struggle for independence are forcing the U.S. government into a "much more positive" approach toward the emerging continent.

This is the view of Julius K. Nyerere, considered certain to become prime minister when Tanganyika gains self-government in September elections.

Nyerere is here for a five-week tour under the Dept. of State's foreign leader exchange program. He last came here five years ago to plead Tanganyika's case for independence before the United Nations.

Tanganyika, a British-run UN trusteeship territory, has a population of 8.7 million, native Africans except for 90,000 of Asian and 25,000 of European descent.

The trade union movement, founded only 10 years ago, now totals 40,000 members in 13 unions. The Tanganyika Federation of Labor is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Nyerere, a former trade unionist, said he feels that the main contact between Tanganyikan labor and other national labor groups should be through the ICFTU.

The 37-year-old Nyerere, meeting with the labor press at the Philip Murray Building in Washington, spoke in a thoughtful vein as he indicated his strong preference for loans rather than outright grants or gifts to aid his people's emergence into statehood.

"I think, for a young country like my own, it would be a dangerous thing to base our future expectations on grants rather than loans," he commented. The job of developing Tanganyika "must be done by the people themselves through work," he maintained.

The only exceptions he would make in accepting outright grants of aid, Nyerere said, would be for experts and education—"we are trying to raise money for a university"—and for basic projects like irrigation schemes.

IUD Plans Parley On Arbitration

A course on "Problems of Arbitration" for union staff members will be held from Mar. 14 to 17, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has announced.

A total of 30 staff representatives of IUD affiliates are expected to take part in the four-day course at American University in Washington, D. C.

The course will deal in a nonlegalistic way with the major problems in arbitration which might face staff members. It will deal with questions such as when to arbitrate, procedure under a contract, the use of transcripts, briefs and witnesses and writing the arbitration brief.

Protest Imported Tapes, Musicians Ask Labor

New York—Members of AFL-CIO unions have been asked by Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians to write letters of protest to the sponsors of filmed TV shows which deprive American musicians of jobs by the use of imported "robot tapes" for background music.

The cut-rate foreign-made recordings are used by film producers greedy for the "fast buck," Kenin charged, but the responsibility belongs to sponsors, networks and stations despite their frequent disclaimers that they have no control over the "package deals" they buy from such producers.

The AFM president suggested that union members who write an advertiser "tell the sponsor in no uncertain terms he cannot evade responsibility for the contents of the show."

Sponsor Obligated to Public

"If the sponsor suddenly learned that poison was in his food he'd do something about it besides blame it on the farmer who raised the foodstuffs," Kenin said. "These shows are just as much a part of the sponsor's product as the printed package he wraps his goods in. The sponsor has an obligation to the public not only for his product and its packaging but for all forms of sales promotion or advertising."

Kenin declared networks and stations which allow the use of imported "robot tape" music "commit the double sin of being a party to a device to deprive American musicians of work opportunities and also fail in their obligation to the public, the obligation on which a license to broadcast is based, to foster civic and cultural developments."

Pointing out that "organized labor comprises a huge block of the buying public," Kenin said "avaricious producers evade the spirit of a federal law that bars instrumental musicians from coming into this country to compete at substandard wage rates with American musicians."

"They import instead 'robot tapes' as substitutes for American working men," he asserted. "Sponsors who buy such shows condone evasion of the immigration laws in the hearty tones of cash on the barrel-head."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) is sponsor of a resolution to investigate the use of imported "robot tapes." The investigation was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent mid-winter meeting.

Canadian Steel Local Upsets Pension Gyp

Guelph, Ont.—Stiff resistance by a local of the Steelworkers here has forced Federal Wire & Cable Co. to re-establish a pension plan abandoned when the firm became a subsidiary of a U.S. corporation.

A new two-year contract with USWA Local 3021 not only calls for return of the original pension plan but provides a 19-cent-an-hour package of wage increases plus welfare benefits.

The American-owned H. K. Porter Co., which recently acquired the Guelph firm, had taken over money placed in a trust fund by the previous owners as part of a negotiated pre-funded employe pension plan.

It switched from the pre-funded plan to a terminal scheme under which funds required to pay a pension are set aside only when the employe retires.

The union, branding the move a violation of a clause in three earlier contracts, appealed to the Ontario government for an investigation and warned it was prepared to strike on the issue.

William Mahoney, USWA Canadian director, called the company action "the first case of an attempt to manipulate a pension fund that we have any knowledge of in Canada."

The company refused to abide by an arbitration board directive or a conciliation board recommendation in the matter, but the union's stand forced reconsideration.

Mahoney pointed out that under the original pre-funding plan employes were sure that their pension equity would be protected even if the company became bankrupt.

The new contract provides for a return to full funding of the plan within the life of the agreement.

The pact sets out 19 cents in wage increases in four stages, the first 5 cents retroactive to June 1, 1959.

In addition to meeting the full cost of the pension, the company will now assume the full premium for the Physicians' Services, Inc., medical plan—a recommendation of the majority on the conciliation board.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT for Forand bill to provide medical care to aged was voiced by 300 unionists from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island at day-long meeting of New England Labor Council in Providence, R.I. Taking part in program were, left to right: Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island State AFL-CIO; Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), sponsor of the labor-backed medical aid bill; and Pres. Thomas F. Policastro of the Rhode Island state labor body.

"Perverted Marketing Attitudes . . .":

Doctors Who Quit Declare Drug Promotion Dishonest

By Dave Perlman

Two former medical directors of a leading drug company have told the Senate Anti-Trust Subcommittee they quit in protest againt the firm's misleading—and sometimes dangerous—advertising claims.

Dr. Martin A. Seidell told the Kefauver subcommittee he resigned in 1959 as medical chief of the J. B. Roerig division of Charles Pfizer & Co. because the firm's "perverted marketing attitudes . . . were incompatible with both the ethics of my profession and my sense of morality."

The man who was brought in to succeed him as medical director, Dr. Haskell J. Weinstein, said he quit several months later— and for similar reasons.

Weinstein, who is now associated with the City of Hope Hospital Center in California, told the subcommittee that potentially dangerous drugs have been placed on the market after only "extremely meager and unobjective" studies of their effects. He charged they were "promoted in such a manner as to lull the physician concerning the hazards involved."

Weinstein, who proposed a six-point reform program for the drug industry, also challenged the "grandiose, self-serving" claims by the industry of large research expenditures—cited as justification for high profit margins.

Much of what the industry calls "research," Weinstein said, is really promotion of products and financing of meaningless "studies" which serve no scientific or medical purpose but are intended to keep the brand name of the drug before the medical profession.

The subcommittee wound up its current round of hearings by scheduling witnesses late at night—on several occasions until 2 a. m.—just before the Senate moved into "round-the-clock" session on civil rights legislation. Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), who has complained that the hearings have been "unfair" to the drug industry, forced the night sessions by objecting to subcommittee meetings while the Senate was in session.

'Enrax' by 'Blitz'

Seidell told the subcommittee that the episode which directly led to his decision to resign as medical director stemmed from a "blitz" advertising campaign used by the company to introduce a drug it called "Enrax" designed to treat spasms in the digestive tract. Enrax is a combination of two existing drugs.

To introduce the drug, he said, the company prepared a flamboyant cardboard folder for direct mailing to doctors which included what appeared to be the record of "more than a year's clinical testing" involving treatment of 512 patients, with successful results in 448.

The only hitch was that the drug had been in use for only four months at the time of the ad and the cases cited referred to one of its component parts, and not the compound product which the company was trying to get physcians to prescribe.

Seidell said he had protested vigorously against the misleading advertisement, even to the point of writing to the parent company's board of directors but the "blitz" advertising campaign continued.

The claims were modified only after the Federal Trade Commission, alerted by Science Editor John Lear of the magazine Saturday Review, launched an investigation. The FTC last month issued a formal complaint charging the company with false and misleading advertising.

The FTC action was possible because the advertisement allegedly made false claims. However in another category of drug advertising, an "escape clause" in the law exempts drug companies from a definition of "false" advertising which covers failure to reveal pertinent information, providing the advertising is directed only to physicians.

Thus an advertisement which does not inform doctors of unsuccessful experience with a drug would not be considered "false" advertising by the FTC. Kefauver described drug advertising practices as an "intolerable situation."

Weinstein told the subcommittee that drug company advertising is aimed at "brainwashing" the physician so that he will "think of the trademark name of the drug at all times . . . He is given practically no information as to the cost of the drugs to his patient. Instead he is seduced with gimmicks of all sorts in an attempt to make him loyal to a particular company or a particular drug, with relatively little attention being paid to the specific merits of the drug in question."

Many so-called "scientific articles" published in medical journals reporting on new drugs "are written within the confines of the pharmaceutical houses concerned," Weinstein charged. He said some journals which are dependent on pharmaceutical advertising uncritically accept articles that are submitted.

There is even one journal, he stated, which carries no advertising but charges a fee for publication and then makes additional money out of reprint orders which so-called detail men—the drug industry's salesmen—give to doctors to impress them with the acceptance of their product.

Weinstein told the subcommittee how sales of an antibiotic found to have side effects that are harmful—and sometimes fatal—picked up sharply after the manufacturer launched "a very effective and intensive advertising campaign."

He also warned that physicians are not sufficiently alerted by the drug companies to the possibility that some drugs will clear up symptoms of serious diseases but leave the condition which brought on the symptoms untouched.

In his recommendations for reform of drug industry practices, Weinstein proposed:

- Drug manufacturers should be allowed to list as research expenditures only funds actually used for basic studies.
- Advertising of pharmaceutical products should emphasize the generic name with the trade mark name "definitely secondary."
- The price of the drug to the consumer should be clearly stated on every piece of advertising going to physicians. This may make the physician "think twice before prescribing a drug which is of uncertain value, especially if the price is high."
- The National Institutes of Health and similar major research centers should be given responsibility for objectively evaluating all drugs before marketing.
- Medical associations should make greater efforts to publish objective reports on new drugs at the time of the introduction of the drug rather than "long after the drug has been marketed."
- Advertising standards "must be clearly established and enforced."

Belgium Gives $10,000 To ILO Andes Work

Geneva—The Belgian government has given the Intl. Labor Organization 500,000 Belgian francs ($10,000) for the technical assistance program for the Andean Indian populations of Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru.

Worker and employer organizations of several countries, including the former American Federation of Labor, have made contributions to the work in the high Andes, which is aimed at helping integrate the Indians into modern national life. A half-dozen international agencies are carrying it on, with the ILO coordinating their activities.

Government Employes Rap Ike on Pay 'Study'

Federal employes "need and deserve a pay raise, not a pay study," the executive council of the Government Employes declared in a statement on legislative goals.

Sharply criticizing Pres. Eisenhower's proposal that a long-range "study" of government salary systems be undertaken before Congress considers pay legislation, the AFGE council said any delay would "only result in making an unfair situation that much worse."

Calling for "prompt congressional action" on union-backed bills providing a 12 percent increase, the AFGE pointed out that annually-paid federal workers have received only two wage adjustments in the past nine years.

To provide a permanent solution to the "salary lag that has plagued government employment for so long," the AFGE urged passage of a bill introduced by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) to set up a joint congressional committee on pay which would hold annual salary hearings and make recommendations to Congress.

In other policy statements, the AFGE council criticized the contracting-out of work "traditionally performed by federal employes" and charged that the "merit promotion" program in effect in the government service is just "another paper policy" in many agencies.

Declaring that contracting-out of work "that can be done more efficiently and more economically by the government is placing an unnecessarily heavy burden on the American taxpayer," the AFGE called for a congressional investigation of this policy.

The union said a survey it concluded on the merit promotion program shows "strong indications that many government offices are violating their own merit promotion rules or have found ways to stay within the letter of the program while acting contrary to its spirit."

The AFGE called on the Civil Service Commission to "thoroughly probe" employe complaints in its inspections of agency promotion programs and not "just check through agency files and records."

Drug Firm's Threat Held Violation of Sherman Act

The Supreme Court has ruled that a drug manufacturer violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by threatening to cut off supplies to retailers who sold at cut-rate prices.

By a 6-to-3 vote, the justices reversed a lower court decision dismissing a government anti-trust complaint against Parke, Davis & Co. The majority held the company went beyond permissible bounds in warning drug stores in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., that their supplies would be cut off if they refused to go along with list prices.

Neither the District of Columbia nor Virginia has a so-called "fair trade" law and the decision dealt only with the anti-trust aspect of the case.

A dissenting opinion by Justice John Marshall Harlan, joined in by Justices Felix Frankfurter and Charles E. Whittaker, said that the majority ruling sent "to its demise" a 1919 precedent—known as the Colgate doctrine—allowing a company unilaterally to announce retail prices and refuse to sell to customers which did not abide by these prices.

The majority opinion declared Parke, Davis & Co. had gone beyond "mere announcement" of prices and "simple refusal to deal" by using pressure to bring retailers into line.

UAW Review Board To Study GOP Smear

The Auto Workers' Public Review Board has agreed to consider a thorough review of Republican right-wing charges that the UAW is shot through with "corruption, misappropriation of funds, bribery, extortion and collusion with the underworld."

The review board, made up of seven citizens having no other connection with the union, will meet Mar. 9 on request of the UAW's executive board.

The UAW officers, announcing the union's initiative in seeking the top-level inquiry, charged that four Republican senators on the McClellan special Senate committee had based their allegations on "falsehood, fabrication, distortions and malicious slander."

Report 'Leaked' to Press

Their so-called GOP "separate views" assailing the UAW, arising in connection with final reports of the McClellan committee, was twice "leaked" to newspapers in mid-February and finally unofficially released by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

The report attacking the UAW and union Pres. Walter P. Reuther has not yet been filed in the Senate. Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) announced on the Senate floor on Feb. 17 that Goldwater had agreed that the report, "when filed," would not contain "certain charges" that Goldwater acknowledged were "not in order."

The GOP assault was based primarily on partisan interpretation of issues in the bitter Kohler Co. strike at Sheboygan, Wis. The Goldwater report, the UAW observed, "glaringly and guiltily" omitted any reference to the record of unfair labor practices and terrorism of the Kohler company, which has been struck by the UAW for six years and has a half-century record of bitter resistance to unions.

Asked by reporters at a press conference whether the still-unofficial GOP "separate views" covered an NLRB finding of unfair practices by the Kohler Co., Goldwater said that such an issue was not "relevant."

Neither he nor the "separate views" discussed an acknowledgment by Herbert Kohler, president of the company, that before the current strike the company had purchased and stored an illegal arsenal of weapons and ammunition to use in the expected labor conflict.

The original "leaks" of the Goldwater charges were published in Phoenix, Ariz., and Indianapolis, Ind., newspapers owned by Eugene Pulliam, which strongly backed Goldwater in his 1958 re-election campaign and sprang last-minute scandalizing attacks on his opponents.

The "leaks" and Goldwater's eventual distribution of the unofficial "views" were timed to beat publication of a book by Robert F. Kennedy, former chief counsel of the McClellan committee, charging Goldwater and his three GOP colleagues on the Senate group with a "get Reuther" drive.

Kennedy's book, The Enemy Within, quotes Goldwater as telling Kennedy that the reason for repeated GOP accusations of a "cover-up" of Reuther was "politics."

"You're in politics, Bob, whether you like it or not," the counsel quoted Goldwater as saying to him.

The GOP "separate views" failed to bear out speculative advance reports that it would also assail Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the chief counsel's brother, a member of the committee and a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The McClellan committee meanwhile issued the first volume of a planned four-volume final report summarizing its three years of work.

Minimums Raised In Saskatchewan

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan government has approved a uniform minimum wage throughout the province of $32 per week. The present wage is $30 in the large urban areas and $29 elsewhere.

Part-time rates have been boosted to 85 cents an hour, Minister of Labor C. C. Williams, a leader in the Cooperative Commonwealth Party, announced. The new rates go into effect Apr. 4.

Janitors in residential buildings now must be paid at least $42 a week while rates for cooks in logging camps will be $150 per month instead of the present $135. Loggers' minimums were jumped 20 cents to 90 cents an hour. The government also raised taxi minimums from $33 to $35 a week.

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Forand Bill Support Grows As House Unit Nears Vote

Hate, Bigotry Endanger U.S. Standing in World

Remarks of Edward P. Morgan on Mar. 8 in commentary closing his nightly broadcast news report on the American Broadcasting Company's radio network, sponsored by the AFL-CIO:

NOTHING THAT AMERICANS are responsible for can be more damaging to the welfare of the country, to national security or to our position in the world than the obscene carelessness by which we are permitting a hate-twisted handful of bigots and political midgets to smear the scourge of racism across the land.

Why should the Soviet Union worry over the risk of exploiting the impending missile gap when in one of the more monstrous ironies of history the Communists can so securely exploit the moral gap, beckoning to the awakening colored hordes of Africa and Asia to steer clear of the oppressions of American democracy and embrace the principles of human dignity and freedom so deeply rooted in the humane magnanimity of Marx? Why should the Kremlin leaders concern themselves seriously over a disarmament program when they see Americans already disarmed in the most vulnerable spot, in the corruption of justice?

Why should they fret enviously over our superior material strength and riches while we are so recklessly squandering the real strength of our society—its human values—and mocking the basic principles of our form of government, equal opportunity and civil rights?

On Feb. 23, the government newspaper Izvestia announced in Moscow that the Soviet Union during this year would open a new university especially for African, Asian and Latin American students, offering up to 4,000 of them from four to eight years of specialized training with all expenses paid.

THAT SAME DAY the civil rights debate droned on in the U.S. Senate with the senior senator from Mississippi, James Oliver Eastland, leading the crusade to preserve and protect second-class citizenship for Negroes. One week later, Senator Eastland rose to the pointed

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Medical Experts Endorse Measure

By Gene Zack

The drive for enactment of the Forand Bill moved into high gear, picking up major support from within the medical profession as the House Ways & Means Committee neared a vote on the AFL-CIO-backed measure to provide medical care for the nation's older citizens.

On the eve of committee action, Dr. Basil C. MacLean, former president of the national Blue Cross Association—largest group of voluntary non-profit plans in the field—gave unqualified endorsement to the bill despite organized opposition mounted by the American Medical Association and the commercial insurance industry.

MacLean bluntly said that "the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance or prepayment." He added that financing health benefits for the aged by means of social security payroll deductions, as called for in the Forand bill, "provides a way of dealing with the question with dignity and effectiveness."

"The good sense of this measure," the former Blue Cross head said in a letter to the bill's sponsor, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), "and the urgent need that created it, recommend its passage without delay."

AMA Opposition 'Misguided'

Joining in enthusiastic endorsement of the bill was Dr. E. M. Bluestone, professor of hospital administration at Columbia and New York Universities, who declared the "sheer humanity" of the bill "far outweighs" what he termed the "misguided and ill-advised" opposition of the AMA and the insurance industry. He charged that opponents were "motivated largely by professional self-protection."

The letters were made public by

(Continued on Page 4)

BCW Units Ask Ouster Of Cross

Officers of five big locals of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers — the union expelled from the AFL-CIO for corrupt leadership — have charged in court that BCW Pres. James G. Cross has continued to "plunder" the union's treasury for "personal profit."

They asked the U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., to force Cross and BCW Sec.-Treas. Peter N. Olson to furnish a financial accounting and repay any misappropriated funds. The court was also asked to order a secret ballot referendum of the BCW membership to determine whether Cross and Olson should be removed from office.

Represent 20,000 Members

The five locals—in Chicago, Los Angeles, Long Island City, N. Y., Pittsburgh and Houston—say they represent 20,000 members, approximately one-third of the BCW's remaining strength.

At a press conference, a spokesman for the group said the five

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Courts Upset NLRB On 'Brown-Olds'

By Dave Perlman

A series of appellate court decisions has undermined the National Labor Relation Board's drastic "Brown-Olds remedy" for alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley ban on closed-shop hiring practices.

During the past two months, five U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal have refused to enforce NLRB orders directing unions, companies or both to reimburse all employes in the bargaining unit for union dues and initiation fees collected during periods in which the board had found an illegal hiring hall or other so-called closed-shop system.

'Oppressive and Capricious'

Either a full-scale hearing on the Brown-Olds doctrine, held Mar. 8 at the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, or a Supreme Court decision on a related case argued last fall, might lead the labor board to abandon a policy which the AFL-CIO has charged is "oppressive and capricious, causing only slight inconvenience to some unions and financial ruin to others."

The NLRB has not yet appealed any of its lost circuit court cases to the Supreme Court, but a spokes-

(Continued on Page 2)

Cloture Move Defeated:

Meany Appeals for End to Filibuster

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appealed to the Senate to halt the "paralyzing" Southern filibuster which since Feb. 15 has blockaded action on measures to safeguard voting and other minority rights.

In the wake of Meany's plea, contained in telegrams to all senators except the 18 Dixie Democrats engaged in marathon efforts to talk civil rights legislation to death, there were these major developments:

- The first move to curb the Senate filibuster was defeated by a vote of 53-42. The 42 votes mustered by pro-civil-rights forces fell short even of a simple majority. Under Senate rules, two-thirds of those present would have had to favor cloture before the talkathon could have been halted.
- The House plunged into its long-delayed civil rights debate, with Southern Congressmen pledged to use every available parliamentary device to delay action and denouncing voting-rights legislation as "an invitation to rioting and bloodshed."
- Compromise talk continued on Capitol Hill, with authoritative sources indicating moves were under way to win agreement on a more modest bill insuring voting rights, making federal funds available to educate servicemen's children where schools are closed to thwart desegregation, and providing penalties to halt racist bombings.

It was reported that senators working toward a compromise

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Wilson Co. Strikers To Get Jobs Back

Chicago — An arbitration board has ruled in effect that most Wilson Co. workers who were replaced by strikebreakers during the 110-day strike by the Packinghouse Workers will get their jobs back, even if it means ousting the strikebreakers.

By a 2-to-1 vote, the arbitration panel ruled that seniority must govern "all the way up and down." Since nearly all the union members had greater seniority than their replacements, most of them will be able to claim their jobs back.

Minor Gains Matched By Setbacks in States

A small increase in unemployment benefits in Virginia, workmen's compensation improvements in Maryland, anti-discrimination measures in Alaska and Nevada, and a watered-down bill to protect migrant workers in Colorado are among the labor-backed laws enacted by state legislatures in recent weeks.

Other major bills, including a state minimum wage law in Virginia, extended jobless benefits in West Virginia, and reapportionment in Maryland have gone down to defeat in rural-dominated legislatures.

Virginia U. C. Up Slightly

In Virginia, maximum unemployment benefits were increased $4 to a new top of $32 a week, and duration of benefits was extended from the previous 18 weeks to 20 weeks. Labor-backed moves to provide more substantial improvement were defeated in House and Senate committees. The new schedule still leaves Virginia's unemployment compensation benefits among the lowest in the nation.

As the Virginia legislature headed for a scheduled Mar. 12 adjournment, the House voted down a 75-cent state minimum wage bill, which had won com-

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A 5-YEAR FIGHT AND VICTORY led to this happy scene of workers waving vacation paychecks won for them by the Clothing Workers. When the A. L. Kornman Co. of Nashville, Tenn., shut down and reneged on vacation pay, the ACWA won an arbitration decision awarding workers over $11,000. The firm lost repeated court appeals.

Five Appellate Courts Overturn Drastic 'Brown-Olds' Remedy

(Continued from Page 1)

man said it is "reasonable to expect" that one or more of the cases would be appealed.

The precedent on which the NLRB bases its controversial doctrine is a 1956 case involving the Brown-Olds Plumbing & Heating Corp., where repayment of union dues was ordered after a finding that the company and the union in effect had a closed-shop policy.

In 1958, the labor board cited this precedent in serving notice that it would order the refunding of all union dues if hiring hall and other job referral systems operated by unions failed to provide specific, written guarantees that non-union members would be given equal consideration for jobs.

'Remedy' Repeatedly Rejected

Unions and employers were allowed a grace period to bring their contracts and practices into conformity with the labor board ruling. It was the NLRB's crackdown on alleged violations after the "grace period" had expired which brought a rash of court challenges —and decisions reversing the labor board.

In cases where the Brown-Olds "remedy" was the key issue, federal appellate courts in Philadelphia, New Orleans, the District of Columbia, San Francisco and New York have rejected the NLRB position. In only one of the 11 circuit courts—in Chicago—was the labor board upheld, and labor attorneys do not consider that case a clear-cut test of the Brown-Olds doctrine. That decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Third Circuit court in Philadelphia, where a three-judge panel had unanimously rejected the Brown-Olds remedy in January, reheard the case before the full seven-judge court in a legal "double-header" in which a new case involving the Brown-Olds doctrine was also argued.

Before the circuit court issues its opinion, however, there is a possibility that the Supreme Court might rule on the issue.

The case before the Supreme Court—Machinists Local 1424 and the Bryan Mfg. Co. vs. NLRB—could be decided without a ruling on the Brown-Olds issue, labor attorneys emphasize.

The AFL-CIO, however, submitted a "friend of the court" brief dealing with the Brown-Olds issue as a factor in the case.

The brief challenged the Brown-Olds "remedy" on the grounds that:

- It is based on an "unreasonable inference" that union dues and fees collected under an illegal union security or hiring hall arrangement constitute "coerced payments."

All evidence and history points out, the AFL-CIO declared, "that the overwhelming majority of workers voluntarily embrace union conditions."

- The "mass reimbursement" order is "not appropriate" to the situation and is an "abuse" of the NLRB's authority. The financial burden of reimbursement "falls most heavily upon the smaller unions least able to sustain it."

Labor attorneys pointed out that in some Brown-Olds type cases, the company alone has been ordered to reimburse the employes, in other cases the union alone, and that in still other cases financial liability is imposed equally on the company and the union. The NLRB order directing reimbursement applies to whichever party happened to be named in the original charge.

- The legal precedent on which the NLRB based its original Brown-Olds decision is inappropriate. It was a Supreme Court decision in 1943 which upheld an NLRB order forcing the Virginia Electric & Power Co. to pay back dues it had collected on behalf of a company-dominated union. The court held that the employes had been coerced into joining the company union.

Kennedy, Nixon Score In New Hampshire Vote

The nation's first presidential primary, in rockribbed Republican New Hampshire, showed Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts piling up a record-breaking Democratic vote and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the certain GOP presidential nominee, making an impressive showing of his own.

The total Democratic vote was above 50,000 while the Republican count showed 70,000—a sharp reduction from the 2-to-1 majority that the GOP can normally depend on in the state.

The next significant primary will come Apr. 5 in Wisconsin, where Nixon is running on the Republican side and Kennedy collides head-on with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), the only other openly avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Kennedy, with 42,969 votes, about doubled the total won by any Democratic candidate in other years. The high-water mark previously was the 21,701 votes for Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) in 1956.

There were 375 write-in votes this year for Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and 6,734 votes for an obscure Chicago manufacturer, Paul Fisher, whose name appeared on the ballot and who managed to get an additional 2,000 plus write-in votes on the Republican side.

Nixon, running unopposed in the Republican primary and with no personal campaigning in the state, got 65,077 votes—nearly 9,000 more than the previous GOP record established by Pres. Eisenhower in 1956. Another 2,890 Republicans wrote in the name of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The New Hampshire campaign, originally a quiet one because of the lack of contests, exploded dramatically at the last moment when Nixon's state campaign manager, Gov. Wesley Powell (R), publicly charged that Kennedy was "soft on communism."

Kennedy demanded and promptly got from Nixon a repudiation of the Powell charge. Herbert Klein, the Vice President's press secretary, read for the television cameras a statement disavowing Powell's campaign oratory.

Powell, a former administrative assistant to New Hampshire Sen. Styles Bridges, ranking Republican in the Senate and a power in GOP legislative circles, fired back a telegram telling Nixon that to win the presidency this year he must "attack" his political opponents.

The New Hampshire primary is what is called in political circles a "beauty contest," giving candidates a chance to show personal popularity but having no binding effect on delegates to the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions next July.

In the past, however, New Hampshire primaries have had occasional influence. Pres. Eisenhower's showing as a candidate against the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) in 1952 was the first specific sign that Eisenhower, then still in Europe as Supreme Commander of North Atlantic Treaty forces, might take the GOP nomination from the Ohio senator.

Morgan Participant In UW Symposium

Edward P. Morgan, radio broadcaster whose nightly comment over the ABC network is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was a participant in a recent symposium on "The Sixties: Challenge to Our Generation," at the University of Wisconsin.

He and Earl P. Mazo, writer and journalist, discussed "Mass Communications and Their Obligations to Society."

By 19 Percent:

Corporate Profits Last Year Top 1958

Despite the impact of the steel strike in the second half of 1959, corporation profits last year soared nearly 19 percent above the 1958 figures.

That's the story as reported in the Wall Street Journal which keeps tabs on the earnings of representative companies. The 545 corporations in the Journal's sample jumped their profits to $11.5 billion from $9.7 billion in the previous year.

Estimates of total national profits for 1959 indicate a new record high of over $48 billion, before taxes. The previous record was set in 1955 when profits reached $44.9 billion.

Almost All Gained

All but four of the 28 industry groups which the Journal reports on showed profit gains over 1958. The only declines were registered in steel which registered a drop of four-tenths of 1 percent, railroads —affected by the steel strike— which showed a drop of 1.2 percent, aircraft and sugar.

Spectacular gains were registered for two groups: autos showed a 91.3 percent jump in profits and movies and movie theaters registered a 719.4 percent increase, according to the Journal.

The Journal predicted that for the first quarter of 1960 half of the industry groups would show additional gains in profits, with automobiles and steel leading the upward swing. The total profits for the quarter are expected to match or exceed profits for the first three months of 1960.

Higher Depreciation

Among the factors held responsible for the soaring profits picture is an increase in depreciation charges by corporations, with the result of more cash flowing into their coffers.

Here's how the profits of major industry groups checked by the Journal increased in 1959:

Airlines, 12.5 percent; building materials, 31.6; chemicals, 33.7; department stores, 19; distilleries, 17.4; drug companies, 8.3; electrical equipment, 19.8; farm equipment, 48; finance companies, 6.5; food products, 14.7; leather, 32.8; metal and mining, 15.2; office equipment, 9.7.

Also petroleum products, 7 percent; pulp and paper, 25.2; railway equipment, 60.2; rubber companies, 26.9; textiles, 83; tobacco, 8; tools and other machinery, 31.9; other industrial, 20.9; utilities, 7.4.

Labor Joins Mourning for Neuberger

Portland, Ore.—Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who triumphed over a cancer attack in 1958, died Mar. 9 after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 47.

Neuberger, Oregon's first Democratic senator in 40 years, had planned to seek nomination for his second term in the May 20 primary. No Democrat had filed against him, and Republicans had been unable to select a serious contender. His unexpected death left the contest for the Senate seat open.

In a telegram of condolence to Neuberger's widow, Mrs. Maureen Neuberger, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said they were "shocked and saddened at the tragic death" of the senator.

Neuberger, they wired, "had achieved an enviable record of service to his state and his country and had been a staunch advocate of liberal causes. We will miss him and America will miss him."

Neuberger entered politics in 1941 when he won election to a two-year term in the Oregon House of Representatives. In 1949 he was elected a member of the state senate, serving there until 1954 when he waged his successful campaign for the U.S. Senate.

The Senate broke off its civil rights debate for three hours of tribute in which Neuberger was eulogized by leaders on both sides of the aisle, then recessed for the day out of respect.

Hotel Union Names Group On Civil Rights

Cincinnati, O.—Pres. Ed. S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes has announced the appointment of a committee on civil rights headed by Intl. Vice Pres. Richard Smith of Chicago.

Other members are William S. Pollard of Los Angeles, chairman of the Joint Council of Dining Car Employes, who was named committee secretary; General Organizer Betty Bentz of Local 6, New York;

RICHARD W. SMITH
Chairman, Hotel & Restaurant Employes Committee on Civil Rights

Mary Jackson, Seattle, Wash., and John Gibson, president of the St. Louis local.

Appointment of the committee was authorized by the last convention. It will work under Miller's direction, according to the resolution, to help the international and all locals carry out the constitutional policy banning "discrimination against any individual based upon race, color, creed or national origin."

Smith, pointing out that the union represents virtually every race, said the new committee will work closely with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights "to advance and protect the civil rights of all workers and all labor in the nation."

California Retail Clerks File NLRB Election Bid

Los Angeles — Five Southern California locals of the Retail Clerks have filed petitions asking the National Labor Relations Board to conduct representation elections in 15 Barkers furniture stores. About 1,000 employes, working in stores in 11 communities, are involved.

First Walkout in SAG's History:

Top Stars, Bit Players Strike Giant Studios for TV Royalties

Hollywood—Fourteen thousand film actors—the nation's top stars and bit players, alike—have shut down seven of the industry's eight giant motion picture studios in the first strike against the major producers in the history of the Screen Actors Guild.

The strike began Mar. 7 after more than two months of fruitless negotiations. At issue is a union demand that actors receive added compensation from the profits which studios receive on theatrical motion pictures made after 1948 and subsequently sold to television. SAG is also asking an industry-wide welfare and pension fund paid by the producers, plus wage increases.

U-I Signs Up

Just prior to the walkout, SAG cracked the solid front of the major studios by signing a three-year pact with Universal-International settling all issues in the negotiations. On the heels of this settlement, the union reached similar agreements with a dozen large independent producers.

The U-I pact specifies that on theatrical pictures made between Aug. 1, 1958 and Jan. 31, 1960, actors will receive 6 percent of receipts, after deduction of distribution costs, when the films are sold to television. On pictures made after Jan. 31, 1960, the producer will pay 7 percent of receipts after distribution costs.

The Guild contract with Universal-International also provides for a producer contribution of 5 percent of all actors' earnings into a pension and welfare fund to be jointly administered by the producer and the union.

In the area of salary increases, the pay of day players went up from $90 to $100 daily; free lance players up from $300 to $350 weekly; stunt men up from $90 to $100 daily, and from $345 to $400 a week.

SAG Pres. Ronald Reagan, hailing the U-I pact and the subsequent settlements with the independents, called on the heads of the seven struck studios to show the same "sense of responsibility" and sign contracts with the Guild.

No Such Thing as Scabs

The walkout was accomplished without fanfare and without picket lines. As a SAG spokesman put it: "There's no need for picket lines. Nobody ever heard of scab actors."

The strike affects only the production of motion pictures for showing in theaters across the nation. Union members will continue to work on films made expressly for television as well as on religious, educational and commercial films.

Efforts by U.S. Mediator Jules Medoff to settle the strike foundered at the outset when officials of the studios brushed off his invitation to meet "either separately or jointly" on the contract dispute. The studio refusal to meet came despite agreement by SAG officials to sit down with the mediator.

Pledges of support from labor organizations whose total membership runs into the millions poured into SAG's offices here as the walkout began.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks assured the actors of his union's "full moral and financial support," and praised the Guild for the "substantial assistance" it has given the labor movement generally.

Ed S. Miller, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, said the union's executive board had voted "wholehearted" backing of the strike action, which it said was "forced" on SAG by the refusal of producers to consider the actors' demands.

The executive council of Actors Equity unanimously voted to back the strikebound screen performers, declaring that a "resolution of the deadlock in the favor of SAG is most important to performers in all the entertainment fields."

The California State AFL-CIO wired Reagan that organized labor in the state stands "united to render any and all assistance" in SAG's strike. The state body's executive council unanimously voted "complete moral and financial support."

Striking Actors Get AFL-CIO Backing

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has wired officials of the striking Screen Actors Guild a pledge of the "cooperation and assistance of all your fellow unionists in the united labor movement."

"Your long record of peaceful collective bargaining, spanning more than a generation," Meany's telegram said, "indicates without question that this strike was forced upon your union by the stubborn refusal of the employers to negotiate reasonable terms."

Guild Asks Laws to Ban Professional Scabs

Legislation to outlaw professional strikebreaking and the strike insurance plan that finances the "massive retaliation" of newspaper publishers against the unions in their plants was demanded by the Newspaper Guild executive board at a meeting in Washington.

The ANG's proposal, part of a broad outline for cooperation among industry unions to combat publisher attacks, was formulated following board consideration of the situation in Portland, Ore., where other newspaper labor groups since Nov. 10 have been honoring a Stereotypers' picket line thrown around the Oregonian and the Oregon Journal. The Stereotypers went on strike when contract negotiations broke down over the publishers' demand for changes in working conditions.

The Guild program is similar to one advanced at about the same time by Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographers. It is derived from a Pennsylvania law barring the recruiting of strikebreakers by a person or firm "not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout" which lead to the arrest of Bloor Schleppey, head of a notorious scab-importing operation, in connection with an attempt to break an ITU strike at the Bristol Courier and Levittown Times in 1958.

The ANG board adopted a policy statement which:

- "Instructs the top officers to prepare legislative measures that would bar recruitment of strikebreakers by an individual or group not directly involved in the strike; abolish strike insurance, which has become such a large factor in publisher resistance; impose limitations on the use of the vicious doctrine of 'massive retaliation,' and require the strike-bound employer to announce in his advertisements for workers that his enterprise is engaged in a labor dispute.
- "Instructs the top officers to pursue actively the introduction of such measures in state and national legislative bodies. Locals also should be called upon to further this program where and when appropriate. The extended support of trade union bodies at all levels, particularly in the printing trade unions, should be sought and encouraged."

The ANG leadership heartily welcomed the cooperation at both local and international levels that has helped keep the Portland workers "determined not to yield to a despotic management seeking to emasculate union strength." Plans of top ANG officers to continue meetings with the leaders of other printing trades unions "for the purpose of developing closer inter-union cooperation" were approved.

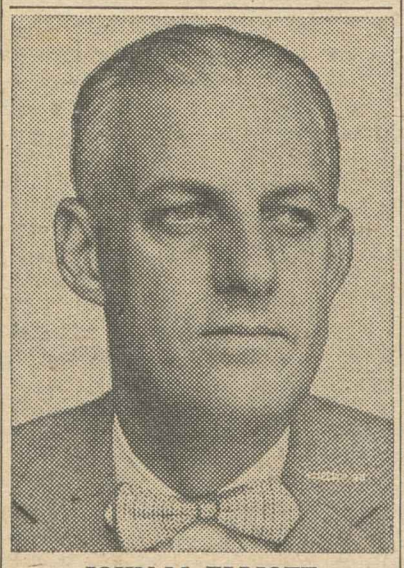
The board also urged locals to accept invitations to affiliate from state or local printing trades councils in areas where they have been extended. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) was commended for introducing a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of strikebreaking, and locals throughout the country were urged to ask their own senators to support it.

The board noted many signs indicating "plainly the desire of members for inter-union cooperation," citing resolutions urging meetings of top officers to achieve such cooperation.

'Thirties' TV Show To Be Aired Again

New York—"Life in the Thirties," National Broadcasting Co. television program depicting the depression, the New Deal and the surge of labor organization, will be repeated Mar. 13 from 8 to 9 p.m. over the NBC network.

When originally shown, the program was acclaimed by union officials and members for the way it showed the rise of American labor and the struggles of those who fought to help build trade unionism in the 1930s.



JOHN M. ELLIOTT
President of Street Railway Employes has been elected to board of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. The company will hold its annual meeting in Baltimore Apr. 6.

News Blackout Charged In Montreal Price Trial

Toronto, Ont.—Montreal newspapers are suppressing news of a corporation trial involving price-fixing, Prof. Frank Scott has charged.

Scott, a noted lawyer and former national chairman of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, told a meeting of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Bar Association that the Montreal Gazette and the Montreal Star—the city's two big English-language dailies—published almost nothing about the trial of 17 pulp and paper companies for restricting trade by price-fixing.

The Star has carried no news at all and the Gazette has printed only one story about the prosecutions. As a result Canadian Press, which relies on newspaper sources, has carried nothing over its wires, Scott added.

"Thus as far as I can find out the rest of Canada heard nothing of it. The silence of the press also silenced the Canadian Broadcasting Co., which relies—quite erroneously, in my opinion—on the same sources as the newspapers."

Later the Gazette conceded it published only one story, but said the event was not "newsworthy enough to justify day-to-day coverage."

New Seamen's Union Moves on 'Runaways'

New York—The Intl. Maritime Workers Union has filed two actions with the National Labor Relations Board against National Bulk Carriers and its Liberian subsidiary, Universe Tankships, Inc., one of the largest American operators of American-owned "runaway" ships flying the flag of the African republic.

The IMWU was set up several months ago as a joint operation by two AFL-CIO affiliates, the Maritime Union and the Seafarers, with the authorization of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, to organize the crews of "runaway" ships owned in the U.S. but flying the flags of other countries, particularly Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

One action asked that the Global Seamen's Union, which it described as company-sponsored, be deprived of its authorization as collective bargaining representative of the crew of the SS Ore Monarch.

In addition, the union filed unfair labor practice charges against the company for illegally interfering with organization work aboard the SS Ore Jupiter, citing the firing of Magoulianos E. Dionvsics, third assistant engineer, because he had helped obtain IMWU authorization cards from crew members.

Shannon Wall, executive director of the IMWU, described the Global Seamen's Union as "nothing but a company union set up by D. K. Ludwig (National Bulk president) to keep the crews on his Liberian flag ships from getting genuine union representation." He said National Bulk, through Universe Tankships, operates 22 tankers and 14 ore carriers under the Liberian flag.

"The actions of this American operator on ships which he operates for American companies have plainly violated American law," Wall declared. "We intend to establish that Ludwig and others of his kind cannot use the Liberian flag as a cover for such abuse and exploitation of crews but must answer for their actions under our laws."

New Trainmen Officers Sworn As Meet Ends

Cleveland — New officers took the oath of office as the closing act of the Railroad Trainmen's seven weeks of convention sessions here.

These offices were filled in the closing days by ballot of the 1,100 delegates on voting machines:

Vice Presidents J. H. Shepherd North Platte, Neb.; G. C. Gale of Winnipeg, Manit.; P. K. Byers, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Kelly, Toronto, Ont.

Board of Trustees and Insurance: Al J. LaRose, chairman; J. H. Smith, secretary, and M. J. Beirne.

Executive Board: chairman, C. E. Jones; secretary, O. B. Brooks; and T. B. Brownfield, W. J. Culbertson, and W. E. Smith, members.

Kennedy Re-elected

An attempt by a minority of delegates to oust supporters of Pres. W. P. Kennedy ended in Kennedy's re-election and victory for all Kennedy supporters except one. Sole winner was William J. Weil, for secretary-treasurer until Apr. 1, who lost in four election tries but was elected 11th vice president.

Among the losers was C. W. Wilkinson of Minnesota. Elected chairman of the convention as a committee of the whole in the first week of the convention, Wilkinson was later defeated for trustee.

Clyde Titler, Pennsylvanian who brought a civil suit last year against the BRT insurance department, declined to run for office. He had announced his intention of running for trustee, but changed his mind.

New terms of office for all officials start Apr. 1.

Typo Leaders Assured of Re-Election

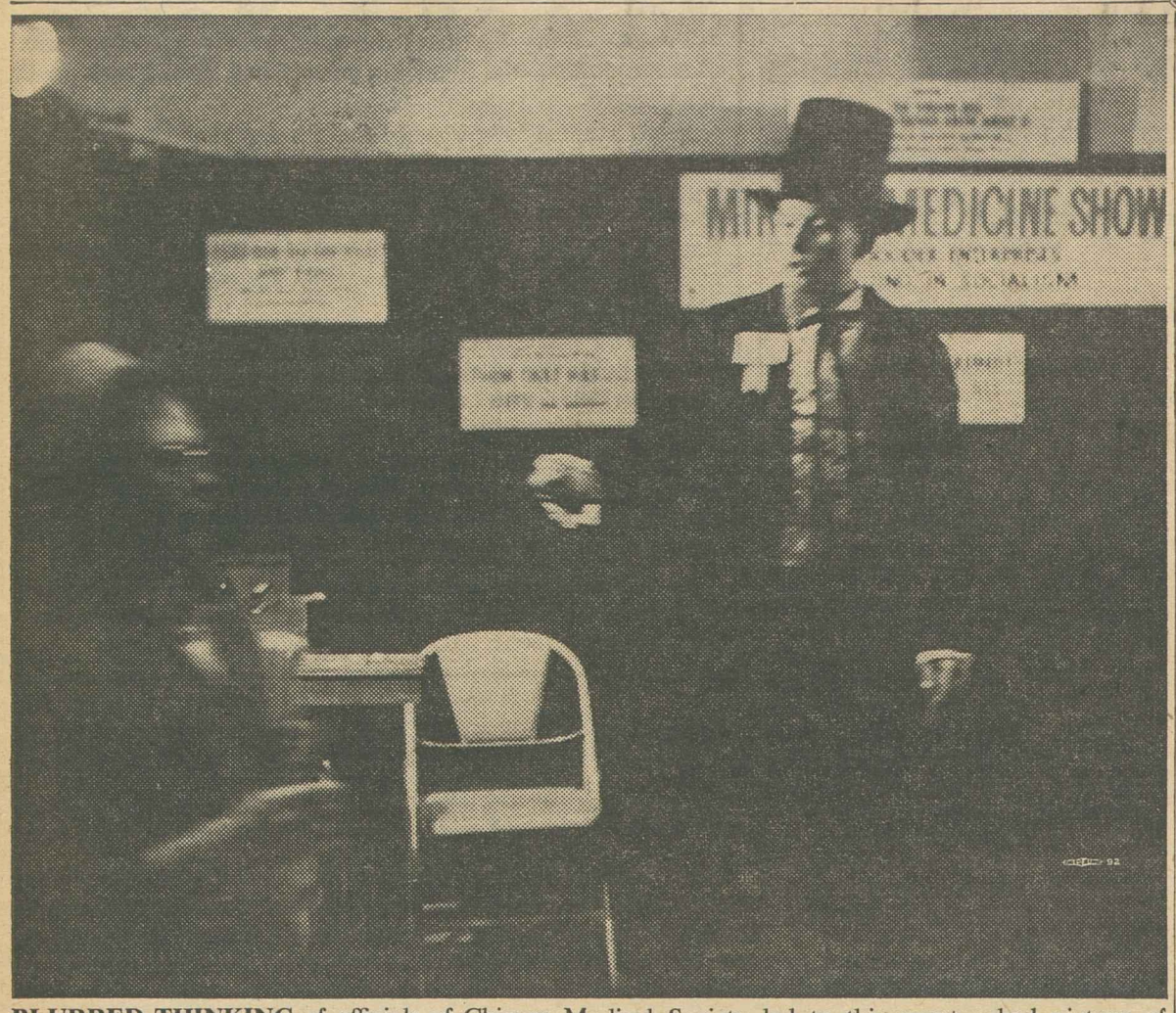
Indianapolis, Ind.—For the first time in modern history, members of the Typographical Union are going into a referendum election without a contest for the international union's top two posts.

Without opposition, Pres. Elmer Brown and Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud were assured re-election. Brown received the endorsements of 567 locals for another term.

Two potential rivals failed to receive the minimum of 50 endorsements required by the union constitution—Jesse B. Manbeck of Washington, who won approval from three locals, and Howard C. Murray of Richmond, Va., who was given 47 endorsements. Cloud was unopposed even for endorsements.

Incumbent members of the international executive board also received endorsements from substantial majorities of locals but face opposition in the referendum scheduled for May.

Forand Bill Drive Gets Medical Backing



BLURRED THINKING of officials of Chicago Medical Society led to this unretouched picture of exhibit attacking Forand bill as "socialistic" and "communistic." Medical Society officials refused to permit photographer to take picture of exhibit, threatened him with "drastic measures" if he tried. Another photographer shot the above photo hastily, was promptly ejected. Display was set up in rooms of the Palmer House, where public had access, in connection with annual clinical conference for doctors. Society spokesmen said pictures might embarass medicine.

Chicago Medical Society Watchdog Tries, Fails to Foil Photographer

Chicago—Spokesmen for the Chicago Medical Society engaged in cloak-and-dagger antics coupled with threats of "drastic" measures in an effort to block the AFL-CIO News from obtaining photographs of an exhibit attacking the Forand bill as a "socialist handout."

A free-lance cameraman arranged for by the AFL-CIO News hid a camera under his hat and managed to take one blurred picture before being ousted by angry medical society watchdogs. Earlier, a colleague was told he was "trespassing" if he had "anything to do with the AFL-CIO."

Erected in a fourth-floor foyer of the Palmer House in connection with the society's clinical conference, the display was clearly visible to delegates attending other meetings in the hotel. But society officials claimed they feared photographs in the AFL-CIO News might "portray medicine in bad light."

"Scientific Exhibit"

The display was set up by the society's Committee on Legislative Information and was labeled a "scientific exhibit." Prominently featured was a copy of Karl Marx's basic Communist work, "Capital," and a sign lambasting Forand bill supporters as "do-gooders" for wanting legislation which would provide medical care for older citizens.

An aspiring young actor, rigged out as a circus barker in a cutaway coat and top hat and wearing a fake beard, lampooned the bill as "payola for the government" under which "Big Brother wants to make all your decisions for you."

The elaborate efforts by medical society officials to ban picture-taking by the labor press were detailed in reports from the two cameramen, verified by Miss Lisbeth Bamberger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The first photographer was interrupted by two men before he could take any pictures. The men demanded his personal and professional identification and the identity of the customer who had engaged his commercial photographic firm.

Not satisfied with the cameraman's statement that he did not know the name of the client, the two men—one a burly six-footer—told him he was "trespassing," was "not wanted," and that if he was found near the display again "drastic measures would be taken." The men accompanied him down the elevator and out of the hotel.

The second photographer succeeded in getting his one shot before an irate official told him that since he was "not a doctor," he could not take pictures. The official firmly ordered him to leave.

"Bunch of Communists"

Pressed for an explanation, the official said that "a bunch of Communists in the next room" were trying to obtain pictures of the display. Meeting in the next room was the Group Health Association of America.

The display featured a wide variety of slick brochures denouncing the Forand bill. They included:

- An American Medical Association pamphlet characterizing the proposed system for medical care for the aged as "political medicine" that would "mean poorer, not better, health care."
- Another AMA tract calling the Forand bill "bad medicine," and claiming that it would "curtail right of aged to spend their dollars as they want," and would "cover millions of people with . . . hospital and surgical insurance, regardless of whether they want or need it."
- A third AMA brochure, in which the doctor's lobby let its slip show by complaining that "an agency of the federal government" would "set fees for physicians and charges for hospitals and nursing homes."
- A copy of a news letter by Rep. Bruce Alger (R-Tex.) which called the bill "socialized medicine." The letter was reprinted by the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons.
- A voluminous copy of the January "Dan Smoot Report," which claimed the Forand bill was patterned after England's 12-year-old national health program, which, the report said, "is modeled on the Soviet system created by Lenin."

Workers, Employers Will Pay

The display was keyed to the theme that the Forand bill would take money from "the public till"—despite the fact that the proposed legislation calls for employers and employes each to make a maximum $12-a-year contribution through increased social security taxes to finance all of the medical care for the aged.

Here's part of the "spiel" which the young actor delivered in sideshow-barker style:

"Step right up and hear about the Forand bill. Yes—F-O-R-A-N-D—don't forget the name, he won't forget you. The bill to provide free medical care, free everything, and payola for the U.S. government." At this point the medicine man scattered a fistful of gilt-covered "coins" into the audience.

"Uncle Sam is passing out money, all for free! Yes sir, step right up for a Socialist handout! Big Brother wants to make all your decisions for you. Big Brother will look after you. Yes, sir, the Forand bill gives you freedom from want . . . freedom from fear . . . freedom from freedom."

The medical society used the "scare technique" in one sign to whip up doctor opposition to the bill on the ground that the legislation would "take away your older patients and their dependents unless you sign up."

Showdown Vote Near In House Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Forand in a speech on the House floor. He said it was "significant" that "in the face of the usual closed-mind opposition of the AMA, two distinguished doctors closely acquainted with the problem" support the health insurance measure.

The two letters, the Rhode Island Democrat said, indicate that "corporate medicine, as represented by the AMA, does not speak for doctors who really know the problem." He added:

"I think it is a tragedy that the general public should get the impression that doctors as a whole are opposed to health protection for the aged. This is simply not true."

In last year's hearings before the Ways & Means Committee, headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), more than a score of doctors supported the bill to finance health care by increasing the social security tax on employers and employes by a maximum of $12 a year each.

As support for the measure mounted, reports persisted that the Eisenhower Administration, spurred by political considerations involved in Vice Pres. Nixon's presidential bid, was considering an election-year about-face on medical insurance legislation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent midwinter session, warned against any eleventh-hour Administration program "designed to meet the narrowly conceived financial demands of the AMA or the self-seeking clamor of insurance companies rather than the needs of the elderly."

In his letter to Forand, Dr. MacLean pointed out that he has been in close contact with the problems of care for the aged "for many years and in many capacities." The former national president of Blue Cross continued:

"As a physician, I have had an intimate look at the special and personal health needs of the aged. As a hospital administrator, I have seen that need reflected as a burden of obligatory and uncompensated service that acted as a constant drag upon the hospital's economic support and growth.

"As New York City Commissioner of Hospitals, I have seen these problems further translated into financial and social deficit for the entire community. As a president of the national Blue Cross Association, I participated first hand in the attempt to meet some of these problems through existing voluntary prepayment organizations.

"A lifetime's experience has led me at last to conclude that the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance or prepayment as they exist today. The aged simply cannot afford to buy from any of these the scope of care that is required, nor do the stern competitive realities permit any carrier . . . to provide benefits which are adequate at a price which is feasible for any but a small proportion of the aged."

Dr. MacLean said that voluntary plans would be "strengthened" through use of the social security mechanism to provide health care for the aged.

Dr. Bluestone, who also serves as a consultant to New York's Montefiore Hospital, hailed the Forand proposal as a "humanitarian bill," and expressed hope that Congress would pass the legislation, "thus writing a new and comforting chapter in the history of modern" care for the aged.

"Passage of this bill into law," he wrote Forand, "would be a boon for the great majority of our elderly population who have the right to look to our legislators for relief at a time in their lives when they may need it most. It has all the wholesome earmarks of voluntary prepaid medical care insurance with the added advantage of government partnership to see to it that no citizen is neglected in the late time of his trouble."

Pitts Replaces Haggerty In California AFL-CIO

San Francisco—Thomas L. Pitts, a soft-spoken 45-year-old unionist from Southern California, is the new secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO.

He was chosen by the federation's executive council to succeed C. J. Haggerty, who will take over the presidency of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Apr. 1.

To succeed Pitts as president of the 1.25-million-member organization, the executive council named Albin J. Gruhn of Eureka, a vice president of the federation for the past 20 years.

Both men have close to 25 years of service in the labor movement behind them. Pitts became a business representative of a Los Angeles freight drivers' local in 1936, and in 1937 became secretary-treasurer of Wholesale Delivery Drivers' & Salesmen's Union Local 848. He held the latter post until 1955, when he took a leave of absence to work full-time for the state federation.

He was made a vice-president of the former AFL state body in 1941, and its president in 1950. In 1958, he was elected president of the merged California labor federation. He is a member of the Bartenders Union.

Pitts is currently a member of the State Board of Education, served prior to that as a director of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. He has served on the Governor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped by appointment of both Governors Goodwin J. Knight and Edmund G. Brown.

Gruhn is presently secretary of the Humboldt County Labor Council and Building Trades Council, and is a vice president of the district council of Laborers. He joined the Lumber & Sawmill Workers in 1934 and was an active figure in the 1935 lumberworkers' strike.

Community Work Wins Ford Honor

Detroit—Mrs. Gwendolyn Edwards, a member of the Auto Workers who for 12 years has played a major role in AFL-CIO Community Services in Wayne County, has been honored by the Ford Motor Co. for her public service work.

Mrs. Edwards was chosen by Ford management as the recipient of the company's first Community Services Award on the basis of her "outstanding contributions."

1960 Fact Sheet on Congress—No. 5

Depressed Area Aid Stymied For 5 Years

Coalition, Presidential Veto Block Action on Legislation

By John Beidler

In each congressional session since 1956 liberals have sought enactment of legislation to meet the problems of chronic unemployment in localities, urban and rural, throughout the nation. In each session, delays—and on one occasion a presidential veto—have frustrated these efforts.

The need for action is apparent. Despite their own "bootstrap" efforts, many localities continue to be burdened with high levels of continuing unemployment brought on by factors beyond their control.

Technological change is one major factor. Improvements in machines and methods of production in some areas have cut employment dramatically while production is maintained.

A second major factor is industrial migration—the movement of industry from one section of the country to another. In the case of the textile industry, the movement of a large part of textile production from New England and the Middle Atlantic states to the southern states has left large numbers of skilled textile workers unemployed. Many urban areas are unable to create new employment for them.

Shifting product demand and various competitive factors also serve to create local pockets of unemployment.

The effect has been disastrous to localities affected: human hardship for the directly affected workers and their families; a drag on the economy as a whole caused by declining purchasing power and increased social costs such as public assistance.

Token Program in '56

In 1955, at its first convention, the AFL-CIO asserted that the whole nation has a stake in helping "the hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens" who live in distressed areas and added that the creation of suitable employment for displaced workers would add millions of dollars to our national output. The convention declared:

"The AFL-CIO calls upon the federal government to utilize all of its resources and to work unceasingly—in cooperation with labor, industry, the states, and the affected local governments—to alleviate chronic area unemployment in the United States."

In his State of the Union message in 1956, the President offered a token program which fell far short of meeting the existing need. He asked only $50 million for technical assistance and capital improvement loans to the affected areas.

Democratic liberals led by former Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.) responded with a more vigorous program. Following extensive hearings before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, an amended Lehman bill was reported in July 1956.

Get the Facts On Key Issues

The AFL-CIO News is publishing on this page the fifth of a new series of Fact Sheets on Congress providing background information on basic issues coming before the second session of the 86th Congress.

The series, prepared by John Beidler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is designed to give the legislative history of the issue, the various forces involved pro and con and the general nature of bills introduced.

Reprints of the fact sheet series will be available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The Lehman bill passed the Senate by a vote of 60 to 30, the widest margin ever given by the Senate to an area redevelopment bill. Although similar legislation was reported by a House committee, it died in the familiar graveyard of liberal legislation, the House Rules Committee. The 84th Congress adjourned without further action.

Fixing the blame for the measure's defeat, Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.) charged that the bill was killed by the House Republican leadership and spokesmen for the Department of Commerce, who "refused even to agree to consider" the President's own inadequate program.

Following this initial defeat, Pres. Eisenhower has restated his support for his inadequate program in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960. Each year conservatives in both the Republican and Democratic parties have sought to defeat it.

In 1957, jurisdiction over the measure in the Senate was removed from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and lodged in the Banking and Currency Committee. There, a new series of hearings was held before the Production and Stabilization subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

A stalemate in the subcommittee was not broken until 1958, when former Sen. Frederick Payne (R-Me.) introduced a new measure in an attempt to iron out differences in the Administration and Democratic positions.

Using this measure, Douglas by-passed the subcommittee and successfully moved to make the Payne bill the first order of business in the full Banking and Currency Committee. The full committee reported a new Douglas-Payne bill.

The Douglas-Payne bill passed the Senate by a vote of 46 to 36. Voting in favor of the bill were 29 Democrats and 17 Republicans. Twelve Democrats and 24 Republicans opposed it.

House Finally Casts Vote

In the House Banking and Currency Committee, cuts were made in the bill before a favorable report was made. Even with these cuts, however, the Rules Committee complacently sat on the bill for a month and a half, while the adjournment date for the 85th Congress grew nearer.

Finally, the Rules Committee forced further changes in the bill, and it was brought to the floor. On the key vote, a motion to recommit (and thus kill) the bill, supporters of the measure won, 188 to 170. Supporting the bill were 139 Democrats and 49 Republicans. Voting to kill it were 116 Republicans and 54 Democrats. The bill then passed the House on a standing (non-record) vote, 176 to 130.

The House version of the bill was accepted by the Senate, and the measure became the first area redevelopment bill to reach the President's desk.

He vetoed it.

In doing so he said the major responsibilities for financing redevelopment must remain with local citizens.

In the face of growing unemployment early in 1959 (by then a large number of newly-depressed localities were being added to the list of areas needing assistance) the Senate moved rapidly to pass a new bill. Hearings were held by Douglas' Production and Stabilization Subcommittee in Washington, Detroit and West Virginia in February. and early March on the Douglas-Cooper (R-Ky.) bill, the Administration measure, and several compromise measures.

In this and previous hearings, the line-up of support and opposition for area redevelopment was revealed.

Supporting the Douglas-Cooper bill were:

AFL-CIO.

National Farmers Union.

Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

U.S. Council of Mayors.

American Municipal Association.

A substantial number of state governors and municipalities.

Urging rejection of area redevelopment legislation were:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

National Association of Manufacturers.

American Farm Bureau Federation.

American Bankers Association.

Southern States Industrial Conference.

The full Banking and Currency Committee voted 9 to 6 to recommend Senate passage of the Douglas-Cooper bill, S. 722. Two Republicans joined seven Democrats to report the measure. Three Democrats and three Republicans opposed it.

Rules Committee Blocks Action

On Mar. 23, 1959 the Senate passed the $389 million Douglas-Cooper bill by a vote of 49 to 46. Forty-five Democrats and four Republicans voted to pass the bill. Sixteen Democrats and 30 Republicans opposed it.

Earlier, the Senate had rejected a motion to substitute the Administration's $53 million program by a vote of 43 to 52.

The House Banking and Currency Committee, following several days of hearings, voted to report an amended version of S. 722 on May 5. The amended bill cut the grant and loan funds provided in the Senate version from $389 million to $251 million. This was done, the committee said, to avoid a presidential veto, but further cuts could not be made without killing the program before it got started.

The Rules Committee hurdle remained.

On May 19, Banking and Currency Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) wrote Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) asking that S. 722 be granted a rule and cleared for House debate.

Between then and adjournment of the first session on Sept. 15, the Rules Committee failed to act. Nor did it act on the bill during the first two months of 1960.

As the most recent AFL-CIO convention unanimously stated:

"The Area Redevelopment Act (S. 722) meets the minimum requirements for an effective federal effort to alleviate local area distress and should be immediately passed by the House of Representatives and signed by the President. The hundreds of thousands of victims of area distress have already been forced to wait too long for the initiation of a domestic Point IV program geared to meet the needs of our own citizens."

Provisions of Bill Backed by AFL-CIO

The Douglas-Cooper-Spence depressed areas bill, S. 722, would:

1—Send technical specialists to the affected areas to help them evaluate their economic resources and needs and plan constructively for the future.

2—Provide $200 million for low interest federal redevelopment loans to aid the construction of modern plants in chronically distressed areas.

3—Provide $175 million for federal grants and loans for the construction of public facilities needed to attract and to hold industry—like an improved water or sewerage system.

4—Establish a program of vocational retraining for jobless workers and provide federal subsistence payments during the process of retraining.

5—Give assistance to rural areas suffering from chronic under-employment.

6—Locate the administration of this program in a special federal agency to be established solely for this purpose. Labor would enjoy an advisory status to it and the participation of trade unions in the program at the local level would be encouraged as well.

7—Finally, all aid would be denied to "runaway" employers who might seek to locate in a depressed area while at the same time creating unemployment elsewhere.

Congressional Profile Of a Depressed Area

When reporting the Douglas-Cooper-Spence bill, the House Banking and Currency Committee majority said:

"Depressed industrial areas have many common characteristics; first, they are areas which have lost certain historic locational advantages.

"Second, they are areas where local enterprise and initiative have usually been smothered and repressed by the existence of persistent and chronic unemployment. Areas suffering from prolonged unemployment are like individuals who have been physically ill or unemployed. They lose heart and courage. They become resigned and discouraged. Their physical energies have been drained. They are like unemployed individuals who need the outside help of a professional agency dedicated to providing them with specific guidance and courage and assistance. Outside assistance, your committee believes, must come from the federal government.

"Third, they are areas which have low financial resources and are, therefore, least capable of raising the capital required for long-term bold programs for rehabilitation. The very fact that unemployment has persisted and become chronic has meant that the communities' tax rolls have suffered and their financial resources have been drained. They are not as capable of financing their own programs as are the more prosperous communities."

Forand Bill Showdown

OLD REACTIONARIES never die and they never learn. Twenty-five years ago when the Social Security Act was being bitterly debated in the 1936 presidential campaign, its opponents freely predicted the end of democracy in the U.S. Issuing social security cards so that Americans could draw retirement pensions, insurance payments, unemployment compensation and other social insurance benefits, would establish a new dictatorship, they said.

The diehards never stopped fighting the social security system. They opposed every progressive change since 1935. Now they have focused their Big Lie technique on the Forand bill—a measure to provide health care for the aged under the social security system.

The measure—headed for a showdown vote soon in the House Ways & Means Committee—would simply extend to persons drawing benefits under the Social Security Act certain limited health care provisions which would be paid for by all persons covered by social security.

This, according to the reactionary elements in the American Medical Association and their allies in the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is "socialized medicine" or "political medicine."

These same falsehoods have been heaped on every advance in medical care over the years—care for dependents of servicemen, workmen's compensation, voluntary health insurance plans, disability benefits under social security, federal grants to local health agencies and many other programs designed to bring better medical care at a reasonable cost to millions of Americans.

At this point in history the House Ways & Means Committee should have collected enough of this bilge to consign it to the proper sewer and move ahead with a measure to provide security and self-respect to American men and women who retire on limited incomes after years of hard work.

The committee holds the key, for there is little doubt that if the Forand bill is approved in committee the wide support for this established pattern of paying for human security will sweep it through Congress.

The issue is not "political medicine." It is providing health care for our aged under a sound insurance system that has proven its worth in the past 25 years.

The Senate Must Vote

THE SENATE has been debating new civil rights legislation for nearly a month. It has exhaustively examined the denial of full civil rights to all Americans. It has recorded all the possible arguments on the subject, including the sophistry of the Southerners on why Negroes should be regarded as second-class citizens.

Part of the month-long debate has included a filibuster by civil rights opponents, a cold, unemotional filibuster keyed to hysterical political climate rather than springing from conviction.

Moves to break the filibuster and prevent further misuse of the democratic traditions of the Senate to deny democratic rights to all Americans have so far failed. The Senate leadership has a great responsibility to bring the debate to a climax. The Senate must be allowed to vote on a definitive measure that will establish clearly and beyond any question the government's commitment to a national policy opposing racial discrimination in any form.

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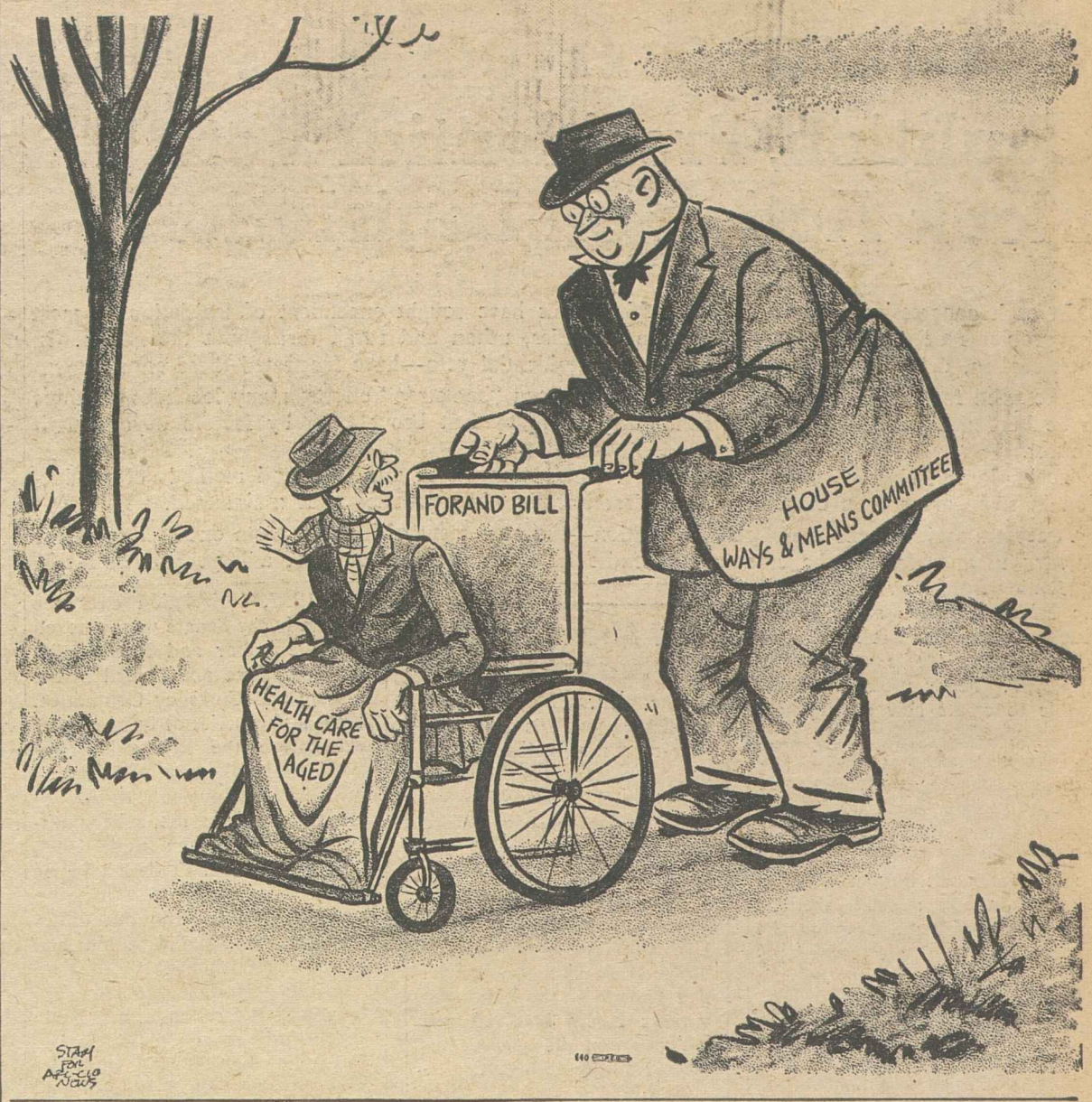
"I Sure Could Use a Push"



"What About Social Sins?"

Clergy Should Know Workers Better, Labor Official Says

The following is excerpted from an address by Harold C. Hanover, president of the New York State AFL-CIO, at a seminar of the New York State Council of Churches on the subject "The Church and Industrial Relations."

THE GOALS OF CHURCH AND LABOR are much the same. They both seek to enlarge the spiritual and material life of the masses of people, and make the life of the family happy and secure. The trade union activity in this area of practical religion thereby upholds and supports the work of enlightened religious leaders.

First of all, labor is not a special interest group. Our program is one to which not only the members of organized labor but the vast majority of people of all walks of life in our state and nation can heartily subscribe. The things which we seek to achieve reflect the aims and aspirations of most Americans. In this sense, labor has the right to speak for more than its own membership.

It is, therefore, not an accident that labor has emerged as one of the partners in American industry, as a very essential part of the creative process that has made this country so powerful and great. We have advanced to this position because American labor has been dedicated to the proposition that we can make progress only as the nation makes progress, that we cannot make progress at the expense of the nation.

We have refused to operate as a selfish, narrow economic pressure group, but have instead worked for policies, programs and goals that would advance the welfare of the whole people, knowing that our own welfare is inevitably tied to that of our fellow Americans.

We must begin to change some the moral thinking of society. No one would dispute that murder, embezzlement, extortion and such are sins, but what about social sins? What about economic exploitation of individuals and groups? What about merciless milking of the consumer market by greedy and reckless monopolies? Why is an increase of the wage dollar a sin of inflation, while an increase of a profit dollar an economic virtue?

What is the moral qualification of a profit a company makes at the cost of discarding helpless old men and women onto an industrial scrapheap along with the rest of its obsolete machinery?

OBVIOUSLY THE CHURCH must begin to put that kind of social sin in the same category as personal sin and to act against it with the same vigor and drive with which it attacks other problems.

The role of the church, then, in relation to labor is to insist on justice for all. But the concept of justice and brotherhood cannot remain abstract. It is not enough to be in favor of justice alone; we must translate our ideas into wages and jobs, into houses and security, into schools and equal educational opportunity.

I think that the relation of church and labor in this country is more than one of co-existence. It is a living relationship on a close, friendly, cooperative basis. Neither wants to control or dominate the other. Neither wants to interfere with the inner workings of the other.

Our union members are looking to the church for spiritual guidance and counsel; but labor doesn't expect and hardly wants the church to take over the education of the worker in his relation to the union. We have qualified men to do that job. However, what we need from the clergyman is that he learn to understand the daily experience of his wage earner church members and be in touch with organized labor.

HE HAS TO HAVE more knowledge of social questions and social phenomena. As the Rev. John Daniel in his painstaking and revealing study, "Labor, Industry and the Church," said:

"They," (that is, the pastors) "have been inadequately prepared for such work at the seminary. Our colleges and theological seminaries have given scant attention to Christian sociology, social ethics, group and social dynamics, labor and industrial problems, Christian community life."

A clergyman should know what is in the union contracts of the members of his church as well as he knows his Bible. He should understand problems of seniority involved just as clearly as he does the rules of protocol affecting junior and senior vestrymen.

However, labor does not expect the clergyman to be pro-labor or pro-management. If he is to fulfill one of his functions in the community, the clergyman must be simply pro-justice.

He should be able to repeat after Lincoln: "I am not concerned about whether the Lord is on our side. I know the Lord is always on the side of the right, but it is my fervent prayer that we may be found on the Lord's side."

"ROSE-COLORED" PICTURE of 1960 as a boom year for the nation is marred by this demonstration of jobless building trades workers at Knoxville, Tenn. The rally, called by the Knoxville Building & Construction Trades Council, was aimed at ending governmental apathy towards rising unemployment in the area.

Hate, Bigotry Damage Nation's World Position, Morgan Says

(Continued from Page 1)

height of eloquence from the floor by describing the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court as "crap." To Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to the UN who was touring the Soviet Union at the time, the contrasting impact of these developments was appalling.

In Houston, Texas, a young Negro was kidnaped, branded with the initials KKK and hung by his heels from a tree, as a warning, he was told, to Negro students—of which he was not one—who had the audacity to protest lunch counter segregation. In the city of Petersburg, Va., 11 Negroes including eight students, two clergymen and a beauty parlor operator, were arrested and jailed. Their crime: trespassing the white section of the Petersburg public library. There were more arrests at Alabama State College in Montgomery, protest demonstrations at Tuskegee Institute and trouble in Atlanta.

It should be plain enough by now from this succession of events that they are not akin to the goldfish-swallowing and telephone-booth-stuffing episodes sometimes fashionable among undergraduates. These young Negroes are guilty of a far more serious offense than college hijinks. They are guilty of self-respect which to the Eastlands of the world is a felony.

The trouble is with this type of crime that in the long run there is no known defense against it. As this reporter had occasion to comment four years ago about the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott, "it is remarkable how the inspirational chemistry of a cause can contribute to the endurance of people who believe in it. The momentum of Gandhi's movement was irresistible."

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES it is a pity that the racists cannot profit from the sobering lesson the British learned from passive resistance in India. Already the Negroes have punctured the myth of the white supremacists. With a kind of serene stubborness that history will remember they are proving their superiority to the bigots.

It is all very well to savor this supreme asininity. But where is the national indignation to shame it, and where is the leadership to condemn it in ringing terms that will be clearly heard around the world, even unto the sacred halls of the U.S. Senate?

Washington Reports:

Election Year Pressures Hold Hope for Better Wage-Hour Act

PASSAGE OF A BILL to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to broaden its coverage to workers not now protected will help end raids on major industrial states, a Republican congressman, Rep. William Ayres (O.), and a Democratic member, Rep. John H. Dent (Pa.), agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Ayres added that such improvements of the wage and hour law also would help correct inequities in some states. He gave an instance of Arkansas, which "has a law that applies only to women and girls, who get a minimum of $1.25 a day—and we're talking here in Washington of $1.25 an hour—if the worker has six months experience on the job, and $1 a day if the worker has less than six months experience."

Dent said that the only way to prevent low-wage area "raids" on industry in states like Ohio and Pennsylvania is "by national law." He said that "with the advent of the trucking and railroad businesses, the place or site of a plant isn't important any more."

Dent said that one of the first decisions to be made by a House subcommittee considering minimum wage improvements is whether to increase the minimum to $1.25 an hour and extend protection to 7.8 million more workers. Both Dent and Ayres are members of the subcommittee.

The Ohio representative declared that discussion of an improved federal wage-hour law may help call public attention to another weakness of state minimum wage legislation, the practice of providing "different minimum wages for different types of work. The states have made a very, very serious mistake in doing this. It costs just as much for a laundry worker when he goes to the grocery store to buy a loaf of bread as it does the automobile mechanic."

AYRES SAID that the proposed law would exempt the small "so-called Mom and Pop stores." One bill would limit the application of the law to businesses that had more than a set volume of business. Another would apply to companies that had three establishments in one state or several states, he said.

Dent was of the opinion that bills for improving the minimum wage law have a better chance of passage this year because "the Administration is asking for legislation, the majority party is pledged to it and this is an election year."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

SOME OF THE REPUBLICANS in this town suggested, shortly after Gov. Rockefeller pulled out of the GOP presidential race last December, that Vice Pres. Nixon had everything going his way and would do a turkey trot into the presidency come November. All this proved is that politicians, like Washington political writers, tend to swing too fast too far. This is a year of decision for the American people after the Eisenhower siesta. Anybody who wins the presidency is going to have to deserve it as well as work for it.

The ultimate thing is happening as Mr. Eisenhower perambulates about the world. He is "covered," as befits a President, and the editorialists duly pontificate upon his journeys. But it is pointed out from Puerto Rico that after touring Latin America he announces that he doesn't want to spend any real money there; he denies any U.S. "master plan" for economic aid.

No one seems seriously worried: Mr. Eisenhower is on his way out, and American policy will be made by the next President, not this one. The eight-year holding operation has become a thing of a few months.

Mr. Nixon is striving diligently to disentangle himself from the Eisenhower Administration's most obvious vulnerabilities. The Nixon trouble is that the vulnerability is spread across the board. It isn't just farm policy, where the Vice President has already dumped Agriculture Secretary Benson, or just defense policy, where he now calls for constant "re-examination" of Soviet "intentions."

The whole range of Mr. Eisenhower's budget-balancing attitudes on domestic issues is under massive attack that is having an observable effect, at last, on the people. Even more than last year, the President's remaining substantial power, a wholly negative one, is the power to veto.

* * *

IT IS NOT YET CLEAR how much legislation he will veto in the remaining three and a half months of Congress. But clearly each such veto—on a reasonable minimum wage bill, on a Forand bill if it is passed, on housing and federal aid to the schools—will pain the Vice President exceedingly.

Mr. Nixon must run, fundamentally, on the Eisenhower record, even after he becomes in effect the titular leader of his party. A similar problem was one the difficulties Gov. Dewey faced in 1948 as the Republican nominee; he was stuck with the record of the GOP-controlled 80th Congress, and the record of Republican congressional minorities across the New Deal years.

The people clearly want federal aid to the schools, and they are going to get it—this year or some other one. They want health protection for social security beneficiaries—and they will get this, too. They want more public services, and they are not going to be blocked by narrow banker-controlled ideas of budget-balancing.

For that matter, they will pay higher taxes for defense, if it is asked of them, any time a respected President tells them frankly the dangers confronting the country and warns that urgent measures are needed to close the missile gap and rebuild the conventional "brushfire-war" forces that have been scandalously reduced ever since 1953.

* * *

ONE OTHER FACTOR will play a major part in the campaign—the judgment the people make of the relative competence and character of Nixon and the eventual Democratic nominee on the overriding issue of foreign policy, the preservation of the country's freedom and security and maintain peace through strength.

This judgment will be made in the heat and testing of the campaign and can be made in no other way. It will depend on the people's observation of attitudes as well as oratory.

Nixon cannot expect to inherit automatically the people's trust of Mr. Eisenhower in this field, even if the trust were not now eroded by the telling attack on defense policy. The observation will be close and intense.

REP. WILLIAM A. AYRES (R-O.), left, and Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) agreed there is a good chance of increasing the minimum wage and extending its coverage this year because both parties are committed and "this is an election year." They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on 300 radio stations.

How to Buy:

Tax Load Falls On Low, Middle-Paid

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME taxpayers are shouldering an increasing share of the nation's taxes. For one thing, families with $5,000-$10,000 incomes are paying the biggest part of federal income taxes, not the wealthy taxpayers as is popularly supposed.

The fact is, only one-sixth of all taxes come from the progressive tax rates above 20 percent. In one recent year, those taxpayers with incomes of over $1 million a year paid about 35 percent of their income in federal income taxes, not the top rate of 91 percent as the public generally believes.

But also, working families are paying an increasingly big chunk of state and city taxes as the result of an alarming jump in sales taxes and other local and state levies. One authority reports that state and local taxes leaped from $59 per person in 1940 to over $175 now.

Just last year eight states increased sales taxes. Pennsylvania even increased its sales tax twice, first to 3½ percent and then to 4, to match Washington state's rate, highest in the nation. In all, 33 states and many cities and towns now levy general sales taxes and three more currently are considering new sales taxes.

Sales taxes are a reversal of the traditional American system of progressive taxation. Progressive taxes put the biggest bite on higher incomes. Sales taxes punish moderate-income families hardest, since rich and poor pay the same penny tax on a loaf of bread, or the same 3 percent on a pair of shoes. Most-punishing sales tax is that which includes food. Lower-income families spend a bigger part of their incomes for food than do higher-income people.

BESIDES AROUSING moderate-income families to halt the trend to more and bigger sales taxes, the new local income and sales taxes have two immediate side effects:

They encourage unions to seek more fringe benefits from employers. Income taxes on pensions and other fringe benefits are deferred and for most wage-earners will be escaped altogether.

They encourage moderate-income taxpayers to itemize federal income-tax deductions on the long form 1040 rather than use the short form 1040A. The short form automatically allows you a 10 percent standard deduction. But with increased sales, gasoline, cigarette, income and other local taxes, there's greater likelihood that these and other deductible expenses may add up to more than 10 percent of your income.

A new form—1040W—is available for use by wage earners this year for the first time. It's simpler to fill out than long-form 1040 but still allows you to itemize deductions and to claim the permitted exclusion for sick pay. Form 1040A doesn't allow you to exclude a permissible part of the pay you get while ill this year.

You can exclude from your taxable income up to $100 a week of pay received after the first week of an illness. If the illness was due to an injury or you were hospitalized at least one day, then the exclusion applies from the first day.

The sick-pay exclusion now also applies to pregnancy absences advised by a physician.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE whether to itemize deductions or take the standard 10 percent, make a trial list of your potential deductions. These include:

Contributions to churches, charities and non-profit schools, and gas and oil used in performing unpaid services for these groups.

Interest on carrying charges you pay on debts, installment purchases and mortgages.

Other taxes you pay including property tax, state and local income taxes, auto license fees and state sales and gasoline taxes. State cigarette taxes and various local taxes on specific items as movies are deductible if the state law says the tax is paid by the consumer. Your local Internal Revenue Service office can tell which local sales taxes are deductible and what the collectors generaly use as a local guide line if you haven't kept actual records of sales-tax payments. Most people don't.

Medical, dental and drug expenses within permissible limits, and including fares and car expenses to get treatment.

Casualty losses, storm damage to your house, boat or other property, and thefts for which you weren't reimbursed by insurance. This includes car damage from a collision even if your own fault.

Vocational-education expenses if the course was necessary to keep your job or employment status, and not merely to get a new job or promotion.

WORK EXPENSES, including union dues, employment-agency fees, technical periodicals, tools, safety equipment and distinctive work uniforms which you can't use for general wear (plus repair and maintenance costs).

You can't deduct expenses of traveling to work, but you can deduct costs of going to a second job. You can deduct costs of travel and living expenses for a job out of town if it can be shown that the job was temporary and its termination could be forseen within a short period of time; for example, within a year.

Other potential deductions include child-care expense allowed to women workers and widowers within limits; investment expenses including fees for a safe-deposit box to hold bonds or other securities, and alimony payments.

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From Maine to Hawaii:

130 TV Stations Now Showing 'Americans at Work' Series

The AFL-CIO's TV film series, "Americans at Work" is currently being presented by 130 television stations from coast to coast, in the new states of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico.

The series is made available to the stations without cost to give them the opportunity of showing viewers the story of American workers on the job. This is the current station line-up for "Americans at Work." Consult your local newspaper for the exact viewing time.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC-TV	Sunday
Florence, Ala.	WOWL-TV	Saturday
Mobile, Ala.	WALA-TV	Sunday
Dothan, Ala.	WTVY-TV	Wednesday
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI-TV	Friday
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR-TV	Saturday
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK-TV	Sunday
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA-TV	Saturday
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA-TV	Sunday
Fort Smith, Ark.	KNAC-TV	Saturday
Chico, Calif.	KHSL-TV	Monday
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM-TV	Saturday
Fresno, Calif.	KFRE-TV	Sunday
San Diego, Calif.	KFSD-TV	Sunday
San Francisco, Calif.	KTVU-TV	Saturday
Denver, Colo.	KOA-TV	Saturday
Pueblo, Colo.	KCSJ-TV	*
Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX-TV	*
Hartford, Conn.	WNBC-TV	Sunday
New Haven, Conn.	WNHC-TV	Sunday
Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC-TV	Monday
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR-TV	Saturday
Washington, D. C.	WRC-TV	Sunday
Panama City, Fla.	WJDM-TV	Tuesday
Pensacola, Fla.	WEAR-TV	Saturday
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN-TV	Wednesday
Fort Myers, Fla.	WINK-TV	Friday
Honolulu, Hawaii	KHVH-TV	*
Boise, Ida.	KBOI-TV	Saturday
Lewiston, Ida.	KLEW-TV	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	WNBQ-TV	Sunday
Elkhart, Ind.	WSJV-TV	Sunday
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE-TV	Saturday
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WKJG-TV	Sunday
Southt Bend, Ind.	WSBT-TV	Saturday
Terre Haute, Ind.	WTHI-TV	Tuesday
Des Moines, Iowa	WHO-TV	Sunday
Fort Dodge, Iowa	KQTV-TV	Sunday
Sioux City, Iowa	KVTV-TV	Monday
Waterloo, Iowa	KWWL-TV	Alternate Sundays
Topeka, Kans.	WIBW-TV	Saturday
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS-TV	Sunday
Lexington, Ky.	WKYT-TV	Sunday
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRZ-TV	Saturday
Lafayette, La.	KLFY-TV	Wednesday
Lake Charles, La.	KTAG-TV	Saturday
Monroe, La.	KNOE-TV	Sunday
Alexandria, La.	KALB-TV	*
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ-TV	Saturday
Portland, Me.	WCSH-TV	Saturday
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC-TV	*
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL-TV	Alternate Sundays
Boston, Mass.	WGBH-TV	Friday
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP-TV	Sunday
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ-TV	Sunday
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN-TV	Saturday
Saginaw, Mich.	WKNX-TV	Wednesday
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT-TV	Saturday
Minneapolis, Minn.	WTCN-TV	Friday
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WDAM-TV	Saturday
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK-TV	Sunday
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV-TV	Sunday
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV	Sunday
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF-TV	Sunday
Billings, Mont.	KOOK-TV	Saturday
Butte, Mont.	KXLF-TV	Monday
Glendive, Mont.	KXGN-TV	Wednesday
Great Falls, Mont.	KFBB-TV	Tuesday
Helena, Mont.	KXLF-TV	Monday
Missoula, Mont.	KMSO-TV	Thursday
Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV	Wednesday
Reno, Nev.	KOLO-TV	Friday
Manchester, N. H.	WMUR-TV	Tuesday
Carlsbad, N. M.	KAVE-TV	Wednesday
Plattsburg, N. Y.	WPTZ-TV	Sunday
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRGB-TV	Saturday
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV-TV	Monday
Charlotte, N. C.	WBTV-TV	*
Greensboro, N. C.	WFMY-TV	Friday
Bismarck, N. D.	KFYR-TV	*
Watertown, N. Y.	WCNY-TV	Alternate Sundays
Fargo, N. D.	WDAY-TV	Saturday
Grand Forks, N. D.	KNOX-TV	Saturday
Akron, O.	WAKR-TV	Sunday
Cleveland, O.	WJW-TV	Wednesday
Youngstown, O.	WKBN-TV	Sunday
Medford, Ore.	KBES-TV	Wednesday
Portland, Ore.	KPTV-TV	Sunday
Erie, Pa.	WSEE-TV	Sunday
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP-TV	Saturday
Lebanon, Pa.	WLYH-TV	Saturday
Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU-TV	*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC-TV	Sunday
York, Pa.	WSBA-TV	Week-days
Ponce, Puerto Rico	WRIK-TV	Saturday
San Juan, Puerto Rico	WKAQ-TV	*
Providence, R. I.	WJAR-TV	Sunday
Florence, S. C.	WBTW-TV	Tuesday
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB-TV	Friday
Rapid City, S. D.	KRSD-TV	Saturday
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO-TV	Saturday
Amarillo, Tex.	KGNC-TV	Sunday
Austin, Tex.	KTBC-TV	Saturday
Corpus Christi, Tex.	KRIS-TV	Sunday
Dallas & Ft. Worth, Tex.	KRLD-TV	Sunday
Midland, Tex.	KMID-TV	Sunday
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC-TV	Saturday
Sherman, Tex.	KXII-TV	Saturday
Tyler, Tex.	KLTV-TV	Sunday
Waco, Tex.	KWTX-TV	Saturday
Weslaco, Tex.	KRGV-TV	Saturday
Wichita Falls, Tex.	KSYD-TV	Saturday
Laredo, Tex.	KGNS-TV	Sunday
Provo, Utah	KLOR-TV	Monday
Harrisonburg, Va.	KSVA-TV	Sunday
Richmond, Va.	WTVR-TV	Tuesday
Roanoke, Va.	WSLS-TV	Sunday
Ephrata, Wash.	KBAS-TV	Monday
Pasco, Wash.	KEPR-TV	Monday
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO-TV	Sunday
Yakima, Wash.	KIMA-TV	Monday
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY-TV	Sunday
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN-TV	Saturday
Oak Hill, W. Va.	WOAY-TV	Friday
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP-TV	Tuesday
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF-TV	Saturday
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT-TV	Wednesday
Madison, Wis.	WKOW-TV	Friday
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN-TV	Saturday

The film is also being shown on 28 overseas stations of the Armed Forces.

* Please consult your local listing for time and day.

Civil Rights Story Told With Chuckle

Harry Fleischman over the years has added a new dimension to the job of bridging the gulf between our ideals and the realities of the fight to win civil rights. He has added charm, warmth and civilized chuckle through his column "Let's Be Human."

Fleischman's human interest approach to the civil rights question, his essays, stories, anecdotes, have now been collected in a book carrying the same title as the column. The 160-page volume, with illustrations by labor cartoonist Bernard Seaman, contains the best materials mined from Fleischman's column, which is sponsored by the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee. Fleischman is director of NLS.

In a brief introduction he answers the sometimes-heard charge that his approach stressing progress in winning civil rights is Pollyannish. Says Fleischman: "It is no accident that I stress progress. I do it deliberately. As we know, our mass media are wedded to the theory that good news is no news."

Norman Thomas, famed Socialist leader, with whom Fleischman was associated in the 1948 presidential campaign, says in a foreword: "A lot of us could do worse than start our day by reading one or more of the pertinent columns he has here collected."

"Let's Be Human" is published by Oceana Publications Inc. and is available in cloth at $2.95 and in paper at $1.50.

Right to Face Accuser . . . But:

Defense Dept. Snubs AFL-CIO, Revamps Security Procedures

A new executive order revising industrial security procedures has been issued despite AFL-CIO requests for an opportunity to discuss any new program before it was instituted. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany conveyed the request in a letter to Defense Sec. Thomas S. Gates and received no reply until five days after issuance of the order.

The executive order sets forth as a principle the right of persons accused of being security risks to face and cross-examine their accusers, but leaves areas of exception. These areas appear capable of administrative contraction or expansion to the point where the principle might become meaningless.

Meany's letter to Gates, dated Jan. 26, cited newspaper reports of pending revisions in the industrial security program as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling last June 29 that procedures then in effect, providing accused workers no assurance of confronting their accusers or cross-examining them, had not been authorized by Congress or the President.

He recalled that in the past the AFL-CIO had consulted informally with the Defense Dept. regarding the old program, but had received no communication regarding a new one.

"I am accordingly requesting that before any new program is instituted or regulations adopted," Meany wrote, "the Dept. of Defense afford us the opportunity to discuss with it whatever measures it has in mind. Perhaps the best procedure, and certainly the procedure most clearly consonant with the spirit of the Administrative Procedure Act, would be for the department to publish its proposed regulations and invite interested parties to comment thereon. If, however, the department prefers some less formal way of proceeding, we would like an opportunity to consult with it."

The reply was dated Feb. 25 and was signed by Deputy Assistant Sec. Stephen S. Jackson.

Jackson said "the President has now carried out" the Supreme Court's suggestion that "faceless" accusers be abolished, and said that "the guidance thus provided will, of course, be followed in the preparation of such new and revised regulations as the department finds it necessary or desirable to adopt.

"The views of organizations such as yours, however, are a matter of continuing interest to us. Accordingly, we would be happy to receive a written statement of your present thinking on this subject or, if you prefer, to arrange for an informal meeting."

'Fait Accompli' Was Feared

Meany replied "it was concern lest we be met with such a fait accompli" which prompted his original request for consultation.

"Your delay until after issuance of the executive order in answering my letter," he added, "thus insures that any discussions between the AFL-CIO and the Defense Dept. with regard to the industrial security program can serve only limited purposes, since they can deal only with issues not already disposed of by the executive order. I believe, however, that such discussions could still serve some purpose."

He noted that the AFL-CIO in the past has voiced three major objections to the way the industrial security program operated. They were:

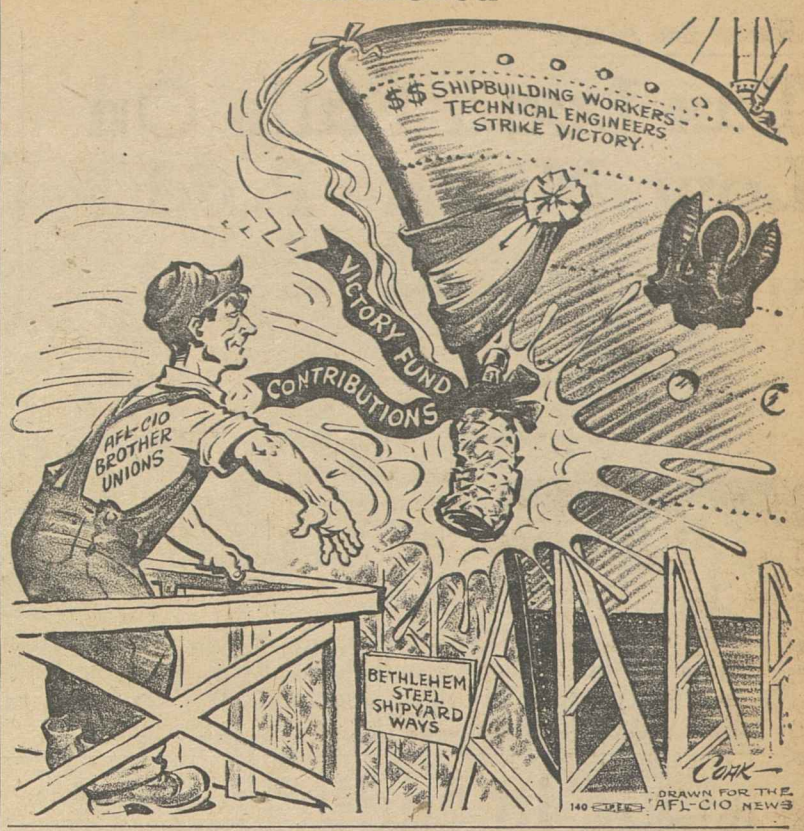
- The fact that the testimony of absent witnesses was allowed to stand without the accused being given the chance to break it down by questioning.
- The fact that clearance board members did not face the accusers or know their identities, but usually were forced to rely on the summary report of an investigator without even examining the investigator.
- The practice of permitting employers to clear workers for access to confidential (as distinguished from secret or top secret) data, a power Meany said "is obviously susceptible of anti-union or other abuse" by persons with "scant" qualifications for such a function.

Meany called revision of the confrontations element, as laid down in the new executive order, a "welcome liberalization."

"However," he continued, "the executive order likewise contains broad authorizations for the denial of these safeguards in particular cases, so that whether the new program will in actual operation utilize fairer procedure than the old will depend on how the order is effectuated through regulation and in actual operation.

"That is one subject which representatives of the AFL-CIO, and of certain of the international unions affiliated with it which are particularly concerned with the industrial security program, would like to discuss with appropriate officials of the Defense Dept."

Launched



House Group Votes $1 Billion Housing Bill

An AFL-CIO backed $1 billion emergency housing bill, designed to give the nation's seriously depressed homebuilding industry a shot in the arm and to help stave off another recession, has won overwhelming approval in the House Banking Committee.

The full committee voted 18-7 to clear the measure introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.). Patterned after an anti-recession housing bill enacted in 1958, it would make Treasury funds available to purchase government-backed mortgages on new houses in the moderate and low-priced range.

Seven of the committee's nine Republican members promptly raised the threat of an Eisenhower veto. Although the money made available by the bill would be repaid to the Treasury, the GOP members attacked the measure as "irresponsible spending."

The bill would provide for purchase of FHA and VA mortgages at face value by the Federal National Mortgage Association. This would halt the present practice whereby lending institutions levy added charges in the form of "discounts" to circumvent the legal interest limit set on government-backed mortgages.

The AFL-CIO called these charges "unreasonable," declaring that the discounts are "simply disguised interest payments" which when "piled on top of sky-high interest rates are keeping large numbers of families out of the market."

The federation told Congress that housing slumps set the stage for the last two recessions, and that emergency action was needed "to forestall a downturn in homebuilding."

Rains, pointing out that industry sources predict only 1.1 million private housing starts in 1960, a 10 to 12 percent drop from last year, said the stopgap bill would help reverse the slump and keep the economy from going into "another tailspin."

The AFL-CIO has called passage of the Rains bill merely a "first step" toward meeting the nation's full housing needs and has urged that it be followed by "comprehensive, forward-looking" legislation to achieve an annual rate of 2.3 million housing units during the next 15 years.

Ingredients of the long-range housing program, labor declared, should be a large-scale, low-rent public housing program; an effective middle-income housing program; fully adequate housing for the elderly; greatly expanded urban redevelopment and slum clearance; adequate farm housing; and encouragement of cooperative and moderate-priced rental housing.

In his Budget Message for fiscal 1961, Pres. Eisenhower made no recommendations in any of these key areas. He called instead for an end to the GI and college housing programs, and for "flexibility" that would make possible raising of maximum interest rates under the VA and FHA programs.

Cross 'Plundered' Union Treasury, Bakery Locals Charge in Lawsuit

(Continued from Page 1)

locals are spearheading a rank-and-file move to clean up the international union and bring it into compliance with AFL-CIO ethical practice standards. This would be the first step towards reunification of the nation's bakery workers. Most of the 140,000 members the BCW had when it was expelled in December 1957 have moved into the AFL-CIO-chartered American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

The rank-and-file leaders charged that $65,000 in union funds has gone to pay for a Palm Beach, Fla., home for Cross, suites in Washington, D.C., hotels and personal expenses and trips for Cross and his wife.

They charged that Cross spent most of 1958 and 1959 in Palm Beach "on unauthorized and unexcused absences from his duties."

Charge Cross Controls Board

The local leaders said that on Jan. 8 they "charged defendant Cross and the BCW General Executive Board to their face with violation of their fiduciary duties, corruption, misappropriation and diversion of BCW funds."

The rank-and-file group said it was forced to turn to the courts for relief because the executive board, most of whose members have been hired by Cross as international representatives, are under the president's "control and domination" and have either participated in or condoned the abuses.

In filing the suit, the five plaintiffs charged violation of Sec. 501(a) of the Landrum-Griffin Act which spells out responsibility of union officers "to hold its money and property solely for the benefit of the organization and its members."

Permission to file the suit "for good cause shown" was granted by U. S. Dist. Judge Luther W. Youngdahl. Federal judges are required to screen such lawsuits to weed out frivolous cases.

The local leaders also cited general equity law in asking relief.

The complaint also alleged that:

- Cross has paid money from the BCW treasury to the wife of former BCW Vice Pres. George Stuart, now serving a prison term for embezzlement of funds of Chicago locals which he supervised as trustee. The payments to Mrs. Stuart are still going on, the complaint alleges.
- Attorney fees amounting to more than $100,000, charged for the personal defense of Cross on perjury charges before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee and before the McClellan special Senate committee, have been paid out of BCW funds. Cross was acquitted by direct verdict.
- Cross and his fellow trustees of the union's staff pension plan, in November 1958, changed the ground rules of the program by eliminating a provision for forfeiture of pension rights for anyone found guilty of an offense against the union after trial by the executive board. The plan, which originally would have required Cross to serve until 1963 in order to receive a pension, was changed to permit his immediate retirement at age 47 with an $11,700 a year pension, the petition adds.
- Cross discharged the accounting firm which had served the union for more than 40 years on September 1957 after it had refused to certify certain transactions of Cross and other members of the executive board.
- BCW funds were used to pay deficiency income tax assessments "for officers and representatives of BCW who participated in, sanctioned or failed to protest Cross' many breaches of his fiduciary duties."

EPC Charges Cited

The rank-and-file group also cited the list of abuses previously found by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee in its investigation of the BCW.

They said their locals had been refused a detailed financial accounting by the international's executive board and they asserted that BCW "has failed to make timely payment of death benefits to beneficiaries of deceased members of BCW and many claims are currently in arrears."

The five persons who filed the suit —Pres. Walter Friese, Local 2, Chicago; Sec. Charles R. Landers, Local 163, Houston; Pres. Frank Dutto, Local 3, Long Island City; Pres. Ermin Moschetta, Local 12, Pittsburgh; and Sec.-Treas. Albert C. Meyer, Local 37, Los Angeles—also asked the court to enjoin the BCW or its "agents" from threatening them or persons who cooperate with them in an effort to deter the prosecution of the suit.

USWA, Kaiser Open Joint Harmony Talks

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. have launched a series of joint meetings aimed at devising long-range formulas for achieving industrial harmony.

The groundwork was laid in last October's historic USWA-Kaiser contract, which called for creation of two committees—one to work out a method whereby workers and the public could share with stockholders in the fruits of industrial progress, the other for mutual exploration of work rule problems.

The Kaiser pact, which cracked the steel industry's solid front prior to imposition of a Taft-Hartley injunction ending the union's 116-day strike, eventually set the pattern for similar agreements with other large basic steel producers. These later contracts also called for joint study of labor-management relations.

The first session between the Steelworkers and Kaiser was held in Spokane, Wash., and involved the continuing study of work rules. USWA Pres. David J. McDonald led the union delegation and Kaiser Board Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser the management team.

This was followed by a two-day meeting in New York of the tripartite committee representing labor, management and the public to discuss a long-range formula "to insure a proper sharing of the fruits of the company's progress."

LISTENING ATTENTIVELY during the meeting of the governing body of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva are Sir Alfred Roberts (left), veteran British chairman of the Workers Group, and Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, U.S. worker representative.

'Made in India' Label Seen for Indian Unions

New Dehli—A suggestion that the Indian labor movement may have to develop its own techniques to serve its members was offered by Eric Peterson, retired secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, in an address at the convention of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha here.

Peterson as personal representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany extended his greetings and those of the AFL-CIO to the Indian trade union central body.

"As a representative of a labor movement from a highly industrialized country," he said, "I am well aware that there are no single answers, no 'blueprint' or pattern that can be exported willy-nilly throughout the world.

Unions Universal In Aim

"Each labor movement must design its own structure. Because of your culture, your traditions and your long past, including a long period of colonial domination, you may have to fashion new devices and new techniques.

"But there are a certain number of universal qualities which characterize free trade unions such as yours and ours: to be instruments in the raising of the standard of life and to be in the forefront of social change. There may, of course, be ideas, techniques and practices in the American experience which you may find useful."

Peterson emphasized the many years of support which American labor gave to India's struggle for independence. He also said that U.S. union members are more and more becoming concerned with problems "that go beyond the work-bench."

"They are beginning to think of themselves not only as workers," he said, "but as citizens of the larger community, the city, the state, the country and, yes, the world.

"The American trade unionist is becoming more and more concerned with broad social issues, with the complete eradication of discrimination by virtue of race or nationality. He is concerned with broadening the opportunities for a decent education for all of the nation's children. He is concerned with adequate housing and health programs for all of the people.

"But above all, he is becoming intimately concerned with and aware of the problems of peoples from distant places. He knows now, as he never did before, that peace and freedom are indivisible, that if democracy in India falters, American workers will ultimately feel the impact. He knows, too, that if an aggressor threatens India, he too is threatened. In short, the mutuality of our interests is becoming increasingly clear."

U.S. Labor At Trade Fair

Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, en route to a SEATO meeting in Manila, also attended the convention, as did Intl. Rep. Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers. Peterson and Bernstein were U.S. labor representatives at the U.S. Information Service exhibit in the Indian trade fair in Delhi.

Peterson discussed the role of the labor movement in the U.S. at the opening of the USIS exhibit, emphasizing that its principal function is "to secure for members and their families—and by extension for consumers at large—a greater share of the nation's product, within the existing system of free enterprise."

"Wage standards, favorable working conditions and other benefits established through collective bargaining are reflected in comparable advances for unorganized workers," he said.

3rd Defendant Gets Probation In New York

New York — Joseph Roberts, third and last defendant in Dist. Atty. Frank Hogan's drive to clean up the Intl. Labor Record, a self-styled "labor paper" which falsely claimed AFL-CIO endorsement, received a suspended sentence from Judge Mitchell D. Schweitzer in General Sessions Court.

Roberts, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, also was placed on three years probation. The prosecution, which had the support of the AFL-CIO and was instituted at the behest of the Intl. Labor Press Association, was conducted by Assistant Dist. Atty. Leonard Newman.

Richard Koota, operator of the Intl. Labor Record, in January was sentenced to six months in the New York City Penitentiary following conviction of soliciting under false pretenses. In carrying out boiler-room advertising solicitation of employers in all parts of the country, he falsely represented his publication as a legitimate labor paper carrying AFL-CIO approval.

Murray Kaplow received a suspended sentence last January.

Pan-African Meeting Set:

ILO Governing Body Votes New Intl. Labor Institute

Geneva—An AFL-CIO goal for assisting budding trade union movements was attained here when the 80-nation Intl. Labor Organization voted to set up an International Institute for Labor Studies.

The decision was the highlight of a four-day session of the ILO's 40-member governing body. It was approved by a unanimous vote after some heavy prodding by the worker delegation to overcome the hesitations of a number of employer representatives.

Another achievement of the session saw the ILO's executive body agree that the first ILO regional conference for Africa must be open to all the African nations instead of only to those south of the Sahara Desert.

Soviet Discordant Note

A Soviet discordant propaganda note was squelched when the chairman, Ernst Michanek of Sweden, declared unreceivable a resolution from Soviet government delegate I. V. Goroshkin calling for ILO endorsement of Khrushchev's proposals for "general and complete disarmament."

Goroshkin became so upset by what he called a "manifestation of ill-will" that he forgot to challenge formally the chairman's ruling. By the time he did, he was called out of order because the governing body had moved on to the next agenda item. He got his protest against "this blatant violation of international practice" noted in the record.

Rudy Faupl, the AFL-CIO representative among the 10 worker delegates on the governing body, said he was "immensely happy that the Labor Institute for which the workers fought is now approved."

"It will make an outstanding contribution to social and human progress through education," he said. Faupl recalled the strong backing for the institute voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech read by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler at the recent ILO 40th anniversary dinner in Washington.

George C. Lodge, U.S. assistant secretary of labor, told the governing body that the institute will have the "wholehearted support of the United States." "In the years to come," he added, "what we are now creating here may well dwarf any of our other activities which today may well appear to be of more importance."

The ILO's Pan-African conference is scheduled for December, but the site has been left open. France, Britain and several other governments wanted to exclude the North African countries from the conference for fear that it would be turned into a political battleground.

Sir Alfred Roberts, veteran British chairman of the worker delegates, strongly opposed limitation of the conference to any particular region of the African continent. He said, however, that the worker group generally "would be vehemently opposed to this conference being used as a vehicle for political purposes of any kind."

The main items on the conference's agenda will be vocational and technical training and such problems concerning worker-management relations as freedom of association, joint consultations and collective bargaining.

A budget of $10,200,000 for 1961, $600,000 more than that for the current year, was approved by the governing body for submission to the ILO's annual conference in June.

In an address to the governing body during a visit to ILO headquarters, Pres. Manuel Prado of Peru described the benefits his country had received from ILO standards and technical assistance in formulating its social and economic policies.

He thanked the ILO for its cooperation in the Andean Indian program to improve the living standards of dwellers in communities on the high plateaus of the Andes. The former AFL gave considerable equipment to a training school set up as part of the project, which also includes Bolivia.

ILO activities at present, Prado said, "are all the more important because economic advancement is only worthwhile if it has high social content."

Labor Studies Center To Be on Lake Geneva

Geneva—The new Intl. Institute for Labor Studies, which the governing body of the Intl. Labor Organization unanimously approved at its meeting here, will be housed by the Lake of Geneva near ILO headquarters in space obtained with the cooperation of Geneva municipal authorities.

Its aim, said ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, will be "to further a better understanding of labor problems in all countries, and of the methods for their solution." It will undertake to stimulate leadership training, he said, "by bringing together people with experience of labor problems so as to provide them with an opportunity to learn from each other while they study together."

Lift for Growing Pains

It is expected to be of particular help to union leaders from newly independent and underdeveloped countries where the labor movement, like the economy, may be suffering from growing pains and inexperience.

It will operate largely through seminars and round table conferences which will bring together authorities from the fields of trade unionism, industry and agriculture for the objective and scientific study of labor problems. It is not intended that any of the study groups will adopt decisions or conclusions.

The governing body will name a committee to prepare the work program which will consist of six of its own members, five internationally known experts and the counsellor in charge of the Office for Public Education of the Canton of Geneva. Another committee to advise the institute director on program matters will include world authorities, representatives of international organizations, the University of Geneva and the director of the Graduate Institute of Intl. Studies here.

Activities will be financed from the income of a trust fund which the ILO hopes to build up to $10 million and which is now open to contributions from the governments of ILO member countries.

Wilhelm Claussen, representing the West German government, announced that his country's 1960 budget has 3.15 million marks earmarked for the institute in order to permit it to begin work as soon as possible.

The Swiss Federal Council has agreed in principle to help finance the institute, according to Max Kaufmann, Swiss government representative.

Kaufman also said the Swiss government is prepared to give guarantees of freedom of instruction at the institute and to extend it the necessary facilities for its work.

T-H Indictment Involves New Test on Politics

The alleged use of union funds to pay campaign workers apparently is one of the issues involved in the indictment of Teamsters Vice Pres. Harold Gibbons and officers of Local 688, St. Louis, on charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act prohibition on expenditure of union funds in federal elections.

The Justice Dept. press release announcing the indictment said that a St. Louis grand jury had charged a law violation in Local 688's method of raising money for political activity.

Gibbons and Local 688 said that political funds were raised by authorization cards, signed by rank-and-file members, permitting 25 cents per month of their dues to be used for political purposes. This sum was later raised to 35 cents per month.

The unaffiliated Teamsters said the signing of the cards was entirely voluntary and thus not a violation of the law prohibiting use of union dues money. The union said that when the proposed authorization was raised to 35 cents a month, about 40 percent of Local 688 members declined to sign cards and that none of their dues money was involved.

The indictment itself cites the alleged use of $3,500 to pay campaign workers for a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, Robert G. Doud of Missouri in 1958. It also cites an alleged use of funds to pay local union members $12 a day to hand out Doud literature and work otherwise for the Democratic candidate on primary election day.

The Justice Dept. thus appears to be seeking to prove that wholly self-controlled union activities in behalf of a candidate, as well as direct contributions to him, constitute a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's redefinition of so-called corrupt practices.

The Teamsters charged the Justice Dept. with attempted "intimidation" of workers in an election year in the practice of their political rights.

The Justice Dept. press release on the indictment contained a paragraph saying that the case did not involve alleged Teamsters expenditures in state and local elections. It did not acknowledge that such expenditures, in every state, are wholly legal subject to standard limitations on amount.

AFL-CIO Blasts Administration:

'Penny-Pinching' on Labor, Welfare Hit

The AFL-CIO has charged that "penny-pinching" by the Eisenhower Administration has "throttled" development of essential programs and services by the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee, Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder called on Congress to beef up appropriations for the two departments which, he said, are "more directly related to the needs of American workers" than any other departments of the federal government.

The federation spokesman reminded the subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) that it has gone beyond Budget Bureau recommendations in previous years "when the Administration failed to display a real understanding of important needs." He urged the House group to "evidence once again this same discretion, judgment and fundamental humanity."

Funds Needed for Essentials

Organized labor, Bookbinder said, does not favor a huge expansion of federal activities or expenditures, but it does demand "that there be sufficient funds available to finance essential services and programs which the federal government alone can adequately provide."

The AFL-CIO, he told the subcommittee, is "alarmed by the glaring deficiencies" in governmental programs, adding that "these gaps were emphasized" recently in a report prepared under the direction of Maj. Gen. J. S. Bragden, special White House assistant for public works planning.

The report stated:

"In almost every field in public works — hospitals, schools, civic centers, recreational facilities — shortages are the rule, not the exception. In almost every category we are falling farther and farther behind in meeting even current demands. Backlogs, inadequate replacement schedules, urgent new requirements are characteristic of public works problems across the nation."

Labor's Proposals

The AFL-CIO urged the following improvements to overcome "deficits" in Administration budget requests for the two departments:

- **An added $900,000 to hire 100 more investigators for the Wage and Hour Div. of the Labor Dept. "to detect and prevent chiseling on payments due workers." Last year, despite a limited staff, investigators found 178,000 workers underpaid $22.4 million. This was estimated to involve only 25 percent of the total violations.**
- An additional $50,000 to make possible dissemination of information gathered under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958.
- $750,000 more for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training "for the specific purpose of adding 100 persons to the field staff to promote apprenticeship and journeyman training."
- A considerable increase for hiring field workers to investigate working and living conditions among the imported Mexican farm workers.
- An increase in funds for the Bureau of Labor Standards to finance modernization of hazard standards for minors in agriculture and other fields.
- Additional funds for the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance for the purpose of "speeding up and improving administration" of the disability benefits phase of the social security system.
- **Adding $5 million each for maternal and child health services, services to crippled children and child welfare services to achieve levels set by Congress in 1958.**
- Restoration of $2 million cut by the Budget Bureau from the vocational education programs related to long-range apprentice training. The AFL-CIO said "we vigorously oppose this proposed reduction of funds for vocational education programs of a permanent nature, in favor of programs of a limited type and temporary duration."
- **Restoration of $74 million cut from the Public Health Service budget by the Administration, $60 million of which was hacked out of the requests for federal funds to aid local communities in construction of hospital and other health facilities.**

UNION EXPERTS in safety field, delegates to the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, meet in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington for discussion of labor's own program. George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and secretary of federation's Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, is shown addressing group.

'Tight-Money' Policy Will Exact Extra $4 Billion, Labor Charges

Americans will pay more than $4 billion in "extra interest payments" this year because of the Eisenhower Administration's "tight-money" policy, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has charged.

The EPC asserted in the current issue of its publication, Economic Trends and Outlook, that $3 billion has been added to the interest payment on the national debt and another $1 billion piled on interest on home mortgages and consumer loans because of the Administration-inspired hike in the "cost of borrowing money."

"The only price rise that does not seem to bother the Administration very much is the higher cost of borrowing money," the publication declared.

Tight Money Costs Billions

"For seven years, Federal Reserve and Administration spokesmen have repeatedly issued public 'inflation warnings' and called for tighter money. Despite their announced concern about 'inflation,' however, they have not been warning the American people about the unnecessary billions of dollars tight money costs.

"But higher interest rates cost more now and will cost more in the future than much of the spending the Administration calls 'inflationary'."

The committee headed by Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther also restated labor's vigorous opposition to White House demands for removal of the present 4.25 percent interest ceiling on long-term government bonds. The House Ways & Means Committee has approved a compromise which in effect grants Eisenhower's demands. The measure is awaiting Rules Committee clearance.

Observers indicate the pending interest-rate bill, which the AFL-CIO has charged would "unnecessarily add billions to taxpayers' burdens and touch off a new inflationary spiral," has about an even chance of passage, although it is expected to come under heavy attack from liberals in both House and Senate.

$3 Billion in Extra Interest

The publication centered much of its attack on the $3 billion in extra interest payments that must be made on the national debt this year as a result of the "tight-money" policy. Since fiscal 1954, Trends pointed out, the interest charges have risen almost 50 percent—from $6.5 billion to $9.5 billion—while the debt itself rose only 3 percent.

"Why doesn't this extra $3 billion in interest payments cause the Administration to crusade against inflationary interest rates?" the EPC publication asked. "Why doesn't the fact that this increase costs more than the housing bills vetoed as inflationary last year cause the Administration more serious concern."

Answering the argument that the public, as holders of government bonds, will receive these interest payments back, the EPC declared:

"Any government spending reaches the public in one form or another. Surely federal spending for schools, houses, health and welfare reach more of the public in more ways to the greater advantage of more people than interest rate money which mostly pours into financial institutions."

The $1 billion in added interest on mortgages and consumer loans issued this year, the committee said, does not tell the full story of the impact of "tight-money." Over the life of these loans, the public will pay roughly $10 billion in extra interest, the committee added.

"Unlike some other prices," it pointed out, "the cost of borrowing money usually lingers on—sometimes for a quarter of a century. The person who borrows money for 10 or 20 years . . . will be paying at today's rates for years to come. Recent high-interest levels will therefore continue to hurt taxpayers, home buyers, farmers, small businessmen and consumers for a long time—regardless of the direction rates may take in the future."

Heavy Fines Slapped On Courier Publishers

Philadelphia—The U.S. Court of Appeals here cracked down hard on Maxwell C. and Bert Raddock, owners and operators of a self-styled "labor paper," the Trade Union Courier, sentencing them to pay fines of $20,000 and $5,000 respectively on conviction of criminal contempt.

The court also denied a petition for reduction of a $35,000 fine previously imposed on the Courier itself, as a corporation, as well as a plea for more time in meeting the judgment.

Mar. 31 Deadline

The three-judge panel gave the two Raddock brothers until Mar. 31 to pay their personal fines or be jailed. The panel was composed of Judges Herbert F. Goodrich, Harry E. Kalodner and Austin L. Staley.

The Raddock brothers and their publishing company were convicted of contempt on Jan. 11 on charges of violating a Federal Trade Commission order and an appeals court injunction telling them to cease solicitation of advertising by claiming representation of or approval by the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO for years has denounced the Trade Union Courier as a bogus "labor paper" practicing fraud in its advertisers. Businessmen all over the country have been bombarded by "boiler room" long-distance high-pressure telephone calls demanding the placement of ads and have been harassed by demands for payment for ads they did not order.

The Intl. Labor Press Association, composed of editors of legitimate publications of the AFL-CIO and affiliates, worked closely with the FTC and federal attorneys in prosecuting charges against the Raddocks and the Courier, which is published in New York.

The FTC on June 30, 1955 issued a decree ordering the Raddocks and the Courier to cease and desist from its fraudulent practices and a federal court injunction against violations was obtained May 19, 1956.

The Appellate Court here on Jan. 11 convicted the Raddocks and the Courier of criminal contempt for "intentional violation." In rejecting a plea for clemency, it brushed aside a protestation of "insolvency" and a claim that any fine "would jeopardize the jobs of the employes."

Seafarers Sue ESSO On 'Sweetheart' Pact

New York—The Appellate Div. of the State Supreme Court has ordered to trial a charge by the Esso Tanker Men's Union that Esso Standard Oil Co. and John Collins, so-called head of "independent" unions in the tanker industry, set up a "sweetheart" agreement that cost ETMU members an estimated $250,000 they are trying to recover.

The ETMU, formerly the Esso Tanker Men's Association, reorganized under its present name about a year ago and threw Collins out of his office as "advisor." Last summer it affiliated with the Seafarers as a unit. Negotiations for a new contract were halted when the company announced it had received a representation claim from another group. The ETMU has filed a petition for a representation election with the National Labor Relations Board.

Union Seeks Arbitration

The goal of the union in the court fight is arbitration of its claims for back wages. The original demand was dismissed by a Special Term of the New York County Supreme Court, and the case reached the Appellate Div. on appeal.

The ETMU claims that Collins and the company in September 1957 negotiated a secret wage-cutting amendment, which was never ratified by the members, to a contract signed the previous July and likewise never ratified. The contract now applying, the union claims, was signed in 1956. The trial ordered by the Appellate Div. will determine if the dispute will be arbitrated.

Collins' suit against the ETMU for $89,000 he alleges is due him under a salary and pension arrangement with the ETMA, a separate legal action, has been thrown out of court. He has filed an appeal.

Loan Fund Build-Up Urged:

Less Developed Nations Need Greater Aid, AFL-CIO Says

By Gervase N. Love

The course of the world in the last year indicates a greater need than ever for economic aid to the underdeveloped nations, the AFL-CIO told a hearing on the mutual security program by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Stressing the AFL-CIO's conviction that the mutual security program is "a necessary and integral part of the nation's overall foreign policy," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the committee to recommend a five-year authorization of $1.5 billion a year for the capital fund of the Development Loan Fund.

"We particularly call attention to the need for expanding the fund and placing it on a more effective basis so that it can at least begin to meet the most urgent requirements of the less developed countries for economic growth," he emphasized.

Biemiller recalled that last year the AFL-CIO strongly supported the same proposal when it was advanced by Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the face of an Administration request for funds that both Congress and the AFL-CIO regarded as inadequate.

"We recognized the need for adequate funds for this program," he explained, "and the fact that assistance for economic development would be most effective if it could be placed on a long-term basis, because of long-term planning requirements."

The Senate committee pared down Fulbright's suggestion to $1 billion a year, but retained the five-year principle. On the Senate floor, Biemiller said, the five-year authorization "unfortunately" was cut back to two years with $700 million for 1960 and $1.1 billion for 1961. The actual appropriation for fiscal 1960 was $550 million.

"Now we find once again that the Administration which has been speaking fine words about the need for stepping up our economic assistance effort is unfortunately extremely short of its professed goals in action," Biemiller said.

"Although every report which has been published dealing with development assistance stresses the long-term aspects of the problem, the Administration refuses to request that financing for the program be shifted from its present hand-to-mouth condition of insecurity.

"Moreover, even though the Congress last year authorized $1.1 billion for the DFL, for fiscal 1961 the Administration has requested an appropriation of only $700 million."

Biemiller said that the "tight limitations" on funds for the DLF "have undoubtedly held down proposals for loans for projects which would be extremely useful for economic development." As of last June 30, he said, applications for more than $1.5 billion were still under consideration.

Experts have estimated, he went on, that if $3 billion a year more were available, underdeveloped countries in the 1960s could double the rate of economic growth of the 1950s, which was about 1 percent per year.

"This would by no means bring on the millenium," he said. "But it would, in at least some of these countries, permit break-throughs toward the ultimate goal of putting their economies on a self-sustaining basis. It would also immeasurably improve prospects for raising now intolerably inadequate living standards by significant amounts. These goals are well worth striving for."

Biemiller also asked the committee to recommend U.S. membership in the Intl. Development Association, which he said would "bring together most of the free world nations in a joint effort to provide funds on liberal terms for economic advancement in newly industrializing nations."

Union Role Urged

He also urged that "full recognition" be given to labor and manpower factors in the DLF program as an additional way "in which we could effectively demonstrate our concern for the needs of people."

"We would suggest that in the projects made possible by DFL loans," he said, "effective encouragement should be given to the development of strong democratic trade unions.

"In addition, wages and working conditions for workers on such projects should be required to measure up to the principles of fair labor standards so that workers employed on them will receive their fair share of the increased fruits of economic development.

"This is extremely important because the success of the entire economic development effort may well depend on the extent to which the people in the countries assisted feel that they are able to benefit directly from the general economic advance."

REPLICA OF PLAQUE which will adorn the George Meany sports stadium in Nazareth, Israel, is presented to the AFL-CIO president by Philip Lubliner, president of Pocketbook Workers Local 1 of the Leather Goods, Plastic & Novelty Workers. The local is co-sponsoring the stadium with Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, with which American labor has close ties.

Meany Urges End to 'Paralyzing' Filibuster; Cloture Move Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

favored elimination of the controversial Title III proposal which would permit the Attorney General to seek injunctions where persons are denied the right to register and vote.

In his telegram to senators, Meany called this section "vitally necessary" to any civil rights measure passed this year. It was stripped from the Civil Rights Act of 1957 in a move to forestall a Southern filibuster.

Meany warned against any "misuse of the Senate's own democratic procedures" by the anti-civil-rights forces in their effort "to deny to American citizens their democratic rights." He said that the Senate rules favoring free and unlimited debate and making it difficult to shut off a talkathon should not be used to prevent the majority of senators "from registering their convictions" on civil rights legislation.

"The labor movement," said the AFL-CIO president, "firmly believes in the right of all citizens to vote, to attend schools of their choice, to have an equal opportunity to employment commensurate with their abilities, and to live in dignity and security."

Hailed by Wilkins

Meany's telegram was hailed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Wilkins saluted the federation president as a "staunch champion" of civil rights.

The first move to cut off debate in the Senate came as that body had remained in continuous session for 125 hours—far eclipsing the old record of 85 hours set during a 1954 filibuster on atomic energy. The cloture petition was signed by 31 liberal senators—23 Democrats and eight Republicans.

Cloture talk came up repeatedly during the dawn-to-dawn sessions which began Feb. 29, as both sides sought rulings from Vice Pres. Nixon and the Senate parliamentarian on the procedures to be followed when and if a petition to limit debate was adopted by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of those present and voting.

Both Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) expressed advance doubts that the move would be successful, indicating the debate should be permitted to continue for at least another week before cloture efforts were made.

House May Act

Continuation of the Senate debate would permit House action first on a civil rights bill that might be acceptable to senators. Senate adoption of such a measure would bypass the powerful, conservative-dominated House Rules Committee which bottled up the current rights measure for seven months.

As the House debate opened—limited to a total of 15 hours of discussion—Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.)—predicted the lower body would complete action by Mar. 16. Neither Democratic leader would forecast, however, the final shape of the House bill.

In addition to voting rights, aid for schooling of servicemen's children and anti-bombing legislation, the House has pending amendments which would affirm the Supreme Court desegregation ruling; make it a crime to use force or threats to obstruct court decisions on integration; require preservation of voting records in federal elections; and give statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts to halt on-the-job discrimination.

Various voting rights proposals have been introduced by both liberal Democrats and the Administration, calling for appointment of federal officers to register Negroes and help them to vote if these rights are denied by local officers.

Some liberals favor appointment of federal voting registrars by the President's Commission on Civil Rights, while the Administration would have a court appoint referees to serve in both federal and state elections.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent midwinter session, called for a blend of both proposals into a workable bill, expressing the hope that "petty partisanship" would not be allowed to endanger civil rights legislation.

"If a good bill passes," the council said, "there will be enough credit for all concerned. If there is failure, neither party will benefit."

Minor Gains Matched By Setbacks in States

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee approval after hearings in which the only opposition came from the state's restaurant and food industries.

Maryland's legislature rejected a compromise apportionment bill which would have given added representation to big population centers without reducing the number of legislators from rural areas. The legislature then also turned down a proposal to call a constitutional convention to tackle reapportionment.

The only major labor-backed measure approved by the Maryland legislature was a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation law raising benefits and extending the time limit for filing for compensation from the present 18 months to 24 months after the injury.

The ceiling on total disability payments was raised from $20,000 to $30,000 and dependent's benefits from $10,000 to $15,000. Maximum weekly payments were increased by $15 to $40. In addition, the legislature authorized a state rehabilitation program to aid injured workers.

Nevada Bans Apprentice Bias

Nevada's apprenticeship law was amended to ban discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin. It provides that "any employer, association or organization" which violates this policy "shall be suspended for one year from participation in the apprenticeship program."

Alaska, which presently has a fair employment law banning racial discrimination, enacted a law prohibiting discrimination in employment because of age when a job applicant is otherwise qualified.

The Colorado law, as originally introduced, required employers of migrant farm workers to give each worker a statement of his wages with all deductions—such as housing, transportation and meals charges—itemized. The employer would also be required to keep wage records which would be available for inspection. The bill was considerably weakened by a Senate amendment exempting "piecework" from the coverage of the law.

Colorado State AFL-CIO Pres. George A. Cavender also reported that the legislature greatly increased appropriations for social services, including state hospitals and mental institutions and boosted aid to local school districts. This, he said, was made possible by increased revenue resulting from labor-backed tax reform at the previous session of the legislature. The income tax base was broadened and the corporation tax raised to meet the state's fiscal needs.

3-12-60

Labor in West Virginia charged the state legislature "failed miserably" to provide "a broad program of economic relief for the thousands who suffer from persistent, chronic unemployment."

Labor's program was "pigeonholed" and only $4.35 million in new revenue was provided to aid "desperately depressed West Virginians who have not had a square meal for more than a year."

In the political fighting between Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood and the Democratic-controlled legislature, the State AFL-CIO pointed out, the amount of relief provided was less than either the governor or the Democrats had advocated.

Labor Backs Federal Compensation Change

A bill which would empower the Bureau of Federal Employes' Compensation to decide if the date of injury or the date of disability shall govern payment of workmen's compensation benefits to federal employes was given AFL-CIO approval in testimony by Legislative Rep. George D. Riley before the House Safety & Compensation subcommittee.

Latitude in administration of the law is necessary, Riley pointed out, inasmuch as injuries are not always determined as of a fixed date because of lack of apparent seriousness or due to cumulative results.

Wage-Hour Standards Called 'Disgrace'

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Coverage, $1.25 Floor Are Urged

By Dave Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on Congress to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to 7.5 million more workers as a "start toward relieving the plight of the most-neglected group in our society."

In testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, Meany termed the continued existence of a large group of "working poor" in the United States a "social and moral disgrace."

He asked: "How can we live with our consciences when we know that millions of our fellow-citizens can't earn enough, working full time and overtime, to provide themselves with food, clothing and shelter?"

Also testifying as the subcommittee opened its often-postponed hearings were Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and an employer spokesman for a group of clothing manufacturers who said a higher minimum would benefit industry and the nation.

Meany, pointing out that the facts regarding the minimum wage have been presented to congressional committees "in exhaustive detail" on four occasions in the past five years, urged Subcommittee Chairman Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) to keep the hearings "as brief as possible" so that action can be completed this year.

The failure of Congress to act earlier on wage-hour improvements "has only made matters worse. . . . The need was great yesterday; it is greater today; and unless it is met, I dread to think of tomorrow," the federation president said.

Weapon for Reds

Declaring that poverty among American workers is a weapon in the hands of world communism, Meany said the United States must stand by all of the "four freedoms."

"What kind of 'freedom from want' does a man have at $1 an hour?" he asked. "What kind of 'freedom from fear'?"

There is "not the slightest basis" for claims that the labor-backed Kennedy - Morse - Roosevelt bill would handicap legitimate business or contribute to inflation, he told the subcommittee.

"But in all frankness," he added, "if an enterprise cannot survive except by paying wages

(Continued on Page 12)

House Group Votes School Aid Measure

The House Education Committee by a 19-to-11 vote has cleared a $975 million school-aid bill that Democratic leaders expect to be able to force to the floor for a vote.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), is a sharply reduced substitute for a $4.4 billion measure approved by the Education Committee last year but bottled up permanently in the House Rules Committee.

The Thompson measure would provide federal funds solely for school construction and includes some features of loan plans advocated by the Administration. The Senate has passed a $1.8 billion bill providing grants for both school construction and teachers' salaries.

Building Trade Delegates Push Legislative Program

THE AFL-CIO GAVE West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a warm welcome as he visited the federation's Washington headquarters and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told him labor believes there can be "no concessions" in negotiations "which would in any way jeopardize the freedom and security of the 2 million residents of West Berlin." Adenauer was greeted by members of the Executive Council and the AFL-CIO staff.

'Tight-Money' Held Stifling Economy

By Gene Zack

The "tight-money" policy pursued by the government in recent years came under sharp attack as the sixth national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. pressed for enactment of a program geared to bolstering the national economy and insuring equity in labor-management relations.

Addressing the record 3,300 delegates from 50 states jammed into the ballroom of Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accused the government of following a "policy of immobilization" which has resulted in an "uncertain and uninspiring" economic outlook and left the status of the nation's military defenses "too doubtful for comfort."

Meany charged that "instead of leading from strength in meeting the domestic and international problems that face us, America today seems to be retreating from weakness."

He called on Congress "to reinforce the economic well-being of the American people . . . by ending the 'tight-money' policy which now stifles investment and business initiative," warning that "another economic tailspin" in America could let Soviet Russia "win world domination without having to fire a shot."

Delegates to the four-day conference in the nation's capital heard:

- Retiring BCTD Pres. Richard J. Gray call for concerted action to win passage of legislation to provide aid for depressed areas, comprehensive federal aid to education, adequate housing, Taft-Hartley revision to permit picketing on a common construction site, modernization of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act, and repeal of T-H's Sec. 14(b) permitting so-called state "right-to-work" laws.

(Continued on Page 4)

Ike Delays On Elders' Medical Aid

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming has conceded to the House Ways & Means Committee that the Administration has not yet made up its mind whether to propose a medical care program for the aged.

The admission came as the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) began two weeks of closed-door deliberations on the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill, which would provide medical insurance for older people through the nation's social security machinery.

The committee gave Flemming until Mar. 23 to bring in any White House proposals, after the cabinet official said he was not prepared to talk about the Administration's attitude since no program had as yet been approved.

About-face a Possibility

Although Eisenhower has long opposed action in this field, it has been reported in recent weeks that the Administration was weighing the possibility of an election-

(Continued on Page 2)

'Prove by Our Actions':

Meet Bias Problem 'Head-On'—Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned the leaders of local and international unions that they must "face up to the problem" of racial bias within labor's ranks and "find a solution for it based on sound trade union principles."

Pointing to labor's drive on Capitol Hill for an end to the month-long southern filibuster in the Senate and passage of a "strong and meaningful" civil rights measure, Meany declared:

"Labor cannot in good conscience urge Congress to act against racial discrimination when some of our own affiliated groups themselves are guilty of practicing discrimination."

Meany's demand that labor "meet this problem head-on" was coupled with a stinging denunciation of filibustering southern senators as "states'-rights diehards" who, he said, are "the same people who have led the fight consistently for anti-labor legislation."

He told 3,300 delegates to the sixth national legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that the practice of racial bias by unions "violates every basic tra-

(Continued on Page 4)

New Labor Dept. Reporting System Shows Jobless Dip to 4.8 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment declined by 218,000 to a total of 3.9 million as of mid-February, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation.

Introducing revised and refined adjustment factors, the report showed that the key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate moved down from January's 5.2 percent to 4.8 percent in February.

The Labor Dept.'s press release made the point that except for one month in early 1959, "this was the first time the unemployment rate has been below 5 percent since the fall of 1957." Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, later confirmed estimates that the February rate would have been 5.0 percent and not 4.8 percent if calculated by the old factors.

"The effect of the new approach," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg commented, "is to indicate lower seasonally - adjusted unemployment rates in the earlier months of the year and higher rates in November and December."

Wolfbein minimized the significance of the statistical changes.

The Labor Dept. altered its figures back through 1947 on the basis of the new adjustment factors. Thus the adjusted jobless rate became 5.9 percent for February

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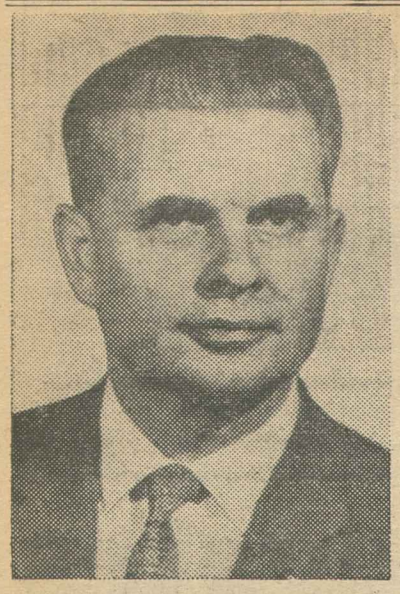


NEW TEAM at head of California State AFL-CIO includes Pres. Albin J. Gruhn, left, and Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, who succeeds C. J. Haggerty as federation's chief executive officer. Gruhn moved up from vice president to succeed Pitts as president of the 1.25 million-member state federation.

Jobless Rate Down in New Reporting System

(Continued from Page 1)

1959, compared to 6.1 percent under the old factors and 6.5 percent for February 1958 compared to a previously listed 6.7 percent.

The old rates of 5.6 and 5.2 percent for November and December of 1959 now are stated as 5.9 and 5.5 percent respectively. The rates of 5.9 and 6.1 percent for those months in 1958 are now stated as 6.2 and 6.4 percent.

The February report showed an employment rise of 500,000 to a total of 64.5 million, a figure which the Labor Dept. called a record for the month. Of the rise, 492,000 were in nonfarm industries and 8,000 in agriculture.

There was an unusual divergence between the 500,000 increase in jobs as reported by Census Bureau labor force surveys and a decline of 66,000 to a total of 52.2 million as reported by payroll figures.

At the same time, the factory workweek unexpectedly dropped sharply by 24 minutes to 39.9 hours in February. Because of shorter hours and reduced premium pay, the report said, the weekly earnings of factory workers fell by $1.32 to $90.97 in February.

The Labor Dept. attributed the drop in hours to the fact that auto and related industries operated at unusually high levels in the wake of the steel strike. But shorter hours were so widespread, the report said, that it is possible illness was partly to blame for the factory drop.

Factory employment rose slightly, a hike of 32,000, to a total of 16.5 million. This was up 700,000 from February 1959 but still about 500,000 below the prerecession level of February 1957. Automotive employment remained relatively high, at about the 1957 level.

More Long-Term Jobless

The long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or more—increased by 54,000 to a total of 964,000 in February, a rise regarded as less-than-seasonal. This compares to a total of 617,000 long-term jobless in the pre-recession February 1957.

Among the nearly 1 million long-term unemployed were 430,000 workers who had been jobless for six months or longer, the report said. About one-third of this group was last employed in mining, transportation or manufacturing.

The report also showed that young persons and Negroes were suffering higher jobless rates in February 1960 than in the prerecession February 1957.

The jobless rate for all workers, seasonally unadjusted, now is 5.7 percent, compared to 4.7 percent for February 1957.

The rate for 14-19-year old males is now 13.1 percent compared to 11.1 percent in 1957; for 20-24-year old males, now 10.7 percent compared to 9 percent then. The 14-19-year old female rate now is 12.1 percent compared to 9.6 and, for 20-24-year old females, 8.2 compared to 7.4.

The jobless rate for Negro males now is 11.9 percent compared to 8.6 percent; for Negro females, 9.8 compared to 8.7 percent.

Wolfbein noted that young workers, especially school drop-outs, are shown by the figures to have a difficult time finding work.

In the occupational breakdown of the jobless, the non-farm and non-mine laborers' group has by far the highest jobless rate: 14.7 percent.

500 to Attend National CSA Conference

New York — More than 500 labor, government and welfare spokesmen are expected for the fifth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services to be held May 8-12 at the Commodore Hotel here, according to Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Director.

The conference will focus attention on four community issues: juvenile delinquency, consumer problems, health care and retirement and aging.

Nationally known speakers will be featured at the conference general sessions. In addition, forums and workshops will round out the annual event. Among the subjects slated for discussion in a series of workshop sessions are blood banking, consumer counseling, retirement planning and rehabilitation.

Advance registration can be made by writing AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y. The conference fee of $20 per person includes two luncheons, one dinner and working materials.

IUD Mourns Death Of Sen. Neuberger

Condolences of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on the death of Sen. Richard Neuberger were sent to his widow, Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"Industrial labor will long remember his devotion to the welfare of our nation and his deep understanding of our problems," they said.

'Nine Good Reasons . . .:'

AFL-CIO Calls Forand Bill Bar to 'Excessive Charges'

Passage of the Forand bill would protect the public against "excessive charges" on medical care for the nation's older citizens, the AFL-CIO has declared.

At the same time, the federation asserted in a fact sheet published by the Dept. of Social Security, the measure would relieve welfare agencies, hospitals and non-profit medical care programs of the "high cost load of the aged" which has led to "large and growing deficits."

Here are highlights of the fact sheet, entitled "Nine Good Reasons for the Forand Bill," available through the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security:

1 More than 13 million men and women now eligible for old age benefits under social security would get "lifetime protection" under the bill which would pay the cost of 60 days of hospital care annually, additional skilled nursing care and surgical benefits. If beneficiaries under the railroad retirement system were also covered the figure would be considerably larger.

Old people not entitled to old age benefits would be aided indirectly if they were forced to turn to public assistance. Since a smaller number of people would be forced to seek public aid, "each one could be given more adequate assistance from the limited funds available to welfare agencies."

2 Young workers would gain since their aged parents would be protected at once, and they and their families would have similar protection on retirement. Maximum cost to each worker would be $12 a year, with a similar payroll tax for the employer.

3 Few persons over 65 "have or can afford good health insurance protection through any other means." According to the latest government figures, only two out of five have any protection, most of it inadequate since it can be cancelled or has lifetime ceilings. In addition, such policies cost between $6.50 and $8.50 per person per month and pay part, sometimes not even half, of hospital costs for up to only 31 days.

4 Claims that voluntary insurance will grow rapidly, as are made by the commercial insurance industry and the American Medical Association, are "unsubstantiated." Not only have no figures been released to support these assertions, but predictions for the future disregard serious financial obstacles to the aged purchasing this insurance.

5 The Forand bill would strengthen welfare agencies, hospitals and such voluntary plans as Blue Cross and relieve them of the "high cost load of the aged." Many hospitals have "large and growing deficits." Because it includes retired people without charging them more than the community rate, Blue Cross keeps raising rates, as a result is "increasingly threatened by competition from commercial insurance."

"Public welfare agencies now spend $300 million a year for health care for the aged. In many communities a large part of all old age assistance costs are for medical care, which is an ever-growing burden."

Financing health care costs through the social security system would help community agencies to improve and extend services. In particular, high-quality, skilled nursing homes would be assured of adequate revenues.

6 The cost would be moderate—only about $1 billion the first year, according to the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

7 The new benefits "can be financed on a sound basis" through social security payroll taxes "without endangering present cash benefits." Health insurance provided through this system would be the "best insurance buy available."

8 The Forand bill follows the "established patterns for paying the costs of health care," despite charges from the AMA that the bill advocates "political medicine" or "socialized medicine." These opponents "used similar unfounded slogans against medical care for dependents of servicemen, workmen's compensation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, disability benefits, federal grants to local health agencies, and many other worthy programs."

The bill "would protect the public from excessive charges by the small minority of doctors, hospitals and nursing homes who let business motives dominate their medical activities."

9 Persons "most familiar with social security operations and the health needs of the aged" support the Forand bill's principles. Among them are two former Social Security administrators—Charles I. Schottland and Arthur Altmeyer; the retired president of the national Blue Cross Association, Dr. Basil C. MacLean; the American Public Welfare Association; American Nurses' Association, and the National Association of Social Workers.

Administration Can't Make Up Mind On Medical Care Plan for Elderly

(Continued from Page 1)

year about-face. Vice Pres. Nixon and Flemming are said to be leading the move within the Administration for some health care proposal, while Treasury Dept. and Budget Bureau officials are reportedly in opposition.

At its recent midwinter session, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned against the possibility of an eleventh-hour Administration proposal geared "to meet the narrowly conceived financial demands of the American Medical Association or the self-seeking clamor of insurance companies rather than the needs of the elderly."

As the committee began executive sessions, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), sponsor of the bill, served notice he would file a discharge petition to bypass the committee and bring the measure to the floor unless "favorable action" is taken on the bill by Apr. 1. A total of 219 signatures is needed on a discharge petition to dislodge a bill from committee.

Meanwhile, evidence continued to pile up showing overwhelming public support for the health care bill, backed by a wide segment of the medical profession despite the official opposition of the AMA.

In the conservative 22nd Congressional Dist. of Ohio, a survey conducted by Rep. Frances P. Bolton (R-O.) showed that voters favored legislation along the lines of the Forand bill by a nearly 2-1 margin.

16,000 Replies

The poll, results of which were inserted by Mrs. Bolton in the Congressional Record, drew replies from 16,000 families, with 60.3 percent voting "yes" on providing payment for "all medical expenses after retirement" through social security; 32 percent voting "no," and 7.7 percent indicating no opinion.

Mrs. Bolton reported that a similar poll conducted in 1959 among registered voters showed only 48.5 percent favoring the medical care program.

Although deliberations on the Forand bill hold the spotlight, the Mills committee has under consideration a wide range of proposals for improvement of the social security system. In this regard, the AFL-CIO has called on the 86th Congress to:

- Increase retirement benefits for all, with widows receiving more than the present 75 percent rate.
- Eliminate the 50-year-age requirement in total disability cases.
- Permit women to receive regular benefits at age 60.
- Raise the wage base above the present $4,800 annual level to permit higher benefits.

21,000 in New York Win 25c Package

New York—Twenty-one thousand members of Building Service Employes Local 32B have won a 17.5-cent wage increase in a new three-year contract, plus fringe benefits worth an additional 7.5 cents.

Bad for Business? Well, Maybe So . . .

Opposition to the Forand bill has cropped up in an unexpected place — among a group of Indiana undertakers.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) introduced into the Congressional Record a resolution by the Indiana Funeral Directors Association, Inc., urging defeat of his bill to provide medical care for the aged.

Forand declared he had "expected" the organized opposition of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the commercial insurance lobby, but said the morticians' action "surprised him."

"Could it be," Forand asked, "that undertakers are opposed to good health?"

Record Meeting Held:

Film Strike Wins All-Out Support

Hollywood, Calif.—In the largest meeting of actors and actresses ever held in the United States, more than 4,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild gave a unanimous standing vote of confidence to their leaders in the strike that has shut down seven major movie studios.

The SAG members shouted their approval after hearing Pres. Ronald Reagan give a detailed report on the walkout, which started Mar. 7, on the futile negotiations that preceded it and on the history of the basic issue in dispute—increased payments to the actors from the additional profits the studios are making on television sales of movies made after 1948.

Top stars who are established boxoffice draws, lesser known film luminaries, bit players hopeful of climbing higher and the stunt men who risk their necks on every job all joined in an impressive demonstration of union solidarity after Reagan told them that upon the renewal of negotiations two days before, "a little progress started to be made."

The bargaining session was arranged after the SAG called in the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and was held after Commissioner Jules Medoff helped set it up.

Dales Spikes Rumors

Rumors of an early peace, to be preceded by union permission for the casts of eight major films to return to the struck studios to complete production, snow-balled to such a size that John L. Dales, SAG national executive secretary, issued a denial. He said:

"The Guild will not allow the eight motion pictures to go back into production until the negotiations have proceeded to a point where the Guild is assured of an equitable deal. This point has not yet been reached."

Wide-ranging support for the SAG board of directors in the dispute was offered prior to the mass meeting when 25 of the most famous figures in filmdom declared in a joint statement that "we wish it to be known that we are in full support of the position taken by our board of directors and officers of the SAG in our controversy with the major studios."

"We believe television is a new outlet for entertainment," they said. "NBC, CBS and ABC, three million-dollar corporations, have recognized this; unions have recognized this—indeed new unions have come into being because of it.

"The producers must have recognized it when they agreed to the stop-gap clause in 1948. They adhered to this clause for 12 years. Since 1948, all producers have been on written notice from the actors that their salaries in movies made for theaters did not compensate the actor for the additional and profitable display of the picture in television—advertising products of every description.

"Now the producers repudiated the stop-gap clause and adamantly refused to negotiate.

"This is no longer a matter of money or terms, but is a question of principle and we believe all actors must wholeheartedly back our Guild leadership in this fact, as we do."

Signers were Lauren Bacall, Ralph Bellamy, Ward Bond, James Cagney, Richard Carlson, Jeff Chandler, Bing Crosby, Tony Curtis, Bette Davis, Kirk Douglas, Joan Fontaine, Bob Hope, Louis Jourdan, Janet Leigh, Fred MacMurray, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Mitchum, Robert Montgomery, Walter Pidgeon, Edward G. Robinson, Barbara Rush, Barry Sullivan, Spencer Tracy, John Wayne and Jane Wyman.

The international board of the Actors & Artists, through which the SAG has AFL-CIO affiliation, took full-page newspaper ads to express its support of the strike.

"The issue of a replay formula involving the showing of post-1948 motion pictures on television is of vital interest and concern to all performers," the AAAA board said. "The Screen Actors Guild also seeks a pension and welfare plan for its members, a principle long accepted by employers in other industries.

"Motion picture producers and their agents have issued press statements depicting performers as rich, wealthy and gold-plated, when the fact is that less than 1 percent are in the 'higher income' brackets; more than 75 percent of the performers represented by the SAG earn less than $4,000 annually; 60 percent actually earn $2,500 or less per year in the motion picture industry."

UNANIMOUS VOTE of support for officers of the Screen Actors Guild in the strike of 14,000 top stars and bit players against major movie studios was voted at a jammed Hollywood membership meeting. Those backing the walkout included (left to right) Janet Leigh, Edward G. Robinson, Barbara Rush and Kirk Douglas.

FORMULA FOR LONG-RANGE sharing of fruits of industrial progress was discussed in New York at first meeting of committee established in contract between Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp. Seated, left to right, are Kaiser Board Chairman Edgar F. Kaiser; USWA Pres. David J. McDonald; Dr. George Taylor, chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's "fact-finding" panel in steel strike. Standing, same order: USWA Vice Pres. Howard Hague; labor arbiter and conciliator David L. Cole; Kaiser Vice Pres. C. E. Borden; John Dunlop, Harvard University; Vice Pres. E. E. Trefethen, Jr. of Kaiser; Dir. Charles J. Smith, USWA Dist. 38.

USWA-Kaiser Pact Committee Opens Industrial Peace Quest

New York—A tripartite committee representing labor, management and the public—created by the contract signed last fall between the Steelworkers and Kaiser Steel Corp.—has opened its long-range study of methods for achieving industrial peace.

At a two-day meeting here, the committee marked out several key areas for immediate study, with spokesmen expressing optimism about initial progress in pursuit of a formula for equitable sharing of the company's economic gains without the necessity of long shutdowns to settle labor contract differences.

Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the nine-man panel and head of Pres. Eisenhower's fact-finding board during last year's 116-day nationwide steel shutdown, said the tripartite committee "represents a very significant new approach" to labor-management problems.

"We have no doubt," he said, "that collective bargaining will be the better for this effort."

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who headed the union delegation, expressed the belief that "this committee is going to do a great job" for both the union and Kaiser management. He added: "I hope some of it will rub off on our friends in the rest of the steel industry."

The 11 other giant basic steel producers, who later followed Kaiser's lead in settling the record-breaking steel strike, signed contracts establishing "human relations" committees dedicated to tasks similar to those of the Kaiser committee—but with no public members serving on these panels.

Edgar F. Kaiser, board chairman of the steel company, termed the initial sessions "worthwhile," and declared that "greater freedom" of discussion was possible because the committee was "meeting away from the pressures of the bargaining table."

The areas which the committee will study before it holds its next session in Oakland, Calif., May 5-6, include:

- Methods of sharing the company's economic progress between employes and the public as well as the stockholders, with particular emphasis on providing a share for workers likely to be displaced by technological change.
- The need for a wider area of communication to keep workers as well informed as company directors and stockholders on future plans.
- Re-examination of grievance procedures.
- Study of the future of incentive methods as they relate to technological changes.
- Possibility of devising new procedures to avoid strikes.

Besides Taylor, public members on the panel include David L. Cole, umpire under the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement, and John T. Dunlop, nationally known arbitrator for the building trades unions and their industry.

Serving on the union team with McDonald are Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, who was represented by USWA Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague; and USWA Dir. Charles J. Smith of District 38.

The management group includes Kaiser, Executive Vice Pres. E. E. Trefethen of Kaiser-Industries, and Executive Vice Pres. C. F. Borden of Kaiser Steel.

The historic USWA-Kaiser pact—signed before the government obtained a Taft-Hartley injunction to halt the nationwide steel shutdown—also called for creation of a labor-management committee for mutual exploration of work rule problems. That committee has already held its first session in Spokane, Wash.

Bethlehem's Ultimatum Branded as 'Gimmick'

New York—The Shipbuilding Workers branded as a "gimmick" to conceal a determination not to bargain in good faith the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s warning that no progress "will be made or can be expected" in negotiations so long as so-called mass picketing is continued at its Quincy, Mass., shipyard.

The virtual ultimatum was handed down as bargaining sessions, stalled during hearings into charges of unfair labor practices the union had filed with the National Labor Relations Board, were resumed under the direction of Walter A. Maggiolo, chief of mediation activities for the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

It also followed two fruitless attempts by the company to secure injunctions in Massachusetts Superior Court forbidding mass picketing at the Quincy shipyard. Despite the dual rejections, the company still called the large-scale picketing "illegal" and insisted progress in bargaining was impossible until the union gave assurance it had "permanently ceased."

The courts refused the injunctions on the ground that the company had failed to bargain in good faith. Since then, the company has sued the union.

Company's Ultimatum

"The first order of business must be a cessation of this illegal mass picketing," the company said in a statement issued at the close of the first bargaining meeting.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan charged the steel company's shipbuilding division with seeking to find a "new pretext for keeping its shipyard closed" in an effort to starve the workers into accepting a contract with "unheard-of conditions." The company statement, he declared, was a "callous and presumptuous" insult to the union.

Some 18,000 members of the union in Bethlehem's eight East Coast shipyards have been on strike since Jan. 22 in an effort to win a new contract to replace a three-year agreement that expired last July 31. The union is seeking to upset unilateral changes in work rules and conditions the company imposed while negotiations were in progress.

Meantime, Rep. James A. Burke (D), whose congressional district includes Quincy, appealed to Pres. Eisenhower to use his good offices to help end the walkout. In a telegram to the President, he pointed out that work on several navy vessels, including some with nuclear power, is at a standstill, and added that "clergymen, public officials and merchants are pleading for White House action."

'Prove by Our Actions:'

Meet Bias Issue 'Head-On'—Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

dition of the free trade union movement" and is in "direct conflict" with the AFL-CIO constitution.

In the District of Columbia, he said, "there are local unions whose membership and whose apprentice rolls are closed to Negro applicants." He added that "on the basis of our American heritage of freedom and democracy, as well as our trade union ideals, these people are entitled to political and economic equality of opportunity."

Meany praised the BTD for "taking an important step in the right direction" by asking the President's Committee on Government Contracts to notify the department of "any complaints of hiring discrimination" and for pledging to do "everything in its power to correct such situations."

Declaring that "the time has come to meet this problem head-on," the AFL-CIO president bluntly said:

"It is up to local union leaders to convince their members to listen to reason.

"It is up to international union presidents to exert effective leadership on this question.

"We have got to face up to the problem squarely and find a solution for it based on sound trade union principles."

Meany conceded that "this is not a simple problem" and that "there is no easy way out." He continued:

"We must put an end to this hateful evil of discrimination whenever and wherever it occurs, whether it be in a local union or an international union.

"Our good faith is at stake. We can prove it only by our actions. As citizens and as free trade unionists, we must conduct our affairs in accordance with the principles of brotherhood and democracy."

The AFL-CIO president was caustic in his criticism of the filibuster which, he said, is aimed at stopping a clear Senate majority from carrying out the constitutional guarantee that every American citizen, regardless of race or color, should have the right to vote.

"Some of the opponents of the civil rights bill," he said, "are honorable men who have unhappily been forced into an indefensible position by the political dynamite which hangs over their heads in their home states. But the main body of Southerners who have engineered . . . this filibuster are still fighting the Civil War."

He accused them of being "out of step with the America of today and tomorrow," adding that in addition to spearheading the anti-labor drive "they have opposed . . . every liberal and progressive measure designed to protect the American people against economic and political oppression. They give lip service to American ideals while they desperately try with every weapon in the book to negate and destroy basic American concepts of democracy."

Civil rights opponents, Meany said, have "served to undermine confidence" at home in "the sincerity of the government's willingness and ability to protect and enforce the constitutional rights of its citizens." He added:

"But it is abroad where the wreckage of American prestige has become most evident. How can we ask the people of Asia and Africa to build their future on the model of American democracy when its shortcomings are so painfully exposed?

"We have given the Communists a glorious opportunity to make hay at our expense in the most critical areas of the cold war. Their propaganda machines are going full blast, deriding our vaunted free way of life as a fraud and a sham."

Meany said there is "only one honest and effective way out of this mess"—congressional enactment of a "strong and meaningful" civil rights law.

LABOR MUST "face up" to problem of race bias within trade union movement and find a solution "based on sound trade union principles," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told session of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference.

CLC Assigns USWA Staff Man to Africa

Toronto, Ont. — The Canadian Labor Congress has picked Albert Munro, a Steelworkers' representative, as one of three special lecturers at the African Labor College in Uganda.

Munro, presently assigned to national headquarters of the USWA, will leave this spring for three months in Africa.

African unionists are taught techniques of union organization and administration, the process of collective bargaining as it is conducted in other English-speaking countries and such subjects as economic research methods.

The 37-year-old Munro was born and educated in Aberdeen, Scotland. He came to Canada in November 1952 and was elected vice president of USWA Local 3390, covering employes of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Toronto, in 1953. In March 1958 he joined the USWA staff as an expert in job classification and rate evaluation.

Caribbean Assembly Reports:

Understanding Key To Latin Relations

Mutual understanding, "the key to good relations among nations," is deficient among the countries of the western hemisphere, the Caribbean Assembly decided after three days of discussions in Puerto Rico.

The assembly was held under the joint auspices of the American Assembly of Columbia University and the University of Puerto Rico. It drew 66 authorities in all fields of inter-American relationships, including AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi and Assistant Research Dir. Peter Henle, meeting for discussions of "The United States and Latin America."

In a final report, to which there were no signatories but upon which there was general agreement, the assembly attributed the lack of mutual understanding to "inadequate and sometimes distorted reporting of events" in the different countries, and failure on each side to appreciate the other's cultural values.

The U.S. was urged to "try to convey a much better picture of its real values, especially its dedication to human dignity and social reform and its cultural accomplishments."

"Social and economic change is coming everywhere in Latin America," the assembly concluded. "It will be the function of hemispheric policy to encourage the social and economic reforms that will satisfy aspirations without violence or disregard of basic rights. The problem is not fear of revolutionary change as such; the principal fear is that it will be exploited by international communism and not for constructive indigenous purposes.

"All of us are Americans. We are all part of the same western civilization, holding in common ideals of freedom and democracy."

On some specific issues the assembly agreed that:

- The "global phenomenon" of nationalism is present in all American nations, exceptionally strong in some. "Anti-Yankeeism" is the inevitable result of history, economics, politics and the disparity in wealth and power, plus U.S. "lack of sensitivity" in dealing with Latin American neighbors, but does not extend to individuals.
- Economic development "has a special urgency." Unless it is proved by action and policy that free institutions offer the best prospect for meeting Latin American aspirations," solutions are likely to be sought by extremist and violent methods." Both U.S. aid and collective action are essential.
- Communism is making headway and there is a tendency to underestimate the danger. If rapid social change does not take place through constructive democratic processes, "it may provoke abrupt chaotic processes in the course of which a serious danger of Communist control might arise."
- A "sense of confusion" was expressed in regard to Cuba, with judgment tentative. The revolution reflects "deep and legitimate popular aspirations," but its trend "is not democratic in its present form"; Communists "appear to be gaining in influence, but a final judgment on the prospects of Communist control would be premature."

Green Honored As Ohio Teen-Ager

Columbus, O.—William Green, president of the former AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952, has been honored in his native state of Ohio for his accomplishments as an 18-year-old secretary of a miners' local union.

Green was one of 32 prominent Ohioans who began achieving recognition while still in their teens. Their portraits have been put on exhibit in the state Capitol in a newly-established Ohio Teen-Age Hall of Fame.

Building Trades Rap Administration's 'Tight-Money' Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) call for reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's "disastrous high-interest, tight-money policies" to forestall a new depression. Kennedy endorsed labor's broad-ranging legislative program, calling for its passage before Congress adjourns this summer.
- Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell renew the pledge made by the Administration since 1954 to support legislation freeing jobsite picketing from Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott provisions.

Two days of the conference were set aside so that building tradesmen, breaking up into state delegations, could visit senators and congressmen on Capitol Hill to press for enactment of the BTD's six-point program.

Meany told the conference that in pursuit of the "policy of immobilization," the Administration has "hugged the status quo and relied on the goal of a balanced budget for salvation." He continued:

"It has failed to invest the funds necessary to keep us ahead in scientific research, to maintain military superiority, to assure healthy economic growth and to meet the critical needs of the American people.

"This policy is based on fear—the groundless fear that if the federal government assumes its proper responsibility, it will grow too big, it will spend too much, it will tax too heavily and it will in some way interfere with the profit opportunities of big business."

For several years, he said, the AFL-CIO has been "hammering away at the absurdity and the dangers of this do-nothing policy," adding that recently the nationally known columnist Walter Lippmann published an article "fully supporting our position."

In the column, Meany said, it was pointed out that the government "by encouraging healthy economic expansion can get all the funds it needs to pay for defense purposes, for scientific research, for the construction of schools, for an effective housing program including slum clearance and urban renewal, for building better roads and airports, for providing more adequate hospitals and public health services, for improved water supply and sewage disposal, and for industrial revival of depressed areas —all this without raising taxes."

In addition to endorsing the BTD's legislative goals, Meany urged delegates to push for passage of three other proposals that constitute key planks in the overall AFL-CIO program for 1960:

- Improvement of the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and coverage for millions not now protected.
- Forand bill passage to provide medical insurance for retired workers that will "permit our older people to live out the span of their lives in decency and save them from becoming public charges."
- Enactment of uniform federal minimum standards on the amount and duration of unemployment benefits.

Kennedy evoked sustained applause when he told delegates he would fight to have Democratic and Republican leaders on both sides of Capitol Hill redeem last year's pledges that the job-site picketing measure would be acted on this year. The 86th Congress, he vowed, "shall not adjourn until this measure is brought to a vote."

The Massachusetts Democrat also called for action this session on federal minimum standards for unemployment benefits. Since 1954, he noted, the Administration has called for voluntary state action in this area. "No state has acted," Kennedy said. "No state will act." He said state legislatures fear that industry would run away to other states "not meeting these standards."

Mitchell, reiterating Administration support for legislation that would exempt common-site picketing from Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott restrictions, told delegates that "you can't expect trade unionists to work with non-union people on the same job."

The secretary also appealed for stepped-up apprenticeship training programs to insure an adequate supply of skilled craftsmen in the next 10 years, and recommended that building trades unions "organize in the suburbs" so that all housing projects being erected to meet the population explosion will be built by union members.

DRIVE FOR ENACTMENT of six-point legislative program of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. received a major boost as 3,300 delegates from all 50 states attended sessions at Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel, spent two days visiting congressmen on Capitol Hill to seek passage of measures to shore up the economy and insure equity in labor-management relations.

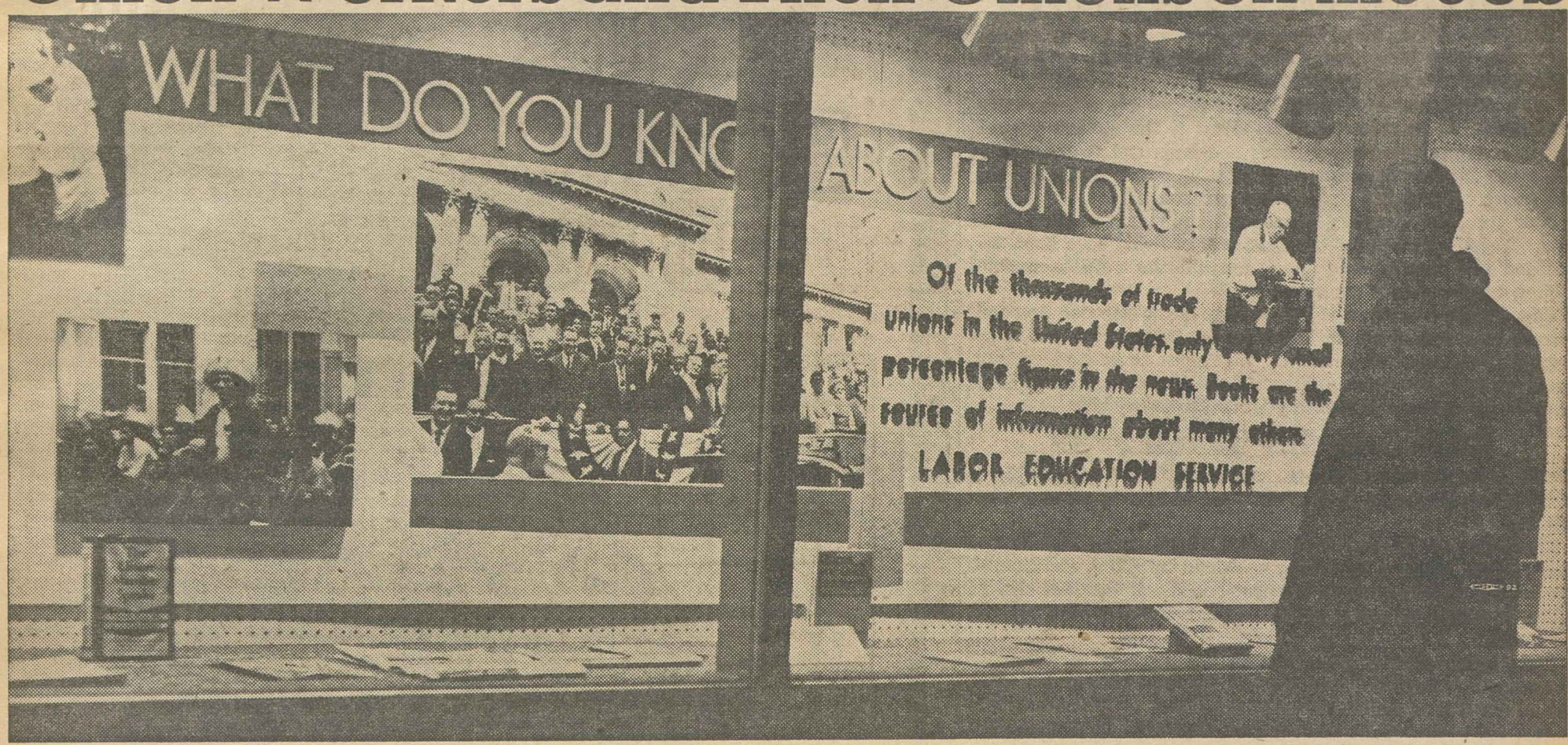
Maken, Educator For ILGWU, Dies

New York—Morris Maken, education director of the Cloak Out-of-Town Dept. of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has died of a heart attack. He was 51.

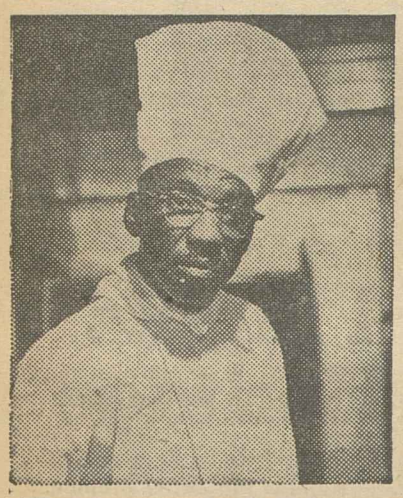
He was appointed to the education post in 1948, left it to become a field organizer in the South for the Textile Workers Union of America from 1951 to 1957, then returned to the ILGWU education post.

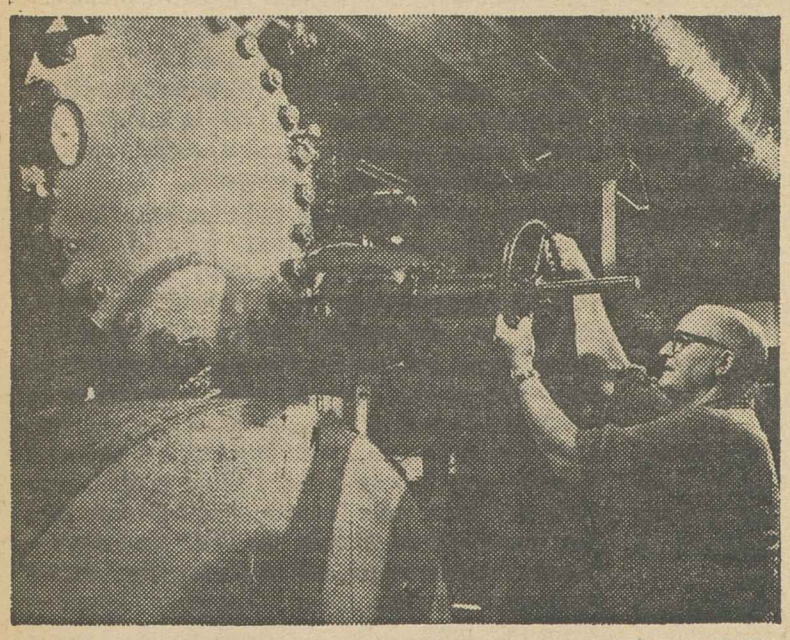
N. Y. Public Library Exhibit:

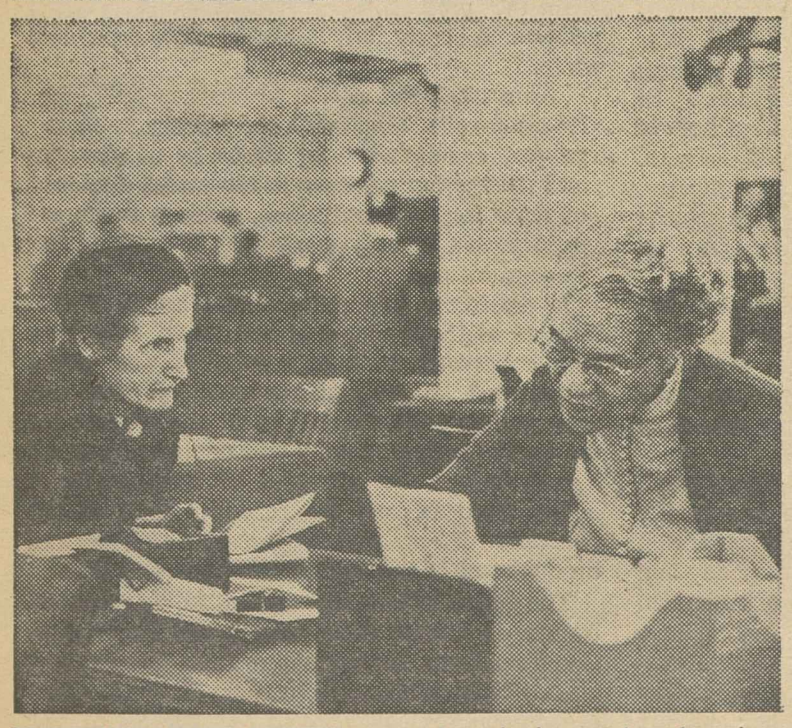
Union Workers and Their Unions on the Job



WHAT DO YOU KNOW about unions? New York Public Library answered its own question with a display of photographs, books and pamphlets showing trade unionism at work.







PHOTOGRAPHIC SERIES on trade unionists and trade unions in action shows (left to right, top to bottom) a chef in his kitchen, a serious union committee meeting, an engineer at work, a pensioner talking over a problem with a union official, a union's employment service and a straw vote being taken in a New York state election. Photos were taken by Mildred Grossman.

HUNDREDS OF VISITORS, such as these two, carefully inspected the record of a union's day-to-day activities.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Photographer Mildred Grossman, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City AFL-CIO, and Library Staffers John Cory and Dorothy Oko.

The Unprotected

AMERICA HAS ENTERED the Soaring Sixties and their promise of unlimited prosperity with millions of workers completely unprotected as to minimum wages or hours of work, eking out a second-class existence at the hands of low-wage chiseling employers.

There are millions more whose wages are pegged at $1 an hour under the Wage-Hour Act, striving desperately to achieve the highly-touted American standard of living on $40 a week.

The persistence of poverty and near-poverty affects every American. It constitutes a direct threat to the nation's general progress toward ever-higher living standards and to the vitally necessary increase in consumer purchasing power that spells the difference between full employment and recession.

Four years ago Congress increased the minimum wage to $1 an hour. Wage levels and the increased cost of living have hopelessly outdated that figure. And there are still the millions working without wage-and-hour protection.

This Congress must wipe out poverty to bolster our economic strength and to control the low-wage employer whose profits are sweated from exploited workers. There must be economic justice for all workers, not union members alone. It can be accomplished by quick passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

Billions for Bankers?

THE ADMINISTRATION is asking Americans to shoulder a $4 billion burden in 1960 in the name of fighting a non-existent inflation.

That's the price of the Administration's tight-money, high-interest rate policies, which it is seeking to extend by lifting the interest-rate ceiling on long-term government bonds. It includes also $1 billion in additional mortgage and other borrowing costs paid by consumers.

The almost relentless insistence on the necessity of lifting the interest rate ceiling has dented some of the opposition to this costly and misdirected economic policy in the House of Representatives.

But while the bill is marking time, supported by a favorable committee report, activities in the financial world are producing results which tend to dispute the validity of the Administration's position.

Interest rates on short-term Treasury notes have been dropping in the past few weeks and may drop further after Apr. 15 with the purchase of these notes to help meet income tax payments.

With inflation non-existent and interest rates dropping on short-term notes, there appears to be no valid reason why American consumers should be asked to pick up a $4 billion tab for the bankers and the money lenders by lifting the interest-rate ceiling.

Words, Not Deeds

PRES. EISENHOWER'S recent trips to Asia, the Middle East and Latin America focused attention on the economic assistance needs of many of these nations. It focused attention also on the gap between the Administration's fine words on stepping up economic aid and the hard facts of its budget proposals.

Last year Congress authorized $1.1 billion for the Development Loan Fund after the Administration refused to support a proposal to put the program on a long-range basis. In its budget this year the Administration requested an appropriation of only $700 million.

The tight limitation on money for the development fund, coupled with a refusal to change the program's present hand-to-mouth insecurity, give a hollow ring to some of the President's overseas speeches, to his constant emphasis on deeds, not words.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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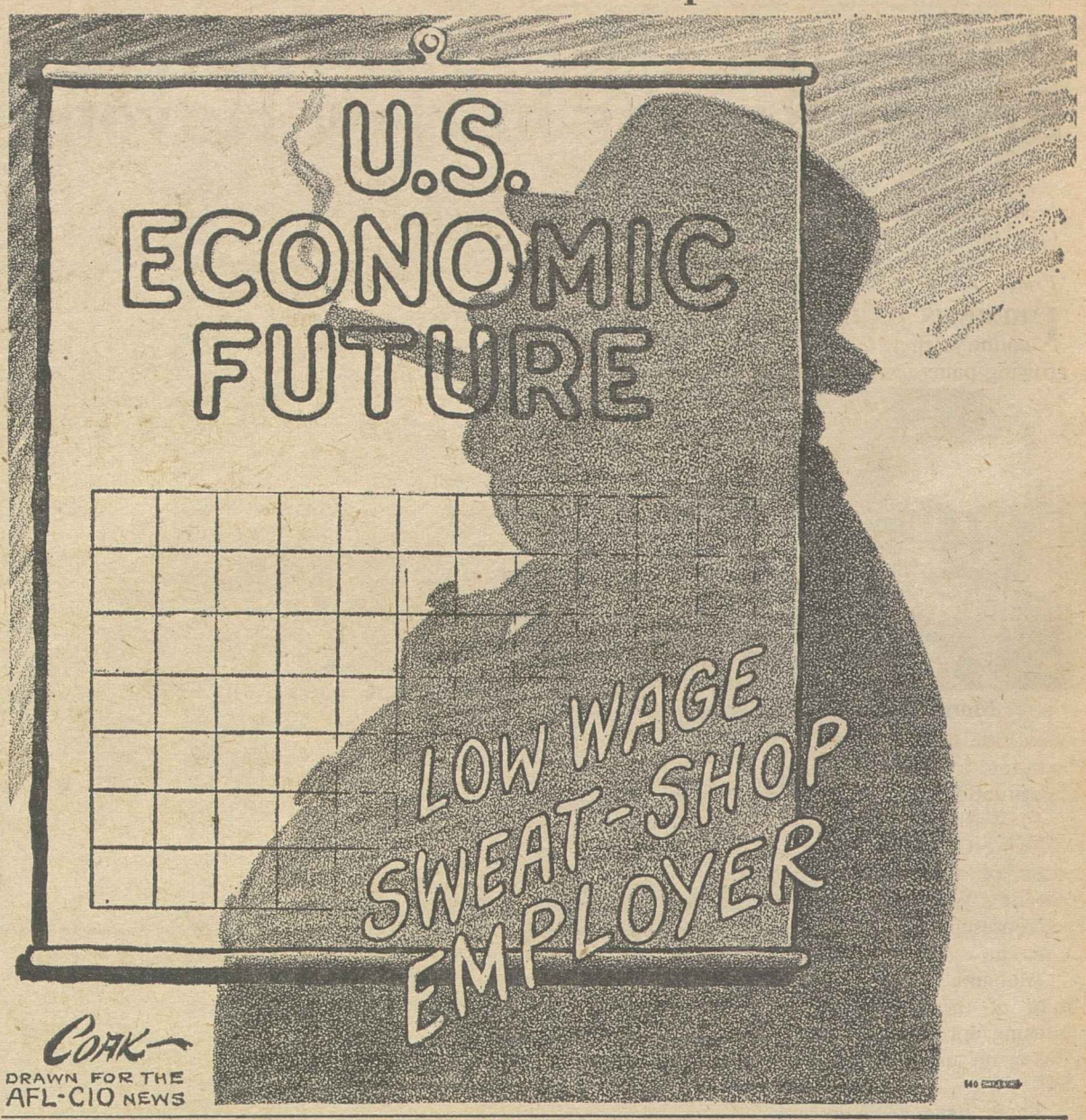


Prominent Southerner Declares:

Negro Battle for Equal Rights Carries on America's Heritage

The following is excerpted from a speech by Frank P. Graham, United Nations mediator and former U.S. senator, at a UN Mock Assembly at the University of North Carolina of which he is a former president.

WE LIVE in an age of revolution. The United States was born in an age of revolution out of which came the liberation of the people of North and South America. The United Nations was born in an age of revolution out of which has come and is coming the liberation of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The American Republic, as we learned in our history, in its beginnings, was a political oligarchy of landed, propertied, Protestant, white and male adults. From Rhode Island, Maryland and Pennsylvania came ideas and attitudes, which in the Jeffersonian movement were given an impetus toward the removing of religious barriers and the admission of Jews, Catholics and unbelievers to the rights of suffrage and public office.

The on-going Jacksonian democracy opened wider the doors of suffrage and office to the landless and propertyless people. The Civil War amendments abolished the disqualification of race, color and previous condition of servitude. The women's rights movement later admitted half of the adult people to the right of equal suffrage. The removal of the barriers of creed, property, color and sex transformed in successive epochs the old monopolistic political oligarchy into an expanding, advancing democracy.

The barriers of the poll tax and registration remaining in some communities against the equal right to vote cannot forever hold back the spiritual momentum of 2,000 years and the democratic momentum of a century and a half of American history.

AMERICA HAS TAUGHT the Negro youth the heritage and hopes of America and in her heart of hearts she would not have them forfeit that heritage or deny that hope. In their day and generation they are renewing springs of American democracy fresh and resurgent as they write a chapter in the fulfillment of the American Revolution with its universal declaration of human rights that "all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We need to make clear to ourselves and to the world that the advancing faith of the American Revolution and the widening meaning of the American Bill of Rights are not only the historic and past but are also the present and living sources of America's faith in herself, the world's faith in America and America's moral influence and power in the world.

Human pride, prejudice and discrimination are as old as history and as wide at the world. Across the centuries in successive periods, prejudice was variously expressed in the classification of peoples as: Jews and gentiles, Greeks and barbarians, Romans and provincials, Iberians and people to the north of the Pyrenees who were white in color, tall in height, and considered by the cultured Iberians to be low in intellect, the Celestial Chinese and the non-celestial other people, high caste and low caste Indians, Anglo-Saxons and the "lesser breeds without the law," and Aryan-Nordic-German-Nazis and the allegedly inferior races of the world.

In the present world are tensions between yellow and brown, brown and black, colored and white.

As a vital part of the southern people, the Negro people, despite all the wrongs to these people, compounded by centuries of slavery and discrimination, have in the recent decades of their freedom and labor, made a progress unsurpassed by any people in a like period in human history.

In the free minds and generous hearts of millions of southern people of both races, who have long cooperated in human relations and works of personal loyalty and kindness, will live and grow the unfulfilled teachings of our religion for the equal freedom, dignity and opportunity of all human beings, the struggles of freedom for a higher freedom, and the renewing faith of the American dream, with its message of hope and brotherhood in this age of suspicion and fear.

The gospel of love and understanding preached by Martin Luther King, who draws his inspiration from Jesus, his techniques from Gandhi, and his advice from his noble teacher, Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College, will yet prevail in our time over fear and hate. The cross, warm with the blood of human brotherhood, will triumph over all the burning crosses lighted with the hot oil of prejudice, privilege and power.

Morgan Says:

Bold Attack on Urban Blight Brings Results in New Haven

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THERE IS HARDLY a sizable city in the country that isn't suffering from serious growing pains in the form of a shortage of housing, a surplus of slums and a strangulation of traffic. Ironically the growth has developed into a kind of disease called urban blight. It is a national problem and it is shaping up as a presidential campaign issue.

Morgan

Recently the Democratic Advisory Council's unit on urban and suburban problems fired a broadside of criticism at the Eisenhower Administration for failing to grasp the dimensions of the situation and the need for action.

In Washington, 500 delegates at the National Housing Conference unanimously called for creation of a cabinet-rank Department of Urban Affairs. While farmers, business and labor are all represented, city dwellers, it was pointed out, have no voice in the cabinet.

Alabama's Congressman Albert Rains, chairman of the House Banking subcommittee on housing, promises to open hearings soon after Easter on an omnibus housing and urban renewal bill.

There have been complaints of boondoggling and bad planning on urban renewal and Representative Ludwig Teller, New York Democrat, is pressing Rains' subcommittee to investigate possible profiteering in slum clearance and relocation of tenants. But some areas are tackling the problem with boldness, imagination and efficiency.

The Democratic Advisory Council's blast at the Administration on housing, which may emerge as a party platform plank, was mainly inspired by Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven, Conn., and this gives the report a significant cutting edge because Lee's massive and revolutionary plan for the rebuilding of downtown New Haven is already under way and is commanding nationwide attention.

The Democrats are trying to sharpen the issue even further by arguing that the New Haven project was successfully launched in spite of resistance on key points by the Eisenhower regime, thus dramatizing the difference in the Republican and Democratic approaches to the subject.

WHATEVER THE POLITICAL NUANCES, the New Haven plan has to be seen to be believed. On Sunday, Mayor Lee took this reporter on a personally-conducted tour of four separate projects embracing more than 700 acres on which $150,000,000 are being spent. This is not just a supermarket or shopping center exercise. Department stores, hotels, banks, schools and office buildings are being razed and relocated. Tenements are being bulldozed, families resettled.

Fifty years ago, New Haven's Oak Street neighborhood was one of the worst slums in New England. Sinclair Lewis dubiously immortalized it in an angry novel. Nearly 900 families have been moved from the area and in the slum clean-up, 10,000 rats were exterminated.

The Worcester Square district was a vivid picture of how deep the rot was.

Warehouses and shops blighted residential neighborhoods which in turn deteriorated into marginal housing for Italians, Puerto Ricans, Negroes. Crime and delinquency mushroomed. Bookies and hoodlums lounged on the corner of Wallace and Grand. Forty-seven persons died in factory firetraps in 15 years. Taxes dwindled. People and businesses began to move away.

SOON WORCESTER SQUARE will be a show place, cheery desegregated apartments, homes and a dazzling community center on one side, a spacious, sunlit, carefully zoned industrial park on the other with a new highway down the middle.

Mayor Lee and his commission, including businessmen and labor leaders, have worked seven nights a week grappling with the human problems involved. People don't like to pull up their roots. Many oppose integration.

Insofar as possible and healthful the human fabrics of neighborhoods will be preserved, though living conditions will change. On the race question Lee makes the telling point that he lives in a district in which 35 percent of his neighbors are Negros. Frankie, who runs one of the best-known Italian restaurants in New England, is still passionately dissatisfied with the terms and alternative sites the city has offered him. In contrast, a florist dropped a big bouquet by the mayor's office the other day. "A token of appreciation," he said. "I fought the move but now my business is booming."

Not a week goes by without delegations from other cities showing up to see how New Haven is doing it. Perhaps the surest sign of Mayor Lee's success lies in the fact that Democrats are already talking about running this 44-year-old man for governor or senator in 1962.

Washington Reports:

Legislation Urged to Prevent Abandonment of Train Service

NEW LEGISLATION is necessary to end "wholesale discontinuance of passenger train service," both Democratic and Republican members of Congress said in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and sponsor of a major bill on the issue, has gained 30 co-sponsors. He and Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) agreed that the chances of passage in this session are good.

The Magnuson bill would correct a situation created by the 1958 Transportation Act in giving the railroads power to apply either to state public service commissions or the Interstate Commerce Commission for discontinuance of a rail line the roads claimed was not needed or was losing money.

"We didn't intend at the time that the roads should inconvenience the public to the extent that they have," Aiken declared. "I think something like 102 trains have been discontinued in the last year or two and we are now seeing unfairness to the public."

The 1958 law puts the burden of proof for continuance on the public. "This new law would place the burden of proof upon the railroad," Magnuson explained. "They would have to prove discontinuance is not against the public interest.

"Also, a section of the bill says that if and when the ICC tells a railroad to continue a line, the commission also has authority to say what kind of service there should be. At the present, the railroads are running some branch lines with trains like cattle cars."

"THE ROADS were in financial trouble in 1956 and 1957," Magnuson said, "but a lot of them have come back and conditions are better. Many roads, however, consider their passenger income separate from their freight income, and to make a case on passenger discontinuance, assert they are losing money on a road.

"I always ask them, 'Are you losing money on your overall operations? You have a public duty to provide passenger trains. The public pays for your freight, too'."

Aiken declared that railroad service should be supplied to rural as well as urban areas. "Service is even more important in the rural areas," he said.

Magnuson in effect warned the ICC to go slow in handling applications for passenger train discontinuance. "The ICC is a creation of Congress," he said. "They should slow up until we can see what's going on."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE DEMOCRATS are clearly threatened with a North-South split over civil rights at their national convention in July, but the Republicans are having internal troubles of their own. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), chairman of the Senate GOP Campaign Committee, has joined Gov. Wesley Powell (R-N.H.) in publicly expressing unhappiness at the manner in which Vice Pres. Nixon is conducting himself politically.

Goldwater, who is becoming a power in Senate Republican circles, has asked Nixon to make some speeches at GOP state conventions and to "get out and campaign" rather than sit back while he is attacked by Democratic presidential aspirants.

He would like to see Nixon "help out," United Press-International reports, in the "critical" North Dakota senatorial campaign. There will be a special election in June to elect a successor to North Dakota's late Sen. William Langer (R), and the GOP frankly fears that the probable Democratic nominee, Rep. Quentin Burdick, will beat Gov. John E. Davis for the seat.

"I don't think the Vice President can wait until after the Republican convention to start his campaign," the Arizona right-winger complains.

Gov. Powell got himself repudiated by Nixon for trying to hang a "soft on communism" charge on Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and showed his bruised feelings by charging the primary results proved that he was right, and Nixon wrong, in the choice of campaign tactics.

George Sokolsky, the newspaper columnist closest to the GOP right-wingers, followed up by pointing out that Nixon made "his reputation as an anti-Communist," and said that if the Vice President "were presently to pose as a middle-of-the-road liberal, such campaigners as John Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey would chew him to pieces."

* * *

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN right-wingers want is revealed clearly in New Jersey, where Sen. Clifford P. Case, a GOP first-termer, is sharply challenged by a businessmen's group backing Robert Morris, former counsel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The idea of the businessmen, almost plainly stated, is to drive Case out of Republican office as "too liberal."

In fact, Case has an almost unparalleled record of support for Pres. Eisenhower's announced programs. A highly articulate and intelligent senator, he is by no means to be labeled slavishly "pro-labor" and certainly not anti-business.

He voted last year, for example, for the original McClellan so-called "bill of rights" in the labor bill. He voted to block reconsideration that might have removed the amendment. In the 85th Congress he helped defend the Kennedy-Ives bill against crippling amendments, but he also cast votes against public power, in favor of forcing up interest rates, against larger federal grants for public assistance to the aged, blind and disabled. In previous years he voted in favor of a prevailing-wage amendment in the highway construction program and in favor of public housing, but against a pay rise for postal workers, against a farm price-support bill, against payment of social security benefits to the disabled at age 50.

* * *

IN THE 85th CONGRESS, Republican election prospects looked so poor that six senators facing re-election fights retired, and a substantial number of GOP House members pulled out, too. Once more, announced retirements are beginning to pile up.

On the Republican side, Rep. Leo Allen (Ill.), who would head the Rules Committee if the GOP regained control of the House, will quit. So will Rep. Donald Jackson (Calif.), ranking party member on House Un-American, and Rep. Gordon Canfield (N. J.), a high-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee. Nine other GOP members, some with much seniority, will quit.

Among Democrats, Rep. Graham Barden (N. C.), chairman of the Labor Committee, will retire, and so will Rep. Carl T. Durham (N. C.), vice chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission. Most other Democrats who may quit, however, are planning to run for other offices including the Senate.

LEGISLATION TO BLOCK discontinuance of passenger trains without regard to public interest is urged by Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), left, and Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), sponsor of the bill. Both were interviewed on AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Now You Can Tell Vycron from Darvan

By Sidney Margolius

YOU NOW HAVE a new shopping aid when you buy clothing, rugs, curtains, slip covers and other household textiles. A new federal law requires that all textiles must carry a label stating the exact percentage of each fiber in the material.

No longer can manufacturers and stores merely label a blouse as, for example, "rayon and nylon." Now you'll be able to look at the label and see whether there's 40 percent nylon or perhaps only 10 percent, which makes a big difference in the value.

The new law also will end the deceptive practice of advertising rugs as "rayon and wool" or "rayon and nylon" when there may be only a trifle of the more-costly and desirable wool or nylon in the blend.

Labor unions and consumer co-ops especially, can be proud of the new law. Articles in union and co-op papers helped to get it passed, Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.), author of the law, reported.

The new labels won't solve all your shopping problems, of course. You still have to judge the actual quality of a fabric. A good-quality all-rayon material will give better service than a poorly-constructed rayon-and-nylon.

Actually Congress would help consumers even more if manufacturers were required to label fabrics with performance standards and maintenance needs. Thus if a "wash and wear" fabric had to meet an established standard we'd know just what to expect

But even though you still must judge quality, the new labels are a big help. You'll know that quality for quality, a pair of slacks with 50 per cent Dacron is likely to keep its crease better, require less ironing and wear longer than a fabric with 15 per cent Dacron.

In fact, the new fiber-identification law has come just in time. A host of new brand-name fibers has arrived on the market; more soon will.

Perhaps you've seen clothing made of Creslan advertised recently. Or Zefran. Under the new law, the label must carry the generic (or scientific) name as well as the brand name. This is something consumers have long pleaded for, as in the case of drugs. Creslan and Zefran both happen to be acrylic fibers like Orlon. Now, besides being labeled with these brand names or trade names, these particular fibers must be labeled with the generic name of "Acrylic."

IT WILL TAKE a little time before you get acquainted with some of the generic names like "Polyester" that you'll now see on the textile labels. With the help of the editors of Modern Textiles magazine, the American Carpet Institute and other expert sources, this department has prepared a pioneering guide to the newer generic names. It shows you the widely-used brand names under each generic name, and the special features of each fiber.

Acrylic: Widely-advertised trade names include Orlon, Acrilan, Creslan, Zefran. Acrylics are synthetic fibers with bulky qualities used for wool-like fabrics for clothing, blankets and rugs, and fur-like coats. Acrylic is quick-drying, wrinkle-resistant, resistant to deterioration from sunlight; has better draping quality than Dacron but isn't as resilient or strong.

Modacrylic: Another synthetic fiber often sold under Dynel and Verel brand names; generally used for springy, deep-pile fabrics made into blankets, warm underwear, coats, socks; sometimes also used in carpets.

Polyester: One of the most important modern synthetic fibers. Brand names include Dacron and Kodel, with Vycron soon coming. Polyester fibers have high wrinkle resistance, crease resistance and strength. Often blended with cotton for wash-and-wear garments, and with wool for lightweight suits.

Spandex: Stretch-type synthetic, increasingly used in bathing suits, girdles, bras and other garments where elasticity is desired. Brand names in this group include Tycron and Vyrene.

Nylon: A strong, abrasion-resistant, quick-drying, lustrous synthetic often blended with other fibers to add strength and washability to a material. Often now also made into bulky textured nylon for sweaters and stretch socks under such fiber brand names as Ban-Lon and Agilon.

Nytril: Another synthetic with soft, resilient quality that doesn't form fiber pills as some of the other man-made fibers sometimes do. Darvan is a brand name for Nytril. Often used in pile fabrics and sweaters.

Rayon: One of the most widely-used man-made fibers, sold under numerous brand names. Modern rayon is the type that used to be known as "viscose" rayon. Can have high or only mediocre strength, depending on type and construction. Rayons are often used now in carpeting and auto tires.

Acetate: No longer classified as "rayon" but designated separately. Generally has better draping quality, wrinkle-resistance and washability than rayon, although is not always as strong. "Triacetate," another version widely advertised under the Arnel brand name, has excellent draping quality, and is fast drying; thus is often used in wash-and-wear or minimum-care garments.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

Loaded Questions a Danger:

Opinion Polls Significant But Still Not Foolproof

THE PUBLIC OPINION POLL has become a significant factor in modern political life. We may try to ignore or discount it but the polls are quoted more and more as the days grind out until election day.

This year, the most publicized poll of them all, Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion, marks its 25th anniversary. Since so many people question how the Gallup Poll operates and its accuracy in reflecting public opinion, Dr. Gallup has provided information on the techniques and methods used by his organization.

The Gallup report is informative and honestly admits that developments can take place which undermine the effectiveness of the poll.

The worst debacle which hit the Gallup Poll, for example, was in 1948 when Harry Truman and the Democrats scored a dramatic upset over Thomas Dewey and the Republicans. Gallup's explanation of what actually happened in that election follows:

"Last-minute developments can always shift opinion, especially of persons who have not definitely made up their minds how they will vote. In the 1948 Dewey-Truman campaign, a drop in the price of farm products just before the election was an important factor in shifting farm voters to the Truman side. In 1956, Eisenhower's majority was substantially increased by the Hungarian revolt and the Suez crisis which occurred just prior to the election."

Gallup said that the lessons of 1948 made it necessary for the pollsters to make basic changes in their procedure. For one, they now poll right up to election day. Even at that, the 1952 presidential election forecast was 4.4 percent off, considerably higher than the average deviation of 1.7 percent since 1948.

FIRST-RATE CATASTROPHE hit a predecessor of the Gallup Poll back in 1936. The Literary Digest received 2,375,000 mail ballots from readers indicating that Gov. Alf Landon would decisively defeat Pres. Roosevelt. Everyone knows what happened. Roosevelt won by the greatest landslide in all history.

Gallup claims that if a representative sample of only 500 persons had been taken it would have indicated the great popular victory of Roosevelt. He insists that the poll would probably have been off only about 2 percent—the margin for probable error.

Gallup says that "a random or representative sample should contain approximately the same proportions of old persons and young—the educated and uneducated—rich and poor—farmers, unskilled workers, professional people, white collar workers, skilled laborers—Catholics and Protestants, etc.—as exist in the population. And the various regions of the country should be properly represented."

There is much concern in some quarters that the Gallup Poll actually serves to influence the votes of many persons, starting bandwagon movements. Gallup says this is not true and points to the victory of Truman when the poll said that Dewey would win.

On the other hand, if a candidate makes a poor showing in early polls there seems little question that many of his supporters will become discouraged.

ANOTHER CRITICISM of the Gallup Poll is the manner in which questions are presented. It is not always easy to phrase the questions to remove any hint of bias. Gallup maintains that the staff of the institute works carefully to remove any conditioning of the answers. Nevertheless, the system does not appear to be foolproof.

One example is a poll printed in February 1959. The public was asked whether they favored a law against "featherbedding." The term "featherbedding" is a slanted word calculated to produce a prejudicial answer. Even the actual wording of the question favors the side of those who charge "featherbedding":

"In order to create work for more union members, some unions require more workers than are actually needed on a job. Would you favor or oppose laws to stop this practice?"

In its news release from Princeton, N. J., Gallup declared: "A majority of the public would favor legislation aimed at stopping the practice of 'featherbedding'—the word used to describe the practice of making an employer hire more workers than he needs."

Of course, the basic question, which was not asked, is how many workers an employer needs. This is a major issue on the railroads.

Public opinion polls are still widely used and given general credence, despite the buffeting they have received by actual results of elections. But as this "featherbedding" example shows, they are still far from perfect. (Public Affairs Institute —Washington Window.)

Words, Music, History:

'Songs of Work and Freedom' Calls Tune on Labor's Battles

A NEW, 208-page volume celebrating and documenting the labor movement's struggles in America and the fight for freedom around the world has been published by the Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt University.

"Songs of Work and Freedom" by Edith Fowke and Joe Glazer contains the words and music to 100 songs from the 14th Century to the present. But it is not just another songbook.

Each song contains detailed notes tracing its origin, the circumstances under which it was first sung and what's happened to it since. Five years of gathering and researching the material went into the volume.

Miss Fowke is a noted Canadian folklore specialist; Glazer is well known as a union folk singer and as education director of the United Rubber Workers.

The book includes all the popular trade union songs, "work" songs from all over and the songs of "no work" of the breadlines and the soup kitchens.

Newest song in the collection is "Automation" written by Glazer and describing a factory worker's horror when he comes to work one day and finds that everyone—including the boss—has been replaced by a machine.

Glazer has made a number of record albums featuring his own as well as traditional labor songs. In 1951 he was sent on a "singing" tour of Europe by the State Dept. His most recent album is based on the book and includes 15 songs from the collection.

Miss Fowke is the author of "Folk Songs of Canada" and has edited a number of other folk song volumes. She has prepared hundreds of folk song programs for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Copies of "Songs of Work and Freedom" are available from the Labor Education Div. of Roosevelt University, 430 South Michigan, Chicago 5, Ill., at $2 for the soft cover edition and $5 for the hard cover book.

"Isn't it wonderful? They even pre-burn the cake for you!"

Kohler Strike Drags On; So Does NLRB

Labor Board Ponders Six-Year-Old Case

By Gervase N. Love

In Sheboygan, Wis., on Mar. 10, 1960, a handful of members of Auto Workers Local 833 grimly maintained the Kohler Co. picket line they started Apr. 5, 1954, when they walked out with some 2,500 fellow-members in what has become the country's longest—and bitterest—strike.

In Washington, the same day, another scene was acted out in the tired drama demonstrating that justice delayed is justice denied—oral arguments before the National Labor Relations Board on the trial examiner's report in the unfair labor practice case the union filed against the Kohler Co. on July 8, 1954, nearly six years ago.

The record of the case is already one of the longest in NLRB history — some 20,400 pages, more than 1,900 exhibits and nearly 6,000 ft. of movie film.

The union's original charge was amended several times before hearings opened before Trial Examiner George A. Downing. With interruptions for negotiations and mediation and a reopening after hearings before the Senate special committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan, the hearings have consumed nearly four years.

Dominated by one of the country's most rabid anti-unionists, Lyman C. Conger, a vice president in charge of labor relations, the Kohler company has fought with unabashed consistency through every stage of bargaining, mediation, court action and hearings before both the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board and the NLRB.

Downing in all issued three intermediate reports. His first, dated Sept. 12, 1956, dismissed the complaints because union trustees had not filed non-Communist affidavits but was reversed by the NLRB on the ground that the affidavits were not required.

The report was sent back to Downing to decide on the merits. His second report was issued Oct. 9, 1957. It held the company had prolonged the strike by unfair practices, and that nearly all rank-and-file strikers whose jobs had not been filled before June 1, 1954, should be reinstated. He recommended that if necessary the company discharge replacements hired after June 1, 1954, to make room for the strikers.

Company Acted Illegally

Downing wrote that the company transformed what had been an economic strike into an unfair labor practice strike in June 1954.

He recommended that the company be required to bargain in good faith, to supply the union with wage data it had requested, and to reimburse strikers who were ousted from Kohler-owner homes and a company-owned hotel.

Before the report got to the NLRB, both sides asked for a reopening to get into the record testimony before the McClellan committee in February and March 1958. So Downing conducted new hearings and issued his third report, a supplement to the second, on Mar. 5, 1959.

"The new matter," he wrote "simply supports and confirms the former findings."

In his first report he said the case "is only one phase of an unedifying industrial conflict—more typical of a bygone era of labor relations—which has been fought simultaneously on several fronts with constant bitterness and frequent fury."

At the hearing before the board Conger, the company spokesman, attempted to knock down Downing's report and recommendations.

George Squillacote, of the NLRB Chicago regional office, appearing for the board's general counsel, and two union lawyers, Louis H. Pollak and David Rabinovitz, supported Downing's findings and recommendations so far as they went, but argued they had not gone far enough.

Squillacote sought to show that virtually every company move was based on the intention of getting rid of the union or so weakening it that if it survived, Kohler would have "20 years of labor peace." The firm's anti-unionism, he charged, pre-dated the UAW's appearance as bargaining agent.

Pollak adduced legal arguments to support Downing's finding that Kohler refused to bargain in good faith, complimenting the trial examiner for "an extraordinary job, but not a perfect job." The record, he said, shows "no honest effort (by Kohler) to come to an agreement."

Rabinovitz, winding up for the union, stressed the human element in the case. He accused company officials of hatred of unions, adding that "hatred evinces a state of mind, and people act in accordance with that state of mind."

He attacked Conger's account of "800 acts of violence," asserting that "a tragic element" in the case was the company's propaganda effort to give government officials and boards the impression of widespread vandalism.

'Premeditated Conduct'

He accused the firm of indulging in "the most flagrant and premeditated conduct" in efforts to break the union, charged it with "spying when it should have been bargaining," and sought to have the board order more reinstatements than Downing did.

"This involves people," he emphasized, "people who believed they had the right to better themselves, to call in a reputable international union to help them.

"These are people born and raised in Sheboygan, people who built their lives there. This company by its position has caused many of them to leave. The community has suffered because they went away, and we want them back.

"The only thing a worker has is his job—and in the final analysis, that is what is at stake here."

The Kohler case, an almost classic travesty of the majesty of the law and its procedures, is far from an end despite the hearing.

Still Unsettled

It is anybody's guess as to how much time will be required for a decision from the full NLRB which heard the arguments—Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers, Stephen S. Bean, Joseph A. Jenkins and John H. Fanning. Then, almost certainly, the case will be entrusted to the courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court.

The pickets who are still making their rounds in snowy Sheboygan, dreaming perhaps of a spring when at least the weather will be kinder, are likely to wear out a lot of shoes before the wheels that grind so slowly turn for the last time.

WEIGHING THEIR CASE just prior to the start of oral argument before the NLRB on the trial examiner's report in the Auto Workers' long-standing dispute with the Kohler Co. are (left to right) David Rabinovitz of the UAW legal staff, UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and Harold Cranefield, the union's general counsel.

Lockout to Force Pact OK Held Illegal

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled illegal the use of a lockout by Salt Lake City plumbing and heating contractors to force quick acceptance by a union of the employers' contract proposals.

The board's order, based on an intermediate report by Trial Examiner William E. Spencer, directed the Utah Plumbing & Heating Contractors' Association to make up loss of pay to members of four Plumbers locals because of a four-day shutdown.

Spencer found that the multi-employer group met Mar. 30, 1959, and agreed on a lockout if the union should reject its final wage offer the following day, the same day the contract expired.

The proposal was made and, Spencer reported, the employers insisted on but failed to receive assurances that the union leaders would try to sell their members on the offer. Then, he added, the testimony indicated the employers believed "we have as much right to lock you out as you have to strike."

The lockout came Apr. 1. The union locals voted to accept the wage offer and agreement ended the lockout Apr. 4.

Spencer called "incredible" the employers' claim that they did not know a strike vote, adopted on rejection of first wage offer, was automatically cancelled by the employers' second offer.

Spencer labeled the lockout the the "antithesis of good-faith bargaining" and a move "resorted to primarily not as an economic weapon necessitated by a strike hazard, but for the purpose of forcing a quick acceptance of the employers' contract proposals."

In another case, the NLRB accepted a reversal from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and issued a new order to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., to reinstate and provide back pay to one employe.

The board had previously ruled that the newspaper made an illegal contract with the Typographical Union and illegally fired two workers. It invalidated the pact and ordered reimbursement of union dues and assessments to all employes.

The court found the contract to be legal, voided the board's reimbursement order and also found just one of the discharges to be illegal.

Weldon Pajamas Put on ACWA 'Don't Buy' List

New York—The non-union Weldon pajama has become the target of a nationwide consumer education campaign sponsored by the union label department of the Clothing Workers.

Leaflet distribution was scheduled immediately at retail stores in Detroit and seven other cities to inform the public and union members where the products of the Weldon Pajama Co., Inc., are sold.

Weldon, the union declared, has "stubbornly resisted" efforts by its employes at three plants to join the Clothing Workers.

At Williamsport and Muncy, Pa., where 1,200 are employed, the union said it was forced to withdraw from a National Labor Relations Board election last year because of Weldon's "unfair tactics" against its employes.

"An atmosphere of terror" was created by Weldon at the Pennsylvania plants, the union charged, after the workers appealed to the union for help in organizing.

"Unions breed trouble," was the way one Weldon plant manager expressed his attitude in a letter to employes, the union noted. Union sympathizers were laid off.

At a third Weldon plant in Gulfport, Miss., the union said it won a labor board election to represent some 500 workers. For two years, management refused to sign a contract. Then the plant was closed temporarily and after Weldon refused to rehire union leaders, the NLRB ordered payment of back wages. Weldon finally shut down and sold the plant, the union said.

Navy Host to Labor Group In Latin Trip

A three-man AFL-CIO delegation has left on sort of a labor "good-will" mission to South American ports with the help of the U.S. Navy.

Aboard the aircraft carrier Shangri La and headed beyond the equator are AFL-CIO Special Rep. George J. Richardson; Henry Anderson of Chicago, vice president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and Wayne Strader of Dallas, Tex., vice president of the Grain Millers.

They left San Diego, Calif., on Mar. 16 and expected to be gone for 43 days, when the Shangri La is scheduled to dock in New York. The trip is the second on which labor spokesmen have sailed to South American ports as guests of the Navy.

Their itinerary calls for stops of varying lengths at Lima, Peru; Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

The delegation plans on holding a series of meetings with representatives of organized labor in each of the South American nations for the purpose of cementing and strengthening the good relations the AFL-CIO and the trade union movements of the other countries have long enjoyed. In addition, of course, they will endeavor to promote further good will between the United States and the countries on their itinerary.

Pres. O. S. Knight of the Oil Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, accompanied Pres. Eisenhower on the latter's recent good will visit to Latin America. Knight is chairman of the AFL-CIO Inter-American Affairs Committee and a member of Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs.

Top Officers Of Pressmen All Renamed

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Top officers of the Pressmen were named to new terms without opposition in the quadrennial election held among the union's 112,000 members in the U.S. and Canada.

Anthony J. Andrade of Boston, president since the death of the late Pres. Thomas E. Dunwoody in May 1959, was chosen for a full four-year term. Re-elected was Sec.-Treas. George L. Googe, of Pressmen's Home and Savannah, Ga.

Vice Presidents Alexander J. Rohan, Washington; James F. Doyle, Chicago, and Walter J. Turner, Los Angeles, were returned without opposition. J. Frazier Moore of Detroit was chosen vice president representing newspaper pressmen over the incumbent, Jack P. Torrence, and also Ross Bonham, both of Chicago.

Vice Pres. Patrick O'Sullivan of New York, representing paper handlers, won another term by defeating Fred Atkins, St. Louis. Vice Pres. F. W. Maxted, Hamilton, Ont., representative of Canadian members, defeated Don Poitras of Toronto to gain another term.

The trustees of the union's headquarters and the technical trade school were elected without opposition.

The new officers will be formally installed at the quadrennial international convention to be held in New York the last week in September and will serve until September 1964.

Bill Aims to End Abuses in Security Cases

A bill aimed at barring the use of "faceless" accusers in cases under the industrial security program and assuring judicial review has been introduced in the House by Representatives James Roosevelt (D-Cal.) and Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Their proposal, one paragraph long, would amend the Administrative Procedure Act. It reads:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the decision or adjudication by any agency as to its officers, employes and agents in the course of the administration of any federal employe loyalty or security program or law and as to the officers, employes and agents of any contractor with the United States in the course of the administration of any industrial security review program or law shall be made on the record as contemplated by this act and shall be subject to all other provisions of this act."

The proposed amendment seeks to require formal hearings when a worker is accused of questionable security qualifications and as a result is denied access to classified information required to carry out his job. The government would no longer be permitted to offer allegations of unidentified witnesses, but would have to put the witnesses themselves on the stand where they would be subject to cross-examination.

Thompson and Roosevelt introduced their amendment after the AFL-CIO had protested a new executive order issued by Pres. Eisenhower despite AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's request for consultation before it was handed down.

9 Unionists Given Fines, Jail Terms

Denver, Colo. — Nine present and former officials of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers were fined and sentenced to prison following conviction on charges of filing false non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board.

The convictions were based on oaths taken from 1949 to 1956. The affidavits requirement, originally part of the Taft-Hartley Act, was repealed by the Landrum-Griffin Act passed by Congress last year.

Sentenced by Federal Judge Alfred A. Arraj to three years in prison and fined $2,000 each were Irving Dichter, secretary-treasurer of the union; former Sec.-Treas. Maurice Travis; Controller Harold Sanderson; Raymond Dennis, Chase Powers and Albert Skinner, executive board members, and Intl. Rep. Charles Wilson.

Terms of 18 months and fines of $1,500 each were imposed on Intl. Rep. Jesse Van Camp and James H. Durkin, a former organizer.

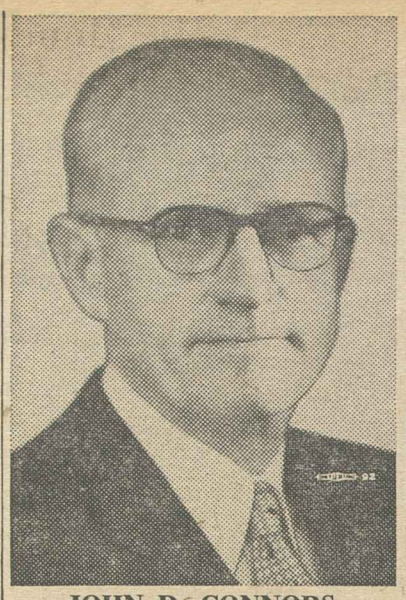
Counsel for the nine announced they will appeal.

LaRose Dies; Headed Trainmen's Trustees

Cleveland, O.—Lloyd J. LaRose, chairman of the board of trustees of the Railroad Trainmen, died unexpectedly in a hospital here at the age of 51.

Born in Montreal, he worked as a brakeman and conductor on the Canadian National Railway, becoming chairman of the grievance committee of Lodge 802 before being elected to the grand lodge board of appeals in 1954. He was appointed to the board of trustees to fill a vacancy in June 1956, was named chairman in November and was elected to a full term at the recent convention here.

He is survived by his widow, Elsie, two sons and a daughter.



JOHN D. CONNORS
Named to staff of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

LAWRENCE M. ROGIN
Appointed director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Education

Connors, Rogin Named To AFL-CIO Posts

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced two major staff appointments at the national headquarters, both effective in mid-April. They were:

John D. Connors, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, has been named to Meany's staff to handle special assignments for the president.

Lawrence D. Rogin, veteran trade union educator, was named to succeed Connors.

Connors, 57, has been director of the Dept. of Education since the merger of the AFL and CIO and previously headed the AFL Workers Education Bureau.

Rogin, 51, has been director of Labor Education and Services for the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan since 1957. He had served as education director of the Textile Workers Union of America from 1941 to 1957 and prior to that held a similar post with the Hosiery Workers.

Connors, a native of Medford, Mass., is a graduate of Boston University and has served as president of a local of the American Federation of Teachers, secretary of a central body, vice president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and as a national vice president of the AFT. He headed the Workers Education Bureau from 1943 to merger.

Rogin, a native of New York City, is a graduate of Columbia University. He started his trade union career as an education director and newspaperman in Reading, Pa., and served as an instructor at Brookwood Labor College before joining the Hosiery Workers as education director.

At the University of Michigan he has lectured in political science as well as directing the labor education program sponsored jointly by the university and Wayne State University. He has served as a vice president of the Adult Education Association and as chairman of the American Labor Education Service.

Seek to Cleanse Union:

B&C Reformers Call National Conference

Leaders of a reform group within the Bakery & Confectionery Workers have issued a call for a conference of B & C unions to be held in St. Louis on Mar. 31 as the next step in their drive to clean up their international union and pave the way for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The conference call went out in the name of the Local Unions' Reunification Committee. It was signed by the five local union officers who have charged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court that B & C Pres. James G. Cross is "plundering" the international union's treasury for "personal profit."

The group followed up the suit by asking court permission to "inspect and copy" the books and records of the international for the period since Jan. 1, 1956.

In an accompanying affidavit, Atty. Samuel Harris Cohen, counsel for the officers of the five locals, said prompt court action was essential because "defendants' prior course of conduct gives good cause to believe that given sufficient time, incriminating records may be altered and incriminating documents destroyed."

The reform group predicted that "more than 75 percent of the present membership of the B & C" will be represented at the St. Louis meeting.

In its conference call, the reunification committee said the B & C has lost more than 70,000 members to the AFL-CIO's American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, established after the federation's expulsion of the B & C in December 1957 for failing to rid itself of corrupt leadership.

Declaring that "the prestige of the B & C is at its lowest ebb," the committee asserted that its membership had dropped to 60,000 —of which 20,000 are in the five locals leading the cleanup drive.

The committee members said they had met with Cross in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 8, 1960, after "having been informed that Cross was ready to resign" but that "he refused to do so."

They said Cross' change of mind resulted from a meeting with Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa at which a merger between the two expelled unions was allegedly discussed.

Their conference call charged that:

- The B & C has been run "solely for the benefit of Cross and not for the welfare of the bakery and confectionery workers" who are members of the union.
- Since the union's expulsion from the AFL-CIO, "over $2.5 million of B & C money has been spent in a losing battle to fight ABC in the courts, the National Labor Relations Board and in the shops."
- Cross has spent union "death benefit reserves, of about $2.8 million, in this fight to protect his own interests. As a result, hundreds of death benefit claims are not being paid on time."

The five reform leaders—Local 2 Pres. Walter Friese, Chicago; Local 3 Pres. Frank Dutto, Long Island City, N. Y.; Local 12 Pres. Ermin Moschetta, Pittsburgh; Local 37 Sec.-Treas. Albert C. Meyer, Los Angeles, and Local 163 Sec. Charles R. Landers, Houston—reiterated charges they had made in their suit against the international union and its top officers.

They said Cross has failed to refute charges of corrupt conduct leveled against him by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. They charged that he has violated the B & C constitution by failing to furnish locals with semi-annual audits of the financial transactions of himself and his staff, and that he illegally changed the terms of the union retirement plan.

The reform leaders said Cross has spent most of the past two years in Palm Beach, Fla., at union expense "and has rarely even visited union headquarters in Washington, D. C."

In their conference call, the five reform leaders said they had to resort "to legal action as well as rank-and-file action" in order to force a fiscal accounting.

FCC Head Resigns Under Fire, Ike's 8th Conflict-of-Interest Case

For the eighth time since Pres. Eisenhower took office in 1953 a high official of his Republican Administration has resigned at the height of a storm over alleged conflict of interest.

The latest in the parade of Eisenhower Administration officials quitting under fire was John C. Doerfer, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who had been sharply criticized for accepting favors from a member of the industry regulated by the FCC.

As was the case with other Administration resignees—including former Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams — Doerfer protested he was innocent of any wrongdoing, but added he was stepping down "to avoid possible embarrassment" to either the President or the Administration.

In reply, Eisenhower expressed "regret" at the circumstances leading to Doerfer's resignation but said they "indicate your decision to be a wise one."

Guest on Yacht

Under fire from a special House subcommittee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), Doerfer had admitted being the guest aboard a yacht owned by George B. Storer, president of a Miami Beach company owning five television and seven radio stations. The former FCC head said he made the plane trip to the Florida vacation in Storer's private plane.

The highest placed Administration official to quit under similar circumstances was Adams, who virtually ran the White House operation from 1953 until he stepped down in 1958 in the wake of testimony about lavish gifts showered on him by Bernard Goldfine, New England textile magnate whose firms were having difficulties with several government agencies.

Other Administration officials resigning in the face of conflict-of-interest charges were:

- Harold Talbott, resigned Aug. 1, 1955 as Air Force Secretary; accused of using his office to drum up business for an industrial engineering firm in which he maintained an interest after becoming a government official.
- Peter Strobel, resigned Nov. 8, 1955 as Public Buildings Commissioner; accused of using his government job to further the interests of an engineering consultant firm with which he had been associated.
- Hugh Cross, resigned Nov. 25, 1955 as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; accused of intervening in negotiation of a contract for the transfer of baggage and passengers among Chicago's railroad stations, with the contract eventually going to a firm headed by an old friend.
- Edmund F. Mansure, resigned Feb. 6, 1956 as head of the General Services Administration; accused of political favoritism in the award of a contract for expansion of a Nicaro, Cuba, nickel plant owned by the U.S. government.
- Robert Tripp Ross, resigned Feb. 14; 1957 as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; criticized for holding a top defense post at a time when firms run by his wife and brother-in-law held multi-million-dollar uniform contracts with the Army.
- Richard A. Mack, resigned in 1958 as a member of the FCC; accused of receiving payments from a friend working for a corporation involved in a Miami television channel award; later indicted with the friend on charges of conspiring to influence the award.

U. S. Investment In Canada Rises

Ottawa, Ont.—Americans own more than half of Canada's economic resources, according to the latest survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

U.S. capital now accounts for 52 percent of the total investment in Canada's manufacturing, mining, smelting, and oil and gas, a gain of 6 percentage points since 1954, the bureau reported.

Capital coming into Canada from other foreign countries increased from 7 percent to 10 percent of the total during the same period.

Civil Liberties Conference Program Set

"What's ahead for American freedoms?" will be discussed by Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Emmet J. Hughes, recently chief of foreign correspondents for Time Magazine, at the dinner meeting feature of the twelfth annual National Civil Liberties Clearing House conference at the Hotel Sheraton-Carlton in Washington, Mar. 24, 25.

Over 100 national organizations are expected to participate in the conference. Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, will be one of the speakers, and AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman Bookbinder is a member of the program committee.

"Civil Rights—Facts and Forecasts" will be discussed by a panel including Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), Deputy Attorney General Lawrence W. Walsh, Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and Harold C. Fleming, director of the Southern Regional Council.

Average Family Pushed Out of Market:

Housing Conference Raps Ike's 'Tight-Money' Policy

The average American family is being "deliberately and artificially" pushed out of the housing market by the Eisenhower Administration's "tight-money" policy, Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, has charged.

Addressing the 29th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference in Washington, Shishkin called for formulation of a new national policy to bring moderate-income families back into the market "by lowering the interest rate, by extending the repayment period, or both."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the nation will need at least 35 million new homes between now and 1975 to replace substandard housing and to meet the population explosion. This would call for an annual rate of 2.3 million units, as contrasted with the present 1.1 million new starts a year.

Delegates to the two-day conference heard Leon Keyserling, chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, lash out at the Administration's "regressive policies on the tax front, the monetary front and many other fronts." An adequate nationwide housing effort, he said, would be "by far the largest single factor in helping to sustain a high and stable rate of over-all economic growth."

Rains Announces Hearings

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), sponsor of an AFL-CIO-backed emergency bill appropriating $1 billion to purchase FHA and GI mortgages for lower-priced housing, assured the conference that the stopgap measure would not jeopardize the prospects for passage of an omnibus housing bill later in the present session.

Rains said the Housing subcommittee of which he is chairman will begin intensive hearings on broader legislation soon after Easter. The measure would deal with funds for urban renewal, the low-rent public housing program, college housing, and other methods to provide housing for all families in the lower-income groups.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), pointing to Pres. Eisenhower's two vetoes of broader housing legislation last year, charged the Administration with turning the clock back "30 years." He called for acceleration of the drive to eliminate slums and substandard housing, and for action to aid lower-income families by means of "longer-term and lower-cost credit."

Shishkin accused the Administration of attempting to "reinforce its over-all tight-money policy" by raising residential financial charges "higher and higher."

Because of the high interest rates, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, the family getting a typical $12,000 mortgage this year at the current FHA rate of 5.75 percent will pay $3,204 in added interest charges than it would have at the 1952 FHA rates, and $1,620 more than at the 1957 rates.

In addition, in order to secure funds in today's market, banks are charging "discounts" ranging from 2 to 7 percent. At an average "discount" of 3.6 percent, he said, the buyer in effect has $457 added to the cost of the house.

"On the basis of the generally accepted rule that the annual housing expense prudently requires an annual income five times the expense," Shishkin said, the added charges of $175 annually "require a family income $875 greater than would be necessary at the previous, lower interest levels."

Lowering interest rates and extending the term of the mortgage, Shishkin said, would put new homes within the reach of millions of families. A $12,000 30-year FHA mortgage at the current 5.75 percent rate, he said, calls for monthly payments of $73.88, while the same mortgage at 3 percent, repaid over a 50-year period, would require a monthly payment of only $38.84.

Before winding up the two-day session, conference delegates approved resolutions:

- Assailing the Administration's "tight-money" policy as "inflationary, unsound and unfair," and declaring that its effect is to "restrict the essential growth of the whole economy."
- Protesting the "apparent attitude" of the Administration "that public expenditures of any sort constitute a drain on the nation's resources." The conference called for action on slum clearance, urban renewal and low-income housing which would "generate increased economic activity . . . so vital for our future prosperity."
- Urging enactment of legislation requiring the payment of not less than the prevailing wage in connection with the construction of any housing or community facilities "involving federal financial assistance or mortgage insurance," and calling on the Public Housing Administration to let local housing authorities fix the wages of maintenance and clerical employes at the prevailing local level.
- Expressing concern over the "alarming lag" in the development of such community facilities as schools, parks, playgrounds, sewage disposal plants, water systems and transportation facilities. It called federal financial assistance on these projects "imperative if there is not to be a drastic breakdown in community public services."

Auto Workers Strike 2 Case Tractor Plants

Strikes by the Auto Workers against the J. I. Case Co. farm equipment plants at Bettendorf, Ia., and Racine, Wis., hardened as the company refused joint meetings with federal mediators and the local unions.

A third walkout may be forced at the Case plant in Rockford, Ill., where the contract of UAW Local 378 expired Jan. 31.

Some 1,000 workers were covered by the contract of Local 858 at Bettendorf when it ran out Jan. 31. The workers struck Mar. 7 when negotiations deadlocked.

Some 2,000 workers at the Racine plant, where Local 180's pact expired Feb. 29, walked out Mar. 9 as a result of stalled talks there.

The company in the past has rejected UAW bids for a master contract. Bargaining takes place with union locals individually at the firm's seven plants.

In addition to wage and fringe improvements, the UAW is seeking to replace the present company supervised pension program with a jointly administered plan. The union also is seeking a supplemental unemployment benefits and severance pay program, a union security clause, a cost of living provision and an annual improvement factor.

Case is attempting partial operation of the two struck plants. The UAW reports that "just a handful" of workers have reported at Bettendorf, while the company concedes the Racine strike is almost completely effective.

A still unknown factor in the industrial relations of the company is the firm's new president, William J. Grede. Grede, 62, is former head of the National Association of Manufacturers and served as chairman of Case's executive committee until he was elevated to the top post early in February.

NMU Ousts Independent On Tug Line

New York—The Maritime Union has displaced an unaffiliated union as collective bargaining representative for crews of towboats of the Sabine Transportation Co., Port Arthur, Tex.

The NMU also has filed a petition for an election among some 200 unlicensed seamen on six tankers the company operates between Port Arthur and other ports in Texas and the west coast of Florida. The Sabine Independent Seamen's Association has held representation rights since 1947.

The union, through its affiliated tugboatmen's unit, the NMU United Marine Div., had challenged the Sabine Independent Towboat Employes Association.

The vote on the 22 boats of the company was 117 for NMU, 55 for the independent union and 2 for neither union.

New Home Building Sags To Lowest in 19 Months

Private housing starts dropped 8 percent in February to their lowest level in 19 months, the Commerce Dept. has reported.

The disclosure that home building had declined to an annual rate of 1.1 million units, from the 1959 level of 1.4 million, came on the heels of a charge from the 29th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference that the Administration's "tight-money" policy was behind the housing decline.

Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) said the report "underscores the need" for immediate congressional approval of his $1 billion emergency housing bill to "shore up a sagging key industry." Prompt passage of the AFL-CIO-backed stopgap bill, he said, would have a "stimulating influence" on the late spring building season.

The Money Curtain

Labor Urges Funds for Less-Developed Nations

Participation of the United States in the proposed Intl. Development Association, "a challenging new concept for aiding worldwide economic progress, "was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO in testimony before House Banking & Currency Subcommittee No. 1.

Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg expressed the AFL-CIO's grave concern that the resources to be made available for the IDA might "be entirely too small to accomplish more than a small fraction of the job to be done."

The IDA is a proposed association of free world countries that would help finance in underdeveloped countries, according to its articles of agreement, "any project . . . which will make an important contribution to the development of the area or areas concerned, whether or not the project is revenue-producing or directly productive." U.S. participation was endorsed by the last AFL-CIO convention.

"Funds can be used not just for revenue-yielding projects but for roads, communications, housing, sanitation, education and other projects," Ruttenberg pointed out. "These are projects which may yield no immediate monetary returns but will in time pay for themselves many times over by their invaluable contribution to the expansion of the entire economy.

'Tremendously Important'

"While they may not be appropriately financed by 'bankable' loans, they are tremendously important from the point of view of achievement of sound economic progress in the less developed areas."

The IDA would be administered by the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development and would be closely coordinated with the latter's activities. The IBRD plays an important but restricted role in aiding underdeveloped countries, Ruttenberg told the committee, because it can make loans only on the basis of ability to repay.

Initial capital proposed for the IDA is $1 billion. The U.S. would provide $320 million; other economically strong nations would put up $443 million, and the remaining $237 million would come from the less developed nations themselves.

On the basis that these amounts are intended for five years, the Administration has asked only $73.6 million for fiscal 1961 and $61.5 million for each of the following four years.

"We regard these amounts as much too restrictive in view of the size and scope of the job that urgently needs to be done," Ruttenberg said in urging that capital funds be sharply increased.

"I would emphasize that organized labor in the U.S. will continue to endorse U.S. participation in and support for the IDA only so long as the IDA maintains policies fully attuned to the needs and capacities of the less developed nations. Indeed, we would urge this committee in its report to Congress to recommend that continued U.S. support for the IDA be made conditional upon its maintaining a flexible lending policy and that U.S. support should be withdrawn if the IDA should adopt a hard, bankable loan policy."

Ruttenberg cited the crying need for helping many nations in the underdeveloped areas of the world to escape from the grinding poverty of centuries. Unless the free world aids them in their climb to a better life, he warned, they inevitably will turn to the Soviet bloc despite the equally inevitable threat to their independence.

Assistance on an international scale, he noted, is less likely to offend the "sensibilities and pride" of the recipient country and wipes out the fear that an individual nation providing help is doing so only to promote its own political interest.

Has Bi-Partisan Support

U.S. participation in the proposed new agency has strong bipartisan support. The authorization bill on which Ruttenberg testified was introduced by Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.) of the House Banking & Currency Committee.

It also is backed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. C. Cheever Hardwick, investment banker and a member of the chamber's finance committee, testified that in the light of the needs of the less developed countries for developmental capital, the IDA "represents the most practical and reasonable proposal which has been put forth."

Administration support came through Sec. of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, who told the committee this country would benefit in the long run from participation in the IDA because the countries helped would buy more U.S. products as they developed. He said there would be a temporary increase in the balance of payments deficit.

Meany Tells Congress:

Nation's Conscience Demands $1.25 Floor, Added Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

of 75 cents or $1 an hour, I am perfectly willing for it to go out of business. . . . It is not an asset, it is a liability."

The nation's economy should be growing "twice as fast as it is," Meany said, adding that lack of consumer purchasing power is a factor in the economic slowdown.

"It's perfectly obvious that a group of people who are in a state of permanent poverty aren't going to buy their share," he said.

"The inability of these people to be full consumers . . . cuts down the number of higher-paid jobs available by limiting the market for everything from cars to carpets. It raises the direct and indirect cost of social welfare. The poor are an expensive luxury for the community as a whole . . ."

For "employed, productive workers" to be a social problem, Meany said, is "not only unjust; it is plain foolishness."

Meany told the subcommittee the AFL-CIO is glad that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has indicated he no longer opposes any increase in the minimum wage and that "he has moved in our direction; even though he has not moved nearly far enough."

He added that "the record proves that Mitchell is consistently over-cautious on wage-hour legislation." Citing Mitchell's "gloomy forebodings" in 1955 when Congress went beyond the Administration's 90-cent-an-hour recommendation, Meany said: "If the secretary had his way at that time, several million workers would have been short-changed."

Mitchell, who was originally scheduled to be the lead-off witness, will be heard at a later date, subcommittee spokesmen said. The witness schedule was reshuffled as the starting date was postponed because of daily meetings by the full Education & Labor Committee on school construction legislation.

Meany said Mitchell and the AFL-CIO are in agreement "in principle if not in detail" in placing a "high priority" on the need to increase coverage.

He added, however: "This does not mean—and I want to emphasize the point—that the AFL-CIO is prepared to accept an increase in coverage, no matter how extensive, as a substitute for an increase in the minimum itself. Simple humanity demands both; and on that principle no compromise is possible."

Potofsky told the Landrum subcommittee that a federal wage floor too low to support a minimum standard of living encouraged the growth of sweatshops. He said many employers who would like to pay a $1.25 minimum are deterred by the "vicious" practices of "chiselers who exact their profits by condemning workers to live below or at the very margin of subsistence."

He strongly urged extension of coverage and spoke in particular of laundry and dry cleaning workers, most of whom are unprotected by state minimum wage laws as well as being left out of the federal law. Even in states with a wage law for these industries, he said, the wage is sometimes less than 30 cents an hour.

Manufacturer Backs $1.25

Robert T. Garrison, spokesman for a group of manufacturers employing 20,000 workers at factories in 12 states, told the subcommittee: "We support a minimum of $1.25 per hour because we believe it is necessary to stimulate purchasing power among the lowest paid workers and because employers who pay fair wages should be protected against the unfair competition of substandard wages."

Garrison, who is vice president of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., and head of its Arrow division, said a higher minimum wage would "help to create more job opportunities" by raising purchasing power.

Vote Issue Now Key In Civil Rights Fight

The spotlight on the 1960 civil rights fight shifted to political maneuvering in the House as the Senate marked time after five weeks of debate and filibuster on measures to safeguard minority rights.

Although the final version of civil rights legislation remained in doubt, there were growing signs that it would be a measure geared almost exclusively to voting-rights guarantees, shorn of other provisions in the rights field.

On the heels of the overwhelming defeat of a motion to shut off the marathon southern filibuster, the Senate in quick succession:

- Killed a move to write into the pending bill a proposal empowering the Attorney General to file civil suits to enforce rights in a variety of fields, including school integration. This was similar to the so-called "Title III" stripped from the 1957 Civil Rights Act before passage.
- Voted to knock out a section making it a federal crime to obstruct court orders in integration cases, after first having broadened the provision by making it applicable as well to injunctions in labor-management disputes.

The Senate, which earlier had remained in round-the-clock sessions for a record-breaking 125 hours in an effort to wear down filibustering Dixie Democrats, returned to a more leisurely pace of regular daily sessions awaiting House passage of civil rights legislation.

Senate adoption of a House-passed measure would bypass the powerful, conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, which bottled up the current rights measure for seven months until the threat of a discharge petition forced the committee to bring the measure to the floor.

Chances for enactment of an omnibus bill were dimmed as the House refused to consider amendments which would have given permanent statutory authority to the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities and provided limited federal aid to school districts planning integration.

The amendments were ruled not germane by the presiding officer and sustained by a vote of the House, with a majority of the Republicans joining with southern Democrats to prohibit consideration of the measures despite the fact that they were key provisions of the Administration's civil rights "package."

Partisan jockeying in the House for a time threatened to destroy proposals for guaranteeing voting rights for Negroes.

Liberal Democrats first moved to have their proposal for White House appointment of voting registrars substituted for an Administration plan of court-appointed referees. Dixie representatives gave the Democrats the balance of power in making the substitution, then switched and sided with Republicans in striking the substitute from the bill.

The Administration plan was later revived, in slightly modified form, and subsequently strengthened on the floor to insure that legal delaying tactics would not be used to keep Negroes from voting.

Teamsters' Brewery Raid Beaten Down

Kansas City, Kan.—The Brewery Workers spiked a new type of raiding weapon the Teamsters trained on employes of the Schlitz Brewing Co. here by triumphing in a National Labor Relations Board election by a 97 to 14 vote.

The plot to drive the Brewery Workers out of the brewery, where BW Local 46 has been the bargaining agent, began when Teamsters' representatives talked a few malcontents into signing a petition for an NLRB decertification election.

At a hearing before a board examiner, the Teamsters claimed to have more than 30 percent of the employes signed as members, and the Brewery Workers promptly forced them into a straight representation election. When the ballots were cast, the would-be raiders emerged with less than 15 percent of the vote.

The Brewery Workers mobilized a hard-hitting field force headed by Intl. Pres. Karl F. Feller to protect their bargaining status. Personal contact was made with every member of the bargaining unit, and at an open meeting Feller gave an attentive audience a rapid-fire expose of Teamsters' tactics.

The Teamsters almost buried the workers in propaganda letters characterized by distortions and half-truths. Spearheading their campaign were Sam Ancona and Del Nabors. Ancona, a bartender before appointment as a Teamsters' business agent, once was a bodyguard for Lee Quisenberry, former boxer. Nabors is himself an ex-prize fighter. He pleaded guilty in May 1954 to a charge of felonious assault on a rank-and-file Teamsters' member.

IN RECOGNITION of his contribution to labor-management relations, Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, receives the 11th annual Rerum Novarum Award of St. Peter's College at a dinner in Newark, N. J., from Very Rev. James J. Shanahan, the president. At left is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who received the award in 1956.

Labor-Industry Meet Supported by Cushing

Jersey City, N. J.—A national conference of labor and management officials to "agree on some fundamental ethical principles" for collective bargaining has been called for by Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston.

The Cardinal's plea for a "new era of more socially conscious collective bargaining" came in a speech at St. Peter's College here as he received the Rerum Novarum Award for outstanding work in the interests of industrial peace. The award is named for Pope Leo XIII's encyclical on the condition of the working classes.

Parallels Meany Plan

The proposal parallels one made last fall by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, himself a previous winner of the Rerum Novarum Award, who urged Pres. Eisenhower to convene a top-level White House conference to consider guidelines for industrial harmony. Eisenhower endorsed the plan in his State of the Union Message, and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has been assigned to work out details of the conference.

Cardinal Cushing said a national labor-management conference to agree on principles for guiding "wage and price decisions" would be "more than worth the effort" even if it did no more than "prepare the way or set the stage for a continuing of working sessions in specific industries."

"In the terminology of Catholic teaching," he added, "it would be a significant step in the direction of the so-called industry council plan" to which social encyclicals issued by the Vatican "attach so much importance."

The Cardinal called on labor and management to improve the collective bargaining atmosphere as rapidly as possible for the sake of national welfare. He said such improvement would be possible if there is "a modicum of common sense and Christian charity on the part of labor leaders and employers, and a reasonable measure of patience, maturity and good judgment on the part of the government, the press and the general public."

The Cardinal said he is "inclined to be at least guardedly optimistic" about the future of labor-management relations, declaring that recent agreements between several companies and labor unions to establish joint committees to study mutual problems are "hopeful signs" of improvement in collective bargaining.

Cardinal Cushing said, however, that "the dispositions of justice and charity" are more important than any improvement in the techniques of labor-management relations. Charity "is not a substitute for justice or for technical improvement," he said, adding:

'Charity Unites Hearts'

"It is the only force capable of persuading labor and management to cooperate with one another on a more sustained basis, in good times and bad, and—even more important than that—to subordinate their legitimate, but partial and parochial interests, to the overriding demands for the common good. . . .

"Justice can remove the causes of conflict, but charity unites human hearts."

Meany Asks Ike to End Alabama Rights 'Siege'

Declaring that the "tense racial situation" in Alabama is "deteriorating by the hour," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged Pres. Eisenhower to take emergency steps to restore civil rights in that state.

In a telegram sent to the White House Mar. 11, Meany said that in Montgomery, Ala., in particular, "authoritative reports from responsible trade union leaders" indicated a "virtual state of siege" for the Negro population.

"Negroes are being arrested and intimidated without provocation," he said. "Negro students are being harassed for seeking basic rights guaranteed all Americans. Negro servicemen are confined to Maxwell Air Force Base outside Montgomery for their own protection."

Meany called law enforcement authorities "either unwilling or unable to preserve law and order with justice," and urged Eisenhower to move speedily to restore civil rights in Montgomery "and in any other area where local law enforcement fails to provide equal justice to Negro and white alike."

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther also wired the President urging that the Attorney General be instructed "to take immediate action in your name to restore law and order in Montgomery." The "reign of terror" in the Alabama city is "shocking, immoral and un-American," Reuther said.

House Passes Civil Rights Bill, 311-109

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Meany Hits Administration Surrender on Forand Bill

Vote Rights Included in House Bill

The House has passed a five-part civil rights bill keyed to guaranteeing Negro voting rights and sent the measure on to the Senate, which has been bogged down in a six-week "sit-in" on similar legislation.

The vote on passage was a smashing 311-109. Voting for the civil rights measure were 179 Democrats and 132 Republicans. Opposing its passage were 94 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Efforts were expected in the Senate to substitute the House-passed measure for civil rights legislation which has been snarled by protracted debate and a record-breaking Southern filibuster. The threat loomed large, however, that Southern Democrats might resume their filibuster to delay final Senate action.

Eventual acceptance by the Senate of the House civil rights bill instead of passage of a different version would eliminate one major obstacle to enactment of rights legislation this session.

May Duck Rules Group

Should the Senate vote a version substantially different from the House bill it would be necessary to get new clearance from the powerful conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, which bottled up

(*Continued on Page* 10)

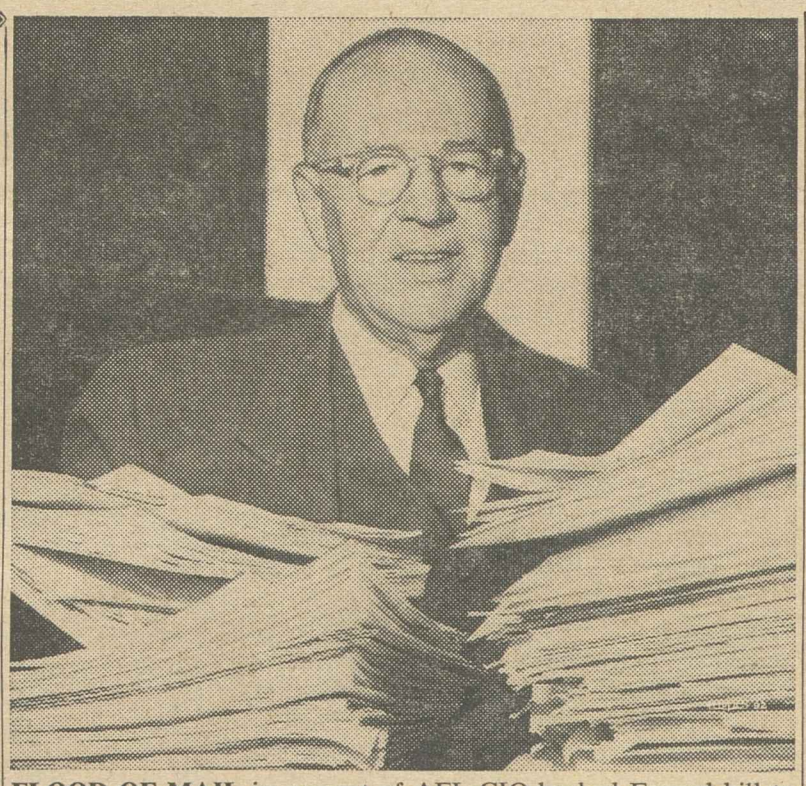
N.C. Labor Backs Sit-ins By Negroes

Raleigh, N. C. — The North Carolina State AFL-CIO has thrown the support of its more than 35,000 members behind Negro students staging "sit-in" strikes throughout the South to protest segregation in public eating places.

The more than 200 delegates to the state body's third annual convention here unanimously endorsed a resolution expressing "approval of the efforts" of Negro student groups to win equal rights and condemning "unwarranted police actions" being carried out against the peaceful protest.

In one of the strongest-worded

(*Continued on Page* 10)



FLOOD OF MAIL in support of AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill to provide health care for the aged through social security is examined on Capitol Hill by bill's sponsor, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.). Despite mounting public pressures for passage of bill, Eisenhower Administration has gone on record publicly opposing measure.

Sailors Sent to Yards:

Shipbuilders Blast Navy Strikebreaking

Camden, N. J.—Pres. John J. Grogan of the Shipbuilders has branded the Navy's intervention in the union's strike at the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s eight East Coast shipyards "the most infamous strikebreaking by members of our armed forces since federal troops were used in 1890 to crush Eugene Debs and his American Railway Union."

Grogan's blast came after the Navy moved enlisted men into Bethlehem yards at Quincy and East Boston, Mass., and Hoboken, N. J., to complete construction on four vessels tied up by strikes of IUMSWA and the Technical Engineers.

At the Quincy yard, the Navy placed enlisted men on the Springfield, a missile-firing cruiser, to put government equipment in place and remove the tools and other gear of both the company and the strikers, and later moved it to Charleston Navy Yard.

From Bethlehem's East Boston yard it moved the Thor, a cable repair ship, to the Navy Yard, and the icebreaker Edisto to the Navy Yard's South Boston Annex.

It sent enlisted men into the Hoboken yard to finish repairs to the oiler Waccamaw.

Grogan called the Navy's action "inexcusable" and declared union members cannot help but believe "that their right to strike against a private employer is being seriously curtailed by the

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Calls on Congress To Move Promptly

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused the Administration of "abject surender to the dictates of the medical lobby and the insurance trust" in its all-out opposition to the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged.

Meany's charge came in the wake of a statement by Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming that the Administration would fight the labor-backed measure on the ground that its proposal to use the social security system for medical benefits constituted "cumpulsory health insurance."

At the same time, Flemming admitted to the House Ways & Means Committee that the Administration had failed to come up with any alternative to the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

Meany charged that although it was "barren of ideas itself, the Administration just flatly opposes" the medical insurance plan. He called the Forand measure "a feasible and practical measure . . . which could do the job of providing aid to Americans in desperate need."

Urges Congress to Act

The AFL-CIO president said he was "shocked" at the Administration's admission that it "has no proposal for alleviating the plight of America's aged who need and cannot afford medical care," adding that the Administration "ought to be thinking of the problems of people, not the profits of insurance companies."

He called on Congress to demonstrate "the courage and foresight which the Administration lacks" by promptly moving on the measure, and urged the House leadership to end "further delay" by reporting the measure out of Ways & Means where it has been under study for 15 months.

Meany took sharp issue with a

(*Continued on Page 3*)

10,000 Ask Action Now On Forand

New York — The American Medical Association is the "one formidable enemy standing in the way" of passage of the Forand bill to provide health care under social security, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told 10,000 retired union members at an enthusiastic rally sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

Schnitzler ridiculed AMA allegations that the measure would establish "socialized medicine," recalling that in the past the AMA has leveled the same charge against nonprofit health insurance plans such as Blue Cross.

He declared the AMA has exhibited "little concern with human problems and has suggested no alternative."

The senior citizens who poured

(*Continued on Page 3*)

AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference Keyed to Peace and Freedom Theme

Outstanding authorities on various phases of the critical world situation will address the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs in New York City Apr. 19-20 keyed to giving the nation "competent clarification" of the pressing world problems to be dealt with at the East-West May summit meeting.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in letters to affiliated national an international unions and state and local central bodies inviting officers to attend the two-day sessions, termed the conference "extraordinary" and a "rare opportunity" to place the problems confronting the U.S. and the problems of the summit in perspective.

Among the top experts in world affairs and national defense who will address the meetings at the Commodore Hotel will be Under Sec. of State C. Douglas Dillon; William C. Foster, former deputy secretary of defense; Gen. John B. Medaris, recently retired chief of the Army's missile program; and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, director of the Intl. Seminar at Harvard.

In his letter of invitation Meany wrote:

"On the outcome of the struggle for peace and freedom depend the very survival of the American people as a free nation, the very existence of our trade union movement, and the fate and future of all of us and our families.

"As citizens and trade unionists, it is our duty to help our country

(*Continued on Page 12*)

TESTIFYING BEFORE House Labor subcommittee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for $1.25 minimum wage and extended coverage to aid "most-neglected group in our society." With him at witness table are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) and Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

Union Presidents Urge Minimum Wage Hike

By Dave Perlman

Three more union presidents have asked Congress to extend wage-hour protection to millions of workers who are not members of any union and to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks, Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers told a House Labor subcommittee that the limited extension of coverage proposed by the Administration is inadequate and discriminatory. They urged passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to extend coverage to nearly 8 million more workers and raise the wage floor.

Backing up earlier testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, they made these key points:

- Suffridge said there is "no moral, legal or economic justification for treating large-scale retail businesses differently from other economic enterprises."

The Administration proposal, which would cover only establishments with 100 or more employes and would deny overtime protection, suffers from "glaring deficiencies," he said.

- Hartung told the subcommittee how big paper and lumber companies have evaded the wage-hour law—and collective bargaining obligations—by subcontracting their work through middlemen into units which have fewer than 12 employes.

In some states, he said, the units have been reduced to less than four workers so as to avoid responsibility under state workmen's compensation and minimum wage laws. He asked that minimum wage coverage be provided "for all workers in the logging industry."

- Beirne, in a statement filed with the subcommittee, said at least half of the 44,000 switchboard operators of independent telephone companies are exempt from wage-hour protection even though "a clerk or construction, installation or maintenance worker . . . is protected by the law."

He said loopholes in the present act "legally permit even multi-billion-dollar telephone companies to pay sub-minimum wages." Exemptions, he told the subcommittee, should be limited to operators who provide telephone service through switchboards located in their own homes.

Still to testify before the subcommittee was Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell who reportedly was prepared to announce abandonment of the Administration's previous flat opposition to any increase in the minimum wage. Mitchell has indicated the Administration would accept a "moderate increase" in the present $1 an hour floor, although it still opposes $1.25 as "too high."

Subcommittee Chairman Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin bill, questioned Meany closely about the impact of a higher minimum wage on competition from foreign imports and on the wage demands of union labor.

Meany retorted that if keeping wages low were the answer to problems arising from competition from abroad "then you would have to advocate reducing our wages." He added "I don't think that raising the minimum wage is going to affect that situation at all."

Meany pointed out that the vast majority of union members earn considerably more than the proposed $1.25 minimum and that raising the wage floor would have little impact on collective bargaining.

Ike's Stand on Medical School Aid-'Study, Study'

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) has accused the Eisenhower Administration of "making study after study and getting no action" in the area of financial aid to medical schools.

Fogarty made his charge during a recent appearance of Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming before the House Appropriations Committee.

Questioned by Fogarty as to whether federal support for medical schools was needed, Flemming avoided direct replies and kept referring to the need for "current studies," a transcript of the hearing showed.

The Rhode Island Democrat pointed out that at the Administration's request, studies were recently completed on the supply of doctors and the adequacy of medical training.

"Maybe I'm a little impatient," Fogarty told the Secretary, "but it seems to me we are just making study after study and getting no action."

AFL-CIO Lists 10 Key Points:

Testimony Points Up Need For Updating Wage Law

The detailed case for a $1.25 minimum wage and extension of coverage to nearly 8 million more workers was made for the AFL-CIO by Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg at hearings by a House Labor subcommittee. Here are highlights from his testimony:

1 The Fair Labor Standards Act now covers only one out of three workers. Of 66 million workers, 24 million are covered and 22 million are uncovered because they are self-employed, government employed, or in the executive or professional category.

This leaves 20 million other uncovered workers who could be protected. Over a third of these unprotected 20 million, some 7 million, are in retail trade. The second largest group, over 4 million, is in the service industries.

Restrictions on coverage have made the act apply unevenly and inequitably between industries, within industries, and even within the same company.

2 Data on wage levels well demonstrate that uncovered workers lag far behind and have a great need for legal protection.

Of the nearly 8 million workers to whom H. R. 4488 (the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill) would extend protection, 3 million, or nearly 40 percent, are still paid less than $1.25 an hour.

In the absence of minimum wage protection, the wages of these workers at the bottom end of the nation's wage distribution simply remain stationary or creep up belatedly over the years at only a minor fraction of the pace of general wage advances.

3 Decent minimum living standards are impossible for a family on the low wages paid so many uncovered workers.

There are two basic measures of how much is needed today to support a family on a decent minimum standard.

The first is the City Worker's Family Budget of the U.S. Department of Labor, which measures the minimum necessary to provide a "modest but adequate" standard of living in this country.

As of January 1960, minimum annual earnings of $4,800 would be needed to provide the items included in the Labor Department budget. Assuming steady employment all year and a 40-hour workweek, this annual budget would require wages of over $90 a week or $2.30 an hour.

The second basic budget yardstick is the estimates made by various state governments of income required for the minimum needs of a single woman worker with no dependents. These studies demonstrate that $1.25 would barely begin to provide a minimum adequate budget for a single woman.

4 The states have not been able or willing to provide adequate minimum wage protection for workers left uncovered by federal law. Only 11 states have enacted minimums equal to the federal minimum. Their experience demonstrates that industries not covered by the federal act can adapt to reasonable minimum wage standards when required to.

But the other states have not approached the federal standards. Indeed, overall, less than a quarter of the workers uncovered by federal law receive any protection whatever from state minimums. In 21 states there is no minimum wage law at all. In most of the others, coverage is confined to a limited few industries or to women alone, and the required minimum is often badly outdated and abysmally little (in over a half-dozen cases still under 50 cents an hour).

5 The bill endorsed by the Administration last year is inadequate. This measure would confine extension of coverage to only the comparatively few largest firms. We estimate that the Administration bill would cover fewer than 1 percent of retail enterprises, thus leaving exempt not only the small retailers but many of quite good size as well.

The Administration bill proposes a test of $1 million in direct purchases across the state lines. This clearly would invite manipulation; instead of purchasing directly across state lines, an enterprise could simply purchase its interstate goods indirectly through wholesaling or warehouse firms in its state.

6 The Administration has been over-pessimistic about the impact of a higher minimum wage. When the present minimum of $1 was enacted five years ago, the issue in the Congress was whether to increase the old 75-cent minimum by 15 cents (to 90 cents) or 25 cents (to $1).

The Administration was willing to accept a 15-cent increase to 90 cents, but refused to go any further.

What actually happened after the $1 minimum became effective was that some 2.5 million low-wage workers received a needed lift in wages. These increases were absorbed by the economy easily and beneficially, with negligible adverse effects even in the lowest-wage industries and regions in which some difficulties of adjustment could reasonably have been anticipated. Indeed it appears evident from the smoothness of the adjustment by the economy that a higher minimum would also readily have been taken in stride.

Low-wage communities benefited from higher minimum wages in 1955, according to a Labor Dept. survey of six communities with large numbers of workers affected. Since the increase, both total employment and number of firms in business showed gains.

7 If Congress does nothing more than merely update the minimum to take account of changes in the cost of living and increases in national productivity since the last adjustment, it has to raise the minimum to $1.25.

(1) The cost-of-living increase from mid-1955, when Congress enacted the $1 minimum, until January 1960, is 9.6 percent.

(2) Productivity advances of the private economy for the five years from 1955 through this year would be 16.5 to 18.7 percent, depending on which of two alternate sources of data are used.

Application of these two factors to the $1 minimum, as was done in 1955 to arrive at the $1 level, requires that the minimum now be raised to over $1.25, to put it precisely, $1.28 to $1.30.

8 An increase to $1.25 is also warranted to keep reasonable pace with advances in the wage structure generally. In 1949, when the minimum was put at 75 cents, the average hourly pay for industrial workers was $1.40, so that there was a gap of 65 cents an hour between the minimum and the average. In the 10 years since then, the average has gone up by 89 cents to $2.29 as of January 1960.

Meanwhile the increase in the minimum in these 10 years has been only 25 cents, so the 65-cent gap was widened to become $1.29 difference between minimum and average.

9 The increase to $1.25 can be accomplished without "substantial curtailment in employment or earning power," the test which the act suggests as limiting the amount of increase.

Apart from our general faith in the resourcefulness and ability of American industry, we rely specifically on the fact that the impact of $1.25 would be of the same general magnitude as the impact of the increase to $1, which was absorbed with little difficulty.

In terms of payrolls of the economy as a whole, our estimate is that the broadened coverage and the $1.25 minimum together involve an increase of only 1 percent of the nation's payrolls.

Although small as a percentage of total payroll, we estimate that the wage increases required by H. R. 4488 would increase the buying power of low-income families by nearly $2.5 billion a year.

10 The $1.25 minimum and extended coverage would not be inflationary. I will not go into the moral implications of whether the way for the nation to fight inflation is to keep workers at 80-cent or $1 wage levels. It is sufficient to point out that the inflation argument has little economic merit.

Experience with past improvements in the minimum wages shows they are not inflationary. When the minimum wage was last raised by 25 cents (from 75 cents to $1), the U.S. Department of Labor reported no noticeable effect on either the nation's consumer price level or wholesale price level.

To Aid Family Units:

AFL-CIO Supports New Farm Program

The AFL-CIO has declared its support of the proposed Family Farm Income Act of 1960 as a way to "substantially" improve the federal farm program.

The AFL-CIO praised the provision creating a $500 million a year program to distribute more nourishing surplus foods to the needy and school children and the provision setting a ceiling on government payments to individual farm operators.

Labor's support for a flexible approach proposed in the bill to enable farmers by voting to set production controls also was made clear in the statement filed with the House Agriculture Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

He pointed out that trade unionists understand farm family problems because they have similar problems and they learned they must bargain collectively with more powerful employers to gain a fair wage.

Farmers, he continued, are one of the few essentially unorganized minorities remaining, with little control over the price they receive except for government help. As farm output rises, prices tend to fall, causing farmers to produce still more, he added.

Biemiller said organized labor long has supported federal programs to help raise family farm income through price supports, expand farm credit, conserve the soil, insure against crop damage and strengthen rural cooperatives.

Labor is pleased, he went on, that a serious reappraisal of the farm program is now taking place.

Production Controls

The new legislation, introduced by some 25 congressmen, sets up a system whereby producers of a crop in difficulty can vote to self-impose production controls so as to stabilize prices. Varying price support devices would be allowed except the government purchase of surpluses.

Biemiller said American labor does not want low food prices "based upon the exploitation of farm proprietors, tenants, sharecroppers or hired farm workers."

He said labor supports the flexible mechanism proposed to achieve a balanced demand and supply at a fair price, including direct payments where farmers so choose. At the same time, he added, farmers seeking to benefit from publicly-guaranteed prices must accept rigorous production controls.

Biemiller supported reasonable ceilings on government payments to individual operators as a way of reducing the cost of the program and "ending the unjustified federal bonanza to a handful of giant commercial farms, a major irritant now effectively utilized to undermine public support for all federal farm aid."

Biemiller also singled out the provision which authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to carry out a program "to increase the amount of dairy, poultry and meat products distributed to the needy, to institutions and through the school lunch program."

He said this cost is properly an outlay for public welfare and belongs under HEW. In the past, surplus food has been distributed by the Agriculture Dept.

PETITIONS SUPPORTING the Forand bill were signed by thousands of the 10,000 retired union members who attended a mass meeting sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council and who heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler attack Pres. Eisenhower for his refusal to endorse the measure, which provides health care benefits as part of social security coverage. Aid would be financed by increases of one-quarter of 1 percent in the social security taxes on employers and employes. The maximum hike would be $12 per year each for the worker and his employer.

Judge Orders B & C To Preserve Records

A federal judge has issued a temporary injunction aimed at blocking officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers from destroying union records.

The injunction was obtained by a reform group within the union which has charged B & C Pres. James G. Cross with "plundering" the union's treasury. The group, including officers of five big locals, says it is seeking a cleanup of the international union to pave the way for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO.

U.S. Dist. Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl enjoined B & C officers and employes from "destroying, secreting, defacing, obliterating or altering" union records, books or files pending a hearing Mar. 29 on a request that the court appoint a "custodian" of the union's records.

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO affiliated American Bakery & Confectionery Workers voiced support of efforts to remove corrupt leadership of the expelled union.

An editorial in the ABC's newspaper pointed out that the suit is based in large part on facts available for the past three years and welcomed the five B & C locals "to the ranks of those fighting corruption in the leadership of the B & C."

The ABC pointed out, however, that law suits are subject to "delays, deviations and lawyers' tricks." The union said it will continue "with even greater vigor to offer to the membership remaining in the B & C an opportunity to leave that organization and to find a home within the trade union movement."

In recent weeks, ABC has won seven straight National Labor Relations Board elections and has launched a major organizing drive on the West Coast.

Screen Actors Charge Studios Stall Talks

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild, with 14,000 members on strike in eight major film studios, has charged the Association of Motion Picture Producers with stalling on negotiations and demanded immediate meetings.

The SAG attack came from the union's board of directors when the producers failed to carry out a promise to "let you know when we are ready to resume" negotiations. It resulted in quick action from the employers, who asked that a meeting be held two days later.

"Sporadic negotiations will not end the strike," the SAG said. "We want all studio employes to know that it is the employers who are prolonging the strike—not the Guild.

"The Guild is ready to go into continuous negotiating sessions, day and night, to bring a quick end to the strike."

The strike was called Mar. 7 after two months of bargaining. The main issue is payment to the actors for motion picture theater films made after 1948 and subsequently sold for use on television.

Schnitzler Blasts AMA On Forand

(Continued from Page 1)

out to register their endorsement of the Forand bill jammed the main ballroom in Manhattan Center a half-hour before starting time. Another ballroom was quickly opened, but still they came. By the time the meeting got under way some 8,000 retired workers had crowded into the two ball rooms and another 2,000 who couldn't get in stayed outside and heard the speeches over an amplifying system.

"The big advantage of the Forand bill," Schnitzler told this cheering audience, "is that it spreads the risk and thereby makes possible full coverage at low cost.

Priced Out of Reach

"We all know about the wonderful new discoveries of science in the field of medicine. But what good are these advances in the healing arts when they are priced beyond the reach of the great majority of retired workers?"

The AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer attacked Pres. Eisenhower for his opposition to the Forand bill and his request that consideration of legislation to help pensioners meet their ever-soaring health costs be delayed.

"Don't get sick," he warned the overflow audience. "The President isn't ready for you yet. You know, you've got a President who's supposed to be concerned with your welfare . . . and still he says there is no need for the Forand bill."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner called the bill "the logical and necessary extension of this great social security system." He pledged his full backing to the campaign for enactment of the bill.

He presented to Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Central Labor Council a proclamation designating the week of Mar. 28 as "Senior Citizen Health Security Week" in New York City.

Dr. George Baehr, former president of the non-profit Health Insurance Plan of New York, derided the statistics insurance companies are using to fight the attempt to extend social security benefits through the Forand bill. The industry, he charged, is guilty of "falsifying statistics."

Administration Hit on Forand Bill Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

claim by Flemming that private insurance plans are providing adequate medical care for the nation's older citizens.

"That just is not so," the AFL-CIO president declared.

"Only a few days ago, Dr. Basil C. MacLean, immediate past president of of the National Blue Cross Association, made that clear.

"A veteran physician, hospital administrator and leader of voluntary health insurance programs, Dr. MacLean candidly admitted the fact that 'the costs of care of the aged cannot be met, unaided, by the mechanism of insurance or prepayment as they exist today.'

"The Administration has chosen to assert as fact a premise that is provably false."

Of Flemming's assertion to the committee that the Administration would continue "exploring" the possibility of recommending an alternative plan, Meany said HEW has been studying the problem since August, 1957, adding:

"We don't need more study. . . . We need action, not delay."

The Administration's opposition to any medical care bill utilizing the social security system and paid for by increased OASDI taxes on both employers and employes was divulged by right-wing GOP leaders 24 hours before Flemming appeared before the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.).

Following a White House conference, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) disclosed that efforts by some Administration members presumably including Flemming, to win approval of some alternative health plan had been rejected.

Endorses 'Exploration'

There had been earlier reports that, despite Pres. Eisenhower's long-standing opposition to any medical care program, an election-year about-face was under consideration at the urging of Vice Pres. Nixon.

Flemming said the Administration had given limited endorsement to an "exploration" of his proposal to subsidize payments of voluntary medical insurance policies by aged persons with low income. Further consultation with federal, state and private experts in the field are necessary, he insisted.

"It is, of course, not possible to predict the length of time that it will take for these consultations," he said. "Moreover, I am not in a position to predict how long it will take to resolve the basic issues."

In the broad field of the existing social security program, the Administration recommended:

- Repeal of the requirement that workers permanently and totally disabled must wait until age 50 before drawing benefits for themselves and their dependents.
- A boost in the benefit for each child of a deceased worker to 75 percent of the worker's benefit amount.
- Providing benefits for the survivors of workers who died prior to 1940.
- Broadening coverage to include policemen and firemen under state or local retirement systems, self-employed physicians, employes of nonprofit organizations, and all workers in Guam.

In addition to these Administration proposals, the AFL-CIO has urged Congress to raise retirement benefits for widows above the present 75 percent ceiling; permit women to receive regular benefits at age 60; and hike the wage base above the present $4,800 level to permit higher benefits.

Is 'AMA Disease' Pocketbook-itis?

The American Medical Association's stand against the Forand bill has been "diagnosed" in a poem by an anonymous author, recited on the House floor by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.). The poem sums it up this way:

"If you make a diagnosis
Of the medical psychosis
That is now identifiable as AMA disease,
You will find the hypertension
Is induced by any mention
Of a method whereby patients can afford their doctor's fees."

Support Grows For Site Picketing Bill

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. set up to expand training program, is shown at its organizational meeting. Left to right are: J. E. Poulton, Machinists; Joseph Corcoran, Plumbers; Fred B. Irwin, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Frank X. Hanley, Operating Engineers; Committee Chairman David S. Turner, Sheet Metal Workers; S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Metal Trades Dept. Pres. James A. Brownlow; J. William Hardesty, Iron Workers; A. F. Young, Boilermakers; and Metal Trades Research Dir. Paul R. Hutchings, committee secretary.

Visits to Capitol Hill Bring Pledges of Aid

Mounting congressional support for a Taft-Hartley amendment to permit picketing of multi-employer construction sites has been reported in the wake or a four-day national legislative conference staged by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The more than 3,300 delegates reported, after Capitol Hill visits, that they received firm commitments from 50 senators and 215 congressmen to support "situs picketing" legislation. Ten senators and 26 representatives indicated opposition with the remainder either asking more time to study the measure or recorded as noncommittal.

Cleared by Subcommittee

A bill designed to free job-site picketing from the secondary boycott restrictions of Taft-Hartley has been introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) and cleared by a House Labor subcommittee. It is awaiting a final vote in the full Labor Committee, which voted 22-7 to reject an amendment by Rep. Robert Griffin (R-Mich.), co-author of last year's Landrum-Griffin Act, to seriously restrict construction-site picketing.

The measure is designed to reverse a National Labor Relations Board ruling, in the now-famous Denver Building Trades case, which held that picketing of a non-union contractor at a construction site constituted an illegal secondary boycott if it induced other crafts to walk off the job.

The "situs picketing" amendment is a key plank in the Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s 1960 legislative program, which also calls for legislation to provide aid for depressed areas, comprehensive federal aid to education, adequate housing, modernization of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage act, and repeal of T-H's Sec. 14(b) permitting so-called state "right-to-work" laws.

Four of the Democratic Party's major contenders for the presidential nomination addressed the record turnout of building trades delegates. They included:

- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) endorsed the department's program and assailed the Eisenhower Administration for being "dedicated to the worship of a new kind of golden calf—the fiscal budget." He called for a "truly massive program of construction, public and private, to meet the needs" of the nation.
- Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) promised full support for the six-point legislative goals of the BCTD, and urged that the "discriminatory situation" resulting from the NLRB's Denver ruling be ended by Congress this year. He said passage of legislation assuring home and school construction, full employment and adequate security for the aged could be met if the Administration's "budget-balancing" policies were reversed.
- Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said it was "time for labor to get its Irish up" and fight for amendment of last year's Landrum-Griffin Act. "You can't live with that bill," he told delegates, adding that he was the only presidential candidate who did not have to apologize for his vote on L-G, since he and the late Sen. William Langer were the only ones voting "no" on final passage.
- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who addressed the opening day session, pledged he would fight to have Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress redeem last years pledges to act on the "situs picketing" bill this year. The 86th Congress, he vowed, "shall not adjourn until this measure is brought to a vote."

Postal Unions Ask 12% Pay Hike, Rap Ike's 'Wage Freeze' Demands

Federal employe unions have charged the Administration with "economic discrimination" for seeking to impose a wage freeze on government workers in the face of continued gains by workers in private industry.

Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty, lead-off witness before the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, said the Post Office Dept. "consistently shows a touching solicitude for the postal budget and no solicitude whatsoever for the budget of its employes."

Representatives of all AFL-CIO government unions joined in endorsing legislation introduced by more than 60 congressmen to provide a basic 12 percent pay raise plus adjustments in salary grades and increased longevity allowances.

Legislative Dir. E. C. Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks told the committee that postal wages have lagged more than 25 percent behind wage increases granted in private industry during the past decade.

Ask 'Same Yardstick'

Hitting at Pres. Eisenhower's declared opposition to pay raises this year, Hallbeck cited the Administration's role in helping to bring about a wage hike for steelworkers and asked that it use "the same yardstick in measuring the needs of all groups of workers."

The government unions were encouraged by the 17-to-6 vote by which the House committee voted to set both an opening and closing date for the pay hearings — over the opposition of Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.). In addition to setting April 15 as the shutoff date, the committee also voted 13-to-10 not to hold concurrent hearings on Administration requests for higher postage rates.

To back up its drive for a pay raise, the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has called a legislative rally to be held Apr. 4 and 5. Several thousand delegates from a score of affiliated unions will personally contact their senators and representatives. Similar rallies have been part of every pay raise drive in recent years.

Doherty, who is chairman of the Government Employes Council and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, told the committee that postal workers "have been engaged in a continuing and sometimes frantic effort to catch up with the economic parade."

Their substandard wages, he said, are a "drag" on the nation's prosperity.

"Not a single letter carrier in the United States" earns enough to qualify for a Federal Housing Administration mortgage on a $15,000 house, Doherty told the committee. "As a result, a program designed to put home ownership within the financial reach of workers with moderate income is meaningless for letter carriers. By FHA standards, our income is not moderate; it is immoderately low."

Postal union spokesmen also cited evidence that fewer workers are handling more mail than ever before as a basis for productivity increases for government employes.

Scheduled to testify next before the committee are representatives of classified employes—the government's annually-paid white collar workers.

Plumbers Win Hike In Pay, Training Fund

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters have signed a new two-year contract with the National Constructors' Association, featuring a minimum wage of $3.05 an hour and a formula to stabilize their joint training fund.

The pact, the first two-year agreement between the union and the employer group representing the nation's 26 largest specialty and engineering construction firms, succeeds a one-year contract expiring March 31. It includes a reopening clause on wages after one year.

Plumber's Pres. Peter T. Schoemann said the minimum wage scale is increased by 15 cents, from $2.90 to $3.05 an hour. Where local rates are higher, the local scale will apply.

A formula calling for higher employer contributions when needed was agreed on for the jointly-run International Training Fund. At present, employers contribute 2.5 cents an hour to the ITF for each employe hour worked.

The new pact provides that, when the ITF falls below $1 million for a period of four consecutive months, the employer contribution will rise to 3 cents per employe hour worked. The higher rate will continue until the ITF reaches and remains above $2 million for four consecutive months.

Thus, the ITF will be stabilized at between $1 and $2 million.

In the past year and a half, the ITF has granted some $1.4 million to local joint apprenticeship groups applying for assistance. Last year, the Plumbers Union itself made grants totaling some $300,000 for training programs.

A. A. Berle Gets Union Public Affairs Award

New York—The New York Newspaper Guild's annual Page One Award in public affairs has been presented to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former assistant Secretary of State, "for his persistent fight for freedom in the world and his illuminating evaluation of the role of the corporation in modern society."

John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the unaffiliated Mine Workers and once president of the former CIO, was voted the Page One Award in labor by a panel of labor reporters. Lewis was cited for his lifetime leadership of the UMW "and the inspirational role he played in the advancement of industrial unionism."

The award for "best example of a crusading newspaper," annually made by the New York Guild, was omitted because the judges ruled there was "no suitable entry."

Among other awards made in a wide variety of fields at the annual awards luncheon was a national reporting award to A. H. Raskin of the New York Times for his steel strike coverage and a foreign reporting award to A. M. Rosenthal, also of the Times, for his stories on Poland.

Oil Workers Return At Sugar Creek

Sugar Creek, Mo.—The Oil Workers have withdrawn their eight-month long picket line from the Standard Oil of Indiana refinery here.

The local union is meeting with the company on the subject of manpower needs, with a view towards resuming negotiations for a contract.

The local voted by a narrow margin to return to work, an action suggested by the international union.

The refinery workers, once an independent union, voted in March of 1959 to join the Oil Workers. When negotiations for a contract reached an impasse, some 600 of the 730 employes struck last July 8.

They stood against the giant firm for eight months, until the international proposed they consider a return to work. With the company rescheduling workers "as needed," some 190 maintenance men still remain to be called back.

TWU Warns Of Jet Risk to Ground Crews

New York—New dangers to the lives and health of ground crew workers brought on by the jet age in airline operations are spelled out by the Air Transport Div. of the Transport Workers in a new booklet that suggests specific precautions on how to avoid them.

The 32-page pamphlet is illustrated with drawings, charts and graphs depicting the perils and how to meet them and survive. It is being distributed to all ADT-TWU members.

"The jet can be a killer," TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and Vice Pres. James F. Horst, who also is ATD director, warn in a foreword.

Repeating the same theme, the booklet points out that some of the dangers in working around jet planes are more or less obvious and that others are hidden, occurring only after long exposure which makes them more serious.

"Thus aircraft can inflict damages which are more subtle . . . crippling deafness, body damage from radar, injured hands from fuels and solvents," it says. "These are things that will happen most often to those who are even slightly careless."

Fourteen specific areas of danger are discussed, leading to the conclusion that "safety is your responsibility" and that airline ground crew workers can contribute to their own survival by working with "or at least supporting" the safety committees set up in each ATD local.

The booklet was compiled from U.S. military and civilian agency handbooks, manufacturers' publications and technical publications.

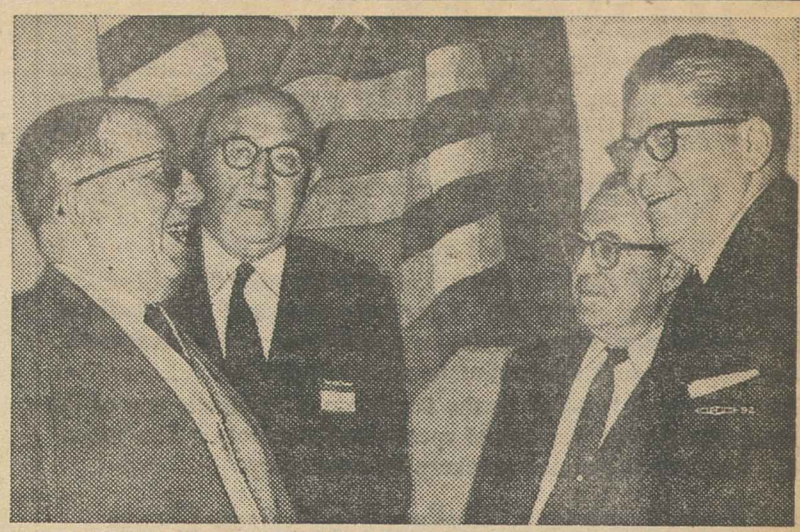
Governor Lauds Labor's Handicapped Program

Oklahoma City—Gov. J. Howard Edmonson (D) has expressed his appreciation to the Oklahoma AFL-CIO and to union members for their leadership and support of programs to promote jobs for the handicapped.

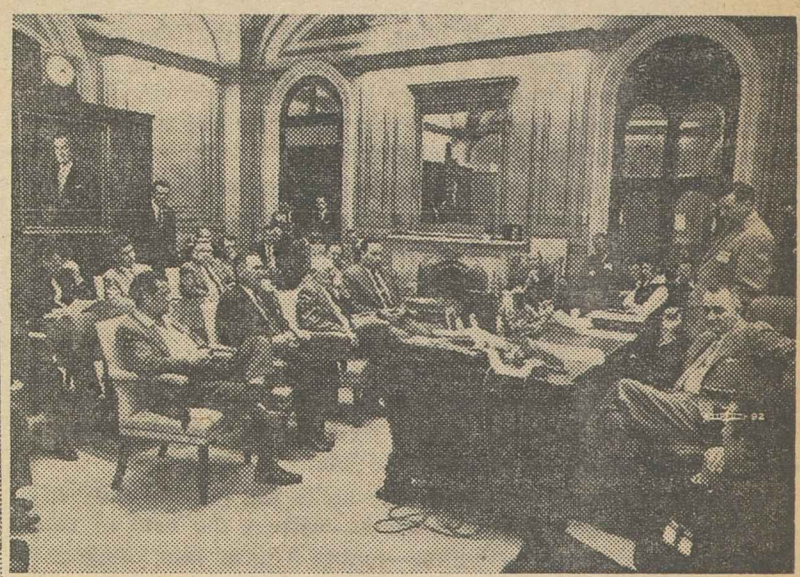
From Building Trades:

3,300 Delegates Give Push To Legislative Program

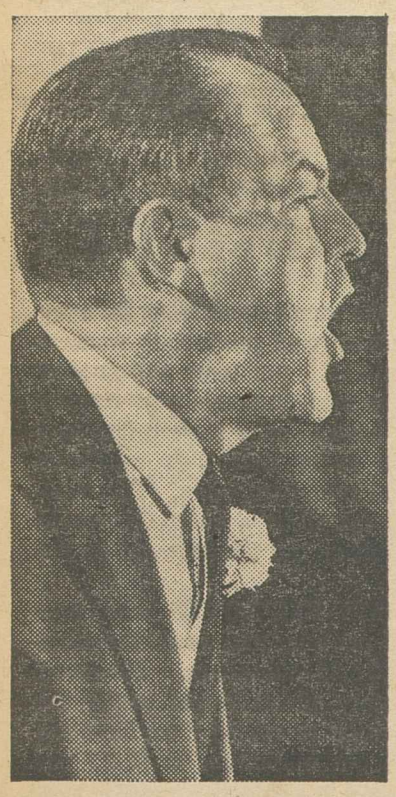
RECORD TURNOUT of 3,300 delegates to sixth national legislative conference of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. heard the Democratic candidates below address the sessions.



ADMINISTRATION PLEDGE to fight for Taft-Hartley change to permit building trades picketing of common construction sites was given by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell (right).



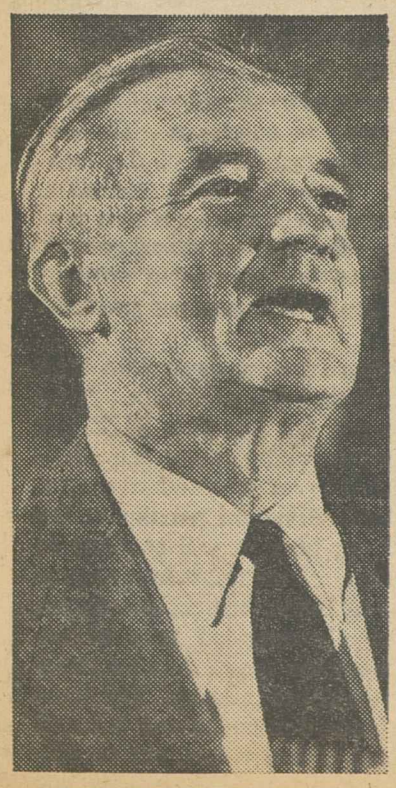
CAPITOL HILL visits, like this one with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), highlighted conference as delegates pressed for enactment of BCTD's six-point legislative program.



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

JOHN F. KENNEDY

RETIRING PRESIDENT of department, Richard J. Gray (center), received ovation from delegates as he ended 17 years as head of BCTD. With him are Peter J. Brennan (left), president of the New York City BTC, and Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO BCTD.



STUART SYMINGTON

WAYNE MORSE

NUMBER ONE TARGET

REVERSE DENVER BUILDING TRADES RULE

DENVER BUILDING TRADES RULE COMPELS UNION BUILDING TRADESMEN TO WORK SIDE BY SIDE WITH NON-UNION WORKMEN

Mockery of Democracy

THE "SIT-IN" protests against segregation in public eating places that are erupting in the South reflect a growing national determination that discrimination must be stamped out from the body politic.

But while Negro students are enduring arrests, jail, and vicious insults in their protest demonstrations, the biggest "sit-in" of them all is taking place in the U.S. Senate.

A minority of the Senate is intent on frustrating the will of the nation for a civil rights bill. They have used and will continue to use every parliamentary device established under democratic procedures to block final action on a meaningful bill.

The restaurant "sit-ins" in the South are a legitimate use of the guaranteed rights of freedom of speech and assembly. The "sit-in" in the Senate is a planned mockery of democracy.

Bankrupt Administration

THE BANKRUPTCY of the Administration in meeting the nation's human needs has been fully exposed in its position on the Forand bill.

After months of backing and filling, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming was forced to go before the House Ways & Means Committee to oppose legislation to provide health care for social security beneficiaries and admit he had no counter proposal to offer for this session of Congress.

The Forand bill provides a simple and equitable solution to the increasingly critical problem of providing health care for older citizens living on limited social security benefits. It would use the existing system to provide these benefits, with the cost spread out over a person's working life rather than exacting the cost of medical care from small retirement incomes.

This apparently is too much for the Administration. It is willing to let the old folks shift for themselves despite the overwhelming evidence that they cannot meet the cost of private insurance which would do an adequate job.

The Administration's refusal to face up to the responsibility of leadership in the field of human needs—witness the veto of the measure to control water pollution—makes it clear that Congress must step in and do the job.

Labor and World Affairs

IN THE NEXT two months American foreign policy will be examined, re-examined and put to the test as never before. There will be an intense interest in the problems we face as the leader of the free world, problems stemming from the Soviet Union's drive for world domination.

It is vitally necessary that American workers and the public at large understand the nature of these problems and the reasons for their existence. Only through such understanding can an effective democratic foreign policy evolve.

The AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs in New York City on Apr. 19-20 is designed to meet this need. Outstanding authorities on critical phases of the world situation will put the problems to be raised at international meetings and at the summit into perspective—not only for trade unionists but for all Americans.

This conference will serve once again to underscore the role of a responsible trade union movement in a democratic society—the job of thinking and acting in the national interest, of preserving and strengthening democracy in this period of challenge.

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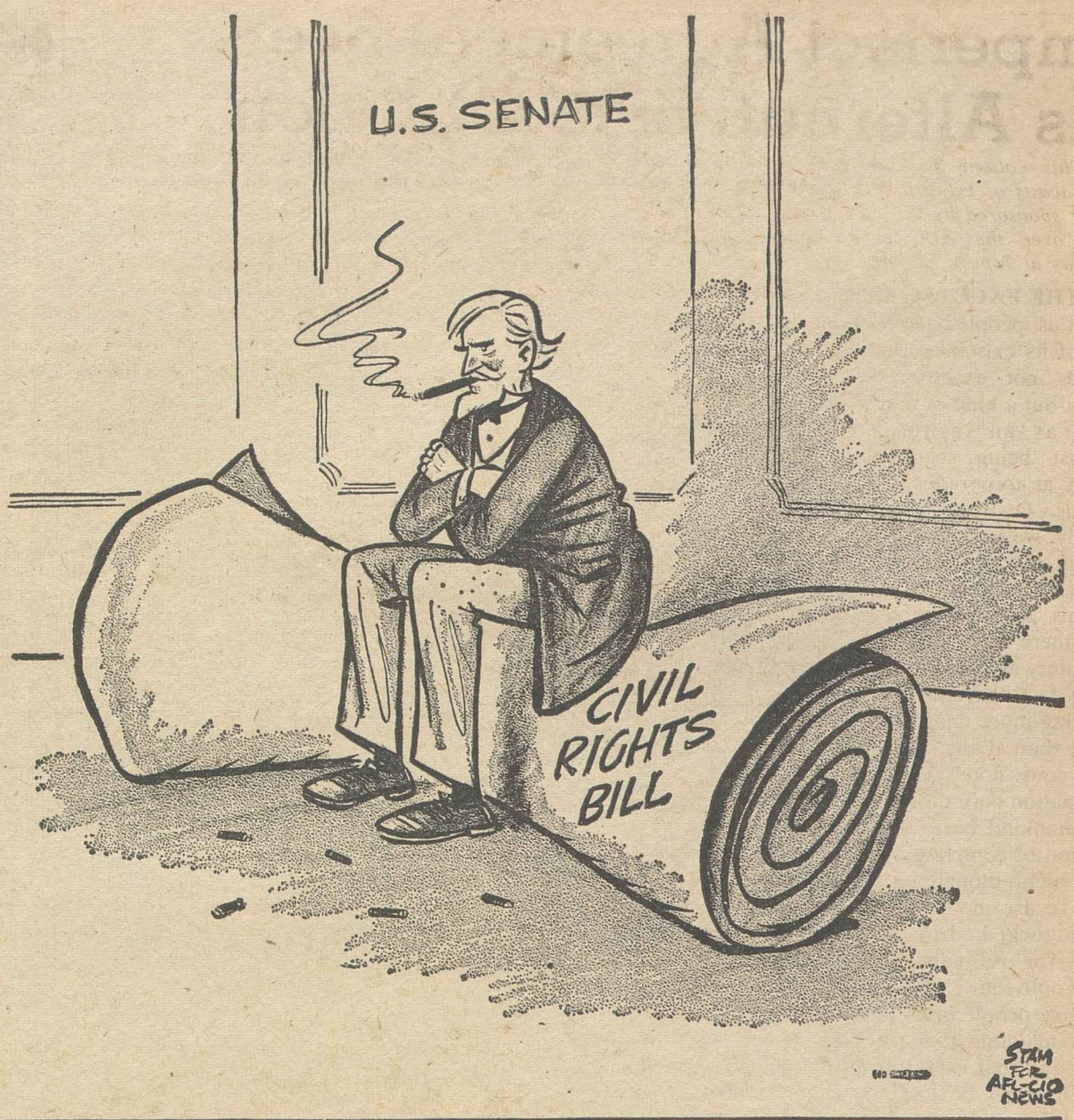
Sit-In



Manufacturer Tells Congress:

$1.25 Minimum Wage Needed To Safeguard Fair Employers

The following is excerpted from the statement of James F. Haley, secretary of Cluett, Peabody & Co., before a House Labor subcommittee on the minimum wage bill. Haley spoke for a group of nine manufacturers of men's shirts, underwear, pajamas, neckwear, handkerchiefs and related products employing about 20,000 production workers in plants in 12 states.

THE COMPANIES for whom I speak are in favor of a federal minimum of $1.25 per hour for employes who have completed their training period.

We support a minimum of $1.25 per hour because we believe it is necessary to stimulate purchasing power among the lowest paid workers and because employers who pay fair wages should be protected against the unfair competition of substandard wages.

It is customary for economists to classify man's apparel as a necessity. But we in the industry have learned through experience that our product is a deferrable necessity. People are naturally obliged to give priority to the purchase of food and shelter. If anything is left, and if medical expenses have not intervened, then they buy apparel.

According to the latest overall study of factory workers' earnings published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in January 1959 (B.L.S. Bulletin No. 1252) approximately 1.75 million workers, or about 15 percent of all factory workers in the United States, were earning less than $1.25 per hour. These workers averaged $1.13 per hour.

It is our firm conviction that today these workers cannot buy our products because of inadequate earnings, nor can they buy the products of many other industries. We think that raising their wages to $1.25 per hour would make them better customers for the products of American industry and would help to create more job opportunities.

We believe the resulting wage increase can be absorbed with little or no effect on prices. The same Bureau of Labor Statistics wage study shows that raising all workers receiving less than $1.25 per hour to the $1.25 minimum would effect average hourly earnings of all production workers by less than 2.3 cents per hour. In percentage terms the effect would be only a small fraction over 1 percent. We believe that such an effect would not be inflationary. We recognize that some increases to other employes might be required because of narrowing differentials but this would not be sufficiently substantial to have a marked effect on wage levels.

It is true that in the men's furnishings industry there is a large percentage of production workers who earn less than $1.25 per hour and it may very well be that the manufacturers who employ those workers may have to raise their prices to a reasonable level in order that their employes should earn a decent minimum wage. The companies for whom I speak all believe that this would have a beneficial effect on our industry and on the country as a whole.

WE HAVE SOME EMPLOYES who now earn less than $1.25 per hour and would therefore be affected by a $1.25 minimum. However, we believe the salutary effects would justify the cost to us. It is natural to ask why we have not voluntarily adjusted our minimums to $1.25 per hour. The answer lies in competitive conditions. We cannot raise our minimums when others are free to pay their workers $1.00 per hour. If we were to do this we would invite self-destruction.

We firmly believe that honest competition between business enterprises should not be conducted at the expense of employes. That is destructive competition, unworthy of the free enterprise system. There are many areas in the conduct of a business where competition can play a constructive role: efficient management, imaginative merchandising, aggressive selling, modernization of machinery, modern production methods, etc.

We should not reward the employer who competes by paying less than a fair minimum. If we require everyone to pay not less than $1.25 per hour we will bolster purchasing power and eliminate competition based upon substandard wages.

As long as the legal minimum remains at the low figure of $1.00 per hour; it will continue to be possible for substandard manufacturers to provide the worst kind of unfair competition to the legitimate and efficiently operated units of the industry. This competition tends to drive down wage standards for the entire industry. The competition of the substandard manufacturer is based solely on the payment of low wages, not on efficient management, sound merchandising and the like, and I submit that this is unhealthy.

Morgan Says:

Imperfect Agreement Seen As Alternative to Oblivion

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN THE FACE of constant danger, psychologists tell us, people have a tendency to develop a denial of its existence. Familiarity, in other words, breeds not exactly contempt but a kind of numbness as an insulation against being scared to death at too frequent intervals. Or to put it more simply, we just avoid reality as much as possible when it is threatening.

Morgan

This probably explains why there is so little public outcry against the quivering fact that the world is living more dangerously today than at any time since the beginning of man. Fire and flood and pestilence have menaced civilization periodically but never before in history has mankind been able to claim the morbid distinction of complete do-it-yourself destruction.

Tonight, though, we can all go light-heartedly to bed, secure in the knowledge that there actually exists, tucked cozily away in bomb stockpiles and ready for use, enough nuclear energy to blast us all to oblivion.

Some people insist on quibbling over this point. They maintain that there are bound to be some duds and that even though the demolition will be vast it won't be total. Human survival on such terms, however, somehow fails to arouse the spirit of adventure in me. I am for being a little more adventuresome with the alternatives that reality offers, particularly now that the Geneva talks on banning nuclear tests have become suddenly fluid.

Soviet Russia has made a bold and possibly untrustworthy move. It has accepted the American plan to suspend tests with a big "if." The "if" involves our agreement to a moratorium —lasting, it was suggested four or five years— on so-called "small" underground tests which could escape detection. In the interim experts would try to perfect detection machinery so that a total ban could be invoked on all tests, big and small, with reasonable assurance that cheaters would be caught.

This is a major change in the Soviet position. Previously Moscow had held out for full suspension across the board, rejected our plan and ignored the argument that unless or until monitoring techniques were improved for blasts under the 20,000-tons-of-TNT equivalent of Hiroshima's bomb load, sneak tests could be made underground and go undetected. Now the Russians not only accept that principle but by doing so put the talks on a common basis; both sides are at last talking about the same thing, a limited treaty, though, to be sure, in different versions.

Coupled with the earlier Soviet agreement in principle to the concept of international inspection teams, this is an encouraging step toward real concessions.

THE QUESTION is how far the West is willing to bend too. What the Soviets proposed in Geneva recently is close to what the British wanted us to do some time ago. But we have been holding out for suspension of only such tests as can be detected and thus policed and controlled.

Not in this category—yet—are small bangs in a cave. (The adjective "small" here betrays the mushroom growth of nuclear destructive power. Less than 15 years ago the Hiroshima bomb was the biggest explosion man had ever devised; now on the nuclear scale it is a "little" thing.)

Pressure is building up in the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission to resume small-blast testing not later than autumn. The argument is this is needed to perfect lighter missile warheads and anti-missile missiles and besides we can't trust the Russians not to be doing or preparing to do the same thing unannounced.

I suggest that "trusting" is not the issue here. Governments, even allies, never really trust each other. But they do keep agreements when it is in their own self interest to do so. Even the Kremlin has done that.

Presumably Khrushchev and company consider it in their own self-interest not to have the world blown up since they would go up with it too. So the issue is the choice between two risks: an ultimate cataclysm from a continued arms race, which could be triggered by mistake or a madman as well as calculation; and the danger that under the guise of suspension of tests of new weapons somebody would cheat.

Would he? Perhaps. So far as is known, however, neither Britain, the U.S. nor the USSR has violated the voluntary test ban which has been sustained for more than a year without inspection or controls.

As they consider the admittedly imperfect Russian offer, Washington and London must ask themselves whether ironclad and foolproof guarantees can always be realized.

It may be easier to answer if we face honestly the alternative question: how ironclad and foolproof is the world's present safety?

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Predict Passage Of School Construction Bill

THE CHANCES of passing a bill providing federal aid for school construction is good this year, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) and Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N.J.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

"Speaking as a Republican," Frelinghuysen said, "I will agree there's an excellent chance of passage so long as the bill is substantially similar to the one that our committee (House Education & Labor) voted out."

"We hope that when this bill passes, the Senate will yield and accept the House version in the interests of getting the program on the road," Thompson declared.

He said he believed the President "would be most reluctant to veto a bill which is essentially constructive and which is in fact quite moderate."

THE THOMPSON MEASURE would provide for federal aid for school construction only. Thompson said he continues to favor federal aid for teacher salaries also, but "as a practical legislator, in the interest of classroom construction, I've retreated."

The House committee bill provides for both grants on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, and a fund to assist states in debt services.

Thompson and Frelinghuysen discussed obstacles to passage, including efforts to eliminate the grant feature of the measure and substitute a debt service approach only. Frelinghuysen said he himself is for a combination of the two. Thompson said "the pure debt service approach is impractical because of the legal difficulties it would create in the states and we feel, too, that too many local school districts have reached the legal limits of their bonded indebtedness and wouldn't be able to borrow money for school construction or establish the credit with which to issue bonds."

Frelinghuysen quoted a Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare estimate that only 237 school districts have borrowed to the utmost of their capacity.

Thompson said he considered the often-quoted 237 figure as inaccurate.

"Senator Clark and myself have made an analysis," he asserted. "In the case of New Jersey, as an example, which in the HEW survey is said to have no classroom shortage, I have learned that more than 70 districts have borrowed up to within 5 percent of their legal limit."

Both congressmen expressed the hope that the so-called Powell anti-segregation amendment would not be offered again, and if it were that it would be defeated because it might kill the whole measure and, furthermore, is not necessary.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

The regular column by Willard Shelton which normally appears in this space will return next week. This week we are reprinting the following from Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window.

A BASIC DEBATE is now going on in the U.S. as to whether we are neglecting our well-being as a nation in favor of our own private well-being and opulence.

For twenty years the New and Fair Deals placed emphasis on the public needs such as improved education, health services, public works like the Tennessee Valley Authority, social security, slum clearance, unemployment compensation. These might be called the underpinnings of our society. They helped produce a standard of living that has been the envy of the rest of the world.

For the past seven years under the Eisenhower Administration, the emphasis has been away from these social projects and in favor of individual well-being and prosperity largely as reflected in the profit and dividend columns of our business enterprises.

The gospel, as preached day and night by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, has been that it is only through the freedom of business that we can have the kind of social progress that presumably we all want.

The cry has been: keep the role of government to a minimum; encourage private gain so that it will invest in job-producing enterprises; let businessmen make the decisions as to how our economy shall develop; leave it up to the states and local communities to give us such social services as we need.

HOW WELL has this worked? Undoubtedly it has worked well for some.

Profits and dividends reached new highs in 1959. The tight money policy produced the highest interest rates since before the New Deal. The stock market has boomed much along the lines of the 1920's. Most of us with jobs have shared to a certain extent in the private opulence that has resulted, although a discouragingly high number—at least a fifth—definitely have not.

But, meanwhile, what has been happening to our plan as a nation—education, housing, slum clearance, pure water, health services? Are these really being kept up as they should be for an ever increasing population or are we shortchanging ourselves in these areas?

Wherever we turn we hear grave warnings that we are slipping behind on these fronts: from the educators, from the conservationists, from the housing experts, from the social workers, from the sanitation engineers, from virtually every group that is concerned with the public welfare.

There is much evidence that we have not progressed on the public front as much as we desperately need; that our economy is not growing as fast as it should; that a day of reckoning may well be ahead.

Between 1947 and 1953 the manufacturing index went up 40 points. Between 1953 and 1959 it went up only 14 points.

Our total annual rate of growth between 1947 and 1953 was 5.6 percent; between 1953 and 1959 it dropped to 2.3 percent. Our annual rate of growth per capita during the same periods dropped shockingly from 3.8 percent to one-half of one percent.

WITH THIS DRASTIC DROP in the rate of our growth, it is no wonder that the business community keeps telling us that we "can't afford" this social service or that one; it is no wonder that the Federal budget has cut down on the public plant in the form of cuts in appropriations for federal programs and even the abandonment of programs that have helped build our standard of living.

What good does it do us if we as individuals—and a few only at that—are wealthy, if the people are poorly educated with millions of them badly housed, in need of adequate health programs, subsisting on inadequate retirement benefits and unemployment compensation?

THE HOUSE BILL for federal aid for school construction stands a good chance of passage by Congress this year according to Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R-N. J.), on left, and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.). They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

How to Buy:

Families Lured Into Debt by Easy Credit

By Sidney Margolius

INSTALLMENT DEBTS are soaring. So are wage-earner bankruptcies. So are pleas for help from families who have gotten on a debt merry-go-round.

In this relatively boom era, there actually are more bankruptcies than during the big depression, and many more involve working families. In 1958, 83 per cent of the 80,000 personal bankruptcies were by wage-earners compared to 35 per cent of the 70,000 in 1935, reports the National Retail Credit Association.

Despite the rise in bankruptcies, American families are undertaking even heavier debts, and most dangerously, are developing a new credit habit. They're buying more small items, even clothing, as well as the big ones on credit.

Last January, installment debts jumped $400 million to a new record of $40 billion. Such debts increased 15 percent in just one year. What your family especially ought to know is that only $150 million of the January jump was for cars compared to previous average increases of $200 million a month for this big purchase. The rest of the increase was for smaller items.

Behind the big jump in credit buying of small items is the push large banks and retailers are giving "revolving credit" and "check-credit" plans. Sears Roebuck, for example, reports that nearly half their sales are now on credit.

Similarly, over 100 banks now offer "check-credit." They credit a loan to your account and you draw on it by check, repaying monthly. In less than a year, 40,000 families opened such accounts just with First National City Bank of New York.

Another modern easy-credit plan is bank charge accounts. You get a card allowing you to charge at local stores, and pay the bank monthly, taking up to six months. One big bank reports it now has 36,000 such "charge" buyers.

REVEALINGLY, these easy-credit plans are pushed by the same banks like First National City which have been plugging for high interest rates with the argument that "tight money" will curb borrowing and inflation. The banks are saying one thing but doing another.

Whole effect of such plans is to stimulate impulse buying. You don't even have to stop to arrange for the credit; it's pre-arranged. But while it's simpler to get into debt nowadays, no one yet has invented a simple way to get out, readers testify.

"Your paper mentioned credit unions, which we never knew existed," writes the wife of a Lock Haven, Pa., worker. "We are in debt to loan companies. We have tried borrowing from banks, businessmen, etc. There just isn't enough to pay all the debts and every month one or two must wait."

Another wife, from San Diego, Calif., reports her family is paying $95 a month on debts on an income of $300. She writes: "We are bogged down trying to make ends meet. I've tried every gimmick; buy meats only on special, plan meals ahead, buy market brands as much as possible, avoid buying of luxury food. Still my grocery bill goes up. I find that although one item in one market may be two cents cheaper, another is sure to be three cents higher.

"Our income is $300 per month. Mortgage payments are $64.50. We are paying $60 on a $2,000 loan plus installment payments of $35. We go behind a little more each month. We have three children, 2, 4 and 5. Our regular bills are food $125 a month; utilities $15; transportation $25; insurance (family policy) $14. The $11.41 installment we pay on our TV could be considered amusements, as we don't go any place at all. I wonder how people in our position ever get out of the hole."

HOW CAN these families get out of the hole?

1. They do need credit unions. If they belonged to one, they would have gotten better counseling on debt management than from the loan companies and installment sellers who let them overborrow.

Another value of joining a credit union is the opportunity to get a consolidation loan at 12 percent or less a year, to repay higher-rate debts. Loan companies generally charge 24 to 36 percent a year. Commercial banks are another source of reasonable consolidation loans but tend to seek borrowers with more financial ability.

2. If a low-cost consolidation loan is not available, the only other way to get out of debt is to go on a "crash budget" for long enough to reduce debts to a more reasonable level.

That may seem tough to say to a lady who already shops so carefully for food. But even in her budget there's at least one loophole in the $168 a year spent for an insurance policy covering all members of the family. If the policy has been in existence a while, there are cash reserves here that can be borrowed on at a lower rate of interest to repay the installment debts. At a rough guess, this family appears to be paying about $17 a month in interest charges besides the payments on principal.

3. Among sources for homemaking and budgeting information besides adult education programs and union and credit-union counselors, are family service agencies in your area, county extension home economists in rural and suburban communities, and even the county welfare office.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS from all over the nation, in Washington, D. C., for a one-semester seminar on government and related issues at American University, visit the AFL-CIO headquarters building for briefing sessions and discussions on the trade union movement.

Report on 50,000 Interviews:

Consumers Regard Government As Guard Against Depression

PSYCHOLOGICALLY, World War II marked a clear break with the past in the minds of most Americans.

The Employment Act of 1946 embodied two lessons widely learned by consumers—that depressions are not inevitable and that the government can help maintain full employment.

Well over half the 50,000 families interviewed by The University of Michigan Survey Research Center since this act was passed have said flatly that nothing like the great depression could ever happen again.

When asked why they felt this way, few people mentioned war-related production. Most talked in terms of public works and other types of government spending. The public also credits American business with power to help sustain prosperity, though to a somewhat lesser extent than the government.

This and other conclusions are contained in a new book on "The Powerful Consumer," by Professor George Katona of The University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

Katona directs the SRC's economic behavior program. His book summarizes interviews with 50,000 consumers since 1946—the largest collection of basic information on consumers in this country.

These interviews show that most consumers have no detailed understanding of intricate economic activities. But they do have a good deal of economic "horse sense."

In 1949, when many experts feared a depression, consumers refused to panic. Again, in 1954, consumers stopped economic stagnation and led the economy upward. And in 1958 steady consumer spending for non-durable goods and services kept a recession from spiralling into a depression.

SO FAR AS THEIR OWN personal economic situation is concerned, most Americans have held a highly optimistic view of their long-term prospects. Out of every 10 persons, five expect their income to increase over the next few years, four expect it will remain about the same, and one anticipates a decline. Older persons represent a sizable portion of the last group.

America's expanding economy has given great new power to the consumer.

In a poor economy, most people must spend all their income for food, shelter, and clothing, simply to survive. In the U.S. today, the role of the consumer is fundamentally different.

Several major developments have substantially increased the power of American consumers, according to Katona. These include:

- **Changing income patterns**—Millions of families now are in a position to spend money on things besides the basic necessities.
- **Increased financial reserves**—Prior to World War II, most families had no bank deposits or government bonds. The total liquid assets of American families was approximately $45 billion. By 1957 total savings and reserve funds amounted to $175 billion.
- **Credit buying**—About two-thirds of all families have some kind of debt. This reflects both the easy availability of credit and psychological acceptance of buying on the cuff.

Although few families figure their budgets to the last penny, most American consumers have developed ways of controlling their spending.

The fairly large share of income used to pay fixed obligations—mortgage installments and life insurance, for example — helps keep track of spending.

Installment buying also reduces the amount of money available for other purposes, thus contributing to self-regulation. While high interest charges may make this kind of buying seem irrational, it serves a "super-rational" purpose for some families, Katona says. Taking their own personal shortcomings into account, many consumers who have the cash available or could accumulate it fairly quickly use installment credit as a way of forcing themselves to save, he explains.

Strong group factors—assurance about buying well by doing what friends and neighbors do—and "in-the-store" factors, such as the arrangement of displays or wrappings, also influence consumer choices. But impulse buying, in the sense of whimsical purchases, is of less importance to the economy than occasional genuine decision-making and very frequent manifestations of habitual behavior, Katona notes.

In general, American families are well-integrated economic units. Major buying decisions are often made jointly by husband and wife.

Katona declares, "The idea that price increases are a chronic feature of our economy has gained adherents but has not become general. The theory which postulates that union power, high government debt, and spending inclinations of Congress are enduring features of our society and make for an inflationary age has thus far not entered into the thinking of the majority of the American people—not even of those in the upper income brackets."

When consumers expect small price increases, they tend to fight inflation by reducing the demand for cars, appliances, and other durable goods, Katona adds. Scarce buying and hoarding occur only when substantial price increases and shortages of goods are anticipated.

"The danger that creeping inflation will be transformed into galloping inflation is not too great," Katona continues.

"Creeping inflation is an evil, but not a catastrophe. During creeping inflation production is not disorganized and employment is not reduced. (Rising productivity may even help keep inflation in bounds.) Most wages and salaries keep pace with price increases, so that the society does not consist of a few profiteers and masses of inflation victims.

"It is hardly correct, as we so often hear, that 'The most important single issue confronting us is inflation.' It may well be that a business recession causes more human suffering than creeping inflation."

In Wilson Co. Arbitration:

233 More Strikers Ordered Reinstated

Chicago—The three-man arbitration panel named to settle disputed issues left over from the Packinghouse Workers' walkout at seven plants of Wilson & Co. has ordered that 233 strikers accused of picket line disturbances must be reinstated by Apr. 4.

Earlier the arbitrators had handed down a blanket order that seniority must apply "all the way up and down" so far as jobs are concerned.. In actual practice, this ruling meant the restoration of approximately 3,000 strikers to their jobs even if the company had to fire approximately the same number of strikebreakers to make room for them.

The strikers ordered reinstated in the latest decision of the arbitrators were accused of participating in mass disorders at Wilson plants in Albert Lea, Minn., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The arbitrators next were scheduled to take up the cases of 51 strikers who were accused of picket line violence during the bitter 110-day strike, according to Federal Judge Joe Sam Perry, a member of the board.

In addition, they will give consideration to 41 other instances in which strikers were alleged to have been guilty of non-violent "infractions" during the walkout.

Status of Strikebreakers

When the arbitration board was established in the strike settlement, its major task was seen as straightening out the status of the scabs hired to replace workers on picket lines. The company contended the strikebreakers were "permanent replacements" put on the payroll during the strike.

The strike grew out of the company's refusal to meet the wage standards set in settlements with other "Big Four" packinghouse companies, and its adamant insistence on changes in working conditions.

Wilson employes kept on the job from Sept. 19, when the contract expired, to late in October, when the company locked them out after demanding individual "yellow dog" contracts covering working conditions.

The union struck on Nov. 3. It had widespread support from the organized labor movement, including an appeal from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for financial aid. A union campaign to induce consumers to refuse to buy Wilson products during the strike, which had considerable success, was called off after agreement was reached.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP was demonstrated by Western Federation of Butchers of California, who played host to athletes from around the world during recent 8th Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley. The organization, representing 50,000 union butchers, supplied free hot dogs to Olympic participants, dispensing a total of 12,000 of them during the competition. Members of U.S. gold medal hockey team are shown enjoying union hospitality after trouncing Czechoslovakia's hockey entry to clinch first place in competition.

Six Unions Map United Drive in Portland Strike

Phoenix, Ariz.—Complete coordination of union efforts to beat back the vicious anti-labor attacks of strikebound newspaper publishers in Portland, Ore., was agreed upon by the five printing trades unions and the Newspaper Guild at a meeting here of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association.

Rene Valentine of New York, international representative for the Typographical Union, was named coordinator of the strike with complete authority to direct the unified union offensive in Portland.

He will be in full charge of all the resources the unions can throw into the fight against the efforts of the Portland Oregonian and the Portland Journal to break up or greatly weaken their employes' labor organizations.

The united front includes, in addition to the Typos and the Guild, the Bookbinders, Photo-engravers, Stereotypers and Pressmen.

The presidents of the six international unions were scheduled to meet individually with their local memberships in Portland this week, and then to speak at a joint meeting explaining the decisions of the conference here and helping fill in the blueprint for victory.

The Phoenix meeting made it clear that the objective of the unified effort was to assure the Portland strikers of all necessary assistance. It acted after hearing a report from a Portland delegation on the "Portland pattern" of union-busting which emphasized the employer tactics of use of imported strikebreakers paid for with strike insurance benefits.

The locally-owned Journal and the Oregonian, a unit of the extensive S. I. Newhouse chain, have been jointly publishing one newspaper with the help of scabs brought in from other areas.

The situation grew out of the publishers' efforts to foist on the Stereotypers one-man operation of a piece of foreign-made equipment which the newspapers have not yet purchased and which the union has not seen in action. It would replace a machine which requires two men to operate.

McDonald Tabs U.S. Steel Report Bid to Set Stage for Price Boost

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The "entire tenor" of the U.S. Steel Corp.'s annual report "bears the flavor of an attempt to justify future price increases," Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers declared in citing it as a conclusive demonstration of the need for top-level labor-management discussions away from the bargaining table.

McDonald said the union "certainly" disputes some of the points raised in the report and feels USWA can refute its "premise on the causes of inflation." Labor-management conferences are necessary, he added, to provide a forum where such "divergent views and problems could be. evaluated so that the true facts emerge."

Time to Be Constructive

"The time for being argumentative is past, the time for being constructive is here," he asserted.

"We feel that the Human Relations Committee, as provided in the contracts with U.S. Steel and other major steel makers, opens the way to a means of frank discussion of mutual problems and differences without the rancor and heat generated in the highly-combative atmosphere of actual negotiations."

McDonald recalled that for some time the USWA has been urging labor-management conferences under the auspices of the White House, a proposal pushed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"Top leaders from the major industries and the major unions could meet periodically and present their cases for evaluation and possible solution," he explained.

"The President is given the benefit of such viewpoints on international matters and in the domestic area. We think it makes sense to do so in the ever-pressing problem of labor - management relations."

McDonald said the USWA can "quarrel justifiably" with U.S. Steel's estimates on employment costs as given in the annual report.

"We can show that while a Steelworker's wages rose only in keeping with his productivity," the USWA president declared, "the value of an hour's work to the corporation rose by nearly 400 percent since 1940.

Price Up, Hours Down

"For example, in 1940 the average price of a ton of steel was $53.45 and almost 20 hours of work was required to produce a ton of finished steel. Then, the steel industry received from its customers about $2.69 for each hour worked by the Steelworkers.

In the first half of 1959, the average price of a ton of steel had risen to $148.84 while the number of hours required to produce it had fallen to a fraction above 11 hours. Thus, during that period the steel industry received $13.41 from its customers for each hour of work, a rise of $10.72 an hour or nearly 400 percent since 1940."

McDonald also charged that the report "obscures the real facts" in the cost-of-living indices. The Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has risen only 1.2 points or about eight-tenths of 1 percent in the last 18 months, he pointed out, while the Wholesale Price Index has been "virtually stationary" for two full years.

"This is hardly in keeping with the imaginary situation of a vast inflation threatening to engulf the nation, as pictured by the corporation," he commented.

Court Stays Ban on Unions in Sioux Falls

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Public employes here have won a last-minute reprieve from a city commission order to resign their union memberships or be fired.

State Circuit Judge Walter Seacat issued a temporary injunction blocking the city from firing union members in the Fire Dept., Police Dept. or Public Health Dept.—the three areas in which the city commissioners have banned unions.

Status Quo Maintained

The injunction also prohibits the unions involved—the State, County & Municipal Employes and the Fire Fighters—from soliciting any additional members in these departments pending a court ruling on the legality of the ban on union membership.

Pre-trial hearings have been held on the unions' contention that the city's action violated the constitutional rights of public employes—and also the state's so-called "right-to-work" law—but no date had yet been set for oral argument as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Effect of the injunction was to nullify notices posted in fire stations — where the Fire Fighters had virtually 100 percent membership—directing employes "to disassociate yourselves from membership in the prohibited organizations" and requiring each employe to state in writing that he had done so.

The union-busting directive of the city commissioners—adopted by a two-to-one vote—came on the heels of a mushrooming organizing drive by the State, County & Municipal Employes and by the Teachers. While the school system was not affected by the directive, local union officials have charged that the move was an obvious effort to intimidate teachers and keep them from organizing.

Janet Seigel Dies; ICFTU Aide at UN

New York—Dr. Janet Seigel, a spokesman for the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations, died in Mt. Sinai Hospital of Hodgkin's disease. She was 37.

She taught French history and law at the New School for Social Research, where she received her doctor's degree, and was a correspondent for Le Populaire, of Paris, and Le Peuple, of Brussels, Socialist newspapers. Formerly on the teaching staff at Roosevelt University, Chicago, she is survived by a sister, Leila.

Drop in Production Seen As Economic Danger Sign

An economic warning signal was sounded as the Federal Reserve Board reported that the nation's industrial production dropped one percent in February.

The drop in the industrial output index to 110 marked the first decline—aside from those caused by the 1959 steel strike—since the recession lowpoint of April, 1958.

The FRB reported that cutbacks in auto assemblies, appliances and apparel accounted for most of the reduced activity at factories, mines and public utilities.

Behind the cutbacks, the board suggested, was the fact that retail sales "remained below earlier levels of output."

As for what's ahead, the Board reported that business equipment and materials maintained peak output rates while housing starts dropped. The decline in auto assemblies from high January rates is expected to continue for March, the Board added.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR Konrad Adenauer paused during official visit to AFL-CIO headquarters to greet federation staff member Edwin M. Schmidt, right, a former German national and a onetime schoolmate of Adenauer's son. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (at left with back to camera) introduced the German leader to Schmidt, a member of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff since arriving in U.S. in 1951.

By Vote of 311-109:

House Passes Civil Rights Bill; Referees To Guarantee Voting

(Continued from Page 1)

rights legislation for several months until the threat of a discharge petition brought the measure to the floor.

In its final form, the House bill:

- Sets up a new system of federal referees to protect minority rights to vote in all elections—state, local and federal.
- Requires local officials to preserve registration and voting records for two years and permits Justice Dept. officials to inspect them.
- Makes it a federal crime, punishable by 60 days' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine, to wilfully obstruct or interfere by force or threats with court orders on school integration.
- Provides for education of servicemen's children when their local schools are closed in integration disputes.
- Makes it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution in hate bombing, with maximum penalties set at five years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.

Under the bill, the voting referee system would be used only if a federal judge, acting upon a request from the Attorney General, determined that a pattern or practice of discrimination against Negro voting existed in any area.

The judge then could name one or more referees to accept Negro applications for voting certificates and pass upon their qualifications. Negroes would have to show that local officials had denied them registration or voting rights after the judge made his determination.

Local officials could contest the referee's findings before the judge issued any final order permitting applicants to vote. Safeguards were written in, however, to insure that legal delaying tactics could not be employed to keep Negroes from voting.

Lacks Key Provisions

Missing from the House version were four provisions which the AFL-CIO had urged Congress to include in any "meaningful" civil rights legislation passed this year. These provisions would have:

- Given the Attorney General authority to institute civil suits on behalf of Negroes denied rights in a variety of fields, including integration. This was similar to the so-called "Title III" stripped from the 1957 Civil Rights Act before passage.
- Provided technical and financial assistance to schools seeking to abide by court integration orders.
- Affirmed the Supreme Court's school desegregation order.
- Given permanent statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Before final passage of the civil rights measure, the House had sealed the voting guarantees into the bill by a roll-call vote of 295-124. Voting for the referee plan were 172 Democrats and 123 Republicans. Against it were 100 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

CLC Hits Inaction on Newfoundland Laws

Ottawa, Ont.—Refusal of the federal government to "disallow" the anti-union legislation the Newfoundland House of Assembly passed a year ago will cause "great disappointment" to Canadian workers, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress declared.

Under Canadian law, the federal government can in effect set aside legislation passed in the provinces if a national issue is at stake, but must act within a year. The deadline for the Newfoundland laws was Mar. 16 and went by without action from Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

The legislation was aimed at outlawing the Woodworkers in the province because of a strike of some 6,500 loggers against two paper firms for improvements in a $1.05 an hour minimum wage scale and better living conditions in the woods.

The CLC referred it last fall to the Intl. Labor Organization of which Canada was a founding member, on the ground that it constitutes a violation of the rights of freedom of association and of organization.

Jodoin said that following "a year of vacillation and delay" by the federal government, the CLC made an 11th hour appeal to Diefenbaker to disallow the offending legislation while there still was time to do so.

"We also made representations to the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labor," he added. "Our appeal was acknowledged, but nothing was done about it. The CLC deeply regrets the refusal of the government, as voiced by the Prime Minister on Mar. 16, to act in this matter."

Jodoin said the CLC believes the ILO governing body's committee on freedom of association "will not absolve" the Canadian government of its responsibility in seeing that the right to organize and freedom of association "are protected in all parts of Canada."

"Any attempt on the part of the federal government to put all the blame on Newfoundland for the fact that this legislation still exists is certain to be condemned by all those interested in the preservation of basic democratic rights, for it was the federal government that had, until midnight of Mar. 16, the constitutional authority to set this legislation aside and to restore freedom of association in Newfoundland.

"For its failure to act there is no defense."

North Carolina AFL-CIO Votes Backing to Negro Sit-in Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

civil rights resolutions ever adopted by a labor organization in the South, the convention declared:

"The American labor movement has always stood for the rights of all human beings, regardless of race, color or creed.

"American labor recognizes that the rights of minority groups are now being denied in a variety of areas such as the various public facilities, in employment opportunities and in the equal availability of good housing."

The delegates applauded the protest demonstrations being carried out by the Negro students in an effort to win desegregated lunch counter service, declaring that the students are using "peaceful labor techniques such as the picket line, the sit-down and the consumer boycott for equal rights in public facilities."

Mass arrests of Negroes participating in the "sit-in" strikes at public eating places in North Carolina and other Southern states, the resolution said, constitute "violations of rights of American citizens to free speech and assembly."

The three-day convention of delegates representing more than 100 local unions throughout the state was keyed to continued support of the locked-out members of the Textile Workers Union of America at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson.

Delegates shouted their approval of a resolution condemning what it called a "conspiracy" between management, law enforcement agencies and state officials to break the union.

"What began as a strike," the resolution said, "is now a lockout, as a result of ruthless strikebreaking by the company with the direct aid of state police and the National Guard in the role of scab herders."

Tied to the 16-month labor dispute was the State AFL-CIO's drive to get trade unionists registered and voting so that their voices would be heard both in the state capital and in Washington. The convention's theme was spelled out in a huge sign hung across the front of the hall, which read:

"Our aim: To prevent another Henderson. How? Full political participation by all."

This theme was hammered home at a Committee on Political Education banquet at the Carolina Hotel at which William DuChessi, political education director of the TWUA, warned North Carolina labor that collective bargaining agreements are "worthless without the support of legislators" at the state and national level.

In the three-day convention, delegates approved resolutions:

- Supporting the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged through the social security system.
- Calling for raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and broadening coverage.
- Urging enactment of minimum federal standards covering the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits.
- Backing federal aid-to-education legislation that would provide funds for both classroom construction and adequate teachers' pay.

Presiding were Pres. Willard M. Barbee and Executive Sec.-Treas. J. W. Holder. There was no election of officers, since the state leaders were chosen for two-year terms at the 1959 convention.

'Featherbed' Engineer Does Work of Five Men

Louisville, Ky.—A veteran locomotive engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad has written his union paper that he is puzzled about management's definition of "featherbedding."

"In steam engine days," J. W. Pinkleton wrote, it took six crews to pull 2,600 tons between Louisville and Nashville.

"Now we are pulling 6,150 tons. . . . I am doing the work of five engineers. That is saving the company four engineers and four firemen, four conductors, four trainmen and four flagmen—a total of 20 men, not saying anything about fire knockers, water pumpers and coal chute men.

"In the old days we had one superintendent, one trainmaster, one traveling engineer. Now we have a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a trainmaster, two assistant trainmasters and two traveling engineers.

"There are only three through freights each way and four passenger trains, where we used to run on the average about six to eight through freights and five passenger trains each day."

Sterns of Machinists Dies Suddenly at 52

M. Richard Sterns, 52, since 1949 assistant general secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage while on union business in Los Angeles, Calif.

Before joining the IAM's international headquarters, Sterns was for 16 years financial secretary and business representative of Machinists Lodge 239 in Seattle, Wash., and later served as grand lodge auditor.

He is survived by his widow, Fannie, and two sons.

Meany Orders Jersey Groups To Merge

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has revoked the charters of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council and ordered a new merged AFL-CIO body created in the state.

Meany's decision and order came after a hearing conducted by Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas, assistants to the president, to determine the present status of merger negotiations between the former AFL and former CIO bodies.

On the basis of the hearing report, Meany said, he ordered the revocation of the charters and the issuance of a charter to a new group or body in the state to serve as the "sole and exclusive state central body of the AFL-CIO.

He directed the two state bodies to turn over their charters, funds, properties, books and assets to McGavin and Thomas.

All state bodies of the AFL-CIO have merged with the exception of Pennsylvania, where a merger convention is set for June, and in New Jersey, where merger talks have been conducted since early 1956.

Failure to reach agreement on a merger pact and constitution led to the hearing and the Meany decision. The charter revocation procedure was used only one other time—to effect merger in Michigan.

Plumbers Drop IUD Membership

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union has "reluctantly" withdrawn from membership in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. effective Mar. 31.

Union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president, wrote IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey that "we honestly believe that we can no longer retain this affiliation if at any time we are excluded from exercising our proper voice and consultation in the department's councils."

Schoemann said that if in the future the department's executive committee wishes to discus matters involving building trades unions "they may do so more freely without the embarrassment of my presence or the need to ask me to leave." The reference was to a meeting of the IUD executive committee at Miami during the Executive Council meeting which Schoemann reportedly was asked to leave.

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters were affiliated with the department for about 50,000 of its membership. Earlier this year the Operating Engineers and the Molders withdrew from the department. The IUD currently has 65 unions affiliated representing a membership of about 7 million.

Henderson: Where Unionism Won't Die

900 Continue Fight To Save Their Union

By Gene Zack

Henderson, N. C.—The flame of trade unionism still burns brightly here in Henderson, scene of one of the most basic industrial struggles in modern labor history.

For more than 16 months of strike and lockout, nearly 900 members of Textile Workers Union of America Locals 578 and 584 have resisted efforts by the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills to destroy collective bargaining.

"We're fighting for our union," they sing with feeling in union meetings and on the picket lines they still man three times daily, "we shall not be moved."

In their fight to preserve their union, which had a history of 14 years of collective bargaining prior to the walkout on Nov. 17, 1958, they have been harassed by mass arrests and imprisonment and by the use of both State Police and National Guardsmen to protect strikebreakers entering and leaving the mill.

More than 200 unionists have thus far been arrested, of which 150 have been given stiff fines and suspended jail sentences and then placed under strict court order to remain away from the picket lines. Thirty unionists have drawn sentences to North Carolina's road gangs; 12 are still imprisoned for terms ranging up to 14 months although strikebreakers involved in the same and similar disorders were freed with small fines.

In addition, eight TWUA members — including Intl. Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton—were arrested by the State Bureau of Investigation for alleged "conspiracy" to dynamite mill property; convicted on the evidence of an ex-convict; and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three to 10 years. They currently are free under heavy bond while they appeal their cases to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Of their arrest and conviction, the AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention last fall said that the entire proceeding against the eight unionists — convicted for an alleged plot to commit a dynamiting which never took place—occurred "under circumstances that should trouble the consciences of Americans everywhere."

Undaunted by the mobilization of the entire political and economic apparatus of the community and the state against them, the TWUA members in Henderson have dubbed themselves the "Henderson Freedom Fighters," and are proud that the AFL-CIO convention adopted their struggle for survival as one of "prime significance to the entire labor movement."

With unflagging determination, the textile unionists here are pressing their fight for justice, now in in its 17th month, with the same vigor that characterized the first days of the walkout.

Strike relief committees, welfare committees, clothing committees, food committees and picket committees function smoothly. Each unionist has a job to do; each one carries out the assignment with a cheerfulness that belies the sufferings everyone here has undergone.

To date, the TWUA's international office has poured $750,000 into the struggle to feed and clothe and house the strikers—giving living proof that the union is behind them. So is the entire trade union movement, which has added $250,000 thus far in cash contributions, plus food and clothing and toys that were distributed to starry-eyed children at Christmastime.

The contributions, which still roll in, have made it possible for the union to point with pride to the fact that not one family has lost its home since the start of the strike, not one family has had cars or furniture or appliances repossessed, not one of the 1,600 members of union families has gone hungry.

Behind the struggle at Henderson is what the AFL-CIO has called a "sinister manifestation of a growing conspiracy . . . which has as its objective the destruction or the emasculation of existing unions in the South."

The showdown in Henderson came unexpectedly, after 14 years of reasonable harmony.

Asked No Improvements

When the union contract neared expiration in November 1958, the TWUA locals submitted not a single demand for improvements, merely asking extension of the old terms. Management waited until less than 12 hours before the pact was to expire before presenting demands for radical and wholesale changes, concentrating its major effort upon elimination of arbitration—a clause which had been in the contract for 12 years—and addition of a punitive no-strike clause.

The company's approach followed almost to the letter what the labor movement has called "a formula for union-busting" which has manifested itself often in the South in recent years. It has been used by the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. in Winston-Salem, N. C., where a 14-year-old TWUA local was destroyed, and in textile communities such as Gadsden, Ala., and Fitzgerald, Ga., where bitter and costly strikes were necessary to save old, established local unions.

The formula calls for cancellation of the contract through unreasonable management demands which force a strike. Once the struggle is in progress, the company secures an anti-picketing injunction and enlists the services of local and state police—and even the National Guard, if necessary — to escort strikebreakers into the plant.

Unionists here, smarting under the effects of such a formula, say it adds up to "the right to strike—but not to win," for once scabs are allowed free access to a plant, under the bayonets of National Guardsmen or the riot guns of state troopers, the economic weapon of a strike is blunted.

Company Repudiated Settlement

The bitterness in Henderson is heightened by the fact that, for 48 hours back in April, 1959, they had rejoiced at a strike-ending agreement arranged by Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D), only to have the pact repudiated by mill management who insisted that strikebreakers not even on the payroll, but allegedly hired before the settlement, be given super-seniority over workers with 40 years' experience. It was at that point that the strike became a lockout.

The "Henderson Freedom Fighters" realize their struggle is not over, but they are doggedly determined, with the aid of the trade union movement, to continue their battle.

The AFL-CIO has made it plain that financial and moral aid will continue to pour in here to buttress these TWUA members. Said the federation's convention last year, referring to the Henderson unionists:

"They have kept faith with the labor movement. They have earned our unflinching support."

INSIGHT INTO OPERATIONS of their government was given 26 rank-and-filers from six states at the first of a series of legislative institutes planned by the Textile Workers Union of America. Here they are posed on the steps of the Capitol, with some of the East Front reconstruction work appearing in the right background.

Jailed Textile Strikers Lose Legal Skirmish

Henderson, N. C.—Twelve members of the Textile Workers Union of America have lost a round in their fight for freedom from what they term "excessive" prison terms handed down in connection with picket-line incidents during the strike and lockout at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

Federal Judge Edwin M. Stanley, in an order filed in Middle District Court in Greensboro, denied writs of habeas corpus for the jailed unionists on the ground that they had failed to exhaust state law remedies before turning to his court.

The 12 TWUA members were imprisoned for terms ranging from six to 14 months while nonstrikers involved in the same incidents were given light fines and suspended jail sentences, their petition to the federal court declared.

The unionists pointed out that they had originally been scheduled for trial by a six-man jury in Vance County Recorder's Court here. Although the cases of nonstrikers were handled in this lower court, charges against TWUA members were nol-prossed in Recorder's Court and then reinstituted by indictment and tried during a special session of Superior Court.

The TWUA members contended they were deprived of trial in Recorder's Court without being notified or given an opportunity to object. They charged that the process "constituted treatment unequal and dissimilar to that extended other persons who stood in equal and similar circumstances."

Their petition to the federal court said that the "unusual" court proceeding and "exceptional" practices involved violated their rights to equal treatment under the law, guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The unionists unsuccessfully challenged their sentences earlier in an appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court in which they contended the special session of Superior Court lacked proper jurisdiction over their cases.

In rejecting the petitions for habeas corpus, Judge Stanley said the unionists had given "no reasonable showing" as to why the constitutional question contained in the federal court appeal had not been presented to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

"There can be no question," he said, but that the unionists "have a right under the laws of the state . . . to raise the identical questions presented in their petitions in this court."

He added that it is "clearly established" that the federal court may not consider the constitutional question until the men have exhausted remedies under the state law.

Ontario Labor Halts Drastic Bill on Unions

Niagara Falls, Ont.—A giant letter-writing drive spearheaded by the 500,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor seems to have convinced the province's Conservative administration to abandon its plan for major anti-union curbs.

Transport Minister John Yaremko hinted broadly at such a development in an address to the OFL's education conference here.

Yaremko who was one of the chief architects of the report of the Select Committee on Labor Relations said he felt now was "not the time" for a major overhaul of the Labor Act.

The report, containing 51 recommendations, included proposals for drastic curbs on picketing, bans on strikes in "essential services," new hurdles for certification of unions and an industrial inquiry commission which could short-circuit present conciliation procedures.

The minister said he had received many letters from both union members and employers praising the present labor act.

Energy Minister Robert Macaulay said later in Toronto he had been bombarded by a similar flow of letters.

The OFL's program attacking the proposed anti-union measures took the form of a flood of postcards from union members across the province to their MPs.

Shipbuilders Blast Navy 'Strikebreaking'

(Continued from Page 1)

armed might of government."

"The Navy's decision to resort to strikebreaking is flagrantly unfair in light of its continued hands-off policy when our union requested aid in the settlement of this long-standing dispute," he said.

'Naked Intervention'

"While consistently refusing to serve as an impartial mediator to this strike, the Navy has now taken into its own hands open and naked intervention.

"In the face of the company's rejection of an offer to arbitrate, its rejection of a federal recommendation to create a fact-finding body, and a state court's finding that Bethlehem is not bargaining in good faith, it is inconceivable that the Navy is now using enlisted personnel to help this arrogant company break a strike of its employes.

"Such intervention by government is all too close to the dictatorial handling of labor-management relations in those nations under Communist control."

The Navy took over completion of work on the ships despite a request not to move the vessels by the two Massachusetts senators, John F. Kennedy (D) and Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), whose district includes Quincy.

Seafarers Trounce Teamsters in Vote

San Juan, P. R.—The Seafarers, by a vote of 106-64, defeated the Teamsters in a National Labor Relations Board election for bargaining rights at the Valencia Baxt Express Corp. here.

The workers voted overwhelmingly for the AFL-CIO affiliate despite a last-minute appearance in San Juan of James R. Hoffa, president of the expelled Teamsters.

Commenting on Hoffa's trip to the island, SIU Pres. Paul Hall said: "You can't win a labor election from a penthouse suite in the La Concha Hotel. You have to get down to the production line where the workers are."

Quota Would Be Doubled:

Ike Proposes Liberalization Of U.S. Immigration Policies

By Gervase N. Love

A program for major liberalization of immigration policies, which goes far in the direction of reforms long urged by labor and liberal groups, has been sent to Congress by Pres. Eisenhower.

One proposal would double the admission of quota immigrants each year, raising the total from approximately 150,000 to about 300,000, and in part abandon the national origins basis for admission.

The other would open the door to the admission of additional thousands of refugees on a parole basis in keeping, the President told Congress in a special message, with the spirit of World Refugee Year which is now being observed.

Although Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and several co-sponsors introduced a bill to carry out Eisenhower's program, it was given little chance of enactment because of the opposition of Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) of the House Immigration subcommittee.

Walter Attacks Measure

Walter exerts a powerful influence in immigration matters. He was a co-sponsor of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act which set immigration policy and has been roundly attacked by the AFL-CIO as being too restrictive. He charged Eisenhower with playing "election year politics," saying the President sent an identical message to Congress in 1956 "and we are certainly going to have one like it four years hence."

On quota immigration, Eisenhower suggested admitting annually one-sixth of 1 percent of the U.S. population based on the 1960 census rather than on the 1920 census, as the law now provides, and using the 1950 figures until the new ones are available.

The first 154,000 annually would continue to be allocated under the present national origins system. The remainder would be allocated on his new proposal and be based on the number of immigrants actually admitted from each country between 1924 and 1959.

The President also would remove the ceiling of 2,000 admissions from the so-called Asiatic Pacific triangle, with quotas of individual countries retained but enlarged in keeping with the new base.

In addition, he proposed that the unused parts of the quotas of undersubscribed countries be allocated on a proportionate basis to the oversubscribed countries.

After the message reached Congress, the White House distributed tabulations showing how the new system would work with maximum immigration of 300,000 based on a 1960 population of 180 million and with quotas based on actual immigration from individual countries between 1924 and 1959.

The figures showed that Italy, which had a quota of 5,666 last year, would have a new quota of 19,945; Ireland's 1959 quota of 17,756 would be raised to 27,023; the 1959 quota of 65,361 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland would go to 88, 945; Japan's quota of 185 last year would rise to 1,859; the 205 for Nationalist China and Chinese persons in 1959 would be increased to 2,067; and the overall Asian quota of 3,090 last year would go to 11,814 annually.

Eisenhower's refugee proposals, apparently based at least in part on actual experience during the 1956 surge of Hungarian fugitives from Soviet oppression, provide for the acceptance of 10,000 such "parolees" each year. Their entry would be permitted by the Attorney General on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, and they could be accompanied by spouses and unmarried children under 21.

But additional refugees could be admitted without restriction as to numbers if the President by proclamation were to find that a situation had arisen which resulted in new groups which could legitimately be classified as "refugees."

Walter has introduced a somewhat similar bill, also using the parolee technique, to cover refugee admissions.

Last Bill Died in 1955

During the 84th Congress, the House passed a bill liberalizing immigration on July 30, 1955. It was amended and passed by the Senate on July 27, 1956, but as that was the last day of the session it never got back to the House floor.

The McCarran-Walter Act, which continued policies adopted in 1920, was passed by the 82d Congress over Pres. Harry S. Truman's veto.

The AFL-CIO at its convention last September declared that seven years of the McCarran-Walter Act "have established beyond question that it is inconsistent with the traditional American concepts of humanitarianism and democracy."

The delegates urged legislation providing for the admission of at least 250,000 immigrants a year and replacement of the national origins system by one based on "meaningful and relevant factors," including family reunion, this country's technical and professional needs, and refugee relief.

A separate convention resolution formally endorsed World Refugee Year and asked Congress to mark it by passing "substantive legislation that includes liberalized refugee admissions."

Meany Asks UN Action Against South Africa

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the U.S. government to take the lead in demanding United Nations action against South Africa for the "ruthless, wanton" killings of Negroes near Johannesburg as part of South Africa's "inhuman racialism."

The civilized world, Meany declared in a strongly worded statement, was "shocked and horrified" by this police brutality in which more than 50 Africans were killed and hundreds wounded for peacefully protesting South Africa's "notorious concept of apartheid."

The killings by the police, the AFL-CIO president declared, were "official murders" which stemmed from South Africa's "bloody . . . program of terror and inhuman racialism." He warned that South Africa's continued pursuit of its racialism, "which negates every principle of humanity and decency . . . can bring only further violence and death."

Democratic peoples throughout the world, Meany said, have for many years "condemned the policies of the South African government," adding that they are "revolted anew by the latest manifestation of apartheid."

At its midwinter session, the AFL-CIO Executive Council voiced "deep concern" over the South African government's "continued brutal and inhuman racial policies," and called for a U.S. consumer boycott of all imports, possibly reinforced by "a government boycott of South African gold."

The council said South Africa's "apartheid" policies, which deny virtually all rights to that country's millions of Negroes, "do violence to all concepts of decency and morality." It noted that the UN General Assembly has "repeatedly condemned" the South African policies.

In his statement on the latest wave of killings by South African police, Meany said that American labor strongly urges the U.S. government "in concert with all other democratic nations, to place this matter before the appropriate body of the United Nations for urgent and immediate action."

Earlier Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the Auto Workers, urged Sec. of State Christian A. Herter to take three specific steps to help bring an end to "institutionalized brutality" and "enforce a return to morality and humane law" in South Africa. He recommended:

- Recall of the U.S. minister to South Africa, leaving our affairs in the hands of a minor official as has been done in the past in Hungary and Germany.
- Suspension of the purchase of gold from South Africa as an avowed public expression of disapproval of South Africa's defiance of the United Nations.
- Suspension of the purchase of stragetic materials now being stockpiled by the U.S. for defense.

AFL-CIO Aids Quake Victims In Morocco

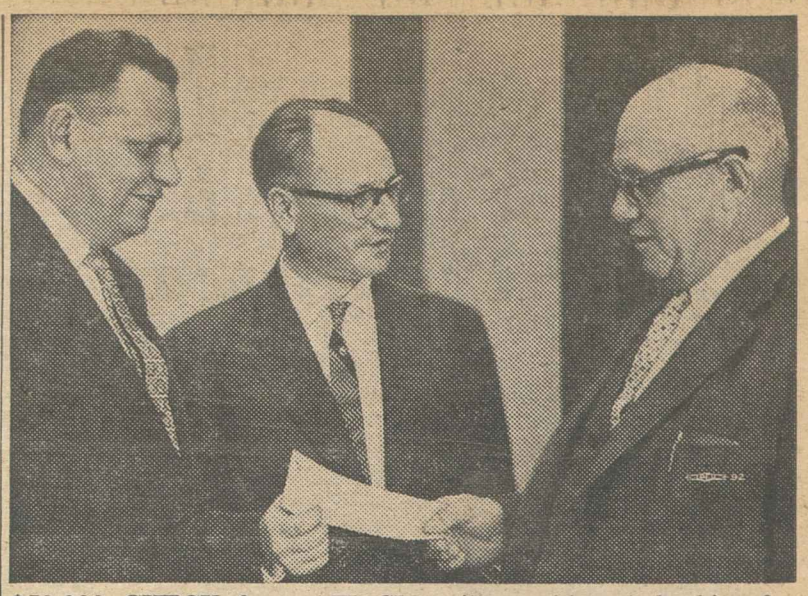
The AFL-CIO Intl. Free Labor Fund has made an emergency contribution of $5,000 to the Moroccan Labor Union (UMT) for the relief of victims of the disastrous Agadir earthquake.

In a letter to Mahjoub Ben Seddik, secretary general of the UMT, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed the "shock and deep sorrow" of the American labor movement at the quake which made a shattered ruins of the African city.

The $5,000 contribution, Meany said, was to help the UMT in its "desperately needed" project of building a new city and its work "to mitigate the sufferings of the people of this area."

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, through its Intl. Solidarity Fund, made a similar $5,000 contribution and appealed to its affiliates to give as much aid as they could to help the workers of Agadir.

The money was presented by ICFTU Sec. Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek to Seddik at an informal ceremony in ICFTU headquarters in Brussels. Seddik also was given the proceeds of voluntary collections among members of the staffs of the ICFTU headquarters and its European Regional Office in Brussels.



$50,000 CHECK from AFL-CIO will provide scholarships for African and Asian trade unionists at new Israeli institute of labor studies. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler present check—first installment of $175,000 voted by Executive Council—to Isaiah Avrech, American representative for Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labor which is sponsoring the institute, a new venture in training union leaders.

New Grant to Histadrut To Aid Asians, Africans

A new venture in training labor leadership in the newly emerging nations of Asia and Africa moved closer to the operational stage with the presentation of a check for $50,000 from the AFL-CIO to Histadrut—the Israeli federation of labor.

The check presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Isaiah Avrech, American representative for Histadrut, is the first part of a contribution of $175,000 voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to help set up an institute of labor studies in Israel. The total grant will cover 60 scholarships at the institute.

Histadrut will contribute the same amount to establish the labor institute at the Workers College of Histadrut in Tel Aviv, expected to open later this year.

The aim of the institute, Avrech said, is to offer training in the operations of trade unions and cooperative institutions in a free society and provide a basic understanding of economic and social problems in developing countries. The emphasis will be to develop leadership in the labor movements of Asia and Africa.

A six-month course will include such topics as labor economics, social science, history of the labor movement in industrial and other countries, the role of trade unions and cooperatives in developing countries, problems of agriculture, investment policy and the role of the state.

In addition to the study program, the students will examine in detail the operations of Histadrut and will visit its numerous enterprises.

The students will be recruited from newly emerging labor movements in Asia and Africa, cooperatives and government service. A number of Asian and African nations have been sending delegations to Israel for short-term studies at the Workers College and the Israeli government and Histadrut have also sent experts to various countries including Ghana and Burma to aid in the economic and social developments of those areas.

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World Affairs Parley Planned by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

and all other freedom-loving people win this struggle. . . . To be effective . . . we must understand the urgent international problems at hand."

He said the federation wants the American people "to know more about the international policies and activities of the AFL-CIO in the realm of international affairs" as well as helping enlighten "the country and the general public" about the critical world situation and the position of the AFL-CIO "for meeting the vital issues at stake."

The conference was called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent midwinter meeting to deal with the theme of "The Struggle for Peace and Freedom."

The conference will be opened Tuesday, Apr. 19 by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee. Meany will keynote the session with an address on "American Labor and the World Crisis."

Prof. Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University will deal with hemisphere problems in an address on "Inter-American Unity and World Freedom." Prof. David N. Rowe of Yale University will open the afternoon session with a talk on "The Far East and the World of Tomorrow" to be followed by an address on "Africa and the Near East—the Problems of Economic Progress and Freedom" by Dr. Ernest Grigg, assistant director, United Nations Community Development.

Gen. Medaris will open the Wednesday session with an address on "The State of Our National Defense" to be followed by Dr. Kissinger on "Germany —The Core of the European Problem and the Summit."

Foster will lead off the afternoon session with a speech on "Essentials of an Effective Foreign Policy for the United States" and Harrison will close the conference. Dillon will address a dinner meeting Wednesday presided over by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Interest, Medical Bills Up Living Costs

AFL-CIO News

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Index Rises To Match Record

The nation's cost of living, feeling the impact of mounting mortgage interest rates and higher medical bills, turned upward in February to equal last November's all-time high, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly Consumer Price Index.

The CPI, reversing a two-month downtrend, rose 0.2 percent to 125.6. This means the market basket which cost $1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs just under $1.26.

Spendable earnings in February, after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, dropped by $1 to $81.10 for a worker with 3 dependents and $73.54 for a worker without dependents.

The rebound of the cost of living to its record peak under pressure from higher interest rates and medical bills pointed up the AFL-CIO's repeated calls for action in these areas and the Eisenhower Administration's opposition.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council last February scored the Administration's tight-money policies for causing "the tightest squeeze in more than a generation."

The council pointed out that, while corporations escape the tight-money squeeze by drawing on their own huge financial resources to modernize and expand, the high cost of borrowing money helped drive up interest payments on the national debt by 40 percent since 1953 and directly affected private housing.

"The interest rate on FHA mortgages is now 5.75 percent. But that isn't all," the council said. "There is another one-half percent that must be added for insurance. Untold additional payments have to be made in order to even get a mortgage."

Slump in Building

The council said the Administration's tight-money policies and the practices following from it "brought a slump in home-building" and slowed state and local public projects "because borrowing has become too expensive."

To combat steadily-rising medical costs, organized labor has been vigorously pushing the Forand bill. Introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), it would expand social security benefits to include health benefits for beneficiaries.

Commenting on the outlook for Spring living costs, Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, told reporters that "things are likely to get a little worse before they get better."

The Labor Dept. said the "main upward thrust" of interest rates and medical costs more than offset a "sharp reduction" in gasoline

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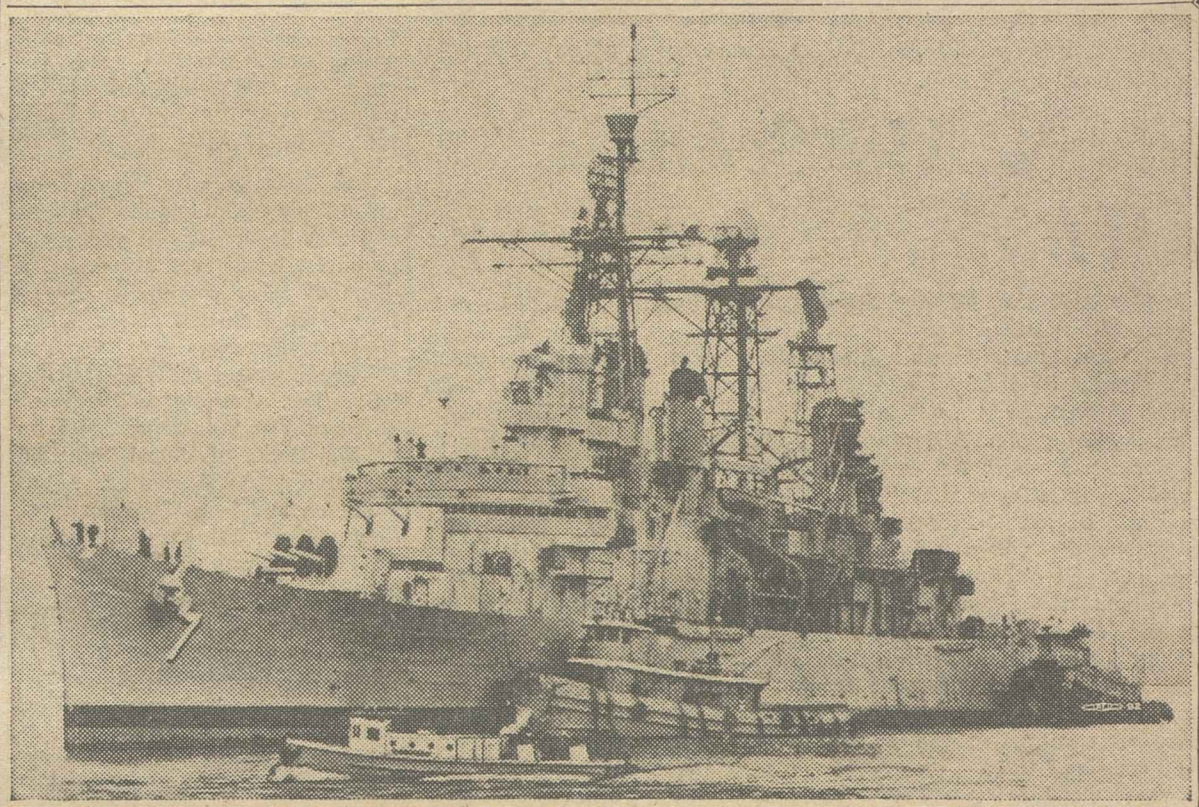
AFL-CIO Fights Move to Extend McClellan Probe



NAVY'S STRIKEBREAKING POLICY resulted in transfer of the missile cruiser Springfield from the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Quincy, Mass., shipyard past the Shipbuilders' picket boat (small craft) to the Charleston Navy Yard. Navy also moved two other ships through IUMSWA and Technical Engineers' picket lines, and sent enlisted men into another strikebound yard.

Committee Branded as Anti-Union

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has vigorously opposed extending the life of the McClellan special Senate committee, charging that in recent months it has "become more and more a sounding board for reactionary anti-union elements."

In telegrams to all members of the Senate, Meany voiced labor's firm opposition to proposals that the committee be allowed to operate for another year, terming this an effort to gain permanent status for the committee "in defiance of all Senate precedent."

Committee Approves Move

The wires were sent after the Senate Rules Committee voted 5 to 3 to approve a resolution belatedly introduced by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) to give the committee a new 12-month lease on life. The Rules body voted to give McClellan only $100,000 to continue investigations, instead of the $150,000 he had requested.

McClellan, chairman of the special committee since its creation in 1957 to probe improprieties in the labor and management field, filed the resolution after his own Government Operations Committee voted 5 to 4 against seeking to take over some functions of the expiring investigative body.

In asking for the extension, McClellan said the special committee should have a "watchdog" role over Labor Dept. administration of the Landrum-Griffin Act. This pointed up a basic conflict with the Labor & Public Welfare Committee head-

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Tells Parley:

Federal School Aid Role 'Inescapable'

By Dave Perlman

The federal government must meet its "clear and inescapable responsibility" to help ease the nation's critical educational needs, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The facts about school deficiencies are "chilling," Meany declared in an opening-day address to a conference forum on opportunity for today's youngsters.

He charged that because of the government's "short-sighted reluctance" to act, "nothing effective is being done" to remedy "fast-deteriorating" school facilities, a "critical shortage" of classrooms and "seriously-impaired" educational standards.

Meany placed before the delegates for discussion in work-group sessions a program and philosophy geared to meeting the manpower needs of tomorrow

(Continued on Page 2)

Injunctions Sought at Bethlehem

Boston—The National Labor Relations Board has gone into federal court here with requests for injunctions against the Shipbuilders, the Technical Engineers and the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Shipbuilding Div. in what it called a move to get the parties back to the bargaining table.

Judge George C. Sweeney ordered both unions and the company to appear before him on Apr. 6 to show cause why temporary injunctions should not be issued.

Legal authorities regard the move against the company as highly unusual if not almost unprecedented. In effect, the board is asking the court to restrain the firm from persisting in practices it alleges violate the law in advance of the board's own determination of the issue through its normal processes.

The NLRB general counsel, Stuart Rothman, charged the company with interfering, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights, and with refusal to bargain in good faith with the representatives of its workers. NLRB Trial Examiner Thomas Ricci has held 19 days of hearings and has given both sides until Apr. 15 to file briefs. An intermediate report of his findings and recommendations is not expected until about the middle of May.

The board's case was directed

(Continued on Page 2)

Dime Store Clerk Tells of $30 Wage

A dime store clerk has told a House subcommittee what it is like to live on a take-home pay of $30.18 a week.

Evelyne Twilley, a member of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union and a clerk at the S. H. Kress Co. store in Gadsden, Ala., told a subcommittee considering minimum wage legislation that she was luckier than most store clerks in her home town.

Because her store is union organized, the wages—although kept down by competition—are higher than those in other stores. As an experienced worker, she has re-

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Labor Won't Compromise in Fight To Wipe Out Bias, Meany Pledges

By Robert B. Cooney

Atlantic City—"The labor movement is a brotherhood—a brotherhood of workers. Surely it cannot set its face against the brotherhood of man."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, with these words, told the Jewish Labor Committee's silver jubilee convention here that organized labor cannot compromise on "the issue of civil rights, of equal opportunity."

"I say that if we have to practice discrimination to organize workers," Meany declared, "then organization will have to wait until we educate the unorganized.

"I say that if we have to lose a vote in Congress on minimum wages or the Forand bill or unemployment compensation because we take a stand on civil rights, that is a price we are prepared to pay."

The Forand bill, introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) and a major legislative goal of labor, would expand the social security system to include health benefits.

Meany's transcribed remarks, heard by over 300 delegates, acknowledged a JLC tribute to organized labor "for its steadfast devotion over the past quarter of

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CHILDREN BELONG in schools, not factories or fields, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to White House Conference on Children and Youth.

U.S. Has Duty to Aid Schools, Meany Tells White House Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

through more and better schooling for today's youngsters, coupled with strengthened child labor laws and tearing down racial discrimination barriers to job opportunities.

The White House conference—a once-every-10-years exploration of the unmet needs of the nation's youngsters—carried on a tradition begun by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. A record 7,000 delegates attended, appointed by state governors and nearly 600 participating national organizations including the AFL-CIO and several international unions.

Representing labor on the conference's national committee was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and chairman of the federation's Committee on Education. Schoemann presided at one of the conference's five theme assemblies.

Meany hammered hard at advocates of weakening child labor laws so that youngsters can get so-called "work experience" at an earlier age.

'More and Better Schooling'

He said children today need "more and better schooling" if the nation is to meet a growing demand for skilled manpower. They "belong in school, not in a factory job or even an office job, until they have acquired sufficient training to make the most of their aptitudes."

In a talk before another conference forum, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, told the delegates that so-called work experience "can stunt and even kill, as it recently did a 12-year-old girl who was caught in a potato-digging machine on an Idaho farm."

Perlis said "work for the young is no substitute for a working father and for a working community—a community whose government, agencies and citizens care enough to want to spend time and money to provide different kinds of education and training for different types of youngsters, adequate recreational facilities, comprehensive medical care and social services and housing."

Meany called for strengthening of child labor laws, declaring that "thousands of children in our cities work in hazardous occupations because the federal law does not protect them and the state laws are woefully inadequate." Youngsters who are excused from school to work on farm harvests, he added, are being "shamelessly exploited within the letter of the law."

Calling for improved vocational training "through consultation with labor and management," Meany warned against "misguided attempts to turn out half-trained technicians through 'quickie' one or two-year vocational courses."

Proper vocational training, he said, should "complement the widespread and effective apprenticeship programs which form the cornerstone of the training of the nation's skilled workers."

Delegates broke into applause when Meany declared that the issue of racial discrimination in jobs "can no longer be buried or overlooked. . . . Discrimination in hiring, whether by employers, unions or any group, is equally indefensible and intolerable." He added:

"It gains us nothing to give the Negro child equal educational opportunity only to have the employment opportunity for which he is qualified barred to him. The American dream is bound to lose its luster for the college graduate who can find no better job open than running an elevator.

"This whole evil is so vast, so irrational, so shameful to our national honor and so damaging to the American image in the eyes of the rest of the world that it requires urgent and immediate corrective action."

More Money Needed

Meany warned that America's education lag can only be met by investing "a much larger amount of the national income in the education and training of our children and youth." He pointed out that "the enhanced power of Soviet Russia today clearly results from her heavy investment in education."

He suggested, too, that those who are concerned with the rise in juvenile delinquency look for the basic causes to "the shabby schools and the shocking slums of our cities."

"How can we expect anything better," he asked, "when we starve thousands of highly qualified teachers, capable of providing the inspiration and guidance needed by the youth of today, into abandoning their dedicated profession?"

And he warned that "every time a boy or girl is compelled to leave school prematurely and take any kind of a job, by the sheer necessity of supplementing the family income, America suffers an irretrievable waste of her human resources."

Meany called on the delegates to come up with "constructive and courageous recommendations."

Work Groups Report

Under the elaborate conference procedure, each of more than 200 work groups submitted recommendations which were to percolate up through the higher levels of the conference.

In a keynote address, Pres. Eisenhower said the best antidote to juvenile delinquency is "a happy family; one that finds its greatest enjoyment in such things as the family picnic, the 'cookout' or the home movies."

NLRB Seeks Injunctions In Bethlehem Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

against the company's unilateral changes in working rules and conditions which it imposed on employes upon expiration of the old agreements on July 13, 1959. These included depriving workers of seniority rights in layoffs and recall and discontinuance of grievance procedures.

The unions vainly tried to persuade the company to continue the old contracts in force until new ones had been negotiated. They finally walked out on Jan. 22.

Rothman, who said he went into court in the public interest, claimed the activities of both company and unions have delayed settlement of the strike with a consequent stoppage of work on Navy vessels which he claimed are essential to national defense.

The injunction suit against the two international unions, two IUMSWA locals and one local of the Technical Engineers is aimed at preventing alleged mass picketing, violence and threats of violence, or other conduct which blocks entrance and exit at several shipyards.

In a parallel action, Rothman also filed an NLRB complaint against the two unions charging them with illegal mass picketing. A hearing before a trial examiner has been set for May 9.

Massachusetts state courts have twice rejected Bethlehem requests for injunctions restraining mass picketing at its Quincy, Mass., yard.

At Youth Conference:

Union Delegates Put Needy Kids First

Labor delegates to the White House Conference on Children and Youth put top priority on an action program aimed at giving millions of underprivileged kids a fair start in life.

At a round-table meeting sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, they picked up the torch for the youngsters who go to bed hungry, who live in city or rural slums, who are taught in overcrowded schools by underpaid teachers, who are forced to quit school to supplement inadequate family incomes and who run into racial discrimination bars from early childhood on.

To meet these basic problems, the 70 labor delegates set out to convince their 7,000 fellow delegates from all walks of life that the conference should recommend a bold program of legislative action—including federal aid as well as state and local laws—plus proposing more adequate funds for budget--starved health and welfare services.

Question Experts

The delegates, who ranged from top officers of international unions and state federations to young apprentices, heard and questioned a panel of labor experts on the issues to be discussed at the White House conference.

They included AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Assistant Dir. Katherine Ellickson of the Dept. of Social Security; Community Services Rep. Julius Rothman and Pres. Carl Megel of the Teachers. Education Dir. John D. Connors was chairman of the session.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and labor's top representative on the conference's planning board, told the delegates the conference's goal is to "provide a rallying point for a mass attack on every question affecting the well-being of the next generation."

Previous conferences, he pointed out, have brought "great advances" in the field of child welfare. He dated this progress from the first such meeting in 1909, which "helped create the U.S. Children's Bureau, aided the enactment of much-needed child labor laws and furthered the cause of free public education for all."

Youth to Shape Unionism

He emphasized that "the youth of today and tomorrow will also shape the trade union future. What schools they attend, what they are taught, what age they begin work, how they are trained—all affect attitudes of the future and the climate in which unions exist."

The panel discussion hammered home these points:

- One-fifth of the nation's children live in families with yearly incomes under $2,500. At least 8 million children are in families where unemployment remains a persistent problem.
- The largest student enrollment in the nation's history has made the shortage of trained classroom teachers even more acute. In Illinois, while 72 colleges showed gains in enrollment in 1959, the teachers' colleges enrolled 1,500 fewer students.
- A higher minimum wage, depressed area relief, more adequate unemployment benefits as well as federal aid to education and health care for Social Security beneficiaries all have a direct bearing on child welfare and family life.

Union Fiscal Officers Study L-G Problems

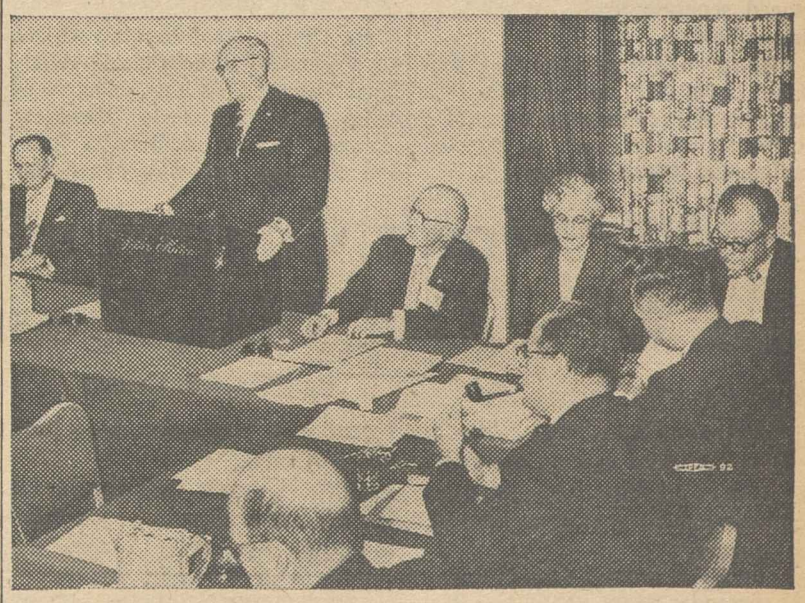
Miami Beach, Fla.—The new administrative problems posed for local and international unions and their members by the Landrum-Griffin Act were analyzed in depth by the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference at its winter meeting here.

J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, gave a detailed discussion of the reporting forms required under the act, and interpreted the bonding provisions. Members reported a wide range of rates demanded by surety companies for "faithful performance" bonds, many of them described as high.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said 387 bonding companies have been cleared by the Labor Dept. for the issuance of fidelity bonds and warned that such clearance is necessary if the bonds are to be acceptable.

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security described organized labor's drive to secure passage of the Forand bill to give health care benefits to social security recipients.

The meeting saw a new conference treasurer take over. He was Sec.-Treas. Hunter Wharton of the Operating Engineers, who succeeded former Sec.-Treas. Vernon Housewright of the Retail Clerks. Housewright announced his retirement at the previous meeting.



LABOR DELEGATES to White House Conference on Children and Youth are welcomed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and labor's representative on the top planning board for the conference. Meeting for union delegates was sponsored by AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and was addressed by experts in fields covered by the conference.

NLRB Upset By 6-3:

Supreme Court Knocks Out Curtis Anti-Picket Doctrine

The Supreme Court has knocked out the National Labor Relations Board's controversial Curtis doctrine in which the board attempted to outlaw peaceful picketing by a union which had lost the majority of an employer's workers.

The court's 6-to-3 decision held that the board was mistaken in overruling its own precedents to rule that peaceful picketing could be stopped on the theory that non-union workers were being "coerced" by the pickets.

The court said that the earlier decisions of the board—in which peaceful picketing to protest an employer's anti-union actions was held legal—were "sounder" in their interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act than the Curtis decision.

Significance Uncertain

The long-term significance of the decision remains uncertain in view of the passage last year of the Landrum-Griffin Act. The three-justice minority said that a new L-G section seemed to them "squarely to cover" the type of peaceful picketing involved in the Curtis case. The minority did not discuss the board's attempt to outlaw the picketing under the Taft-Hartley Act alone.

The case arose when a local of the Teamsters won a National Labor Relations Board election but was unable to obtain a first contract from the Curtis Company, a Washington, D. C. furniture enterprise. When the union struck after extensive negotiations, the company promptly hired strikebreakers and obtained a second NLRB election in which the strikers, as "permanently replaced" employes, were not allowed to vote.

Having displaced the union, the company next asked the labor board to halt the union's continued picketing. By a 4-to-1 decision the board reversed its 10-year-old precedents and held that the effect of the picketing was to apply "economic coercion" against the employes—including the strikebreakers hired after the walkout began.

Curtis Rule Spread

In two other cases—the O'Sullivan Rubber case and the California Alloy case—the board applied the new doctrine in somewhat similar circumstances to prohibit both picketing and a union boycott of company products.

Its ruling in the O'Sullivan case had been upheld by a U.S. Court of Appeals in regard both to picketing and the boycott and an appeal from that ruling is now pending in the high court. In the Curtis case the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed the board and the Supreme Court has now upheld the reversal.

The majority in an opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. said that the Taft-Hartley Act gave the board power to halt picketing conducted in an unlawful manner or for an unlawful purpose but that it had no authority to extend these powers to the circumstances of the Curtis case.

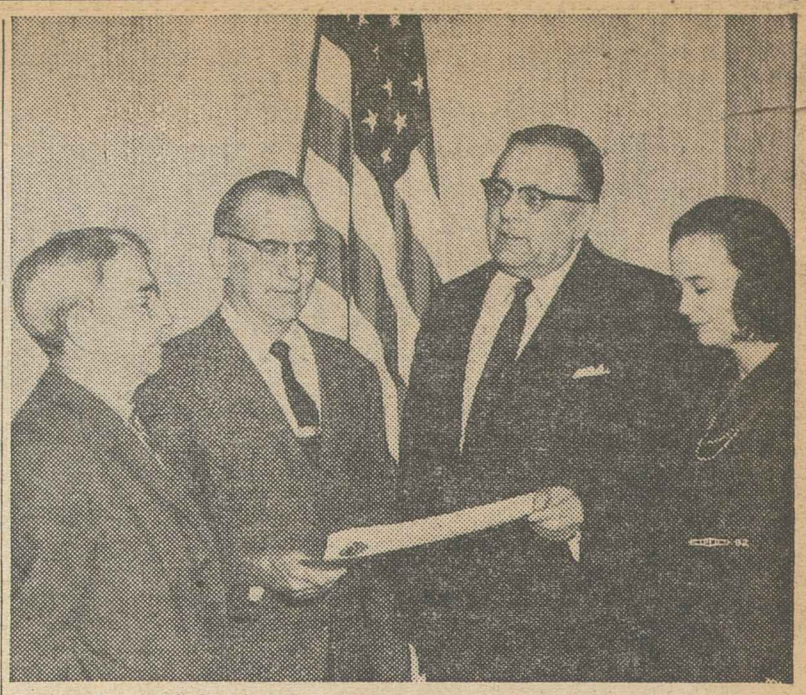
L-G Basis Rejected

The court also rejected the board's contention that even if its ruling was not justified under the Taft-Hartley Act it was authorized by enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act last year.

The court conceded that the L-G law "goes beyond" the Taft-Hartley Act in its restrictions on picketing but said that "it also establishes safeguards against the board's interference with legitimate picketing activity."

The decision is the second major case this year in which the high court has overruled the National Labor Relations Board and protected the right of unions to use historic economic persuasions in the field of labor relations.

In a case involving the Insurance Workers, the justices held that so-called "intermittent" work stoppages and slow downs in the course of lengthy bargaining were not an unfair labor practice.



UNANIMOUS SUPPORT for Forand bill was voted by five-member, all-Republican City Council in Chester, Pa. Resolution was presented to council by Mayor Joseph L. Eyre at request of Textile Workers Union of America Local 10, and its Pensioners Club. Shown at council ceremonies are, left to right: Bernie Hefling, Pensioners Club secretary; Matthew Sharpless, a club member; Mayor Eyre; and Rose Johnson, club president.

Forand Bill Backers Rally Forces After First-Round House Setback

Prospects for enactment of legislation providing health care for the aged within the framework of the social security system remained high despite House Ways & Means Committee rejection, by a vote of 17 to 8, of the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill.

Supporters said the vote on the measure introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) left the door open for working out a compromise within the committee to bring to the House floor some form of legislation to aid the nation's 15 million senior citizens.

The bill turned down by the committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) would have provided hospitalization, surgical and nursing care for social security recipients—financed by a maximum social security tax increase of $12 a year each for employers and employes.

Meanwhile, three leading Democratic presidential aspirants—Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.)—gave wholehearted endorsement to medical care legislation at a giant rally in support of the Forand bill staged in Detroit by the Auto Workers. Kennedy and Humphrey have introduced separate health measures in the Senate.

Failure of the House Ways & Means Committee to include health care provisions in any social security legislation this year would not spell an end to chances in this direction during the current session of Congress, Forand bill supporters pointed out.

Any social security bill could be open to amendment on the House floor and would be subject to improvement in the Senate, where bills similar to those sponsored by Kennedy and Humphrey could be added as amendments.

The AFL-CIO has called passage of health care legislation a major goal for the 86th Congress, and has flayed the Administration's opposition to such a measure as an "abject surrender to the dictates of the medical lobby and the insurance trust."

Speaking for the Administration, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming told Mills' committee the Administration opposed using the social security system for medical benefits because this would constitute "compulsory health insurance." . Pres. Eisenhower tagged the Forand bill with a "socialized medicine" label at his Mar. 30 press conference.

At the Detroit rally, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther introduced the three Democratic presidential aspirants to a cheering crowd of 10,000 who had gathered to register support for the health care measure.

Symington declared that the nation's elderly citizens are "caught in an economic squeeze," pointing out that while hospital costs have soared 100 percent in the past 12 years, the income of persons over 65 has increased only 42 percent.

"A sudden illness, a stay in the hospital, can wipe out all of their long-accumulated savings," the Missouri Democrat said. "Surely we all agree that a person who has saved during his working years should be able to face illness later without turning to charity."

Symington said "nothing in the Forand principle would affect the American system of free medicine," adding: "This plan deals only with how medical bills are paid. The doctors, the hospitals, the nursing homes, the way medical care is provided—they are all left alone."

Kennedy, noting that this year marks the 25th anniversary of the social security system, said that it is in the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman "that we battle today for a social security law which will truly provide our older citizens . . . with a decent and a dignified and a healthy way of life."

The average social security check is a "pitiful" $72 a month, the Massachusetts Democrat said, which is insufficient to meet the high cost of medicines, hospitals and "skyrocketing" doctor bills.

He termed the Administration's opposition to the Forand bill as an indication that it would "rather save its precious budget surplus than save the health, the self-respect and the economic welfare of our older citizens."

Humphrey Assails GOP

Humphrey urged the public to keep up the flood of letters to Congress demanding passage of the health care measure, declaring that the Administration's pledge to "study" the situation after opposing the Forand bill was "cold-blooded Old Guard Republican politics rather than warm-blooded concern for people and their problems."

The "study" proposal, he declared, was designed to win "the maximum political benefits for (Vice Pres.) Nixon, rather than the maximum medical benefits for you."

"Don't let the Administration sidetrack our bills at the very brink of a historic breakthrough in social responsibility," Humphrey urged. "Don't let the Administration wriggle out of the fix in which its past indifference and the mounting needs and demands of . . . retired Americans have placed it."

Also speaking at the UAW rally, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) predicted that federal health insurance would be enacted this year, adding that it would "rank in importance with the creation of the social security system itself, and with unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other great social advances we've made since the 30s."

State, City Governments Endorse Health Care

Public demand for the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged continued to mount as the Massachusetts legislature and the city councils of Philadelphia and Chester, Pa., called for prompt congressional passage of the measure.

The Massachusetts legislature adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D- R. I.), which would make health care for the aged available through the social security system, financed by increased employe and employer contributions.

The resolution, inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.), termed enactment of the bill in this session of Congress "essential to meet the growing need for more adequate medical care for elderly people." Nine out of 10 people over 65, the Bay State legislator said, would be aided by the measure.

In Chester, Pa., the five members of the City Council, all of them Republicans, unanimously endorsed a resolution introduced by Mayor Joseph L. Eyre at the request of Textile Workers Union of America Local 10 and its pensioners' club.

The Chester body forwarded copies of the resolution to members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, accompanied by strong personal pleas for support of the Forand bill.

More than 60 trade unionists—headed by Pres. Jack Mullen of the Delaware County AFL-CIO Council; Steelworkers Intl. Rep. William Toners; and Shipworkers Local 802 Business Rep. Phil News—were on hand in the Chester council chambers when the resolution was adopted.

The Philadelphia City Council's resolution noted that "the most serious problem facing our elderly citizens is that of meeting the rising costs of medical care at a time when their income is lowest and the potentiality of illness and total disability is highest."

The Philadelphia lawmakers pointed out that at present social security "provides a bare subsistence income" for retired beneficiaries and "makes no provision for medical care and hospitalization for the millions of elderly people who are unable to meet these costs from their pension payments."

Since the problem of health care for the aged "exists today in every section of our country," the resolution said, "its solution should be a responsibility of the federal government." It added that passage of the Forand bill "would help ameliorate this serious situation."

NMU Members Begin Balloting For Officers

New York—Some 40,000 members of the Maritime Union have begun casting their ballots in the union's biennial referendum election for a full slate of national and port officers.

Eighty posts, ranging from international president to port patrolmen, will be filled in voting conducted from Apr. 1 to May 31 in 30 port headquarters on all coasts, the Great Lakes and the major river routes.

Members mark their ballots in the various headquarters and mail them to the Amalgamated Bank in New York, where they will be kept in a sealed vault until the election period ends. The bank then will turn them over to the Honest Ballot Association, which will count them and announce the results. The HBA is in full charge of all phases of the election.

Pres. Joseph N. Curran, in office since 1937, is seeking his 11th term. Opposing him are Albert J. Tiger and Stanley J. Walker. Curran was last opposed in 1956, and also overcame rival candidates in 1946, 1948 and 1950.

Steve Federoff, a former vice president who became secretary-treasurer in 1958, faces opposition from Hugh Curtis McMurray, Leo Stoute, Cornelius J. Sullivan and Charles Torres.

Six candidates are vying for three national vice presidencies and four are seeking to fill three posts as national representative. Ten port agents have no opponents.

The NMU Pilot, the union's official publication, in accordance with past practice has published a special election issue carrying the candidates' statements and photographs.

Ike to Open Union Label Show May 6

Pres. Eisenhower has accepted organized labor's invitation to officiate at the opening of the mammoth AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show to be held May 6-11 at the National Guard Armory in the nation's capital.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. which sponsors the exhibition, presented the invitation to the President in a meeting at the White House.

Designed to highlight good labor-management relations, the show will boast over 375 displays exhibited by AFL-CIO unions, their employers and government agencies. Displays valued at several million dollars will portray virtually every craft, skill and service of union members.

The show, which this year will be keyed to the value of workers and employers cooperating under a free enterprise economy, will be built around the theme of "Democracy at Work."

The Union-Industries Show has been produced annually by the Union Label Dept. since 1938, with the exception of the World War II years, to acquaint the public with the union label, the shop card and the union button.

Noted for its "giveaways," the show this year will award prizes and souvenirs worth more than $80,000. These will include an all-electric kitchen, a fiber-glass boat, tons of fresh meat, gas and electric ranges, color and black-and-white television receivers, clothing, electrical appliances and all expense vacation trips.

British Union Leader Sets Retirement

London—Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, has advised the TUC general council of his intention to retire at the annual congress next fall.

Tewson, who is 62, will have completed 35 years of service with the TUC at the time of his retirement. He told the council that attainment of this goal, as well as medical advice, were responsible for his decision.

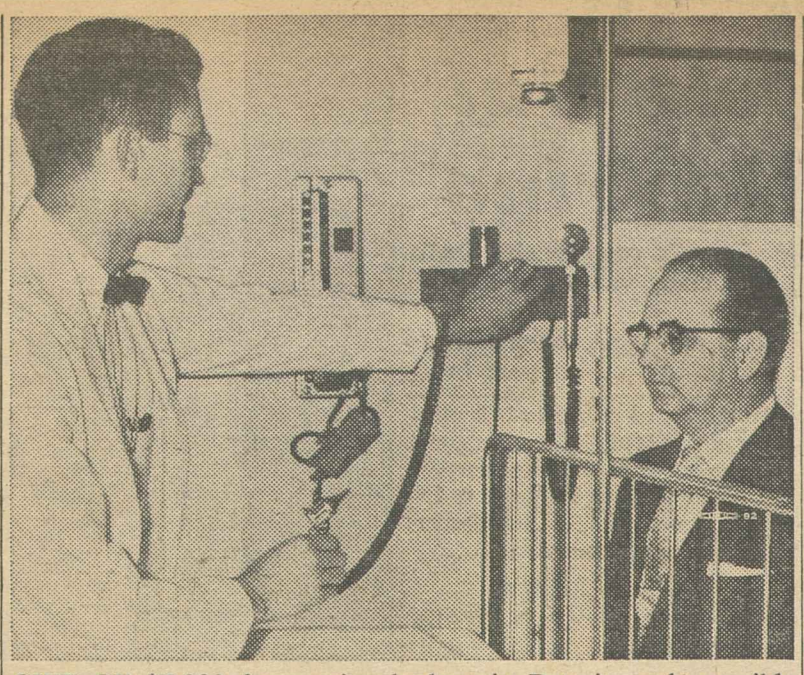
A member of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Tewson joined the TUC staff in 1925 as secretary of the then new Organization Dept. In 1931 he became assistant general secretary, and in 1946 was chosen general secretary to succeed Sir Walter (now Lord) Citrine.

Tewson had a distinguished record in World War I, rising from private to brigade staff captain and winning the Military Cross. He has been a member of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions since its organization in 1949 and was its president from 1951 to 1953.

Bus Union Names Full-Time Council

The Street-Electric Railway Employes have announced the appointment of Washington attorney Bernard Cushman to a new full-time post as counsel to the union. Cushman, president of the Washington chapter of the Industrial Research Association, has been associated with the Labor Bureau of Middle West for the past 13 years.

Union Pres. John M. Elliott said the complexity of the Landrum-Griffin Act was one reason for creation of the new post. He said Chicago Attorney O. David Zimring will continue to serve as the union's national counsel.



GIFT OF $7,000 from union barbers in Detroit made possible complete set of equipment for new emergency and admitting department at Children's Hospital of Michigan in Detroit. Elmer Albrecht (right), director of Detroit Union Barbers Health & Welfare Fund, watches as Dr. R. H. Gregg, medical director, demonstrates new equipment.

Schnitzler Warns Business of 'Friends'

New York — Business needs protection from its self-styled "friends," not from labor, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared here.

Addressing union and business leaders at a dinner honoring Pres. Edward Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, Schnitzler pointed out that "reactionaries and stand-patters" who claim to be friends of business advocate "rigid economic policies which would paralyze business."

Growth Good for Business

In contrast, he pointed out, "the trade union movement is doing its utmost to promote full employment and to increase the purchasing power of the American people."

To obtain full employment, Schnitzler said, the economy must grow at least 5 percent a year. "Would more business be helpful or harmful to the employers of this country?" he asked. "The answer is obvious."

The labor movement, he noted, "is concededly the most active and most effective foe of communism in this country . . . how can the trade union movement threaten the welfare of American business and act as its chief defender at the same time?"

Declaring that "the time has come when business should probe deeper into these paradoxical positions and discover who are its real friends and enemies, Schnitzler added:

"Instead of misdirecting their energies toward seeking even more restrictive anti-labor legislation, business organizations would far better serve their own members by encouraging the trade union movement to achieve its constructive objectives."

Schnitzler charged that business organizations which "feel compelled to justify their existence by carrying on an unending war of aggression against organized labor . . . do not speak for the decent employers of this country, who are probably in the majority. Instead they cater to the lowest level of union-hating bosses who, if given their way, would quickly destroy the American standard of living."

He praised "the high degree of labor-management cooperation" in the sheet metal industry, where the bulk of small employers "realize the advantages of running their plants under a union contract."

Union Benefits Cited

Among these, Schnitzler pointed out, are "stability of production, availability of highly-skilled craftsmen and protection from the cut-throat competition of chiselers on the one hand and the cannibalistic greed of big business monopolies on the other."

Too 'Broad,' CWA Says:

Court Asked To Kill NLRB Picket Curb

The Communications Workers have asked the Supreme Court to amend a National Labor Relations Board order—issued in connection with a strike three years ago at Portsmouth, O.—because it is "so broad in scope" that it threatens CWA with automatic contempt proceedings in future labor disputes anywhere in the nation.

In oral arguments before the high court, union attorneys challenged the "cease-and-desist" order on the ground that it went far beyond the strike in question when it instructed both the international and Local 4372 to cease restraining or coercing employes of Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. "or any other employer."

The union urged the court either to strike the phrase "any other employer" from the NLRB order, or to write in additional language making it clear that the directive applies only to Local 4372's strike against the Ohio Consolidated, a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Telephone Co.

Failure to do this, they contended, would leave the 260,000-member CWA liable to immediate contempt proceedings in the event of any picket line disorders involving any of its 730 local unions throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The NLRB order, handed down in conection with alleged picket line incidents during a 1956-57 strike at Portsmouth, originally instructed both CWA and Local 4372 to cease from "in any manner" restraining the employes of Ohio Consolidated "or any other employer."

Wording Changed

The union appealed the ruling to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which struck down the phrase "in any manner" on the ground that the words were vague and subject to misinterpretation.

The court allowed to stand, however, the phrase "any other employer," after the NLRB argued that supervisors against whom union misconduct allegedly was directed were employes of General Telephone, the parent concern, and other subsidiary companies in General's system in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In handing down the "cease-and-desist" order against CWA and Local 4372, the labor board reversed the conclusion of Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore that no unfair labor practices had been committed by the union.

Whittemore's report charged, instead, that outbreaks of violence had been precipitated by management, and noted that company officials had threatened employes with physical violence, had conspired with hired investigators to kill strike leaders and had engaged in physical violence against strikers.

The examiner accused the telephone company of "contempt for the right of its employes," and added that the filing of the unfair labor charges against both the local and international union was "an attempt to abuse the board's processes as part of an illegal effort to defeat employe rights."

Overturning this intermediate report, the NLRB ruled that the question of whether the company may have "unlawfully interfered with these employe rights is irrelevant." It declared that the examiner had extended the case beyond the "single issue" of whether the union had engaged in unfair practices.

Presenting the CWA case to the nation's high court were Attorneys Al Philip Kane and Charles V. Koons of Washington, and Thomas S. Adair and J. R. Goldthwaite, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga.

Newspaper Urged to Read Own Editorial

Providence, R. I.—The executive board of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO has politely suggested that the Providence Journal-Bulletin practice what it preaches in its editorials and agree on a decent contract with the Providence Newspaper Guild.

The Guild won collective bargaining rights last May and has since been trying to reach agreement with the highly-profitable newspaper. The State AFL-CIO board pledged its combined resources to assist the union.

It also cited an editorial in the Evening Bulletin which wondered "why cannot management and labor work together" and asserted that "labor has the right to fight management for the highest wages and best working conditions according to its productivity." The board urged the newspaper to "stop playing the role of a two-face."

Labor Hits Move to Continue McClellan Group

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala.) which previously had won Rules Committee clearance for a larger staff to supervise L-G procedures.

Meany pointed out in his telegrams that the McClellan committee was created "as a temporary select committee with an unusually large budget and staff to conduct a particular investigation." He said that the committee "completed its investigations many months ago, and Congress enacted legislation based in part" on its findings. Meany added:

"At that point the select committee's legitimate reasons for existence ended."

In April 1959, in the wake of Senate passage of labor legislation, McClellan declared that the time had come for his special committee to close up shop.

"I have indicated I would try to wind up this year," McClellan said 12 months ago, "and that still goes.

"Three years of investigation is enough to build a record. We will have compiled a record fully adequate to enlighten and inform the Congress of the improper practices in the labor-management field that need remedying. That record is fully sufficient to enable Congress to legislate intelligently and effectively to correct these conditions."

Meany declared that "the time has come" to return the functions of the special committee to Hill's committee "which has jurisdiction over the labor-management relations field." He said the earlier approval of the Labor Committee's function in regard to Landrum-Griffin was "the first proper step in that direction."

The AFL-CIO's third constitutional convention in San Francisco last fall denounced the McClellan committee for having devoted itself "to an ill-concealed effort to discredit and weaken and, if possible, destroy the free and democratic American trade union movement."

In bluntest criticism to come from the federation during the committee's lifetime, delegates accused the committee of having been "little more than a vehicle of reactionary elements seeking to discredit" labor for "partisan political purposes."

When the committee was established, the convention resolution declared, the AFL-CIO "sincerely hoped that it would make a significant contribution." It said that at the outset "it may have served a useful purpose in bringing to light certain facts concerning those criminal and corrupt influences that have fastened themselves upon a small segment of labor." But it added:

"Unfortunately the committee has virtually ignored the much greater degree of corruption in business and other sectors of the American economy."

The resolution ticked off this list of grievances:

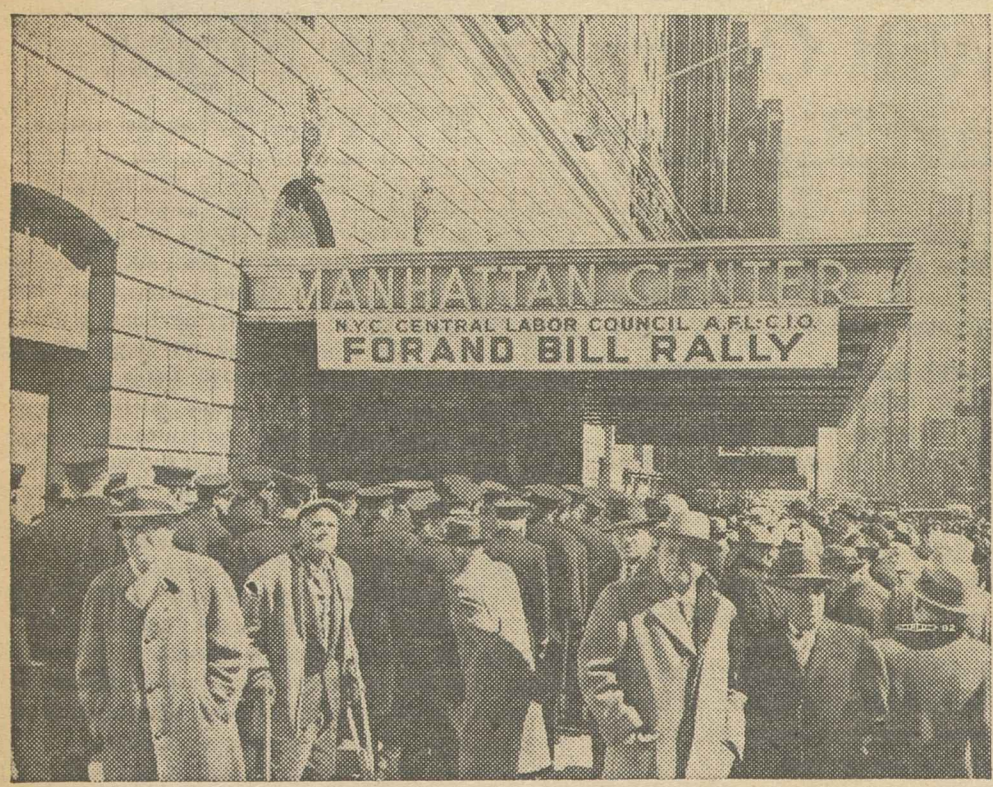
- Procedures "never adequately protected the rights of witnesses or of those accused by witnesses."
- Individuals were "put on trial in the press and by television;" many questions were asked solely "for publicity purposes;" and some members "even rendered verdicts of guilty before hearing testimony."
- The committee was "far too often used as a vehicle for whipping up hysterical support for anti-labor legislation."
- Some members "sought to use the committee to challenge the very right of the American trade union movement to exist" by moving more and more "into matters totally unrelated to the problem of labor corruption."
- Because of "anti-labor bias," the committee "failed to investigate effectively management corruption," and at times "deliberately sought to block the public's view of corruption on a huge scale in business."

Grass Roots Backing:

Labor Rallies Its Forces Behind Forand Bill

SOME 8,000 RETIRED WORKERS jammed into Manhattan Center ballrooms and another 2,000 crowded outside streets at a mammoth rally supporting the Forand bill which was sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

THE NEW YORK RALLY heard an impressive list of speakers headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who blasted the American Medical Association for opposing health care for the aged through social security.



THIS IS WHAT THE STREET looked like outside Manhattan Center as the retired union members stormed the building. Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York called the Forand bill the "logical and necessary extension" of social security.

AFTER THE MEETING, Schnitzler and several of the retired workers who attended were interviewed for an NBC television program. Petitions asking Congress to pass the bill were signed by hundreds of retired workers.

THREE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES for the presidential nomination endorsed the Forand bill or its "principle" at another big meeting in Detroit. They were (left to right) Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), shown with Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock.

SOME OF THE THOUSANDS of workers and their families—retired and still active—who attended the Detroit rally are shown above listening intently to the speakers.

The Children's Week

THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH of America had their week in Washington Mar. 27 through Apr. 1—the one nationally created week in 10 years dedicated to their problems.

Millions of words were aired by the 7,000 delegates to the decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth, in sincere, dedicated efforts to create in the decade of the Sixties an improved atmosphere for our young.

In the hundreds of meetings, forums and workshops the delegates evaluated how far the nation has come in dealing with the problems of its children since 1950 and analyzed the problems of today. The meetings explored not only the problems facing the younger generation but the complexities of modern life that have brought new problems for their parents.

The vast conference has synthesized diverging viewpoints and come to an easily predicted conclusion that the nation must do better by its children and youth. But how?

There are two basic areas involved in this question—the public area, dealing with education, public assistance, social welfare programs, housing, etc., and the private area of family life, moral climate and the instillation into our young of the ethical values of democracy.

The moral tone or fibre of a nation is set to a large extent by its leaders. It cannot be legislated or written into a legal code.

In the public area, however, there are great possibilities for action. And if the White House Conference contributed nothing else, it has drawn the nation's attention to those areas where public action is possible.

The most important public enterprise affecting children and youth is education. There is an overriding national need for a federal program of aid to education, pointed up by the discussions at the conference. This means a federal program backed by federal funds on a meaningful level. This is something the Administration and Congress can do at this session.

The use of child labor is a public problem and it can be solved by legislation at the federal and state levels.

The fate of children of migratory workers is one of the blackest marks against our democratic system. This, too, can be corrected by public action, by legislation.

The searing discrimination against children of minority groups is an area for public action, at the very least in terms of schooling, housing and access to public places.

Undoubtedly some progress has been made in these areas since the last White House Conference. But not enough, for these are real problems, they still exist. They exist because the nation has not been willing to devote an adequate proportion of its wealth to education, health and welfare services, housing and public aid programs.

As one delegate commented:

"It is a curious and shocking irony that in a nation which talks so much of its concern for the welfare of children and young people and holds White House Conferences focusing on the welfare of children every 10 years, the lowest monthly payments are granted on the two (public) assistance programs where the main or a large proportion of recipients are children."

The job in the next decade is to remove these "shocking ironies," to translate into reality the numerous recommendations flowing from the conference so that when the children and youth mark their week in 1970 there will exist a record of accomplishment.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO President Pledges:

'We Will Carry on the Fight Against Bigotry in All Its Forms'

The silver jubilee convention of the Jewish Labor Committee held in Atlantic City Mar. 25-27 honored the labor movement for its fight for human rights. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany acknowledged the honor in the following message:

WE IN THE AFL-CIO sincerely appreciate the honor which is being paid to the labor movement tonight. No one person in the ranks of labor earned this honor. It was indeed a united effort of the entire AFL-CIO.

In their name I thank you.

You in the Jewish Labor Committee and we in the AFL-CIO have far more in common than the word "labor" in our names. We have fought shoulder to shoulder on many issues.

In your case, you have fought valiantly to preserve and extend individual rights against all forms of bigotry and totalitarianism—not just Jewish rights, but the rights of every man.

In our case, whether at the collective bargaining table or in the legislative halls, we fight for the economic and social progress of the people as a whole.

I KNOW IT SOMETIMES seems to our friends that we move very slowly indeed on matters that are of deep, primary concern to them. Are we doing enough on the minimum wage law? Some of our own affiliated unions would say we ought to be doing more. Are we doing enough on the Forand bill? Not enough to satisfy everyone who is interested in medical care for the aged. What we are doing is the very best we can.

We find the same situation when we come to an even more fundamental issue—the issue of civil rights, of equal opportunity. It has been said by some, as you well know, that while the AFL-CIO supports civil rights legislation in Congress, we have not been vigorous enough in ridding our own movement of practices based on bigotry and discrimination.

I want to make two points absolutely clear.

First, on this matter, as in so many others, I have nothing in common with the southern senators. I do not propose to argue, a century after the Civil War, that discrimination will disappear if we just leave it alone. We haven't left it alone; we're not leaving it alone today; and we will never leave it alone until we wipe it out.

Second, while I do not pretend to enjoy criticism, I do not resent it when it is honest and factual, although sometimes I wish our friendly critics would keep in mind the ground we have already covered, as well as the distance we have yet to go.

I THINK THE RECORD PROVES we have come a long way. Many of our older unions were born and grew up in an earlier and less enlightened period. They reflected the attitudes of their communities—prejudice based on ignorance.

It is a measure of our progress that where discrimination still survives in the labor movement, it is a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge. Even those who practice discrimination know that its days are numbered. And we are going to make sure of it.

I do not mention our progress with any feeling that we deserve praise for it. We do not deserve plaudits for doing what is obviously the right thing. On the contrary, I agree with those who are not satisfied, who believe the status quo is not good enough. I am not satisfied, either.

There are still some units within the AFL-CIO that engage in discriminatory practices. And there are others in our ranks, whose own records are clean, who think it is unwise for us to take a vigorous, public stand on civil rights.

They argue that we have enough problems and enough enemies without inviting more. They say that the civil rights issue is used to prevent union organization in the south, and to weaken the unions that exist in that part of the country. They say that some southern Congressmen, who might otherwise be receptive to some parts of our legislative program, are alienated.

I have heard all these arguments at first hand. They have not changed my convictions in the slightest degree.

I say that if we have to practice discrimination to organize workers, then organizing will have to wait until we educate the unorganized.

I say that if we have to lose a vote in Congress on minimum wages, or the Forand bill, or unemployment compensation because we take a stand on civil rights, that is a price we are prepared to pay.

The labor movement is a brotherhood—a brotherhood of workers. Surely it cannot set its face against the brotherhood of man.

I assure you that we will carry on the fight against bigotry in all its forms, wherever it is found. To me, this is not merely a fight to enforce the laws of man; it is a fight to fulfill the word of God. I will be satisfied with nothing but total victory.

Morgan Says:

Aid to Underdeveloped Areas Spurred by New UN Agency

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THAT PERENNIAL whipping-boy, foreign aid, is up before the Congress again. After an unimaginative defense of it by the Administration and the expected spate of opposition, something quite substantial in the way of funds undoubtedly will emerge to continue U.S. activities in a clouded and contentious field of endeavor.

Morgan

But why is our support of foreign aid so reluctant, why is it a major issue on Capitol Hill year after year when the Marshall Plan was so stunningly successful a decade ago in reviving Western Europe and since the Soviet Union has endorsed the soundness of the principle by electing to compete with us in assistance to the huge under-industrialized areas of Asia and Africa?

The answer is, perhaps, that we Americans have never really clarified our approach to the idea.

We have sold ourselves largely on the argument that foreign aid is part of our military defense. Indeed the lion's share of the $4.2 billion the President has requested for the next fiscal year involves outright military assistance plus what is known as "defense support."

By comparison our contributions to purely non-military projects, technical cooperation and support of various special UN programs are almost peanuts. And if we haven't had the secondary misconception that we could "buy" friends we have assumed the unfortunate attitude that we were dispensing a kind of global charity.

"Governments," writes former Marshall Plan Administrator Paul Hoffman, "should not use tax money for philanthropic purposes."

So what should be our approach? As head of a new and exciting UN agency called IDA, International Development Association, Hoffman has crystallized some concepts which may help us.

If it is true that a city with slums and other blight is not healthy then it should follow that the poorest regions of the world are not healthy either. Hoffman cites the fact that more than 100 countries on the globe are dreadfully poor. Here a billion and a quarter of human souls are absorbed in what somebody has called the "revolution of rising expectations."

"THERE ARE POWERFUL moral and political reasons why we should be concerned with this revolution," he argues. "But there are business reasons as well. If the less-developed countries receive additional foreign capital and increase local savings sufficient to lift their per capita incomes by only 1 percent more a year over the coming decade, they might well offer to the U.S. alone a market for an estimated $14 billion of its exports in 1970."

Here is where IDA comes in. Conceived to make long-term, low-interest loans for public facilities which can be repaid as the fledgling economy grows, IDA goes beyond the limited scope of the World Bank which has to hedge all the short-term risks. But to do its job, Hoffman estimates IDA may need a billion dollars a year. The U.S. share of this—if Congress approves our participation—would be 32 percent or $320 million.

One of the most ardent advocates of full American support for IDA is Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the UN. In a recent speech in Washington he indicated some of the advantages of the cooperative UN approach over bilateral foreign aid, necessary as some of that will continue to be: it may be easier to get other industrial countries to help us share the load; the recipient country has more of a sense of participation through the UN and there is less likelihood of an embarrassing "ugly American" situation developing; furthermore this may be the best possible way to call the Soviet hand in the game of economic aid—let it be channeled through the UN. Because of the way these agencies are set up, Moscow could not veto their joint ventures.

Of course, a key question we Americans must ask ourselves as these plans unfold is how much we want to veto them by "going it alone" with an exclusive, limited foreign aid program of our own instead of cooperating—as we are so easily inclined to ask others to do—through the UN.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen Urge Letters As Spur to Forand Bill Action

THE PEOPLE have written in great volume to members of Congress on the Forand Bill, but even more should write if the bill is to become law, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Appearing with Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), Halpern said that he believes the people are overwhelmingly for health insurance for recipients of social security old age benefits, but this is not "properly felt in Washington."

"I strongly urge that the public let their feelings be known," he said. "They're for it—I know—but it takes more than passive support.

"Public sentiment, I believe, can be the deciding factor in this issue. The people should let their Congressmen and Senators and the Administration know how they feel about this bill. And they should emphasize that this legislation is needed now, not tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow," Halpern said.

FORAND SAID that despite the attitude of the people, "we seem to have difficulty getting action. The bill is before the Ways and Means Committee. To get it out, I have introduced a discharge petition. I'm convinced I'll get the 219 signatures necessary to bring the bill up."

Halpern noting that he had introduced a companion bill, identical to Forand's, said that "this co-sponsorship provides a bi-partisan or non-partisan touch."

Forand commented, "I think we should forget politics completely in this situation. This is a question of merit. This is a humanitarian measure, and the only suggestion that has been made to meet an acknowledged need."

Halpern said that the doctors' organizations have declared opposition to the bill, but, "I do not believe this reflects the views of the average doctor. I've spoken to many of them, I've listened to them before the committee, and I've read many of their views. I'm thoroughly convinced that the average doctor believes this move will be good for their profession and the American people."

Forand said he has stacks of letters from doctors "who have said to me that I'm on the right path."

Both congressmen said the charge of socialized medicine is nonsense. "There's complete freedom of choice of doctors," said Halpern. "The rates are not fixed by the government; they're decided by the doctors themselves."

AFL-CIO's Program On 300 Radio Stations

More than 300 radio stations are carrying Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, during the second session of the 86th Congress.

This is 50 more stations than in the first session of the 86th Congress and 100 more than in the 85th Congress.

Members of Congress—a Republican and a Democrat each week—are interviewed on major issues before the House and Senate. The moderator is Harry W. Flannery, radio-television coordinator in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MAJOR ARGUMENTS of the Eisenhower Administration against the Forand bill raise a question as to which part of the 20th Century the President's advisors think they are living in.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming told reporters that the "compulsory" element of the Forand measure was the thing the Administration found particularly objectionable.

He came up with this gem after his second appearance of the session before the House Ways & Means Committee to present the Administration's attitude. It turned out that he still had no alternative to the Forand bill to suggest, but he did manage to say that a health insurance program involving "compulsion" was not acceptable.

There is not the slightest difference between this argument in 1960 and the arguments filed by right-wing Republicans a quarter of a century ago when the original social security bill was pending in Congress.

The American Liberty League, organized to fight the progressive proposals of Roosevelt's New Deal, admitted that maybe something had to be done about the problems of penniless old age for millions of Americans but contended that it should not be done through a social insurance system. To do it through social insurance, they said, involved "compulsion," and this was wrong.

In fact, the foundation of all social insurance is the use of taxes to finance the system, and all taxes are necessarily a compulsion upon the people. The Forand bill would offer social security beneficiaries protection against the hazards of poor health and heavy hospitalization charges at a time when their earning power is gone.

It is just as right to finance this kind of system through social security involving tax payments as it is to use taxes to finance protection against the natural inevitability of old age.

For Flemming to say that he is against compulsion means simply that he is against the whole principle of social insurance. Or it means that the Administration is resigned to accepting the social insurance system it inherited but will fight to the death to prevent its logical extension.

* * *

A SECOND ARGUMENT advanced by the Administration is that the Forand bill would require tax payments by workers today to pay for the health expenses of beneficiaries who did not themselves make such tax payments in the past. This, of course, is true but it is irrevelant. The initiation of any social insurance program involves a certain adjustment to take account of the needs of those who have already completed their full allotment of years of work.

Old-age pensions established in 1935 gave a higher relative benefit to those already within a few years of retirement than they did to workers just beginning their careers. A start must be made somewhere, and any inequity in favor of those already in need is far less objectionable than the total inequity of continuing a system in which nobody will ever get health protection through social security.

The predecessors of Mr. Eisenhower and Sec. Flemming uttered complaints in 1935 that were identical with those advanced today by responsible officials who have had 25 years to learn better.

The principle embodied in the Forand bill would not cost the government any money. It would not be a budgetary burden. It would be financed by taxes paid by worker and employer and its benefits would be widespread.

A Republican observer in this town, asked the other day what in his opinion was the reason for the diminishing popularity of the Republican party, replied bluntly: "I think it's because they give the impression they don't care anything about people."

HEALTH CARE for aged, bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), right, was strongly endorsed by Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.) on AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 300 stations.

How to Buy:

Commercial Medical Plans Too Costly

By Sidney Margolius

READERS ARE ASKING about the hospital and surgical insurance for people over 65 being offered through the mails by the American Association for Retired Persons.

To get this insurance you have to join the AARP for $2. This entitles you to buy the insurance for $6 a month. Whether you buy the insurance or not, your membership gets you the Association's magazine and the privilege of buying medicines through the Association at savings said to be 25 percent. Anyone over 55 can join AARP. But you or your spouse have to be at least 65 to buy its insurance.

The AARP performed a great public service at the Kefauver drug hearings. It demonstrated the damage done to older people by excessive charges of medicines, and exposed how some manufacturers tried to stop the association from selling medicines at reduced prices.

But AARP's insurance, while among the best available except for Blue Cross in some areas, provides no real solution for the tough problem of medical insurance for retired workers.

In fact, analysis of AARP's plan, others offered by commercial companies, and new Blue Cross "senior" plans, clearly shows there isn't going to be any adequate hospital and health insurance for seniors unless it's made part of the Social Security system as the Forand bill, now before Congress, would provide.

The Forand bill is being determinedly supported in its new try for congressional approval by labor unions, other community groups, health co-ops and many independent medical experts. It would provide hospital and surgical insurance for Social Security beneficiaries.

UNLESS THE ALREADY-EXISTING Social Security machinery is used, the problem of health insurance for senior citizens is just too big and expensive for private insurance companies or any individual association to solve.

The AARP plan actually is insured by Continental Casualty Company and is much the same as Continental's widely advertised "65-plus" hospital-surgical policy.

The AARP plan costs $72 a year for each person compared to $78 for Continental's "65-plus" policy. For this AARP pays up to 31 days of hospital bed and board at a rate of $10 a day; 50 per cent of miscellaneous services required while in the hospital, like X-rays, lab tests, etc., up to $125; surgical payments on the basis of a specified rate of payment, like $100 for an appendectomy, but in no case more than $200, and outpatient emergency hospital care up to a maximum of $125 for any one accident.

AARP also provides an optional coverage for $3 a month extra. This pays for 50 doctor calls a year, at the rate of $3 at office or hospital, or $4 at home, plus nursing-home payments of $5 a day for 31 days and $3.75 for the next 29 days of each confinement, plus additional hospital payments of $7.50 a day for the next 29 days.

This optional coverage is a desirable extension into paying for non-hospitalized bills. But coverage doesn't begin until you already have spent $25 for doctor's visits at the rates above.

THE TROUBLE with these privately-insured plans, as AFL-CIO Social Security Director Nelson Cruikshank has pointed out in the case of Continental, is that the cost is too high for most retired people, and the benefits are too limited.

The cost for a couple is $144 a year for only partial hospital and surgical insurance, with no provision for ordinary doctor bills unless you also buy the optional coverage at an additional $72 a year for a couple. A single person would be paying $108 a year, and a couple $216. This would take about 10 percent of the current maximum Social Security income of a retired couple without insuring it against most of its total medical, dental and drug expenses.

The payment of $10 a day for hospital room and board is far from the actual cost these days in most cities. The rough average cost of semi-private hospital room and board in 17 cities selected at random by this writer, is $19.15 a day. Rates in these 17 cities range from $13.06 in Atlanta, Ga., to $27.80 in Oakland, Calif.

Just as serious is the limitation on so-called "ancillary" benefits, the extras like X-rays, lab tests, etc. These are very important in hospital admissions of elderly people. But commercial policies characteristically limit them. The insurance companies know what they're doing. It's not unusual for a person over 65 to run through $100 of these extra charges in just one day of a hospital stay.

The AARP policy is one of the best of the generally unsatisfactory policies being offered people over 65. But it really doesn't solve the problem. In those areas where Blue Cross has no age limit or offers "senior certificates," it would be wise first to investigate these. They don't cover surgical payments. But they do provide greater hospital and auxiliary benefits. Many Blue Shield plans also permit retired workers to continue coverage, although at a cost of 15-20 percent higher than group price.

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GLOBAL CAMPAIGN directed by the World Health Organization to eradicate malaria, the world's greatest killer and crippler, is being carried on in 92 countries. One of the most aggressive drives is that of Brazil, where National Malaria Service spraymen are shown treating a drainage ditch near Belen to wipe out both adult females and larvae of the Anopheles mosquito.

With Spectacular Results:

World Health Organization Fights to Wipe Out Malaria

THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION of talent, effort and resources in history is moving in on one of mankind's oldest and fiercest enemies —malaria.

Never before have doctors, engineers, laboratory workers and their helpers, armed with medicines and poisons, been mobilized in such numbers or on so wide a battlefront to challenge a single disease—even one that is a constant threat to the lives and health of 1.2 billion people. The goal is eradication.

The global campaign is under the direction of the World Health Organization, which for World Health Day on Apr. 7 has chosen the theme, "Malaria Eradication—A World Challenge."

Malaria is caused not by a bacterium or a virus, but by a tiny parasitic animal. It is transmitted from person to person by the bite of a mosquito —not any mosquito, but just by the female of the genus anopheles.

Researchers have found that the mosquito, having bitten a malaria victim and drawn out a drop of his blood—usually at night, and indoors—likes to rest on a convenient surface such as a wall, a floor, or under a bed, while it digests its meal.

This habit of resting after a meal has governed the strategy of the anti-malaria army. It sprays these surfaces with insecticides.

This phase of the eradication program must continue until all malaria parasites now infecting people disappear. They live in the human body for a period of three to four years as a rule, so if reinfection can be prevented for that length of time the parasites will die out naturally.

BUT THERE ARE PROBLEMS. In some areas the anopheles has become resistant to poisons such as DDT and new ones are being developed. And in some sections houses have no walls where a well-fed mosquito can rest undisturbed, so it is necessary to spray widely in the out-of-doors to kill both adults and larvae.

The worldwide campaign was voted at the WHO World Health Assembly held in Mexico City in 1955, but the Western Hemisphere campaign had got under way a year earlier. It was in 1954 that the Pan-American Health Organization launched its own drive to eradicate malaria from Terra del Fuego to Alaska, including the island outposts where it flourished.

The results, in view of the gigantic task, have been spectacular. Already malaria has been cleared from areas with 7 million population. But even more remains to be done—clearing the killer from lands housing 87 million, and even here the job is well under way save in Cuba where a survey of needs is being made, and in Haiti, where financing the local share of the cost is a problem.

By Aiding Fund Drive:

Workers Can Help Win Fight To Prevent and Cure Cancer

AMERICAN WORKERS and their families have "a vital stake in the fight against cancer," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared, pointing out that "about 50,000 manhours per year are lost due to cancer disability."

In a letter supporting the April Crusade of the American Cancer Society, Meany said that "workers, like every group in our society, can help win the fight against cancer by contributing as vigorously as possible" to the 1960 ACS fund-raising drive.

The AFL-CIO president hailed the "remarkable progress" that has been made in recent years in fighting this dread disease, adding that the Cancer Society "can be justly proud of its contribution to progress and cancer control through its program of research, education and service to cancer patients."

LABOR'S INTEREST in the fight on cancer was exemplified recently when the Cancer Society, Community Services and the Glass Bottle Blowers Association launched a three-way cooperative venture involving a six-year research study to seek the causes of cancer.

The intensive study—marking the first time that an entire international union has been surveyed in this manner—will involve 53,500 GBBA members and their wives and husbands, as well as retired members of the union.

Questionnaires have been mailed to union members as the first step in the study which the Cancer Society indicates will be extended to a number of other unions in the near future. Aim of the study is to help scientists prevent cancer by reducing an individual's exposure to those factors responsible for the disease.

In the continuing fight on cancer, the national society estimates that 1 million Americans are alive today who have been cured of cancer because the disease was diagnosed early and treated properly.

This figure represents a steady growth in cancer control. In 1938, the society estimates, one in seven who had the disease was saved; by 1948 the figure was one in four; currently the figure is one in three.

Summing up organized labor's view on the progress to date and the need for continued support of ACS, Meany declared:

"I am confident that American workers, aware of the record of the American Cancer Society and the need for continuation of its campaign against this dread disease, will once again contribute vigorously during the April Crusade."

Wartime 'Emergency' Ended:

Labor Raps Importation of Farm Labor as 'Colonialism'

The AFL-CIO, lashing as "imported colonialism" the government program of supplying Mexican workers for corporation farms, has appealed to Congress to overhaul it to protect American farm workers and gradually to end the 18-year old practice.

It would be "unconscionable," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Agriculture subcommittee, to extend even temporarily the program due to expire June 30, 1961, without building in strong safeguards.

The Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers joined the AFL-CIO in urging approval of a bill by Rep. George McGovern (D-S.D.) to phase the program out of existence over a five-year period, meanwhile incorporating major safeguards against abuse.

The Agricultural Workers Union testified it sympathized with the aims of the McGovern bill, but said the Mexican program should be allowed to expire next year because of its "disastrous" impact on domestic workers. The NAWU said domestic labor is available to fill all needs.

Bills to extend the Mexican import program beyond 1961 and to trim the Secretary of Labor's limited authority over wages and other standards were backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, grower spokesmen and congressmen from areas using imported workers.

Program Swells After War

The wartime emergency program, which brought in 63,400 Mexicans in 1944 to meet a labor shortage, grew in postwar years to a level of 432,000 Mexican laborers during 1958.

A number of citizen and church groups testified in support of the McGovern bill or for a quicker end to the program, or simply in a fact-finding capacity.

Biemiller said it is surprising to find the American Farm Bureau Federation in the mid-20th century seeking to "further degrade" both Mexican and American farm workers through bills such as the one introduced by Rep. E. C. Gathings (D-Ark.), the subcommittee chairman.

"We do not believe that the people of this country—who already have been quite generous in their aid to agricultural producers—will much longer tolerate this incredible exploitation of agricultural labor," he declared.

Biemiller urged that as the Mexican import program is gradually ended, the U.S. government should join with Mexico in aiding that country's industry and agriculture to provide job opportunities for returned Mexican workers.

Adverse Effect Seen

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the program has had "an extremely adverse effect" on domestic farm worker wages and job chances, adversely affected small and medium-sized farms competing with the 2 percent of farms using foreign labor, and provided no solution for Mexico's unemployed.

Biemiller said that although Mexicans are supposed to be used only for emergency labor shortages on essential crops at prevailing wages, they have been used by the thousands in year-round work, on skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

He expressed labor's regrets that Congress did not see fit to meet its past request for a special committee to investigate "this program of imported colonialism."

However, he said, a group of consultants named by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell last year produced a unanimous report that the import program should not be renewed even temporarily unless "substantially amended" to protect domestic workers.

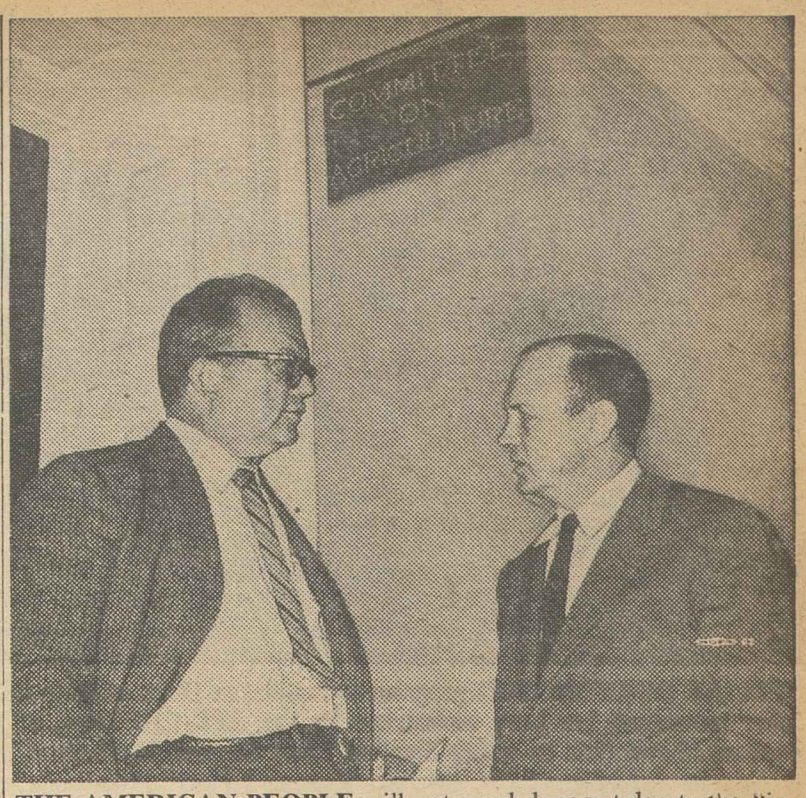
The McGovern bill would incorporate the consultants' proposals as part of the foreign labor import program.

Other witnesses testified as follows:

- Meat Cutters. Arnold Mayer, legislative representative, said the mass importation of Mexican workers helps maintain "the scandalous poverty and underprivileges of 2 million American farm workers" whose income averages $892 a year.

The "cancer" of the import program has spread to where hungry Mexicans are being used as strikebreakers at the Peyton Packing Co. in El Paso, Tex., he said.

- Packinghouse Workers. Research Dir. Lyle Cooper testified that "in the Salinas (Calif.) area, the typical situation was that there were no job openings for residents of that area and for other domestic workers—they were already filled by Mexican nationals."
- Agricultural Workers. Pres. H. L. Mitchell said imported Mexican workers have been used to break strikes in California's Imperial Valley, have forced wages for American farm workers down to 40 cents an hour in Arkansas and have enabled California strawberry growers to undercut their competition in Louisiana.
- National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor. Frederick S. Van Dyke, a California grower, testified that wages of American farm workers are artificially depressed "due to an unnatural surplus of labor brought in from Mexico." The NACFL is a fact-finding group headed jointly by ex-Sen. Frank Graham (D-N.C.) and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters.
- National Consumers League. D. Gale Johnson, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, said it is "simply impossible" to admit 450,000 foreign farm workers without boosting production of crops already in surplus and without cutting family and hired farm labor income.
- National Council of Churches. Rev. Shirley E. Greene said the use of imported labor perpetuates "one of the bleakest and most persistent pockets of poverty in our generally affluent economy" and raises "human and ethical issues of grave concern to the conscience of Christian people."
- National Sharecroppers Fund. Board Member Gardner Jackson called for an end to the import program in 1961, pointing out that 60 percent of all imported Mexicans at the peak of employment work in crops already stored in surplus at a $550 million a year cost to taxpayers.



THE AMERICAN PEOPLE will not much longer tolerate the "incredible exploitation" of farm workers, declared AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller before a House Agriculture subcommittee. Biemiller, shown talking with committee member Rep. Harlan Hagen (D-Calif.), backed the McGovern bill, which would gradually end the Mexican contract labor program; grower-backed bills would extend it.

AFL-CIO Asks Strong Mutual Aid Program

AFL-CIO support for extending and strengthening the mutual security program, with emphasis on economic aid to underdeveloped nations, was spelled out for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in testimony by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Labor's views were given on Biemiller's behalf by AFL-CIO Economist Bert Seidman. Earlier, Biemiller had testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Recalled for the Senate committee was the AFL-CIO convention resolution which declared that this country "should continue to make the major contribution toward helping economic growth in the less-developed countries," particularly by congressional authorization of "an expanded, long-term and fully effective program of economic and technical assistance."

Seidman said that since the AFL-CIO's last appearance before the committee, "new factors have developed which, in our considered judgment, have enhanced the importance of and increased the need for a fully effective mutual security program."

He listed the stepped-up Soviet economic aid drive among less developed countries, authorization by Congress for U.S. participation in the new Intl. Development Association, the need for increasing appropriations to the Development Loan Fund and the growing awareness that economic aid from an international body may sometimes accomplish more in the long run than assistance from an individual "have" nation.

Joint Venture Praised

The IDA, Seidman pointed out, "will bring together most of the free world nations in a joint effort to provide funds on flexible terms for economic advancement in newly industrializing nations." It demonstrates a willingness by many countries, both industrialized and less-developed, to join in a common effort to solve the problems of economic development, he added.

The testimony again stressed the AFL-CIO's position that the DLF should have more money and should be placed on a long-term basis.

Last year the AFL-CIO supported the proposal of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), committee chairman, for an authorization of $1.5 billion a year for five years for the DLF. The Eisenhower Administration fought the program.

The committee cut the recommendation to $1 billion but retained the five-year authorization. In final form the act authorized $700 million for fiscal 1960 and $1.1 billion for fiscal 1961. Actual appropriation was $550 million for the first year, with the Administration asking only $700 million for the second.

$7.5 Billion Urged

"We urge this committee," Seidman said, "to recommend to Congress a five-year authorization of $1.5 billion a year for the capital fund of the DLF.

"Even this amount, supplemented by other public and private funds, which may conceivably become available, is likely to fall short of what is needed to assure broadscale economic advancement in the newly industrializing countries. But it would place the fund on a more adequate basis, and it would make possible long-term planning in the entire program."

The Administration's limited requests for funds despite its "fine words" about stepping up the program, he said, are "unfortunately extremely short of its professed goals."

"Strengthening of the DFL would provide concrete evidence that the U.S. is serious and sincere when we talk about what we will do to help bring about economic advancement and a better life for people in the less-developed countries," he said.

"This is the kind of challenge to the Soviet professions which would provide new strength and courage in the entire free world."

Seidman also urged that on projects made possible by DFL loans, "effective encouragement" be given to developing strong labor unions. The principles of fair labor standards should apply, he added, so that the workers will receive their fair share of the fruits of development.

"This is extremely important," he explained, "because the success of the entire economic development effort may well depend on the extent to which the people in the countries assisted feel that they are able to benefit directly from the general economic advance."

ICFTU Asks UN Group To Act on South Africa

Brussels — The convening of an extraordinary session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the problems growing out of "apartheid" has been asked by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a result of the South African government's slaughter of native demonstrators.

In a cable to UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, ICFTU Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek said the subcommission meeting is called for by the "cruel and bloody suppression" of the Africans' protest against laws requiring them to carry passes.

Since the outburst of police rifle fire that killed scores of demonstrators and wounded about 200, the government has instructed police not to ask for Africans' passes and not to make arrests for failure to carry them.

In the UN, the Security Council was to consider putting the matter on its agenda for discussion.

Oldenbroek in a separate statement described the entire free labor movement as "appalled" at the loss of life in the police attack on the anti-pass demonstration.

"This is one more crime committed in the name of 'apartheid'," he said. "Must there be many more before Africans are accorded full human rights in the land of their birth?

"It was to protest against South Africa's vile racial policies and hostility to the trade union movement that the ICFTU's 6th world congress called for a consumer boycott of South African goods. This call has already received a wide response in countries where free trade unionists want to show their abhorrence of racial obsessions and oppression."

'Quarantining' of South Africa Urged

Detroit—Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of State Christian Herter have been urged by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers to "put teeth" into the U.S. protest to South Africa over the police killings of Africans protesting racial discrimination.

Reuther proposed a complete "economic quarantine," and if South Africa does not react by giving civil rights to non-white citizens, that the Administration consider suspending diplomatic relations.

Chilean Sea Union Signs Up Runaway

Valparaiso, Chile—The Maritime Confederation, the Chilean seamen's union, has wrested an agreement substantially assuring Chilean wages and working conditions for the crews of two ships flying the Liberian flag which have been chartered by a Chilean company.

The ships, the Bylayl and the Jonancy, were brought to Chile by Chilean crews which accepted substandard wages and working conditions in order to insure that Chilean crews would work them.

When the company announced it planned to operate them under the same conditions, the union, an affiliate of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, threatened to invoke a worldwide boycott because of the low wages and the undermanning. Within a few days the company capitulated and signed a standard union agreement which applies to all similarly-chartered foreign flag vessels.

SPECIAL ORIENTATION program to familiarize Dept. of State foreign service officers with the U.S. labor movement has been undertaken by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. First of week-long sessions shows (left to right) Stephen Low, Samuel McPherson Janney, Jr., and Harold Aisley, foreign service officers; Dir. Michael Ross and Harry Pollak of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Parke D. Massey, training officer of the State Dept.'s Foreign Service Institute, and Ernest A. Nagy, also a foreign service officer.

'Truth-in-Lending' Bill Supported To Alert Consumers to Credit Gouge

Millions of Americans are being "bilked" by "slick time-payment plans" which are being used by some unscrupulous retailers to disguise usurious credit and interest charges, a Senate Banking subcommitte has been told.

The "credit gouging" charge was raised by spokesmen for the Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., the Navy Federal Credit Union, and the Union Settlement in New York. All urged passage of a bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), chairman of the subcommittee, to require full disclosure to the purchaser of all finance charges.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting voiced strong support for the Douglas bill, declaring its passage "would do much to alert consumers to the high prices they now pay for money."

The council declared that there should be both state and federal regulations against "deceptive practices and exorbitant charges in vending consumer credit, particularly installment credit."

Douglas, in a statement opening the hearings on his "truth-in-lending" bill, declared the measure was not designed to control credit but rather "to strip the disguises and camouflage that hide or distort the true price of credit."

He cited these four types of what he called "finance charge disguises":

- The consumer is quoted a price in terms of so much down and so much a month, with the price of credit buried in this "easy terms" quotation. "The true annual rate," Douglas said, "which may vary from 6 percent to more than 100 percent, is never disclosed."
- The price of credit is quoted as a monthly rate, making the true annual rate 12 times the quoted monthly rate. As an example, the Illinois Democrat said, "a monthly rate of 3.5 percent is 42 percent a year."
- Credit is quoted as a percentage of the original amount, rather than of the unpaid balance. Under such circumstances, the real rate is about double the rate stated.
- The price of credit is stated as an "add-on" or "discount," applied to the original amount. This would make the true rate approximately twice the rate quoted.

Douglas lashed out at the "widespread use of misleading and deceptive methods" of stating the price of credit which, he said, make it difficult for the average consumer "to make meaningful comparisons and therefore intelligent choices of the various credit terms offered to them."

Support Cited

He introduced into the record statements of support for the principles of the disclosure bill from the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Treasury Dept., and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

In testimony before the subcommittee, two credit union officials — William A. Hussong, general manager, and Cmdr. Ralph B. Terrill, president—introduced a file of cases in which service personnel had been bilked by sales contracts in which the true interest rates ranged from 36 to 62.5 percent.

Hussong told the senators that consumers are "enmeshed in a web of charges, fees, insurance and rubbery interest rates," adding that these "perverted rates" victimize well-educated, middle-income families as well as those in low-income groups.

Victor H. Nyborg, Better Business Bureau president, told of complaints to his organization that some automobile dealers and finance companies have been taking advantage of the "public's ignorance" to "pack" time contracts with undisclosed insurance costs — on which the consumer also must pay interest charges.

Before a buyer signs an installment contract, he said, he should be told the cash price of the item, the exact amount of down payment and trade-in allowance, the finance charge, and the cost of insurance and the coverage provided.

William Kirk, representing the Union Settlement, said low-income families living in metropolitan areas are being "victimized" by door-to-door "easy credit" salesmen.

Teamsters, Monitors Tangle in Court Cases

The bitter conflict between the unaffiliated Teamsters Union and the court-appointed clean-up Board of Monitors has left the board with only one functioning member, Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue, and tangled in a struggle on whether union Pres. James R. Hoffa will be placed on trial on charges of mishandling funds.

Following resignation of Daniel B. Maher as monitor representing the Teamsters, Hoffa nominated as his successor William E. Bufalino, president of Local 985, who has been a target of McClellan Senate committee charges of exploitation and shakedowns. U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts took the matter under advisement.

Letts in another action dismissed Lawrence T. Smith as a member of the Board of Monitors representing a group of rank-and-file union members whose charges against Hoffa resulted in establishment of the monitorship in January 1958. Smith said he would appeal to the higher courts.

In another development, a majority of the rank-and-file members dropped Godfrey P. Schmidt as their counsel. Schmidt himself previously had served as the monitor representing rank-and-file interests but resigned after an appellate court found that he was involved in a conflict of interest.

The monitors earlier had filed charges looking to the ouster of Hoffa on grounds that he had misused funds of Local 299 by pledging them for a loan to a Florida real estate project in which he had a concealed private interest. A trial has been scheduled for April.

Hoffa asked that the trial be canceled and said the monitors had illegally abused their powers to bring up what he termed "stale charges."

Meanwhile final reports were issued by the McClellan committee recapitulating its conclusions after three years of investigations.

A federal grand jury in Cleveland, Ohio, indicted William Presser, a Hoffa supporter and president of Teamsters Joint Council 41, on charges of corruptly obstructing the committee. Presser is accused of partially destroying and concealing documents subpenaed by the committee.

Child Health Group Elects Perlis to Board

New York—Leo Perlis, national director of Community Service Activities for the AFL-CIO, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Organization for Mentally Ill Children, Inc., here.

NLRB Upholds Examiner:

Hosiery Mill Guilty Of Threats, Coercion

The National Labor Relations Board has found the management of a Franklin, N. C., hosiery mill guilty of illegal "interference, restraint and coercion" in an effort to block a 1959 unionizing drive in which a Hosiery Workers' organizer was brutally beaten.

The board ordered the management of Franklin Hosiery Mills, a subsidiary of the giant Burlington Mills Corp., to end interference with employes "in the exercise of their right to self-organization." At the same time it ordered reinstatement of two unionists laid off for union activities.

The board affirmed the findings of Trial Examiner Max M. Goldman, ruling that the company has engaged in a long list of unfair labor practices against the AFHW organizing drive. Specifically, the NLRB found the company guilty of:

- Threatening to fire unionists associated with the organizing drive.
- Threatening to close the plant rather than negotiate a contract with the Hosiery Workers or any other union.
- "Seeking to have employes inform on the union activities of other workers."
- "Fostering the impression among employes that their activities (were) under surveillance."

The beating of AFHW Organizer Robert D. Beame figured prominently in the NLRB hearings. The unionist sustained severe face and head wounds from thugs who forced their way into his hotel room. The mob stole authorization cards signed by Franklin workers and then forced Beame out of town and over the state line into Georgia.

Testimony was introduced at the labor board hearings tending to show than Dan Stewart, a mill supervisor, told several workers Beame's motel room was under constant surveillance.

On the day of the beating, Stewart fired one unionist who had witnessed signatures on the authorization cards, and was quoted as saying he knew the names of all the workers who had signed the cards stolen from Beame.

A Franklin grand jury subsequently refused to hand down any indictments despite a signed confession by one of the participants naming the others.

The attack on Beame was followed by a wave of similar anti-union violence in the South. Two weeks later, Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton of the Textile Workers Union of America was assaulted in a Henderson, N. C., motel during a strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills.

In May 1959, TWUA Field Representatives Frank Barker and Frank Chupka were dragged from a motel room in Fitzgerald, Ga., and beaten and knifed during a strike against the Fitzgerald Mills Corp.

Canada Unions Demand Unemployment Action

Ottawa, Ont.—An unexpectedly sharp jump in unemployment to a near-record 8.9 percent of the labor force in the week ending Feb. 20 has been denounced as "disgraceful" by Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Dodge at the same time demanded that the federal government take "immediate and courageous steps" to create new jobs by augmenting its present winter work program.

"The economic loss is staggering and the human suffering is intolerable," he declared.

The latest figures, released by the Dominion Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed 555,000 fully unemployed out of a labor force of 6,218,000, an increase of 51,000 in a month. In February 1959 there were 537,000 jobless, or 8.8 percent of a labor force of 6,048,000.

The CLC has long contended that the federal winter work program is not broad enough to meet conditions posed by Canada's severe winters. The program provides for federal payment of 50 percent of the labor costs on municipal projects which would not be carried out during the harsh weather without the federal aid.

Opinion differs as to the reason for the increase in unemployment between January and February. The government blames it on the winter, which has been unusually severe even for Canada. The CLC has maintained that there is a growing number of more or less permanently unemployed resulting from the government's failure to meet the problem of job attrition because of automation, plus the fact that the work force is growing faster than the number of new jobs.

The Conservative government has been under sharp attack in Parliament by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the Liberals for failing to stem the rise in unemployment.

Union-Fighter Newhouse Sues Six Unions

Newark, N. J. — The Newark Morning Ledger Co. has filed a civil suit in federal Court here asking $6 million in damages and a restraining order against six unions and 16 individuals as a result of the strike against the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

Both papers are owned by S. I. Newhouse, Sr. The suit alleges the defendants "conspired" to put into effect "retaliatory measures" against all Newhouse-owned newspapers and organized a "fight-Newhouse" committee to support the Portland strikers. The committee was to direct slow-downs and work stoppages in violation of contracts, the suit claims.

The Portland strike grew out of Newhouse's demand that the Stereotypers bow to his work rule demands governing a piece of imported machinery the union had not seen. It was called on Nov. 10 and also affected the Portland Journal. Other unions have respected the picket lines.

The complaint asks $1 million in compensatory damages and $5 million in punitive damages. It names Newark locals and specific officers of the Stereotypers, Typographers, Pressmen, Photo-Engravers and Mailers; a deliverers' union in New York and its president, and the president of the New York Stereotypers' local and a group of members.

McCarthy Group Declares:

'Decisive Action' Needed To Avert Rising Joblessness

"The problem of unemployment will assume far greater proportions in the next 10 years unless decisive action is taken," warned a politically-explosive report filed with the Senate by its Special Committee on Unemployment Problems.

The committee headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) split along party lines as the Democratic majority proposed a wide range of federal programs which the Eisenhower Administration has vetoed or opposed.

The 12-point program ranged across federal activities and policies to achieve an increased rate of economic growth and maximum employment, aid for distressed areas, federal jobless pay standards, standby anti-recession legislation and an end to job discrimination.

In raising the threat of higher unemployment levels, the report pointed out that "after each of the last three recessions, the rate of unemployment was higher than it had been before the recession."

"In the next decade the number of youths entering the labor market will increase by 46 percent. Dislocations caused by automation and technological change will increase.

"A sharp increase in unemployment will take place unless private and public measures are taken to absorb the increased manpower," the report declared.

The majority was comprised of Chairman McCarthy and Senators Pat McNamara (Mich.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.).

The minority of Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.) disagreed with the Democratic proposals and offered a counter-program designed "to stimulate private businesses."

Cooper broke with the minority on several points. He said the proposal of higher tariffs to meet foreign competition seemed in conflict with the policy of expanded trade.

Cooper also proposed depressed areas legislation along the lines of a bill he co-sponsored with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and "immediate action" by the executive branch to help the hungry and the jobless.

The Democratic majority report concluded, after 27 days of hearings across the nation, that unemployment is "serious and continuing," with jobless rates topping 25 percent in some areas; that complex national forces create different types of unemployment; that younger and older workers, Negroes, women, the unskilled and the least educated have the highest jobless rates; and that unemployment can be reduced through private and public policies as well as through national growth.

The Democratic majority backed these recommendations:

- Maximum employment and a higher rate of economic growth;
- Assistance to distressed areas;
- Establishment of national standards for unemployment insurance;
- Extension of federal grants to cover public assistance to the unemployed;
- Increased educational services, especially for vocational education and assistance to special groups;
- Attention to employment dislocations caused by defense and trade policies;
- Elimination of discrimination in employment;
- Extension of unemployment benefits to domestic migratory farm laborers;
- Strengthening the employment services;
- Standby anti-recession legislation;
- Improved measurements on employment and unemployment rates;
- Continuing attention to manpower resources and utilization.

Workers Tell Congress Of Low Pay, Long Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived several raises and now makes 90 cents an hour. Some of her fellow-workers receive only 70 cents. She doesn't have a family to help support, and her parents send her meat, vegetables and eggs from their farm.

Backing up the testimony of the president of her international union, Max Greenberg, urging extension of minimum wage coverage to retail workers and an increase in the minimum to $1.25 an hour, she brought this message from her fellow workers:

"We have been watching and waiting for news from Congress for a long time. It certainly would make a great difference in the way we live if we could get the same minimum wage that other people do."

Greenberg told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), that bringing Evelyne Twilley and millions of others like her under federal wage-hour protection would serve a double purpose. It would enable low-paid workers "to buy food, clothing and other necessities they sorely lack today." And by so doing, it would stimulate the nation's economy.

Greenberg hit hard at the claims made by some retail stores that many retail employes are housewives out to earn a little "pin money," and that therefore there is no reason to bring them under minimum wage coverage.

He pointed out that the typical part-time employe is trying to supplement her husband's earnings and at the same time give her children some care during the day. Their work, he pointed out, comes at the peak hours when the work is hardest.

"Department stores and variety stores get more productivity out of part-timers than they would if they had to employ an equal number of people full-time and their wage bill is considerably less," Greenberg pointed out.

"To deny these part-time employes the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act is just as cruel as it would be to deny the full-time breadwinner that protection," he declared.

Another worker-witness brought in by the RWDSU, Dorothy Bammerlin of South Bend, Ind., told the subcommittee that while she earned well above the minimum, many part-time workers were paid only 75 cents an hour. But she said the lack of time-and-one-half pay for overtime work costs her $18.72 a week.

As the subcommittee continued its hearings, a corps of 17 Southern lumber and sawmill operators told the committee that "the flame of inflation" would be fed if they had to pay their workers $1.25 an hour.

"This nation has always sanctioned and encouraged the profit motive," one of their spokesmen told the subcommittee.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), co-sponsor with Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) of the AFL-CIO backed wage-hour bill, questioned whether Congress, by exempting all but the largest lumber operators from the wage-hour law, was not "in effect producing for you a subsidy through the wage scale" in competition with employers who pay higher wages.

He said, "In 1933, I heard almost the same speech many, many times—that it was going to bankrupt the country, and no one could afford to pay the wages that were being suggested."

But, Roosevelt added, "pretty soon the country got settled down to it and everybody profited in many ways."

Welfare and Pension Reports Due Apr. 29

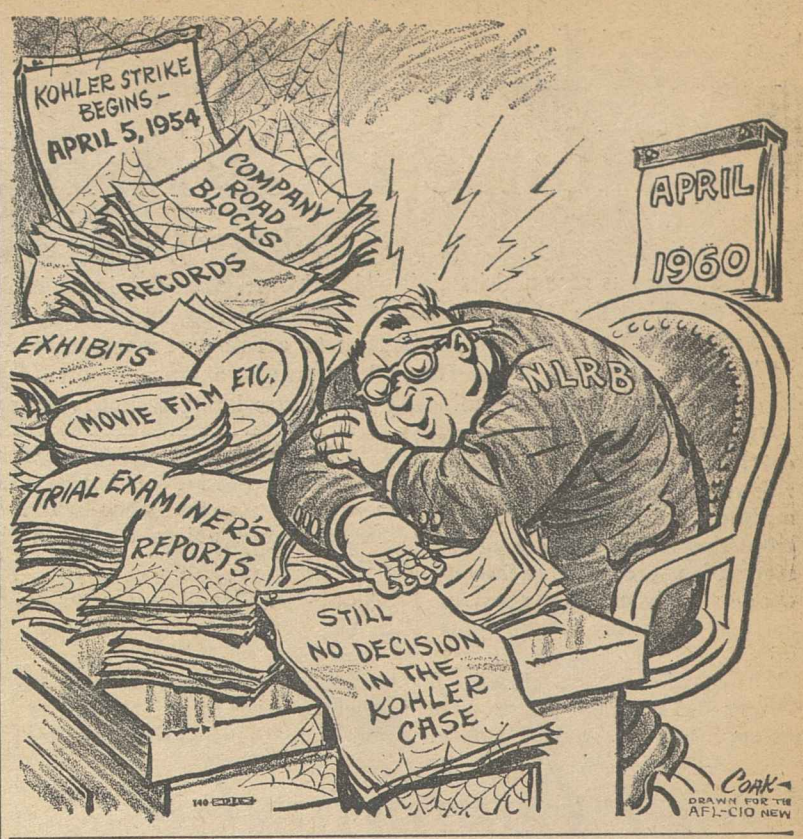
The Labor Dept. has issued a public reminder to welfare and pension plan administrators that their annual reports must be filed by Apr. 29.

Urging early filing to avoid crowding the deadline, the department noted that the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act requires annual reports to be filed with the Labor Dept. within 120 days from the end of the calendar year.

Some 50,000 reports on welfare and pension plans already have been received.

However, "many thousands are still missing," the department added in pointing out it has on file some 135,000 plan descriptions.

Spring, After Spring, After Spring, Fever!



3 AFL-CIO Affiliates Turn Back 4 UE Raids

Three AFL-CIO unions have repelled four major raiding efforts by the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers, expelled from the former CIO in 1949 on findings that it was under Communist domination and control.

The victories by federation affiliates were hailed by AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston as proof that American workers want "militant, responsible and decent unions to represent them."

In elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board:

- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers defeated the UE by a vote of 3,444 to 3,175 at the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass.
- The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers trounced the UE by a vote of 839 to 377 at Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Baltimore.
- The Machinists beat the unaffiliated union, 326-93, at plants of Air Products, Inc., in Allentown, Emaus and Trexlertown, Pa.
- The Machinists beat back a raid at Sylvania Products, Inc., in Mill Hall, Pa., by a vote of 229-186.

Livingston said that the elections demonstrated the "repudiation" by workers of the "efforts of the discredited UE to raid established AFL-CIO unions."

"The forward march of clean, militant trade unionism," he declared, "cannot be stopped by those who would cripple organized labor or by those who would betray it."

In reaffirming their support for the IUE, IAM and IBEW, Livingston said, union members at the four companies "have once again demonstrated their determination to remain in the mainstream of the American labor movement."

Another Administration Official Under Fire for 'Impropriety'

Congressional committees have raised the possibility of new improprieties and conflicts of interest within the Administration, eight top officials of which have quit under fire since Pres. Eisenhower took office in 1953.

The latest official to face public criticism was Federal Power Commission Chairman Jerome J. Kuykendall, who admitted that a gas company representative made behind-the-scenes contacts with him and other FPC members about a multi-million-dollar rate case before the commission.

Appearing before the House Commerce Committee, Kuykendall vigorously denied the suggestion made by Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) that he was guilty of any "impropriety."

Meanwhile, Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), chairman of a Senate Agriculture subcommittee, disclosed that James R. McGregor, deputy administrator of the Agriculture Dept.'s Commodity Stabilization Service, resigned under pressure last Fall after having been confronted by departmental charges of "deception," apparently involving disposal of outside interests.

One of McGregor's subordinates, Earl C. Corey, also resigned after admitting that he reaped $83,500 from a silent partnership in a West Coast company that stored government-owned grain. The Justice Dept. currently is presenting conflict-of-interest charges against Corey to a federal grand jury.

Symington revealed that although McGregor was permitted by the Agriculture Dept. to resign "in lieu of charges," the case still is under investigation by the Justice Dept.

The disclosure of the off-the-record contacts with Kuykendall came up during routine Commerce Committee hearings on legislative proposals to draw up standards of conduct for members of the FPC and other federal regulatory agencies.

The case concerned the petition of Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., a subsidiary of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., to fix rates for a new pipeline. The company had urged that rates be set high enough to guarantee Midwestern a 7 percent return on investment, but the FPC staff recommended only a 6.25 percent return.

It was revealed that the contacts with Kuykendall were made by Thomas G. Corcoran, a Washington lawyer and one-time official in the Roosevelt Administration.

In handing down its decision, the FPC overruled the staff report and authorized construction of the natural gas pipeline with an "open-end" return. Although industry sources have estimated this actually would result in a 7 percent rate, Kuykendall said this could not be predicted "at this time."

Dingell, who said Kuykendall's actions had raised "grave questions of propriety," estimated that the FPC decision would add $16 million annually to the price consumers will have to pay for natural gas.

The disclosures involving the FPC head and Agriculture Dept. officials came swiftly on the heels of the resignation in mid-March of John C. Doerfer as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission following criticism for accepting favors from a member of the industry regulated by the FCC.

The highest-placed Administration official to quit under fire was Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams.

Earlier, conflict-of-interest charges had led to the resignations of Air Force Sec. Harold Talbott, Public Buildings Commissioner Peter Strobel, Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Hugh Cross, General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure, Asst. Defense Sec. Robert Tripp Ross, and Federal Communications Commissioner Richard A. Mack.

New Senate Filibuster Looms:

'Anti-Labor' Provision Added To House-Passed Rights Bill

By Gene Zack

The Senate has resumed its civil rights debate, adopting in rapid-fire order a series of amendments —one of which the AFL-CIO called "ill-considered, unnecessary and potentially anti-union"—which the Judiciary Committee had tacked on to a five-part measure passed overwhelmingly by the House.

Wholesale rewriting of the House bill brought charges by civil rights advocates that legislation to safeguard voting and other minority rights was being seriously watered down.

Organized labor directed its criticism against one change whereby a section of the House measure, which would make it a crime to interfere with school desegregation orders, was broadened to apply criminal penalties to violators of any federal court order.

Introduced by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.), the amendment was approved by a rollcall vote of 68 to 20 despite opposition from liberals who argued it could convert the section into an anti-labor statute directed against unions during industrial disputes.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, pointed out that the Lausche amendment would do nothing to further the cause of civil rights "but could permit harassing action against unions by unfriendly federal attorneys."

He said that organized labor had backed the original provision to make obstruction of court orders a crime only because it was an indication of open congressional support of the historic Supreme Court decision on school desegregation.

The AFL-CIO spokesman said that labor "will not play the crude divide-and-conquer game of those who oppose all civil rights legislation," adding that if Congress should "unfortunately" retain the broadened language "this will not keep the AFL-CIO from supporting an otherwise satisfactory bill."

Labor's "final judgment" of whether the civil rights bill "is worth supporting at all will depend upon all of the actions taken before the bill is finally enacted," Biemiller said. "There is not much to cheer about as of now."

On the heels of adoption of the Lausche amendment, the Senate approved by voice vote 14 other changes, many of them technical in nature, recommended by the Judiciary Committee headed by arch-conservative Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

Referee Plan Threatened

Still ahead of the Senate, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was an amendment sponsored by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) which civil rights backers said would undermine the key voting referee plan in the bill.

As passed by the House, the bill provides that federal judges should appoint referees to register qualified Negro voters whenever a court found their rights had been blocked by local authorities.

The Kefauver amendment would permit local officials to be present at the actual registration —a move which civil rights advocates said would turn the proceedings into a "public circus" and discourage Southern Negroes from seeking to exercise their voting rights.

The rewriting of the civil rights bill appeared to signal the abandonment of previous strategy under which the Senate was attempting to win approval of the House measure without substantial change in order to bypass a possible roadblock in the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee.

Despite the speed with which the Senate was moving on amending the House bill, the threat loomed that Southern Democrats would resume their filibuster in a last-ditch effort to talk the bill to death on final passage.

Long Sessions Scheduled

In a move apparently designed to meet this threat, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) laid plans to convene the Senate earlier and hold it in session later in the day, coupled with the scheduling of a Saturday session—the same technique that was used before the Senate plunged into its record-breaking 'round-the-clock session which marked the anti-civil-rights filibuster early in March.

Johnson said it was "obvious that we are facing lengthy debate on the bill," which was first called up in the Senate on Feb. 15. He would make no forecasts on when the Senate might have to vote on invoking cloture—limitation of debate.

Can't Compromise On Bias, Meany Says

(Continued from Page 1)

a century in the fight against oppression, injustice and racism."

The JLC, a 500,000-member federation of unions and other organizations, was formed shortly after Hitler came to power. Its purpose was to mobilize democratic groups to fight Naziism and to aid the victims of oppression.

David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and JLC treasurer, accepted the testimonial on Meany's behalf.

Organized labor, Dubinsky said, "must encourage every evidence of action by the southern Negroes to fight openly for their own rights, for no one knows better than those of us who organized and built the unions . . . that all the sympathizers in the world cannot win victory for any deprived group, that the group must fight for itself and that the sympathizers must help them in that fight."

Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of the JLC National Trade Union Council for Human Rights, presided at a panel session on discrimination and segregation.

Zimmerman said the progress of organized labor on civil rights often is ignored, while labor's shortcomings have been seized on by the press.

Labor's record is not "without blemish," declared Zimmerman, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. He said there are "still altogether too many local unions" in both the North and South which practice discrimination.

Meany, in his message, said labor is doing the best it can on the federal wage-hour law and the Forand bill.

On "an even more fundamental issue—the issue of civil rights, of equal opportunity," he said, critics have argued that the AFL-CIO supports civil rights legislation but has "not been vigorous enough in ridding our own movement of practices based on bigotry and discrimination."

Meany said he wanted to make two points clear.

"First, on this matter, as in so many others, I have nothing in common with the southern senators.

"I do not propose to argue, a century after the Civil War, that discrimination will disappear if we just leave it alone. We haven't left it alone; we're not leaving it alone today and we will never leave it alone until we wipe it out.

"Second, while I do not pretend to enjoy criticism, I do not resent it when it is honest and factual, although sometimes I wish our friendly critics would keep in mind the ground we have already covered as well as the distance we have yet to go."

Meany said many older unions grew up in a less enlightened time, reflecting community attitudes of "prejudice based on ignorance."

Where discrimination still survives, he added, "it is a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge. Even those who practice discrimination know that its days are numbered. And we are going to make sure of it."

Dock Arbiters Study Automation Payments

New York—The Longshoremen and waterfront management have launched a joint search here for an economic formula that will safeguard 40,000 dock workers against wage or job losses resulting from automation.

A three-man arbitration board has begun consideration of the amount of royalties due ILA members to compensate them for the increasing use of cargo containers —large, reusable metal boxes which are loaded at the point of origin, instead of having the contents loaded aboard ships by dock workers.

The imminent threat of wholesale job losses because of the introduction of containerization was a major issue raised by the ILA in negotiations with the N. Y. Shippers Association last fall. Creation of the arbitration panel was a key provision in the three-year pact signed in December to prevent resumption of an East Coast walkout that had been temporarily halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The panel's first task is to determine the extent to which the shipping containers curtail job opportunities, after which royalties will be worked out on the basis of the tons of cargo handled in this fashion.

Serving on the arbitration board are Dr. Emanuel Stein, professor of economics at New York University, the public member; Thomas W. Gleason, ILA general organizer, representing the union; and Vice Adm. Frank M. McCarthy, retired, the employer representative.

"WILL I MAKE IT?" said Russell A. Weller to himself as he leaped 12 feet from his locomotive cab window to the ground and raced 40 feet to snatch an elderly woman from the path of rolling boxcars. The 38-year old Weller, shown re-enacting the incident, made it and was honored with the annual Intl. Safety Award of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at a banquet in Washington, D. C. Weller, of Bellefontaine, O., and the New York Central System, received the award from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Interest, Medical Bills Boost Cost of Living

(Continued from Page 1)

prices and the fifth straight monthly decline in food prices.

"Mortgage interest rates, which have risen persistently for the past 18 months, contributed appreciably to the rise in the cost of housing," the department said in reporting mortgage interest rates up 8 percent from a year ago.

The .8 percent gain in medical costs in February was the largest rise in nearly a year and a half, the report said. The February rise was traced to "substantially higher" health insurance premiums in Chicago, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Youngstown, O. and Charleston, W. Va.

The February CPI was 1.5 percent above February of 1959, the department said, an increase it attributed chiefly to "the costs of buying, owning and maintaining a house and an automobile and charges for medical care."

The report said relatively few workers are covered by contracts tying wages to the February index. Some 1,000 employes of firms affiliated with the Los Angeles Warehousemen's Association will receive an increase of 3 cents an hour in their annual adjustment.

In an accompanying report, the department said that while spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers declined from January the figures still represented an all-time high for February.

The decreases were caused by a decline in the factory workweek and a lesser drop in overtime pay, the report noted.

The fall in spendable earnings, taken with the increase in the cost of living, combined to cut the buying power of factory workers' earnings by about 1.5 percent over the month, the report added.

4-2-60

House Nears Vote on Area Redevelopment

The House appears to be moving toward a vote on a $250 million, Administration-opposed area redevelopment bill, barricaded for the past 10 months in the conservative-dominated Rules Committee.

Under the threat of a parliamentary move to bypass the committee, Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) scheduled a meeting by Apr. 5 to take up the bill. There was no assurance, however, that a bloc of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans on the committee would drop their opposition.

Should the committee fail to report out depressed area legislation, a little-used procedure called "calendar Wednesday"—last employed in 1950 in connection with a Fair Employment Practices bill—may be utilized.

Under this procedure, committees are polled alphabetically and given an opportunity to bring up such legislation as they see fit. If this method is employed, the Banking and Currency Committee—fourth on the alphabetical list—has power to call up the measure it approved in May 1959.

The "calendar Wednesday" procedure requires that action on any bill brought up must be finished the same day, except for the final rollcall vote. This will put pressure on supporters of the area redevelopment bill to make certain that the House does not adjourn because of the lack of a quorum.

A year ago, the Senate voted 49 to 46 for a $389.5 million measure sponsored by a liberal coalition headed by Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.). The Administration has recommended only $57 million for aid to depressed areas in its budget proposals for fiscal 1961.

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Senate Hearings Spur Drive To Pass Forand Health Bill

Insurgents Push Fight On Cross

St. Louis—Insurgent leaders seeking to bring the ousted Bakery & Confectionery Workers back into the AFL-CIO have opened a second front in their drive to unseat Pres. James G. Cross.

In a three-day conference here, they voted to seek a special union convention in September and to raise a $100,000 fund for use in fighting Cross.

The conference was called by five BCW local union officers who, three weeks earlier, had filed a federal court suit in Washington aimed at the removal of Cross and Sec.-Treas. Peter N. Olsen.

The meeting here brought together 80 officers of 48 BCW locals. They said they represent 36,868 of perhaps 62,000 members remaining in BCW since its expulsion in 1957 on findings that it was run by corrupt elements.

The aim of the reform group is, first to get rid of Cross and clean house within the union, then to seek a merger with the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Expelled by AFL-CIO

The ABC was chartered by the federation immediately after the expulsion of BCW. It now has about 80,000 members.

In their suit, the five insurgent leaders charged Cross and other top officers with "corrupt and selfish conduct designed to plunder BCW" for Cross' personal benefit.

They asserted here that $5.3 million in union funds had been

(*Continued on Page* 11)

STRANDED UNIONIST, Richard McClure of Packinghouse Workers Local 34, guides labor-manned rescue truck through flood waters near his home after disaster struck area around Sioux City, Ia. AFL-CIO Community Services joined hands with Red Cross in setting up rescue and relief program, with 100 union volunteers joining in. (See story, Page 12.)

'Runaway' Conference Speaks:

Youth Parley Bolts On Rights, Schools

By Dave Perlman

A "runaway" White House Conference on Children and Youth has called on Congress to vote "substantial" federal aid to education, asked Pres. Eisenhower to use "the prestige of his office" to speed school desegregation and proposed a broad program of social legislation aimed at giving millions of underprivileged youngsters a fair start in life.

The 7,000 conference delegates, invited by the President to "review the unmet needs of young people and recommend solutions," did exactly that, breaking away from the Administration's "leave-it-to-the-states" position on the nation's social needs.

In a series of hard-hitting resolutions, delegates asked strengthened and better-enforced child labor laws, a higher federal minimum wage extended to millions not now covered, higher standards of unemployment insurance, expanded public housing, an end to exploitation of migrant farm workers and eradication of all forms of racial discrimination.

More than 1,000 Resolutions

More than 1,000 conference resolutions poured out of 18 forums where delegates voted on proposals initiated in small work-group sessions.

Originally the final plenary session was to have included a summary of the actions taken by the forums—to form the basis of the conference's official report to the President. Conference officials

(*Continued on Page* 9)

White House Again Delays on Program

By Gene Zack

Liberals on both sides of Capitol Hill stepped up their drive for legislation to provide health care for the aged, despite stiffening Administration opposition to the Forand bill and initial rejection of the AFL-CIO-backed measure in the House Ways & Means Committee.

As congressmen continued to be deluged with the heaviest flood of mail in years, showing mounting public demand for the Forand bill's social security principle, there were these developments:

- A Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged opened public hearings on federal health insurance, with Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) forecasting passage of a bill this year. There were indications that, if the House fails to include health care in a pending social security measure, attempts would be made to amend the bill in the Senate.
- **Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a statement presented to the McNamara subcommittee, charged the Forand bill was being blocked by "powerful and politically influential groups" including the American Medical Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers. He expressed confidence that "the vast majority" of Congress "will find a way to bring this legislation to a vote."**
- James B. Carey, testifying as president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said opponents of health care are "calloused by their own creature comforts." He accused the Administration of "an outright betrayal of the needs of America's 16 million elder citizens."
- Following a White House conference, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) spelled out what he termed Administration-approved "guidelines" but no GOP health care program. He emphasized opposition to social se-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Major Air Pact Signed At Republic

In the first major agreement in critical 1960 negotiations with the aircraft and missile industry, 8,400 members of the Machinists have won a two-year contract from Republic Aviation Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y., scene of a turbulent 114-day strike four years ago.

The Republic pact gives workers wage hikes ranging from 7 to 11 cents an hour immediately, to be followed by increases of from 5 to 8 cents hourly effective Apr. 3, 1961. In addition, a 6-cent cost-of-living increase accumulated over the past two years was incorporated into all base rates, and the living-cost clause was continued up to a limit of 6 cents over the next two years.

The pact raised company payments for pensions from $1.75 per month per employe to $2.25 monthly; eligibility for pensions was reduced from 15 to 10 years

(*Continued on Page* 11)

May Merger Ordered in New Jersey

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called a special convention for May 19-20 of all AFL-CIO organizations in New Jersey to form a merged labor body in the state.

The convention will be held in the Newark Armory.

The convention call came several weeks after Meany ordered revocation of the charters of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the New Jersey Industrial Union Council, directed the

(*Continued on Page* 4)

AFL-CIO Backs 'Truth-in-Lending' Bill, Hits Consumer Credit Gyps

Sharply assailing "deceptive practices" in the consumer credit field, the AFL-CIO has called for congressional passage of a "truth-in-lending" bill that would require full disclosure to the purchaser of all finance charges.

Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told a Senate Banking subcommittee that its hearings on a bill introduced by Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) were "breaking new ground" since Congress "has never before taken a look at consumer credit from the viewpoint of the borrower."

The government, he said, has an "obligation" to protect the consumer in the credit field in much the same manner as it safeguards him against deceptive advertising, impure foods or medicines, and through laws requiring appropriate labels for clothing, furniture and other products.

At its midwinter meeting, Henle told the subcommittee, the AFL-CIO Executive Council gave its "clear endorsement" to the Douglas bill, declaring that its passage "would do much to alert consumers to the high prices they now pay for money."

The council called for both state and federal regulations against "deceptive practices and exorbitant charges in vending consumer credit, particularly installment credit." It added that this could be achieved through the Douglas bill's requirement that finance charges on all installment purchases be expressed in

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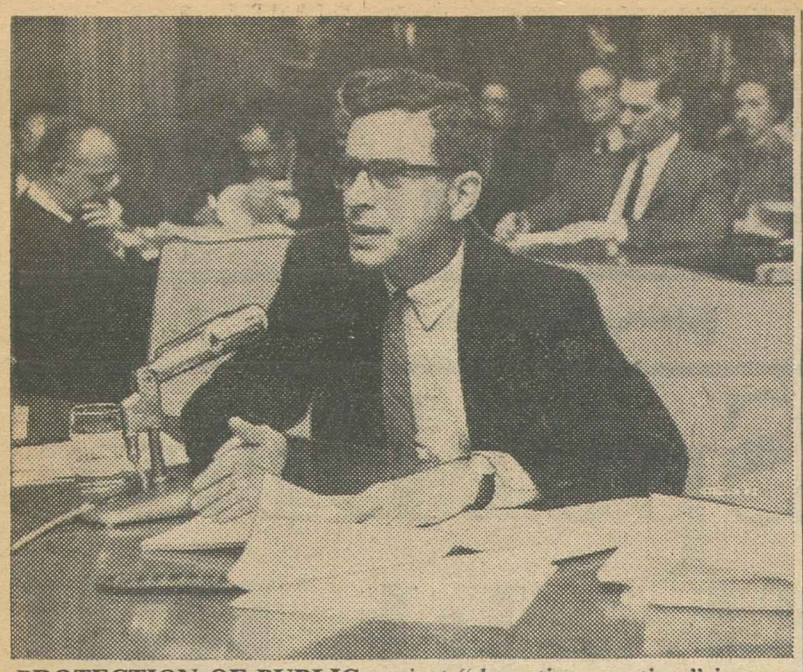


PROTECTION OF PUBLIC against "deceptive practices" in consumer credit field can be achieved through passage of Douglas "truth-in-lending" bill, Peter Henle, assistant director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told Senate Banking subcommittee hearings. Citing labor's concern, he said AFL-CIO Community Service Activities has instituted special consumer information programs to educate members.

AFL-CIO Backs Law To End Credit Chiseling

(Continued from Page 1)

terms of "simple annual interest."

With consumer credit at a record high of over $51 billion—three times what it was in 1949—Henle said the problem of "deceptive credit practices" has been brought home forceably to trade union officials because members are turning more frequently to them for help.

Because of this rank-and-file concern, he said, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities—labor's operating arm in the social welfare field—has instituted a special consumer information program "to help educate our membership concerning the pitfalls of installment buying and other credit purchases."

"But education is not enough," Henle continued. "It is our contention that the problem is sufficiently serious to require action by the federal government."

The Douglas bill, he said, "provides an excellent approach" to this problem.

"It does not attempt to regulate the terms of any consumer financing contract," he added. "It does attempt to simplify consumer finance contracts by requiring full cost disclosure in such a way that the consumer himself can make an intelligent choice regarding the credit that is being furnished him."

At present, Henle said, "every conceivable obstacle" has been placed in the path of the consumer seeking "adequate information on which he can base an intelligent decision regarding his use of credit."

Advertising 'Deceptive'

Advertising by consumer loan companies, automobile dealers and others who sell goods on credit, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, "is often quite deceptive and very confusing." He introduced a series of newspaper ads which, he pointed out, "indicate the rate of repayment but seldom if ever mention the price of the loan either in terms of the total charges or as an annual rate on the principal."

In addition, he said, credit instruments "turn out to be even more confusing than the advertisements." While they give the amount of the loan and the repayment schedule, they often do not list such charges as insurance or service fees that are lumped in, and "in no case are the finance charges expressed in language simple enough for the buyer to recognize whether he is paying a reasonable amount for his loan."

Henle said the method of presenting finance charges to the customer is also confusing, pointing out that the 3 percent a month charged by a small loan company is a true 36 per cent annual interest rate; and the 1.5 percent monthly charge by a department store or mail order house under a "revolving credit arrangement" is a true 18 percent.

Enactment of a law embodying the principles set forth in the Douglas bill, the federation spokesman declared, "will do more to put the operations of the consumer credit industry on a sensible basis than any other possible action by Congress."

Easter Seal Drive Backed by Meany

Labor welcomes the opportunity to assist in furthering the rehabilitation program for the handicapped through the purchase and use of Easter Seals, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in accepting reappointment as a sponsor of the program of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which directs the annual seal sale.

"An organization that has established an enviable record of service to humanity truly merits the support of all Americans," he said, "and I am confident that the men and women of the AFL-CIO, keenly aware of the dedicated service of the Easter Seal societies, will be both generous and warm-hearted in their support."

Care and treatment for the handicapped, with full independence as the goal, are provided through some 1,400 Easter Seal centers and programs with specialized medical supervision and advice. There are no restrictions for eligibility.

Stagehands Choose New Vice President

New York—Jerry Tomasetti, business agent of Film Exchange Employes of Local B-51 here, has been elected ninth vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes Union.

Tomasetti was named by the IATSE general executive board at its semi-annual meeting in Portland, Ore., to fill the unexpired term of the late Louise Wright of Dallas, Tex. The post represents the union's Special Dept.

Report to Mitchell:

Job Policy Advisors Urge Aid for Depressed Areas

Enactment of area redevelopment legislation that would "revitalize the economies" of depressed areas has been urged on the Eisenhower Administration by the tripartite Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

At the same time, the council called for a program of financial assistance to communities which "exhibit tendencies" toward persistent unemployment but which have not yet "deteriorated to the point of becoming classified as chronic labor surplus areas."

The unanimous views of the council's 24 labor, management and public members were contained in a report to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. The council is a statutory body established to advise the Secretary of Labor and the Director of Employment Security on policies relating to unemployment.

Persistent Joblessness

Its report was geared to a study of persistent joblessness in the nation. According to the most recent Labor Dept. employment-unemployment report, there were 964,000 persons unemployed 15 weeks or more in February, compared to 617,000 long-term jobless in pre-recession February 1957.

The report was made public as the powerful House Rules Committee, ending a 10-month blockade of depressed area legislation, opened hearings on a $250 million, Administration-opposed bill, slightly smaller in scope than one Pres. Eisenhower vetoed in 1958, but far larger than the $57 million recommended in current Administration budget proposals.

Passage of aid-to-depressed areas legislation is a key plank in the AFL-CIO's 12-point "Positive Program for America," which organized labor has asked Congress to enact before it adjourns in July for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominating conventions.

The Labor Dept.'s advisory group told Mitchell that an area redevelopment measure should give "priority to efforts to revitalize the economies" of depressed areas "rather than to measures to relocate workers."

Although relocation might be indicated in "a few remote and small stranded communities," the report said, if it were applied generally it would lead to "unnecessary losses of invested capital and community equipment and facilities and . . . heavy financial and social burdens on the individuals transferred."

The tripartite committee called for enactment of safeguards in depressed areas legislation "to avoid giving assistance to 'runaway' plants which, by relocating in a depressed area, would create an unemployment problem in the original location.

In dealing with persistent unemployment, the committee called for government financial support for retraining jobless workers, including financial aid to the jobless whose unemployment insurance benefits have been exhausted or who are not covered by unemployment assistance, but who are undergoing approved training.

Since in some states jobless workers undergoing training may not be eligible for unemployment benefits, the committee stated, it urged that state laws be "amended where necessary so as to avoid claimants being disqualified for benefits solely because they are undergoing approved training."

The report added that states should extend the duration of benefits for jobless workers training for new skills, as is now provided in Massachusetts and Michigan.

Pamphlet Promotes AreaRedevelopment

The union-backed Area Employment Expansion Committee has issued a popular pamphlet to help win passage of the Area Redevelopment Act—"a Point Four for America."

"Today's boomtown may be tomorrow's ghost-town," it warned in listing 177 "distressed labor markets" where unemployment of 6 to 30 percent has persisted for at least 18 months.

The pamphlet, sent to all members of Congress, noted a similar program was vetoed in 1958 by Pres. Eisenhower and appealed for prompt action because "the country can wait no longer."

'Scab' Agency Head Fined in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Bloor Schleppey, 73-year-old operator of a professional strikebreaker recruiting agency, has been fined $500 for violation of Pennsylvania's state law prohibiting use of third parties to obtain "replacement" employes in labor disputes.

Sentence was imposed on Apr. 1 in Bucks County Court by Judge Edward G. Biester after Schleppey avoided a scheduled grand jury appearance by pleading no contest to charges against him.

Asks Mercy

A "no-contest" or nolo contendere plea in criminal cases means that a defendant, without directly admitting guilt, throws himself on the mercy of the court. Maximum penalty in Schleppey's case was one year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

Faced with the possibility of being held in probation, Schleppey stated in court that he would not again operate in a manner violating Pennsylvania's anti-strikebreaker recruiting law.

Schleppey was arrested Feb. 11 in a Philadelphia airport motel after flight from police involving a crew of hired strikebreakers prepared to go to Chester, Pa., where a newspaper strike was threatened. He was charged with having previously imported strikebreakers in a newspaper dispute at Bristol-Levittown, Pa.

Schleppey's strikebreaking activities in the newspaper industry were documented last year in undenied testimony before a New York State board conducting hearings on the importation of professional scabs in a strike against the Macy papers in Westchester County.

Union spokesmen in the current multiunion strike against Portland, Ore., newspapers have charged that professional strikebreakers formerly associated with Schleppey's operations showed up, at premium pay and with extra expense accounts, to help the publishers start a struck newspaper under the joint masthead of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian.

More Areas Cited for Heavy Unemployment

The job situation across the nation underwent "slight improvements" between January and March, the Labor Dept. reported in its bimonthly survey of 149 major areas, but the areas with a "substantial labor surplus" edged upward from 31 to 33.

The "smaller areas of substantial labor surplus" also increased slightly, from 107 in January to 109 in March.

A labor market area is classified in the "substantial labor surplus" category if it has unemployment of 6 percent or over.

The usual "moderate spring pick-up in job totals is anticipated by employers in 90 percent of the nation's principal employment and production centers," reported the survey, which also takes in employer hiring plans.

The report said seasonal expansion in commercial and industrial construction, trade, service and food processing would lead the job rise, "with hiring in residential building likely to lag behind 1959 levels."

"Mixed trends" were seen for the durable goods industries to mid-May. The durable goods job outlook is keyed to the auto industry, the report noted. A late winter survey of auto centers revealed "uncertainty" as new car sales lagged behind industry expectations, the report went on.

Auto Hiring Uncertain

The Labor Dept. said overtime work and second shift operations were being curtailed in a number of auto centers in recent weeks, with some layoffs reported in other centers.

The department went on to say that while auto job totals set for mid-May did not seem "significantly different" from mid-March, "a number of areas" indicated a further weakening in demand might alter hiring plans.

The "unsettled outlook" in autos apparently is being felt in steel, the department added, where major producing centers reported cutbacks in orders and output schedules from earlier peaks. Steel jobs were expected to stabilize at current levels, it said.

Some Gains Seen

The report said job gains were anticipated in electrical and non-electrical machinery, fabricated metals, ordnance and instruments.

The Labor Department said employers in most major manufacturing centers reported shortages of skilled workers. Areas like Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Haven, Conn., were reported short of such highly-skilled workers as tool and die makers, machinists, machine tool operators and other metal workers.

In a few areas, skill shortages appeared to hold up hiring of production workers, the report said.

Of the 33 areas with a "substantial labor surplus," 25 were in Group D, with 6 to 8.9 percent jobless; four in Group E, with 9 to 11.9 percent, and four in Group F, with 12 percent and over unemployed.

NLRB Orders Back Pay:

Shutdown Maneuver Costly to Mill Owner

The National Labor Relations Board, in a 3-to-1 decision, has ordered a mill employer who shut down his major operations to avoid dealing with a union to give back pay to fired workers until they secure "substantially equivalent employment with other employers."

Bonnie Lass Knitting Mills, Inc., of Clifton, N. J., according to the NLRB, switched its operations from manufacturing to jobbing and cut its work force from over 100 down to three full-time and 5 to 10 part-time employes to avoid bargaining with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The board rejected the trial examiner's recommendation that the employer be required to reopen its customary sweater-making departments, observing that the company has disposed of its machinery and equipment.

But since Bonnie Lass still is a functioning business "and may resume full-scale operation," the majority said, it is ordered to set up a preferential hiring list and it must offer full and immediate reinstatement plus back pay to 49 fired workers if it resumes manufacturing.

If Bonnie Lass does not reopen its manufacturing facilities, the board said, it must make good to the 49 workers discriminatorily discharged Dec. 15, 1958, the money they would have earned from that date until each secures or did secure "substantially equivalent employment."

"I do not agree," declared Member Philip Ray Rodgers in a partial dissent.

Rodgers said there is nothing in the Taft-Hartley Act limiting an employer's right to go out of business. Bonnie Lass, he contended, "disposed of its machinery and equipment and permanently withdrew from the industrial scene as a manufacturer."

The board majority was comprised of Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Joseph Alton Jenkins and John H. Fanning.

According to the report of Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore, the union campaign got under way in May and June of 1958. With organizing carried on in both English and German, the union soon had authorization cards from 56 of the 101 employes.

The testimony showed, the report said, that the employer conceded the union's majority but refused to deal with it, embarking on "an intensive campaign of interference, restraint and coercion."

The company's counsel called a meeting of all employes and told them the union was a "bunch of goons, thugs and all they were interested in was dues," according to the NLRB report.

The company spokesman threatened to close the plant before dealing with the union and also promised such benefits as hospitalization, paid holidays and vacations if the union did not come in.

The company laid off what it called "the ring leader" for a few days. Finally, the workers voted to strike and stayed out from Aug. 12 until Dec. 15, when they offered to return unconditionally.

The union committee was told a contract had been made to sell some machinery but a plant reopening would be considered if the workers would renounce the union in writing.

The employes rejected the employer's demand and the switchover from manufacturing to jobbing took place between January and April 1959.

C. J. (NEIL) HAGGERTY (left), in his new capacity as president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., confers with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), member of House Education & Labor Committee, on legislative matters of interest to labor.

ACWA Wins Biggest Pay Hike in History

New York—Some 125,000 members of the Clothing Workers will receive a contract package worth 21.5 cents an hour, including their first wage increase since 1956, under a new three-year agreement with the U.S. Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

The settlement, which affects about 700 major manufacturers of men's suits and overcoats, includes the largest basic wage increase negotiated in the union's history—17.5 cents an hour effective June 1.

It also continues unbroken the 40-year record of peace in the industry. The last major dispute was a combined strike and lockout in 1921 affecting the New York, Baltimore and Boston production centers.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, hailing the settlement, said the present national average wage for clothing workers is $1.77 an hour. In the big production centers, he said, it runs above $2, compared with the factory worker's average of $2.29. The pay raise will be translated into higher rates for piecework, by which earnings are governed for most clothing workers.

In addition to the pay hike, the contract provides for liberalization of health and welfare benefits starting Sept. 1. They include:

- An increase of $4 to $18 a day in hospitalization benefits.
- A jump in the allowance for incidental hospital expenses, such as X-rays and anesthetics, from $50 to $75.
- A $25 raise in surgical allowances to a maximum of $275.
- An increase in maternity benefits from $50 to $100.
- A doubling of life insurance coverage from $500 to $1,000.

The ACWA had foregone asking for wage increases—as it could have done—since the 1956 pay raise because of economic conditions in the highly-competitive industry, particularly in view of an influx of foreign-made suits and overcoats. Its members have received 12.5 cents an hour in additional health and welfare benefits in the last four years.

The union position since 1956 resulted in an unusual situation when bargaining for the new contract opened two months ago. There was no disagreement on the fact that a wage increase was in order—the only point of discussion was on its size. The union originally asked for a package worth 25 cents an hour, with 22.5 cents in wages and the rest in fringe benefits. The employers' first offer was 12 cents.

During the bargaining, differences over some work rules were worked out, although they are not to be written into the new contract, and both sides agreed to continue their joint effort to improve efficiency, promote the introduction of technological improvements and fight sweat-shop competition from abroad.

The new agreement was subject to ratification by local unions over the next few weeks, but Potofsky expressed confidence of approval.

Insurance by ULLICO Hits Record High

Baltimore, Md.—New high totals for insurance coverage, assets, income and benefits paid have been announced by the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. in its annual report for 1959.

Edmund P. Tobin, president of ULLICO, which is wholly owned by labor unions, said insurance in force has reached the all-time high of $1.07 billion, as against $248 million 20 years ago.

Income in 1959 aggregated $47 million, a gain of 7.7 percent over the previous year. Of that total, nearly $42 million was paid in dividends and benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries, $5 million more than in 1958.

The report, presented at the company's 34th annual stockholders' meeting, noted that among the new services undertaken in group policies during the past year were benefits for dental care and the cost of prescribed drugs and medicines outside of the hospital.

There is now increasing emphasis, Tobin said, on coverage and services for retired persons and he promised that ULLICO will "pioneer in this as well as other important insurance undertakings which have marked its reputation and progress."

In its first 33 years, Tobin said, ULLICO has more than fulfilled the most ambitious dreams of the trade unions which founded it.

2 RCIA Locals Unite in Los Angeles

Los Angeles—Retail Clerks Local 777 has been merged into Local 770 following a membership vote of the two locals.

Local 770 was brought to a strength of about 18,000 members and its food and drug jurisdiction enlarged to include Local 777's jurisdiction in shoe, department store, variety store and other retail firms.

NMU Joins Hotel Co-op For Retired

New York—Members of the Maritime Union have voted in favor of participation by their organization in a cooperative program to build and operate residential hotels for retired union members.

The project is called Four Freedoms Hotel, Inc., a trade union cooperative. It plans to build or buy hotels in favored resort areas, providing deluxe rooms with meals and recreational facilities specially designed to meet the needs and wishes of older people.

Retired union members—couples or single persons—would be accommodated at minimum rates, estimated at $100 to $125 monthly per person for room and board.

The NMU membership endorsed the project at regular membership meetings in March in the union's 30 port headquarters. The seamen voted on a proposal to make an initial investment of $110,000 of union treasury funds in the project. The total vote was 3,725 in favor and 642 opposed.

Four Freedoms Hotels, Inc., plans to build first in California and Florida, the exact locations not yet decided. The number and locations of subsequent hotels will be determined by participating unions.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said that his organization is participating in the Four Freedoms project because "we regard it as a sound and praiseworthy effort to meet what is one of the most serious problems facing older people."

Wool, Cotton Contracts Set Pay Patterns

Boston—Wage increases ranging from 6.5 to 10 cents an hour have been won by the Textile Workers Union of America in pattern-setting agreements covering two major segments of the industry.

Pay boosts from 6.5 to 10 cents were gained in negotiations under a wage reopening with Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., which employs 6,000 workers at seven plants in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The settlement, which provides for a new minimum of $1.31 an hour, is expected to set a pattern for nearly 200 northern cotton and rayon plants employing about 45,000 workers. The union obtained a 10-cent across-the-board increase in April 1959.

The agreement followed a series of settlements in the woolen and worsted branch of the industry under which some 23,000 workers in 100 mills received 7 cents an hour with a new minimum of $1.50.

This pattern was set in a contract with the Wyandotte Worsted Co., with 1,200 employes in four New England plants. The settlements extended the contracts for two years with a reopening for wages and fringe benefits in April 1961 and another for wages only the following April. Last year a 10-cent wage raise was negotiated.

School Dedicates Hillman Room

New York—A Sidney Hillman Memorial Room has been dedicated at the New School for Social Research.

Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the Clothing Workers' first president and herself a vice president of the union, unveiled a memorial plaque and a bust of her late husband.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Meyer Kestnbaum, president of Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago.

2 New York Hospitals Sign Union Contracts

New York—Union contracts have been negotiated with two private non-profit hospitals here and a third has entered into negotiations following an overwhelming vote for union representation by its employes.

Local 1199, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, which conducted a 46-day strike for union recognition at seven New York hospitals last spring, termed the new agreements "an important step forward" in the drive to win full union recognition at the city's voluntary hospitals.

The strike ended with a compromise settlement with the hospitals agreeing to some of the union demands in a statement of policy that set up a grievance procedure and provided for periodic wage reviews, but refused to sign agreements with the union.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis said the Daughters of Israel Hospital in Manhattan and the Daughters of Jacob Hospital in the Bronx had now agreed to full union recognition and signed union contracts. Both institutions are members of the Greater New York Hospital Association, which has led the fight against meaningful union recognition. The agreements cover a total of 375 non-professional, technical and office employes.

At Trafalgar Hospital in Manhattan, workers voted 102 to 17 for union representation in a secret ballot election conducted by the State Labor Relations Board.

Although non-profit hospitals are not required by state law to bargain with unions representing their employes, the Trafalgar management agreed to a consent election and said it would recognize the union if a majority of the workers voted for representation.

Second Election

The vote was the second representation election held for workers in a non-profit hospital in New York. Early in 1959, Montifiore Hospital negotiated a contract with Local 1199 after its employes voted 628 to 31 for the union.

Davis termed the statement of policy under which most hospitals now operate "unworkable," and expressed hope that other hospitals would "follow a path of recognizing the union where it represents a majority of employes."

He warned that hospital managements which refuse to permit workers to be represented by a union of their choice "will be inviting widespread labor unrest and strikes of even greater proportion than occurred last spring."

Local 1199, he said, is "anxious to avoid" the necessity of striking for full recognition.

Strike Closes Wilson Sports Goods Unit

Chicago—Production of baseball and golf equipment as well as other sporting goods was stopped at the Wilson Sporting Goods Co. by a strike called Apr. 4 by the Packinghouse Workers.

Wilson Sporting Goods is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Wilson Meat Packing Co., whose six plants were tied up for 109 days by the same union in a recently-ended strike which drew national attention to the company's union-fighting efforts.

Nearly 475 workers, members of UPWA Local 715, took up picket signs to back their committee's efforts to secure adequate wage increases and welfare benefits. The UPWA won an NLRB election last September to take the Sporting Goods unit away from the unaffiliated United Industrial Workers, headed by Angelo Incisco. Incisco was forced out of the Allied Industrial Workers in 1957 after disclosure by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee of improper use of union and welfare funds.

Negotiations have dragged inconclusively since labor board certification, held up through company maneuvering until early last February, a five-month delay, the union said.

Under the company's wage offer, minimums in the Sporting Goods unit would be $1.35 for women and $1.55 for men. The minimum in the same company's meat-packing plants is $2.175. Wilson also declined to offer any type of paid hospitalization or sick pay benefits to the Sporting Goods group, the union said.

Union Leader Named Regent At Wisconsin

Milwaukee, Wis.—Jacob F. Friedrick, a veteran trade union leader and president of the Milwaukee County Labor Council, has been appointed by Gov. Gaylord Nelson to the University of Wisconsin board of regents.

Friedrick's appointment to the nine-member board, responsible for the over-all direction of the university, is subject to confirmation by the State Senate.

A native of Hungary, Friedrick came to the U.S. in 1904 and almost immediately joined the Machinists here. In 1919 he became business agent for IAM Lodge 66, leaving that post 10 years later to become a labor reporter for the old Milwaukee Post.

In 1935, Friedrick was elected general organizer of the former AFL Federated Trades Council. He left the council in 1945 to become regional director for the AFL in Wisconsin, returning in 1951 as general secretary, the council's top post. The council merged with the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council last year. The united body represents an estimated 130,000 trade unionists in 250 locals.

Friedrick has served on the advisory committee of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers, where he collaborated with the late Prof. John R. Commons in preparing the first unemployment compensation bill introduced in the state legislature.

The union leader has served on both the unemployment and workmen's compensation advisory committees to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and has served on the Milwaukee sewerage commission.

In recognition of his long service to the labor movement and the state, Friedrick recently was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Wisconsin.

RETIRING AFTER 19 YEARS of service, Charles F. Crampton, left, of the engineering maintenance staff of AFL-CIO headquarters, receives a watch and best wishes from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Crampton, a member of Firemen & Oilers' Local 63, says he hopes now to use his leisure for all those put-off tasks.

Mediation Efforts Fail In Rail Pact Dispute

The rail wage dispute between unions representing 600,000 non-operating workers and the nation's railroads appeared to be headed for a Presidential Emergency Board as preliminary mediation efforts failed.

After 10 weeks of effort, the National Mediation Board announced on Apr. 4 that it was unable to obtain an agreement between the carriers, which originally demanded that their workers take a pay cut of 15 cents an hour, and the unions, which have asked for a 25-cent hourly increase, plus additional vacation and holiday benefits.

This theoretically left the unions free to strike after a 30-day "cooling-off" period, but both union and management officials expected the board to certify the dispute to the President and ask him to set up an emergency board to conduct a fact-finding study and make recommendations for a settlement.

An emergency board would have 30 days to report to the President. Both parties would then be required to bargain for an additional 30 days before the unions would be legally free to strike.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, a six-man arbitration panel began consideration of the wage dispute between the Locomotive Engineers and the railroads. The BLE accepted arbitration—one of the alternatives offered by the Railway Labor Act—while the non-operating unions rejected it in favor of emergency board procedure.

Still to reach the stage of national negotiations are the controversial work rules changes which the railroads have asked the operating unions to accept, and which rail labor has denounced as union-busting proposals that would destroy 50 years of union-won progress.

The railroads took to the courts in an effort to avoid bargaining with the non-operating unions on a demand for life insurance and medical benefits. In a suit filed in the U.S. District Court at Chicago, they contended that the issues are "non-bargainable" under the Railway Labor Act.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association promptly challenged the legal maneuver and pointed out that a case between the Railroad Telegraphers and the Chicago & North Western Railway involving the scope of bargaining under the Railroad Labor Act is currently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

May Merger Ordered in New Jersey

(Continued from Page 1)

creation of a new merged AFL-CIO body in the state.

The order to revoke the charter came on the basis of a report by Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas, assistants to the president, that negotiations for a merger in line with the AFL-CIO constitution were stalemated. All state bodies in the federation have merged with the exception of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the Keystone state an agreement to merge has been completed and a convention will be held on June 6.

All AFL-CIO local unions and organizations in New Jersey affiliated with either the former AFL or former CIO body will be given credentials to the merger convention if they are in good standing.

McGavin and Thomas will act as convention officers and present a draft constitution for the new AFL-CIO body to the delegates.

The New Jersey State CIO Council announced meanwhile that it will hold a one-day convention May 7 at the Essex House in Newark to discuss the creation of a state AFL-CIO body.

30,000 Petition for Forand Bill Passage

Petitions bearing the signatures of nearly 30,000 members of the Papermakers & Paperworkers urging passage of the Forand bill have been delivered to members of Congress from the districts in which the 300 UPP locals are situated.

Accompanying the petitions was a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointing to the growing public demand for the bill to provide health care for the aged, and calling for prompt action on the long-stalled measure.

'Tribute to Members:'

Rail Unions Dedicate New Headquarters

In impressive ceremonies, top leaders in government and labor joined to dedicate the newly-completed Railway Labor Building, new home of railroad unionism in the nation's capital.

The new $3 million, seven-story structure was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a tribute to the 1 million members of railroad labor organizations who for so many years have set an example for all labor in this country."

Also taking part in the dedication ceremonies, and in paying tribute to railway unions, were Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Rep. John Bennett (R-Mich.).

Leighty Chairman

George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and president of the Railroad Telegraphers, who served as chairman of the building committee, declared that the modern seven-story structure "symbolizes the spiritual dreams of the American people for the better life."

The building houses the Washington offices of standard railway unions; Labor, the railroad workers' national weekly, and the RLEA. In addition it provides office space for units of the Labor Dept. and the Federal Housing Administration.

The dedication ceremonies occurred less than two years after ground was broken on Apr. 29, 1958 by Johnson, Rayburn and T. C. Carroll, chairman of the board of directors of Labor.

Leighty declared that "the advancement of labor is an advancement of our national ideal—the greatest good for the greatest number—which has long been the philosophical cornerstone of our democratic form of government.

"The newspaper, Labor, has been dedicated to this fundamental ideal ever since its founding some 41 years ago," he continued, stressing that "while Labor today is published by 18 standard railroad labor organizations, its real owners are 1 million workers in the railroad industry."

Meany unveiled a plaque in the lobby of the new building—a plaque in the format of a front page of Labor, which tells both the story of the 41-year-old rail union newspaper and the highlights of the dedication.

"This dedication is to me an occasion of memories of people gone by, as well as an inspiration for the future," the AFL-CIO president said. "We must give credit to those old timers who had the foresight to start this labor newspaper.

"The railroad unions have always led the way in dedication. They are held in the highest respect not only by their fellow unionists, but by the general public as well."

Cornerstone Laid

The cornerstone for the building was laid with various important documents enclosed, including a copy of a book by Edward Keating, founding editor of Labor; copies of important issues of the newspaper; and the bylaws of the RLEA.

Mitchell told the hundreds who gathered for the ceremonies that "the railroad unions and their paper, Labor, have fought for their members—fought fairly and fought well."

Johnson said that the rail unions have been effective instruments for their members "because they have been so reasonable, so honorable and so just," while Rayburn echoing these sentiments declared: "I've never known a group of people in any organization that were easier to get along with the last 70 years—even including the farmers of Texas."

Cooper said the new Railway Labor Building "is a proper monument to the long years of dedication and service to the interest of railroad workers." Bennett declared that "this new home should be inspiring to every railroad worker in the United States."

Ike Rejects Plea for Board in Ship Strike

Pres. Eisenhower has rejected a request by 105 congressmen that the White House establish a fact-finding board to help settle the 11-week-old strike of 18,000 members of the Shipbuilders and the Technical Engineers at eight East Coast shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Co.

The Administration's refusal to intervene came as the National Labor Relations Board went into federal court in Boston with a request for injunctions against the two unions and the company in what the labor board described as a move to get the parties back to the bargaining table.

The company broke off negotiations immediately after the NLRB asked for the injunctions, declaring that company negotiators would be unable to meet with the union as long as the management team "is occupied with the union-inspired injunction proceeding against the company."

In turning down the plea of the 105 congressmen for White House action to break the deadlock, David G. Kendall, special counsel to Eisenhower, said the President would give "serious consideration" to fact-finding only if both the union and management requested such action.

The Shipbuilders promptly declared they would send members back to work if a fact-finding board were established and would abide by whatever recommendations the board decided. There was no response from management, which in the past has rejected efforts by federal mediators to settle the dispute.

In a letter to Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.), the White House aide said Eisenhower "does not feel that it would be consistent with the concepts of free collective bargaining, which this Administration has constantly supported, for him to intercede in this controversey except upon direct request of the parties."

Kendall said that "appropriate agencies of the government are taking all reasonable and practical measures to facilitate a settlement."

In the Boston court case, NLRB Gen. Counsel Stuart Rothman charged Bethlehem with interfering, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights, and with refusal to bargain in good faith. The injunction against the IUMSWA and the Technical Engineers asked an end to alleged mass picketing at several shipyards.

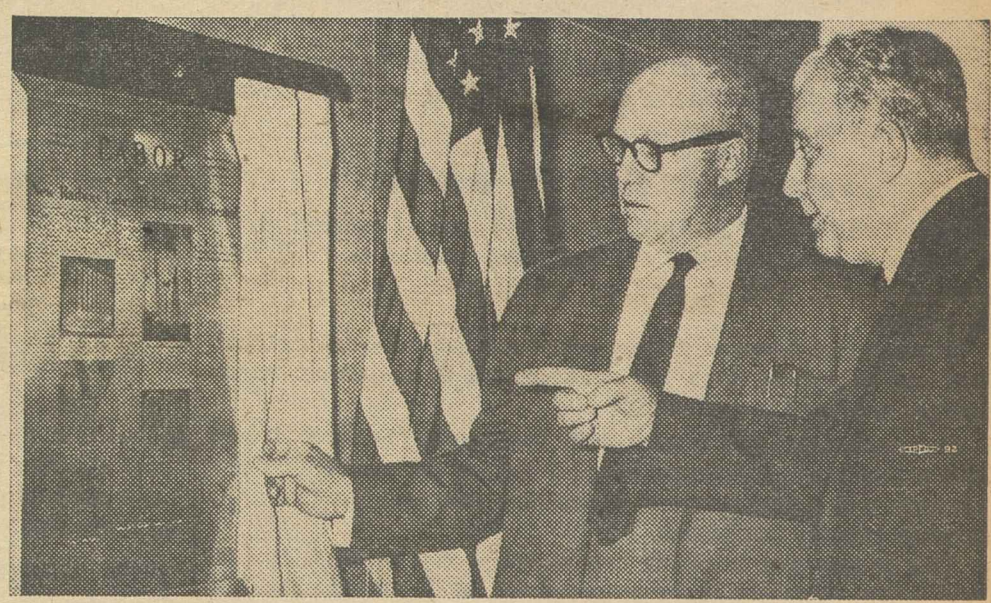
Notables Present:

Rail Unions Dedicate Home in Washington

NEW HOME of railroad unionism in nation's capital is this modern seven-story building which will house Washington offices of rail unions and Labor, weekly newspaper of railroad workers.

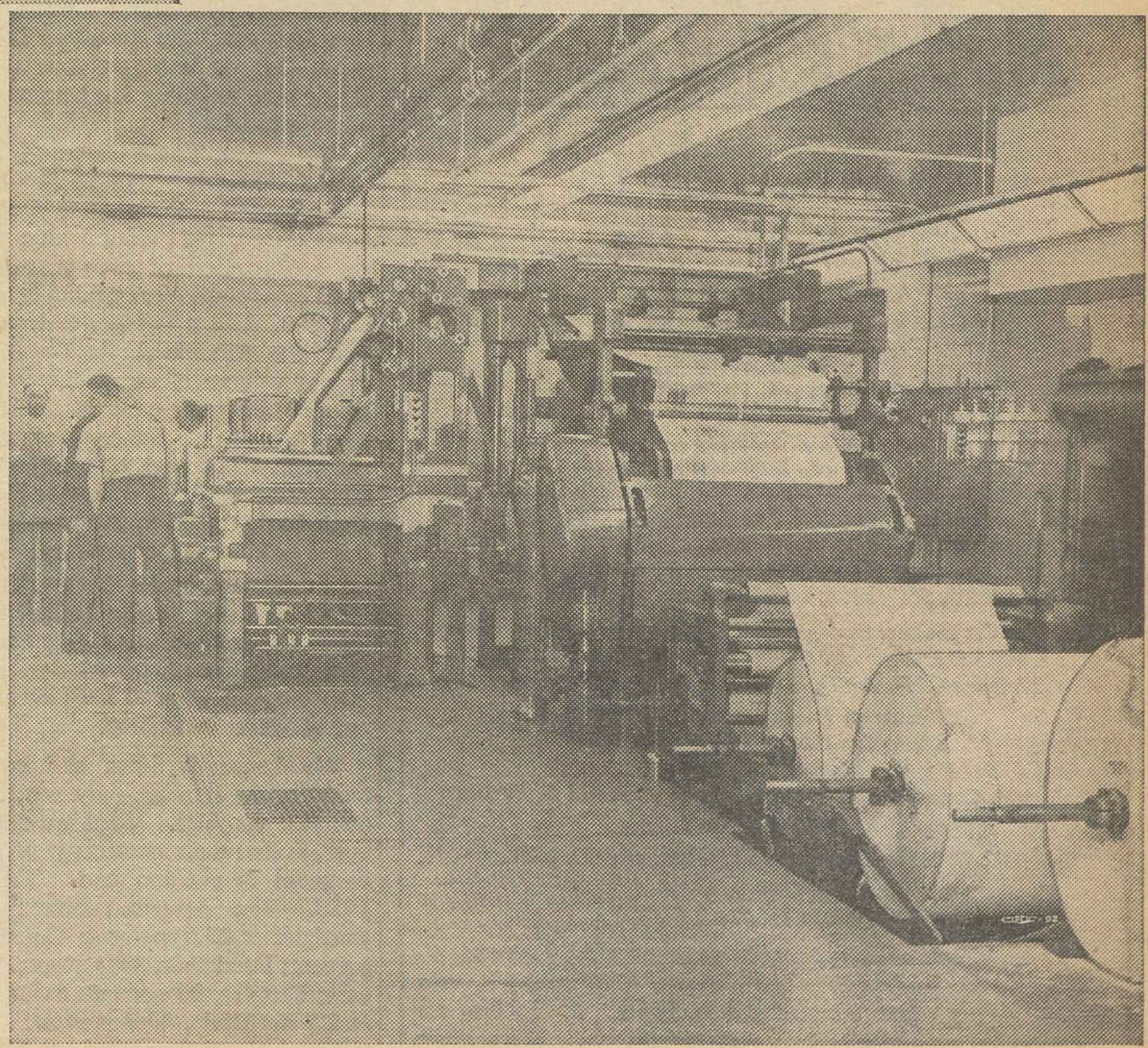
TRIBUTE TO PIONEERING leadership of rail labor is voiced at dedication ceremony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, by congressional leaders from both parties and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Construction cost $3 million.

VETERAN RAILROAD unionists and their families were among guests, along with leaders of other unions. They toured the building, which includes office space for units of Labor Dept. and FHA.



PLAQUE MADE from front page of Labor newspaper, telling story of the dedication, is unveiled by Meany. At right is G. E. Leighty, chairman of Railway Labor Executives' Association and head of building committee.

SOME WITNESSES to historic ceremony didn't give a sniffle for what went on. That's the young son of RLEA Chairman Leighty getting an emergency wipe.



HIGH-SPEED PRESSES turn out the railroad workers' newspaper. In its 41 years, Labor newspaper has crusaded for better conditions for the nation's railroad workers, progress for the rail industry, safety for its passengers and a better life for all Americans.

Horse-and-Buggy Doctors

THE FIGHT TO SECURE health care for the aged under the social security system has developed into a major battle in the 86th Congress with tempers frayed and shortened, mail piling up and the Administration frantically searching for some solution to cover its surrender to the organized medicine and life insurance lobbies.

Up to its ears in the struggle is the American Medical Association—the organization representing the good gray doctors who work wonders with 20th Century medicine while offering mumbo-jumbo incantations to economic and political gods of another and buried world.

There is a saddening disenchantment watching the doctors practice the witchcraft of horse-and-buggy economics in an era of radioactive isotopes and wonder drugs.

Perhaps the apparent schizophrenia calls for a prescription of a mild tranquilizer compounded of equal parts of the Hippocratic oath —the medical profession's dedication to healing—and a short course in the economics of living on meagre social security benefits.

No More 'Study' Needed

IN SEVEN OF THE PAST 11 years the federal government has imposed a pay freeze on postal and other government workers. Pres. Eisenhower three times has vetoed government pay raises voted by Congress.

Study after study, survey after survey conducted by congressional committees, by the Administration and by public groups have shown an alarming gap between the pay scales of federal workers and their counterparts in private industry. The gap has grown wider since the last government pay raise.

In the face of this demonstrated need, the Administration this year has proposed still another long-range study of government salaries; meanwhile it asks that wages be frozen at present levels.

Four thousand delegates, representing 600,000 union members employed by the federal government, came to Washington to tell their story to their congressmen and senators. Because government employes do not have the economic weapons of other trade union members, their only recourse to secure economic justice is to petition Congress.

The entire trade union movement is behind them in this struggle. A pay increase for government workers is urgently needed this year, now. There can be no excuse for delay.

Drag on the Economy

ECONOMISTS OF ALL SHADES and hues of opinion are in general agreement that the first three months of 1960 have been confusing, with all sorts of "mixed trends" and conflicting directions.

The expected boom of major proportions has not quite materialized and everything from the stock market to the severe winter weather is offered in explanation.

One explanation that is not readily forthcoming, however, is why with a drop in unemployment in mid-February the number of major job areas with a jobless rate of 6 percent or over rose from 31 to 33 between January and March.

This is one area in which federal action can be of immediate help, action contained in the proposed aid for depressed areas bill, approved by the Senate but still languishing in the House Rules Committee.

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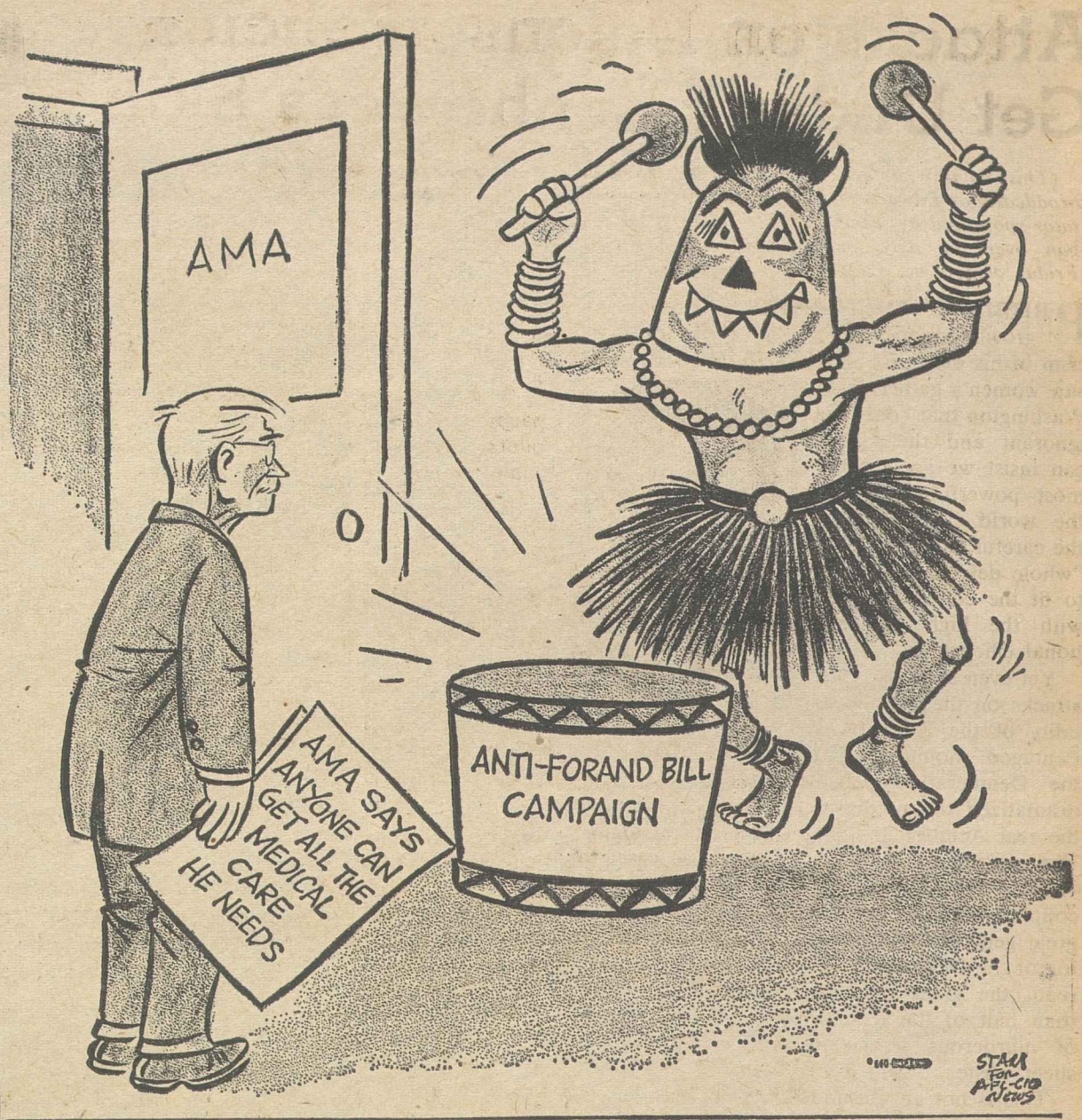
Doctor of Economics



Retail Coverage Urged:

Largest U. S. Industry Can Pay Minimum Wage, Suffridge Says

The following is excerpted from a statement by James A. Suffridge, president of the AFL-CIO Retail Clerks Intl. Association before the House Labor subcommittee during hearings on amending the Wage-Hour law.

THE GIANT RETAILERS in this country have increased in size and power through acquisitions and mergers. As an example, the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. is now the fourth largest corporation in the United States. It is exceeded in size only by General Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. It is bigger than anything in steel; bigger than anything in chemicals or in the electrical industries.

The corporation pattern of growth and increased power is certain to continue. In view of these facts, I am sure that you will agree with me that Congress cannot justify, in the year 1960, the continuation of such discrimination against retail store employes working in large chains such as Sears, with a volume of over $4 billion per year; the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., with an annual volume of more than $5 billion, not to mention the many other large chains whose business runs into the hundreds of millions of dollars per year. The part of retailing that we ask to be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act has annual sales equal to 19 percent of the gross national product of our country.

I might emphasize that retailing is the largest single industry in the United States; that retailing operations cross state lines through central management, advertising, purchasing and the transportation of millions of dollars worth of goods in commerce.

We frequently hear, and correctly so, that many of the retailers only net 1, 2 or 3 percent per year on sales. What we seldom hear, however, is that their percentage of net profit on investment is not too bad. Take for example, 1958. The American Stores' profit, per net worth, was 23.5 percent; Colonial Stores, 24.2 percent; Food Fair, 34 percent; A & P, 28.3 percent; Krogers, 28 percent; Safeway, 31.8 percent and Winn-Dixie, 47.7 percent. The average for all food chains was 28.6 percent profit as percentage of net worth, before taxes.

Gentlemen, I re-emphasize, we are not talking about "Mom and Pop" stores.

I should also like to point out to you that productivity in retailing is higher than the national average in any other business. Retail productivity increased 36.4 percent since 1950, or 4 percent per year. This stems from two sources: (1) from greater retail output which rose 31 percent since 1950, and (2) from more intensive work loads on employes.

In fact, the man-hours in retailing are less today than in 1950. In 1950, there were 327 million man-hours in retailing; today, 313 million. This reduction was made despite the tremendous increase in volume, as well as the growth in population in our country.

We would also like to mention that we have presented this committee with evidence on numerous occasions showing that the national chains sell their products by and large on a national mark-up basis.

AS AN EXAMPLE, in New Bern, N. C., Houston, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco and in other cities throughout the nation, goods are sold for the same identical retail price. That's perfectly all right with us. That's management's business. They make the sole determination on the price for which their merchandise is to be sold. But we must point out that in many of these cities, the salespeople receive less than one-third the wages that the retail salespeople working for the same enterprise receive, as for example, in San Francisco.

I wish to emphasize that the coverage urged by our organization will not jeopardize the fine old institution of retailing. The increase in wages will not bring about any kind of an economic shock, it will not add new members to the Retail Clerks Intl. Association, nor will it raise the wages of our members in any instances that I know of where our union has collective bargaining agreements.

The increased coverage and raise in the minimum wage that we urge is well justified, both on an economic and moral basis.

If big retailing is covered, it will be a great step forward in removing the tag of second-class citizenship from a substantial number of employes in the retail trade. It will enable these workers to make a greater contribution toward the economic growth of our country by raising their purchasing power.

Morgan Says:

Attacks on Defense Policies Get Under Eisenhower's Skin

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SEEMS to be growing more and more sensitive to criticism of his defense policies. He told a Republican women's gathering in Washington that "only the ignorant and the blind" can insist we are not the most powerful nation in the world. He extolled the careful tailoring of the "whole defense structure" to fit the country's needs with the highest operational efficiency.

Morgan

Yet even as he did this, attacks on the instrumentality of the Eisenhower military program, the Pentagon, mounted. Indeed it is a wonder that the Democratic opposition hasn't long since dramatized the predicament of the Pentagon as the real Achilles heel of the Republican regime. The ingredients are there for a classic case: the vaunted efficiency of a business administration coupled with the sure-handed experience of a great general should equal the peerless functioning of the Defense Dept. Instead, so the charges read, the giant organism which devours more than half of the federal budget is a maelstrom of murderous service rivalry, inefficiency and sheer waste.

This is not an idle indictment by captious observers but the considered judgment of experts including, apparently, one of Mr. Eisenhower's most ardent apologists, publicist Henry Luce. Luce's Life magazine has just leveled a devastating broadside at what it labels "shameful strife in the Pentagon" and has called for reforms to replace the facade of "unification" which is disguising the destructive competition and duplication among the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Perhaps even more expert is the balanced but withering critique of Democratic Congressman Frank Kowalski of Connecticut, a professional politician admittedly by accident but a professional soldier up from the ranks through West Point with 33 years' continuous military service, including a year's duty in the Pentagon. He has already introduced a bill to abolish competing uniforms for a single uniform and a truly unified command.

The mild-mannered ex-colonel, who has already exposed such military manpower wastes as martini stirrers and dog-washers, argues that only by such drastic means can even more serious flaws and malfunctions—needlessly costing, he estimates, $7 billion a year—be rectified. In the April issue of True magazine, Kowalski cites enough military madness to unhinge that most patient of patriots, the taxpayer. Items:

- Recently while the Air Force was campaigning frantically and expensively for fighter pilots, the Navy and Marines were discharging some of theirs in a reduction of forces.
- The U.S. was overcharged $42 million in 26 Navy and Air Force contracts.
- More than $2 billion was spent last year on antiquated weapons projects.
- Instead of arranging a swap, the Navy and Air Force in one case shipped needed jet fuel in opposite directions.
- In another instance, the Air Force was about to sell off more than $8 million worth of surplus helicopter parts at a fraction of original cost while the Army was ordering the same parts from the same manufacturer for the same helicopter. Intervention by the General Accounting Office averted only part of the fiasco.
- Duplication is rife in separate hospital services, reserve training facilities and intelligence gathering.
- At various stages of rocket development the Army and Air Force "hoarded scientific information from each other almost as scrupulously as from the Soviets."
- The Life article reported that after the peaceful Marine landings in Lebanon in 1958 there was such warfare among the Army, Navy and Air Force over commands and functions it could have seriously jeopardized the whole operation if real fighting had developed.

On top of his proposal to reorganize the Defense Dept. under a strong civilian secretary, Kowalski has written the President urging unification of all missile programs under one tent and suggesting Admiral Rickover, the controversial expediter of the atomic submarine, as boss.

Plainly these are visions of a dreamer but of a serious-minded dreamer who has been through the military mill and, especially with any public encouragement, they will cause nightmares in the Pentagon.

Washington Reports:

Congressmen at Odds on Need For Emergency Housing Bill

AN EMERGENCY housing bill is needed to stop the drop in housing starts, Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Housing starts as reported by the Census Bureau are at their lowest level in 19 months.

"I think this underscores the urgent necessity, if we are to continue housing at even a million starts a year—which is 200,000 below any minimum ever established—of action soon on the emergency home ownership bill, which is in reality a mortgage credit bill," he said.

Rep. William R. Widnall (R-N. J.) said on the same program that he saw no need for the bill.

"It would provide a false market for mortgages," he asserted. "This is actually inflationary spending of $1 billion, which would tend to unbalance the budget."

Rains replied, "I would like to point out that the bill doesn't affect the present budget a single penny. I get a little dismayed at the continual statement that a mortgage credit bill, which provides for the issuance of debentures by the Federal National Mortgage Association, is a takeout on the federal budget. It is not and never has been."

Widnall also said he believed the economy is gradually improving and "interest rates will be lower; money will be back in the mortgage market" without the assistance of an emergency housing measure.

RAINS COUNTERED by saying that no witness, except the Administration, "claimed money was going to ease during the year. I remember the mortgage bankers and everyone else say the rate is alarmingly high and that discounts will be maintained."

"There may be some loosening of mortgage credit that will go into corporate investments, but I hear from no builders that there will be mortgage credit at reasonable rates for low cost homes," he added.

Widnall believes the bill will pass the House, but he expects it to be vetoed by the President if passed also by the Senate. He claimed a comprehensive housing bill would have a better fate.

"I think there are things in an omnibus bill that would be seriously considered and approved by members on both sides of the aisle," he declared.

In regard to the emergency measure, Widnall said that no builder had written him and asked for its enactment.

"You're about to hear from home builders," Rains told him. "They're already in touch with the chairman of the committee, I can assure you."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE REPUBLICAN Senate leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), recently emerged from the White House saying that a telegraphic survey made by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare found only 237 school districts in the country that had reached the limit of their borrowing power for school buildings. This was intended to show that there is little or no need for federal school aid legislation, and letters are moving into Congress citing this Dirksen quotation attributed to the department headed by Sec. Flemming.

It now turns out that Flemming's "survey" was something less than complete and accurate, and he has so acknowledged in a letter to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). A report by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) to his constituents cites Flemming as acknowledging that the survey "did not call for full information as to the practical limitations on school financing," and that the secretary has arranged for the Office of Education "to make a supplementary survey to obtain complete information."

Thompson goes on to point out that from July 1958 to March 1960, a total of 159 school districts in his own state of New Jersey had applied to the state commissioner of education for permission to exceed their statutory debt limitations to build more schools.

A great many of these districts "have reached the absolute limit of their ability to borrow for school building," Thompson continued, but the HEW "survey" cited by Dirksen "showed NO shortage in New Jersey" of borrowing capacity. It listed not a single New Jersey district as among the 237 that were supposed to be the only ones that had touched their borrowing-power limits.

The unrefuted evidence accumulated by the Office of Education shows hundreds of thousands of children attending part-time school sessions or housed in substandard buildings that are firetraps and that even relatively wealthy communities lack local funds to make expensive and extensive repairs as quickly as they should be made.

There are 100,000 school children in New Jersey alone on part-time sessions or in substandard buildings despite the fact that the state has spent $500 million since 1955 on school construction.

Thompson's school construction bill, now pending in the House Rules Committee, would authorize about $1 billion in federal grants to the states across three years—certainly a modest sum in relation to the tremendous amounts actually spent by states and localities in the great postwar school boom. A Senate-approved bill would authorize federal grants of $1.8 billion in two years, allowing the states to use their allotments either for buildings or for teachers' salaries. Both measures are stalled by Administration opposition.

This opposition is an Administration privilege, although Vice Pres. Nixon has shown in public speeches that he is concerned about the prospect of running on a record of unconcern for the school problems. The Administration policy is not bolstered by the so-called "survey" that Dirksen talked about, and the statistics should not have been used in an attempt to justify it.

* * *

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER (R-Ariz.) went down to make a conservative Republican speech to the South Carolina Republican state convention recently, and somewhat astonishingly he emerged from the event with an endorsement of Sen. Goldwater for the Republican presidential nomination. Not Vice Pres. Nixon, who is being warned by Goldwater not to try to "turn liberal," but the senator from Arizona is the one South Carolina Republicans think has just the proper ideas for the next President.

The man who arranged this coup for Goldwater was Roger Milliken, whose name has sometimes appeared in the AFL-CIO News these last few years. Milliken is the textile magnate who closed down his mill in Darlington, S. C., when the Textile Workers Union of America won an NLRB election. He was held guilty of unfair labor practices but his longtime employes were left jobless and lacking recourse because Milliken preferred not to operate a mill if he had to bargain with his employes' union.

DISAGREEMENT ON NEED for emergency housing bill was expressed by Republican Rep. William R. Widnall (N. J.) (left) and Democratic Rep. Albert Rains (Ala.) in housing discussion on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program.

How To Buy:

Health Insurance Too High for Aged

By Sidney Margolius

MOST OLDER PEOPLE can't afford even the best of the new hospital and surgical insurance plans currently being offered them. This department's survey of "over-65" plans finds that the problem of medical insurance for senior citizens is simply too big for private companies or voluntary associations to solve.

The only feasible solution yet proposed is the use of the present Social Security machinery as provided by the Forand bill now pending in Congress. That way we would deposit a quarter a week in the Social Security piggy-bank during our working years and our employers would chip in another quarter, to pay for hospital and surgical needs when we retire.

Here are the financial facts of retirement:

1. It now costs about $205 a month for a retired couple to have a modest standard of living in a typical U.S. city, as based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Community Council of Greater New York. This is a modest budget providing for a three-room apartment, about a dollar a day per person for food, and approximately $15-$17 a month in most cities for medical care. The medical allotment worked out by welfare experts takes eight percent of the modest model budget compared to the 5 to 6 percent most younger families spend.

2. Most elderly people can't afford even this modest budget. Actually three out of five older people have less than $1,000 a year money income from all sources, compared to the welfare council budget of about $2,400 a year for a couple or $1,700 for a single person. Even the current maximum Social Security of $170 to a couple can't meet this modest budget with its medical allotment outlay of $15-$17.

You want to know how much retired persons really can afford for medical care? Two-thirds of the people over 65 interviewed in a survey by the Health Information Foundation said they could pay just $5 a month for insurance that covered all medical expenses.

3. Even if you could afford $15 to $17 a month, the best of the plans now available would take most of your medical-care allotment and not begin to meet all your medical needs.

The retired worker's dilemma is that the purportedly cheap medical insurance being offered him provides only very limited benefits, but more adequate insurance is too costly.

FOR EXAMPLE, the plan now being offered by the American Association of Retired Persons costs a couple $144 a year if you include partial insurance for doctors' visits outside the hospital. Yet the model budget provides only about $200 a year for all medical care. This must pay for dentists, drugs, eyeglasses and other needs, as well as that part of the surgical, hospital and doctor expenses not covered by the insurance. For example, the AARP plan, like the similar "65 plus" plan being promoted by the Continental Insurance Co., pays only $10 a day for hospital care compared to actual typical charges of $20.

Another plan for insuring elderly people for hospital and surgical care is being tried out by Blue Shield in Wisconsin, reports the Group Health Association. It costs $9 a month per person, or $216 a year for a couple—more than the entire medical allotment in the modest model budget. Despite this large cost, it provides only $10 a day for hospital care, although unlike the AARP plan it does pay for all miscellaneous hospital expenses, not just part.

A third possibility for the hospital insurance part of medical care is the Blue Cross senior plans spreading through the country. So far, 19 Blue Cross regional plans now offer a special "Senior Certificate." This calls for either a higher rate or reduced benefits at the same rate for people over 65. Fourteen additional Blue Cross regions have no restriction at all on age. Two do have an age limitation but periodically open membership lists to people over 65. Eight additional plans have applied to their state insurance departments for approval of a senior certificate.

This trend is desirable if Congress again refuses to pass the Forand bill. People already retired or expecting to soon should first see what the local Blue Cross offers before signing up for commercial hospital insurance.

Yet even the best of the Blue Cross plans are still too costly for most retired people. For example, Cleveland's Blue Cross is considered an outstanding plan because it makes no extra charge for age, and provides relatively generous benefits. It provides 120 days of hospital care including full payment for all extras such as X-rays, plus hospital outpatient care and minor surgery. But the cost is $69.60 a year in a ward for one person, or $140.00 for a family. (Family cost for semi-private accommodations is $165.) That would take two-thirds of the entire medical-care budget in the modest model budget.

Some of the new Blue Cross senior plans trim the cost by co-insurance, meaning you pay part of the bill. Detroit's "senior certificate," for example, provides 30 days payment for hospital care for each confinement. You pay the first $25 or 20 percent of the first $500 of hospital cost, whichever is greatest. Maximum payment is $500. Over that, you pay the bill itself. The cost is $125 a year for a couple.

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Reader's Digest in Anguish:

Magazine Opens Drive To Discredit Jobless Aid

A NEW CAMPAIGN to discredit the nation's unemployment compensation system and to picture the unemployed as "loafers, system beaters and dole grabbers," has been touched off in the April issue of Reader's Digest.

Part of the campaign apparently is designed to create a nation of informers, for in its original article on "The Scandal of Unemployment Compensation" the Digest urges:

"If you know of any cheaters report the facts to employment officials or to your local newspaper."

The article, timed to appear as the House Ways & Means Committee is considering proposed improvements in the jobless benefits law, aims its major fire at the proposal to write new, realistic federal standards into the unemployment compensation law, raising the old spectre of federal control.

It appeared also at about the same time a special Senate committee on unemployment completed exhaustive hearings and pinpointed the following shortcomings in the present system:

- Limited coverage of the law prevents one out of three of the unemployed from qualifying for benefits.
- A much smaller portion of wages is insured by benefits now than 20 years ago.
- In the recent recession about one out of three exhausted his benefits before he could find a job.
- The employer tax rate today, even after a recession, is only one-third of what it was 20 years ago.

On the question of permanent improvements in the program in terms of federal standards governing benefits, duration and other provisions —improvements backed by organized labor and many other organizations—the Digest declares:

"NOW THE SITUATION threatens to grow worse. Legislation before Congress would put the states completely under the thumb of Bureau of Employment Security by imposing mandatory federal benefit rates in all states to run nine months for anyone who qualifies for jobless aid. Big unions are already beating the drum for this federal take-over of jobless assistance."

And this is the Digest formula for action:

"What can you as a citizen do about this? Here are suggestions: If you know of any cheaters, report the facts to employment officials or to your local newspaper. Find out if your state law needs to be tightened to prevent what you consider unjustified payments. If you decide that something should be done, communicate with your legislator. Write your governor, get your neighbors interested. Find out if your congressman intends to support national legislation that would turn over unemployment compensation entirely to the federal government. . . . Just because it is technically legal to dip into the public till, don't let yourself be persuaded that it's the right thing to do. . . . We cannot afford to become a nation of loafers, system beaters and dole grabbers."

The article completely overlooks the long history of employer abuses such as:

- Two percent of employers are delinquent or defaulting on unemployment compensation taxes, a larger percentage than all worker disqualifications from benefits are to total claims.
- In Ohio, where the Digest quotes government officials to back its charges, employers are allowed to hire "actuarial and service" firms to fight all appeals by their employes. They are paid according to their success in defeating the unemployed claimants.
- Overdue and defaulted employer unemployment compensation taxes are over $40 million, better than three times what the Digest says has been taken by "gypsters."
- Employer pressure on legislatures to hold down benefits and introduce restrictions. An employer lobby in Washington has admitted spending $125,000 in the 1958 recession to defeat permanent improvement in the program.

In every case of alleged scandal presented in the article, the magazine omits the essential fact which weighed in the court or appeal board's decision.

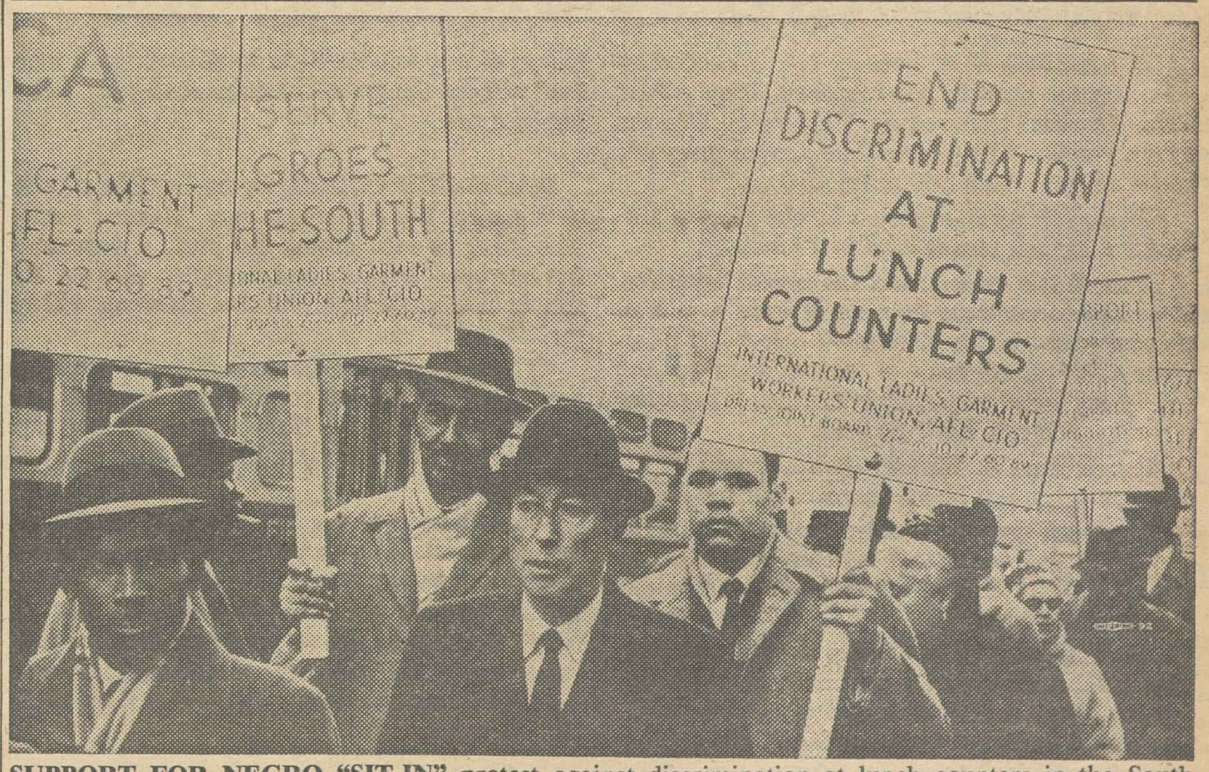
In the case of the Wisconsin mine-hoist operator who was discharged, the Digest omitted the crucial fact that the claimant's superintendent had told him he could stay away until his doctor cleared him for mine-hoist work again.

Two of the Digest "scandals" involve women who quit because they wanted to live with their husbands. One was married and had to move to stay with her husband; the other left to marry a man in another town. Both wanted to continue working and were looking for work in their new residences.

Woven through the article is the assumption that jobless pay is an employer's gift and that his interest alone should be respected. Only the employer's experience with appeals is cited: "In a recent 12-month period more than two-thirds of their (employer) appeals to referees and the board of review were turned down." The Digest omits the fact that three out of four workers lose their appeals.

THERE ARE NO INSTANCES cited where a worker has been shortchanged by the law, such as the employe who, while off duty, was griping about his employer; when the word got back he lost his job and was disqualified from benefits as "discharged for misconduct."

Or the woman in Michigan who confided to her employer that she was pregnant, but assured him that she would be around for five or six months. That day she was discharged and then disqualified for benefits on the grounds that pregnancy caused her unemployment.



SUPPORT FOR NEGRO "SIT-IN" protest against discrimination at lunch counters in the South brought out more than 1,000 members of Ladies' Garment Workers who picketed three Woolworth stores in New York City in sympathy demonstration. Charles S. Zimmerman (wearing hat in center), chairman of AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and a vice president of the ILGWU, led pickets, called discrimination "highly offensive." He hailed use of "techniques of non-violence" by Negroes in protesting discrimination in the South.

'Federationist' Article Says:

Skilled Men Abandon 'Work' States for Wages, Conditions

A leading economist has warned that so-called "right-to-work" state laws are causing hundreds of thousands of skilled workers to migrate to freer industrial regions for higher wages and better working conditions.

The economist, Milton J. Nadworny of the University of Vermont, asserted that the anti-collective bargaining laws are crippling industrial expansion in many states, especially in the South.

In an article in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly publication of the AFL-CIO, he advised states seeking industrial expansion that if they hope to keep their work force at home to staff new plants, it would be to their advantage to:

- Repeal so-called "right-to-work" laws that forbid management and labor from including union security agreements in collective bargaining contracts, even when both desire this arrangement.
- Upgrade their economic systems "to match the higher wages and healthier labor-management policies of the rapidly-growing industrial states" with which they compete for industry and workers.

Nadworny based his conclusions on a study into the causes of migration of industrial workers. He quoted a U.S. Dept. of Labor report which stated: "During a single year, more than 10 million persons move. . . . The largest outflow was from the predominantly agricultural South. . . . The search for better employment opportunities is a major force behind this migration."

In 19 States

The southern states led the movement to enact "right-to-work" laws, which are in effect in 19 states.

Commenting on the Labor Dept. report, the economist said:

"These 'better employment opportunities' to most workers, especially those with skills, ordinarily mean higher wages and the right of membership in strong and responsible trade unions whose . . . collective bargaining is not restricted by 'right-to-work' laws and anti-labor community attitudes."

Nadworny said that "in seeking the reasons for the continuing exodus of members of the labor force from the Southeast, it is pertinent to examine the disparity in the wage levels of the states of this region and states elsewhere which are enjoying rapid industrial and population growth."

He said that California, which rejected the "right-to-work" law by nearly a million votes in 1958, had a net population gain of nearly 3.7 million from 1950 to July 1, 1958, while most "right-to-work" states were showing a continuous net population loss despite the highest birth rates in the nation.

Wage Differential Noted

California, the economist noted, had an average weekly wage in manufacturing in November 1959 of $101.63, well above the national average of $88.98. The average weekly wage of an industrial worker in North Carolina, a "right-to-work" state, for the same month was $62.93.

"As a matter of fact," Nadworny commented, "average weekly earnings in manufacturing in eight (southeastern) 'right-to-work' states was about $14 below the national average in 1950; by November 1959, the differential was almost $22 per week."

He concluded:

"Any state or region which contemplates or encourages industrial expansion of a significant order must evaluate not only its present supply of labor and labor skills, but its ability to develop, hold and attract labor.

"It takes time for economic movements to crystallize, and for the general public to become clearly aware of them. In this year of a national election, the continued flight of workers to regions with superior job opportunities suggests that if workers' economic 'votes' can be counted, the southeastern states, and, indeed, the total group of 'right-to-work' states, may well be losing an important election.

"It may be well for the future for the southern states to take a long look at the philosophy of a low wage economy and restrictive legislation which can produce results both painful and costly to the economic development of the states which have embraced it."

Supreme Court Upsets NLRB O'Sullivan Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board's attempt to prevent a union from engaging in peaceful picketing and organizing a boycott because it has lost bargaining rights at a plant has been struck down by a unanimous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The decision came in the nearly four-year-old O'Sullivan Rubber strike by the Rubber Workers in a brief unsigned order knocking out the NLRB order. The basic ruling on picketing by a union that has lost bargaining rights came a week earlier when the high court rejected a similar NLRB ruling in the Curtis case.

In the Curtis decision, the court ruled that the board erred in finding that peaceful picketing should be stopped on the theory that non-union workers were being "coerced" by pickets. The court acted against the board under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act before it was amended by the Landrum-Griffin Act. It did not rule on whether L-G amendments would outlaw such picketing.

The unanimous ruling in the O'Sullivan case overturned a decision by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

URW members at Winchester, Va., were forced on strike by O'Sullivan, after winning an NLRB representation election by 343 to 2, when lengthy negotiations broke down. The company continued to operate, hiring strikebreakers, and in 1958 filed a petition for a board election to determine if the URW represented the workers.

With strikers barred from voting under Taft-Hartley provisions, the local was decertified as bargaining representative but continued picketing and organized a nationwide boycott against O'Sullivan products. The board held this to be in violation of T-H and ordered the union to cease and desist. The union appealed and the board was finally reversed in the Supreme Court.

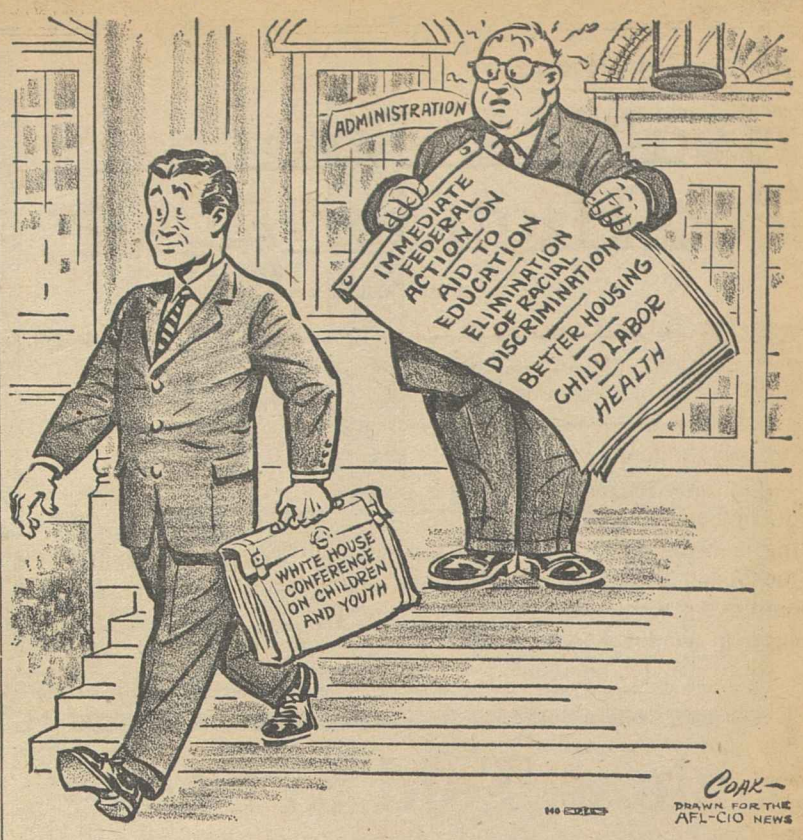
The court denied an appeal in another and similar picketing case on the grounds that the union, the Machinists, had made no objection to the board against a trial examiner's finding of violation of T-H. The company involved is the Alloy Manufacturing Co.

The case reached the U.S. Supreme Court from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which had upheld the board on its picketing ruling but had found the boycott campaign conducted by the union to be entirely lawful.

Role of Labor Press Described at College

Pittsburgh—The role of the labor press in educating union members and the necessity of the trade union movement presenting its story fairly were spelled out for the faculty and students of the Duquesne University School of Journalism by John McManigal, editor of The Sentinel, published by Steelworkers Local 1397 in Homestead, Pa.

'Oh, Well, He Won't Be Back for 10 Years'



Youth Conference Bolts On Rights, School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

omitted that portion of the concluding ceremonies because of lack of time to analyze the resolutions, eliminate duplications and polish up the language.

In areas of special interest to some 70 labor delegates, the language was clear-cut and forceful. Delegates recommended:

- "That Congress enact at this session legislation providing substantial general federal support for public education."
- "That the minimum wage law be increased to $1.25 per hour, that federal wage laws be extended to cover migratory workers, hotel and hospital workers, agricultural workers and other groups specifically exempted from the present law."
- "That unemployment compensation be increased to 50 percent of the wages the individual receives on the basis of 39 weeks for every worker covered by existing laws."
- "That child labor laws be strengthened and enforced. We recommend that the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended to provide children in agricultural employment the same protection now afforded children employed in other industries."
- "That state workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws be extended to farm workers."
- "That child care programs, including foster day care, day care centers and homemaker services, be instituted and strengthened by federal, state and local help, including state regulation of standards."
- "That minimum wage laws of the states be increased to meet the federal minimum wage, and extended to cover presently exempted industries."

A series of resolutions, adopted by overwhelming majorities in most cases, denounced racial bias and demanded equal opportunity in all areas of life. Pres. Eisenhower was asked to use "all means at his disposal, including the prestige of his office," to speed compliance with school desegregation orders.

Sit-ins Supported

Conference delegates, including a large representation of young people, voted support for "sit-in" demonstrations by students protesting segregated facilities, demanded abolition of discrimination in housing, education or employment, called for "access to public facilities by all youths regardless of race, creed, color, economic or social status," supported Negro students in their fight for equality and "deplored the use of force, violence, political or legal contrivances to prohibit or intimidate students protesting inequalities."

Other resolutions asked improved vocational training and urged broadening apprenticeship opportunities for youth.

Another forum recommendation asked "development of financial resources at the national, state and local levels to follow-up on the recommendations of the conference."

The 7,000 attendance was the largest in the history of the White House conferences, held every 10 years since 1909. Several hundred prominent speakers addressed conference programs, including leaders in education, religion, labor, business, agriculture, government and social work. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Community Service Activities Dir. Leo Perlis were among the forum speakers.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and chairman of the federation's Committee on Education, served on the conference's top planning board and as chairman of one of the five theme assemblies.

Senate Moves Toward Passage Of Mild Voting-Rights Measure

The Senate moved toward final passage of civil rights legislation, rejecting amendments by liberal supporters designed to strengthen the House-passed measure, and turning back moves by Southern Democratic opponents to mutilate the bill's voting-rights guarantees.

As the battle went into its 8th week of debate and filibuster, there was an apparent effort under way—led by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.)—to settle on a middle-of-the-road measure.

The pattern of compromise became clear as Dirksen led the successful fight to table an amendment, sponsored by the GOP Administration, which would have given permanent statutory status to the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The amendment, offered by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), was tabled by a vote of 48-38.

Dirksen also opposed an Administration-backed proposal for federal grants to school districts undertaking desegregation programs and another amendment which would have permitted the Attorney General to intervene in school desegregation suits initiated by private citizens. Joined together, the amendments lost by 61 to 30.

Also defeated were proposals by Dixie opponents which would have watered down the voting guarantees. These unsuccessful amendments included one by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to permit local authorities to participate in procedures for registering Negro votes previously denied these rights at the local level; and an amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) which would have limited the registration powers of federal voting referees to congressional elections.

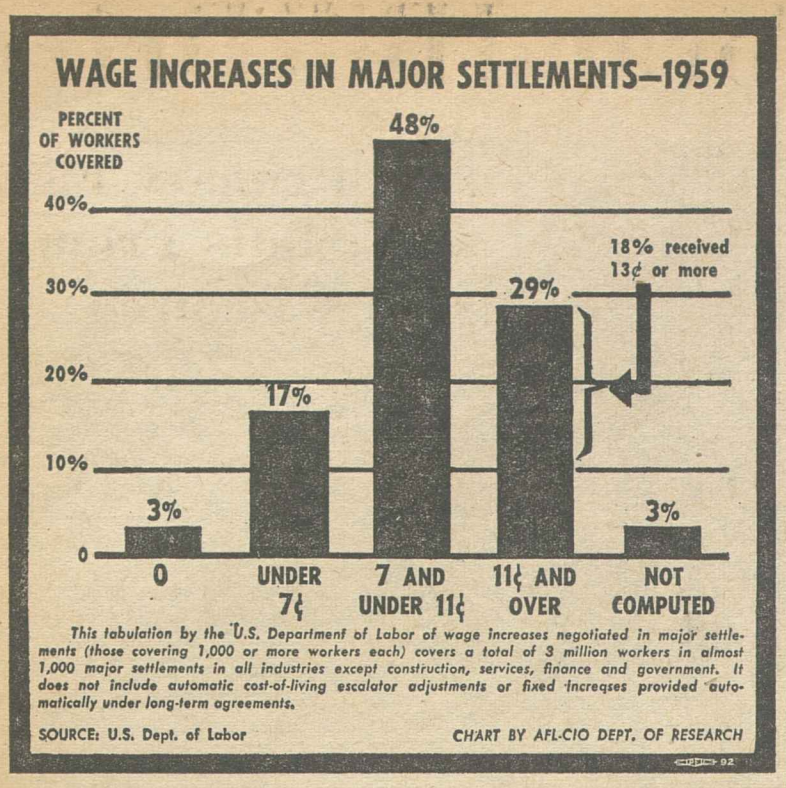
The House-passed measure provides for federal intervention in federal, state and local elections where Negro registration rights have been denied.

The Senate also turned back by a 73 to 18 vote a move by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) to strike from the bill the entire section that would allow courts to appoint referees for the registration of minority groups in cases where a federal judge finds discrimination by local authorities.

Failure of the Senate to alter in any major detail the House civil rights bill indicated that the minor changes made thus far should be either acceptable to the House or easily compromised by a joint Senate-House conference committee.

Haskins, Inge Going To ILO Oil Parley

Intl. Rep. Loyd Haskins of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Arvil L. Inge, Operating Engineers' regional director in Houston, Tex., will represent U.S. oil industry workers at a meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Petroleum Committee to be held in Geneva from Apr. 25 to May 6.



Unions Told to Seize Initiative in Bias Fight

Boston—International and local unions were urged at the annual Labor Institute on Human Rights here to seize and maintain the initiative on problems of discrimination and human rights.

Speakers and workshop participants at the institute, conducted by the Civil Rights Committee of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, agreed that unions should seek out and act on problem areas instead of letting issues develop to the point where labor is put on the defensive.

Among the principal speakers were Boris Shishkin and Don Slaimon, director and assistant director, respectively, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

The more than 250 delegates recognized, according to a spokesman, "that organized labor not only has a deep interest in the civil rights issue, but has a strong stake in it, and the AFL-CIO is firmly committed to supporting action on a major scale."

They also expressed strong support of southern sit-in demonstrators and pictured them "as practicing a new adaptation of the old trade union sit-down technique of the late 1930's."

Workshops considered job discrimination, apprenticeship training, planning local union civil rights programs, labor's policy on civil rights and the relationship of southern sit-in demonstrations to organized labor.

The institute also dealt with attacks on the bill of rights, including anti-labor laws, congressional investigations and local police actions.

The Jewish Labor Committee and the Catholic Labor Guild cooperated closely with the State AFL-CIO in operation of the institute.

The conference was headed jointly by Michael D. Harrington and Julius Bernstein, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the State AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. Bernstein also is JLC Regional Director.

Speakers in addition to Shishkin and Slaimon included State AFL-CIO Pres. J. William Belanger; AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson; Harrington; Bernstein; Education Dir. Benjamin D. Segal of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Salvatore Camelio, Rubber Workers district director and executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO, opened the program.

Collective Bargaining Reports:

Pay Increases in 1960 Seen 'Somewhat Larger' than '59

Collective bargaining as it is shaping up in 1960 probably will bring wage hikes "at least equal to and most likely somewhat larger than in 1959," according to an AFL-CIO analysis.

In fact, with the cost of living edging up only slightly, it should be possible for most unions to win greater "real" wage increases than in recent years, commented Collective Bargaining Report, a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"This forecast is explained," the report added "principally by the generally good business conditions, plus the fact that so many workers already are scheduled to receive increases of a least 6 to 8 cents plus cost-of-living adjustments."

The report noted that a Labor Dept. tabulation of 1959 wage increases granted under major contracts showed that, of a total 5.2 million workers, 37 percent received from 9 to 11 cents an hour and another 23 percent received 11 cents or more.

Living Costs Up

The cost of living rose during the year by 1.3 percent, an increase which generally would require an additional 3 cents an hour for a worker's purchasing power to keep pace, the report said.

It pointed out that its forecast is not a goal for or judgment on union demands, but "simply a candid estimate of how bargaining is shaping up in 1960."

Looking back, the report said "large increases could readily have been supported by the rate of business improvement and profit rise in 1959" and in turn would have stimulated greater economic expansion.

The report observed that economists agree business activity will continue at high levels during 1960 and, while rates of improvement may vary, profits should set new records.

Wage Raises Needed

The report also pointed out that the fact that consumer sales in the early part of this year have been below business expectations points up the economy's need "for significant wage increases in 1960 to strengthen consumer markets and increase sales."

The report said marked productivity increases and high sales volumes have expanded profit margins. The First National City Bank of New York reports that 1959 profits of 2,404 major corporations topped 1958 by 20 percent, with a 27 percent hike for the 1,382 manufacturing firms, the AFL-CIO noted.

These profit levels and productivity advances can "support widespread substantial wage increases without creating any undue pressure on prices," the AFL-CIO report added.

On the cost of living, the AFL-CIO said the outlook for a slight 1 to 2 percent rise this year means that unions negotiating in the spring will again need a hike of about 3 cents to maintain purchasing power before considering what is needed in addition to improve real wages.

4 Million on Escalator

Over 4 million workers will have their pay adjusted automatically, the report continued, because they are covered by agreements with cost-of-living escalator provisions.

On the other hand, it pointed out, the persistence of unemployment levels at about 5 percent while production advances has "a dampening effect" on wage negotiations in some situations.

Warning on Propaganda

The report also said that unions seeking wage increases will have to contend with the major propaganda effort by industries trying to persuade the public that pay hikes cause "inflation."

Wage increases for this year already have been decided for some 2.5 million workers covered by long-term major contracts affecting 1,000 or more workers.

Some 66 percent of these workers will receive hikes of from 6 to 8 cents an hour under "deferred" or "annual improvement" contract provisions. Those covered by long-term contracts also will receive additional increases under escalator clauses should the cost of living rise about the same as it did in 1959.

In construction, where agreements usually do not have an escalator provision, some 458,000 workers will get raises already decided on.

Thus, the report concluded, the prospects for 1960 are—allowing for such variables as the attitude of a union's membership and union strength, management's attitude, the condition of an industry or company and the extent of other benefits and contract length—"that, overall, increases will generally run at least as much as in 1959 and probably a bit more."

Government Workers Press Pay Raise Drive

Four thousand delegates to a legislative conference called by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council cheered a promise of early Senate hearings on pay raise legislation, shouted approval of a prediction that Congress would override the President if a pay bill should be vetoed for the fourth time in the Eisenhower Administration, and then set about their main task of personally calling on congressmen and senators from their home states.

Goal of the government employe unions is a pay bill introduced by 73 congressmen which would provide a basic 12 percent raise plus revision of pay steps which would additionally raise average postal salaries.

At an opening rally in Washington's National Guard Armory, Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), chief House sponsor of the pay bill, told the delegates that "in this election year" he didn't expect more than 40 votes to be cast against a pay raise and he was "willing to make a small wager" that any veto by the President would be overridden.

Johnston Promises Hearings

Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee promised hearings on pay raise legislation as soon as the Senate completes action on civil rights legislation.

The Government Employes Council, on the morning of the rally, wired a sharp protest to Republican leaders who turned down invitations to speak.

Identical messages to Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) declared: "Two and one-half million federal employes work in behalf of every citizen, whether he be Republican or Democrat. Their economic welfare should also be the concern of both political parties, and not just the Democratic party."

Nixon sent a message extending "best wishes for a very successful conference" but not committing himself on the unions' pay demands.

In contrast, three Democratic presidential candidates, Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), sent messages voicing strong support of postal and federal pay raises. Another announced Democratic candidate, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), appeared in person to back the pay drive and urge the delegates "not to compromise for half a loaf."

GEC Chairman William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, said the attendance was the largest in the history of the GEC's legislative conferences. He described the rally as a "crusade for economic equality."

Federal workers, Doherty pointed out, have received only four increases during the past 11 years and as a result have fallen far behind workers in private industry.

Find 'Real Friends'

Morrison urged the delegates to find out who "their real friends are" when they make the rounds of congressional offices. He said in the past legislators "who have used every delaying tactic in the book" to block pay bills from coming to the House floor have claimed to be "friends of federal employes" because they voted for pay bills "on final passage."

"Without your organizations, yours would be an empty voice in the wilderness," Morrison declared.

Johnston told the delegates to "go home and tell the non-members how they are getting benefits from the dues dollars paid by union members."

Administration Compromise Stalls Action on Farm Labor Import Plan

Organized labor's efforts to cut down and finally end the mass importation of Mexican workers and to step up improvements for domestic farm workers appear to be stalemated for this year by an Eisenhower Administration internal compromise.

A House Agriculture subcommittee closed its hearings on extension of the Mexican contract-labor program, due to expire in June of 1961 and allowing the importation of 450,000 Mexican a year, as the Labor Dept. declared the Administration's opposition to grower-backed bills to continue the program and weaken protection.

A White House conference reportedly produced an agreement whereby Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell would not testify as scheduled but instead have a subordinate express opposition to the grower-backed bills and promise positive proposals for next year.

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson and grower interests, on the other hand, reportedly agreed to drop support of grower-backed measures on condition that Mitchell would not immediately seek the substantial changes in the law he has publicly espoused.

New Study Due

Mitchell, in a speech before a meeting of the National Travelers Aid Association in Washington, said that a soon-to-be-released study by his agency will show that "a minimum wage for hired farm workers is both feasible and desirable."

Observing that this is a political year, he said it is meant for the serious consideration of the next Congress.

Improvements Needed

Mitchell also reiterated his belief that the Mexican import program "should not be extended unless and until adequate remedial measures are adopted and substantial improvements are made."

The AFL-CIO and affiliated unions had testified earlier in support of a bill by Rep. George McGovern (D-S. Dak.), which would end the Mexican import program in five years and meanwhile incorporate the safeguards recommended by a committee of consultants named by Mitchell last year.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, Director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and one of the Mitchell consultants, also supported the McGovern bill but said the Mexican program should be ended "in 1963 or 1964 at the very latest."

Newell Brown, assistant secretary of labor, told the subcommittee that "in a significant number of areas Mexican workers are paid as low as 50 cents an hour and domestic workers working alongside of them are receiving less."

Brown charged that provisions of alternate bills before the subcommittee were aimed against the Secretary of Labor's authority to set the standards by which the employment service recruits domestic farm workers for growers.

They are, he said, "patently an outgrowth of the grower opposition" whipped up against amendments recently issued by Mitchell to improve housing and other standards.

Senate Hearings Spur Forand Bill Drive

Administration Hit for Ignoring Health Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

curity and to hiking social security taxes, and called for a scheme geared to private insurance companies for payment of limited benefits.

- **Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming appeared before the McNamara committee, declared the Administration had a "very deep-seated concern" about the problem and a "real sense of urgency" about finding a solution, but said no specific proposal had been decided upon because of "the complexity of the problem."**
- Seven Republican senators, unwilling to wait for the Administration proposal, introduced a complex plan calling for federal-state grants to help provide insurance by subsidizing the cost of private programs. Recipients would also be required to share in the cost, with contributions on a sliding scale geared to retirement income.
- Although House Ways & Means rejected the Forand bill by a vote of 17-8, and turned down a more limited version by a 16-9 margin, reports persisted of new efforts aimed at a compromise.
- The liberal House Democratic Study Group, in a statement issued by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.), asserted that "no matter what the Ways & Means Committee ultimately does, no matter what parliamentary route may be necessary, we declare our determination to enact this year a workable, responsible program."

Meanwhile, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) filed a discharge petition in the House to spring his bill from committee. The signatures of 219 congressmen would be necessary to force the bill to the floor for a vote without committee approval.

In a statement read to the committee by Leonard Lesser, UAW director of social security, Reuther predicted that growing public demand will bring about enactment of medical care legislation during this session of Congress.

Public Demands Action

The House Ways & Means vote, he said, "suggests that that body has not yet become fully aware of the public demand for action and of the overwhelming evidence that the best way to deal with the problem before us is by providing health benefits to the aged through social security."

The labor-backed Forand bill—a key plank in the 1960 legislative program of the AFL-CIO—would provide hospitalization and surgical benefits and nursing home care for social security recipients, financed by a maximum social security tax increase of $12 a year each for employers and employes. Parallel bills some of them slightly limited, are pending in the Senate.

Reuther called health care for the aged "one of the foremost issues facing the American public," despite the fact that legislation aimed at meeting the problem has been "belittled, ignored, opposed and suppressed."

He accused the insurance industry and spokesmen of organized medicine of "naked self-interest and irrational opposition" to health legislation, and charged that Vice Pres. Nixon and Flemming have been indulging in some fancy footwork" to cover up the Administration's opposition to the labor-supported measure.

Carey charged that there is "remarkable unconcern in high places with the pressing medical care needs of the aged," and declared that the AMA, the insurance industry and others opposing health care "are calloused by their own creature comforts."

Declaring that it is "distressing" to note the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to the social security approach, he said:

"The President has not hesitated to use all the benefits of state medicine provided to his office. He is living proof, in fact, that good medical care can be provided in this fashion. Why the President seems to feel that outright 'socialized' medicine is good for him, but that limited health coverage through the social security system is bad for our older citizens, is beyond my understanding."

Carey said private health plans cannot be substituted for an overall insurance approach, as suggested by the Administration, any more than private pension plans are "considered a substitute for old age insurance benefits."

He noted that the social security system has not prevented the development of private pension plans and that minimum wage legislation has not blocked development of superior wage structures. He said the American system supplements basic legislation with voluntary action.

"This is the approach that must come in the field of health care for the aged," Carey declared.

Dirksen said the White House conference—attended by Nixon and Flemming—won presidential approval for some type of a voluntary health insurance program in which the federal government, the states and the individual would share in premium costs.

In a letter to the presidents of national and international unions and state central bodies, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Ways & Means committee may agree on some modification of the measure.

"The important thing now is to continue in full force all of the effective work which our affiliates have been doing in support of the Forand bill," Biemiller wrote. "Continue to pour in letters, resolutions and petitions. The fight on this issue has only begun."

ADMINISTRATION'S "SURRENDER" to American Medical Association and insurance lobby on Forand bill was assailed by Pres. James B. Carey, of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, secretary-treasurer of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in testimony before Senate Subcommittee on Aging. Carey called for passage of medical care legislation for aged, financed through social security.

Foes of Cross in BCW Open Second Front

(Continued from Page 1)

"squandered" to protect Cross' interests and fight the ABC.

At the conference, the insurgents:

- Demanded flatly that Cross resign, on grounds that he had not carried out a 1958 convention pledge to correct the policies that led to BCW's ouster—and that BCW has since lost an additional 40,000 members as a result.
- Set up a permanent "Local Unions' Reunification Committee" to continue the campaign, with Pres. Ermin Moschetta, of Pittsburgh Local 12 as chairman.
- Agreed to a sort of collective security pact, under which the full "moral, financial and physical strength of the full committee will be used to aid any local, officer or member who is "intimidated" for participating in the drive.
- Decided to look into the possible legal means to keep per capita payments to the international from being "misused." This was not spelled out, but one possibility discussed was to pay the per capita into a court-administered fund.

The $100,000 war chest would amount to about $3 per member, based on the committee's claimed rank-and-file strength. It will be up to the locals to decide whether to raise the money by assessment or voluntary contributions.

BCW already has an official "reunification committee" — set up, according to the insurgents, to quiet the internal rumbles for return to the AFL-CIO. Delegates here said Cross had termed their meeting a "rump conference." Frank Dutto, co-chairman of the permanent committee, said the results here "exceeded everything" the leaders hoped for.

Moschetta, Dutto and three other top officers of the permanent committee were the plaintiffs in the federal suit and sponsors of the original conference call.

The suit seeks an accounting of the union's finances and asks that the court order a referendum for removal of Cross.

Reuther, Carey Testimony Stings Dirksen to Wrath

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) has accused the presidents of two AFL-CIO unions of making "stinking statements" about the Eisenhower Administration in the course of testimony on health care legislation.

Dirksen erupted during the course of McNamara Committee hearings when testimony by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther was read, and when Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers testified.

Reuther's testimony asserted that although Eisenhower had indicated at his Feb. 3 press conference that a social security tax hike "to make greater provision for the care of the aged" was under consideration, Vice Pres. Nixon and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming were engaged in "a retreat from this presidental promise."

Dirksen shouted that "I think that is a stinking statement from Walter Reuther," adding that "Nixon and Flemming are just as interested as Walter Reuther or anyone else" in medical care for the aged, and that furthermore Eisenhower had not made any "promise."

Twenty-four hours later, when Carey accused the White House of "shameful surrender to the American Medical Association and the insurance companies," the GOP leader called this "another stinking charge" and an "insane statement." When Carey tried to speak, Dirksen said: "Suppose you just keep your mouth shut."

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) said Dirksen's comments were "uncalled for and undignified."

Engineers Show Gain in Members

Miami Beach, Fla. — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell will be major speakers at a five-day convention here of the Operating Engineers, which in the past four years has gained 52,000 members and now has a total membership of 302,000.

The work of 750 expected delegates will be devoted largely to consideration of approximately 80 amendments to the union constitution, including proposals dealing with pensions and elections.

The convention, opening Apr. 11, will also nominate officers for four-year terms, subject to election by membership referendum

J. C. Turner to Get City of Hope Award

J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, will receive the City of Hope's Humanitarian Award at a testimonial dinner May 18.

Primary Fight Shifts From Wisconsin

Apparently unwearied by a hard-fought primary battle in Wisconsin, two Democratic aspirants for the presidency—Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)—headed toward another direct clash in West Virginia May 10 after Kennedy piled up a popular vote majority and two-thirds of the convention delegates in Wisconsin's Apr. 5 primary.

A heavy outpouring of voters gave Kennedy 478,118 to Humphrey's 372,034 in Wisconsin's Democratic contest. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, running unopposed in the Republican primary, trailed both Democrats with 341,463 votes. Nixon congratulated Wisconsin GOP officials on this showing, but the consensus of political observers was that his third-place finish had not enhanced his reputation as a vote-getter.

Humphrey Wins Farm Areas

Humphrey carried three western Wisconsin congressional districts that are primarily rural and the mid-state 2nd district that includes Madison, the state capital, and both industrial and farming activities. There were indications that he benefited there from support of voters previously identified with former Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Democratic presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956.

Kennedy ran strongly in industrial districts and also carried the 7th district, which has a substantial farm population. His statewide total was slightly more than 56 percent of the Democratic vote.

There were indications that Republicans, with no contest in their own primary, "crossed over" in substantial numbers to vote for either Kennedy or Humphrey in the Democratic race.

Humphrey is entered in the District of Columbia primary May 3, one week ahead of the West Virginia contest, but Kennedy's name will not be on the ballot. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) will provide Humphrey's major District of Columbia opposition.

Harrison, Carey Back Symington

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) has been endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination by George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, and James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

A joint press release by Carey and Harrison called Symington a man of "thoughtful liberalism and dedicated belief in America's future" who "will and should be nominated by the Democratic national convention" next July.

Major Air Pact Won at Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

of service; and early retirement on a reduced pension at age 60 was provided. Hospital benefits were broadened from $15 to $18 a day and allowances for doctors' visits were raised an average of 25 percent.

The scene of aircraft and missile negotiations—being conducted in a coordinated campaign by the IAM and the Auto Workers—has shifted to the West Coast, where contract talks opened with Lockheed Aircraft at Santa Barbara, Calif., North American Aviation at Los Angeles, and Douglas Aircraft at Santa Monica.

CSA Disaster Plan Effective:

Unionists Help Ease Iowa Flood Disaster

Sioux City, Ia.—A volunteer labor task force of 100 skilled union members with boats, trucks and outboard motors made themselves immediately available here under an AFL-CIO Community Services-Red Cross disaster plan when flood waters struck this midwestern city.

Concentrating their rescue and relief efforts on the two hard-hit suburban communities of Morningside and Riverside, the union volunteers worked around the clock to check the destructive toll taken by the Floyd and Big Sioux Rivers as they overflowed their banks.

At the same time, labor officials were marshalling additional volunteers to serve as a rehabilitation and mop-up corps once the flood waters receded.

The handpicked task force was recruited by a four-member labor disaster committee. Working with the Red Cross in charge of the operation were Robert Chesker, president of the Sioux City Bricklayers; Earl Mielke, Community Services staff representative; Milton O'Harrow, president of the Building Trades Council; and George Kourpias, president of the Woodbury County Labor Council.

Within hours after the flood alert was sounded, Wallace O. Nelson, AFL-CIO CSA staff representative for Omaha, Neb., arrived on the Sioux City scene to coordinate labor activity. Experienced in disaster services, Nelson contacted union officials and mobilized labor resources to combat the flood.

Nelson reported that when he arrived in Sioux City a total of 340 families had been evacuated from the flood area and were being housed in the city auditorium. Additional space was needed and five union halls were immediately turned into centers where families could be sheltered and furniture could be stored.

Nelson discovered an additional source of volunteer manpower at a meeting of 400 striking building tradesmen. When asked to serve in the disaster, every man responded to the call, the CSA staff man reported.

Nelson also cited an episode involving labor-management cooperation when the need arose for plumbers to reconnect stoves. The Beane Plumbing Co. made its employes available free of charge until the Plumbers Union could set up machinery to provide volunteer crews to residents of stricken areas.

As flood waters began to recede, labor began laying extensive plans for supplying volunteer workers to help with rehabilitation and resettlement work throughout the region. The labor disaster committee expects to draw needed manpower from the ranks of Sioux City's 100,000 union members.

Meanwhile in neighboring Omaha, Neb., Herman Groom, president of the Omaha Central Labor Union, headed a committee to recruit 2,000 skilled volunteers to work throughout the state on sandbag crews and as drivers of heavy equipment. Assisting Groom was John Humpal, AFL-CIO Community Services staff representative based at Omaha with Nelson.

DISASTER OPERATIONS are worked out between Red Cross and AFL-CIO Community Services in wake of floods at Sioux City, Ia. Conferring with Mrs. Mary S. Kennedy, executive director of Red Cross chapter, are (left to right) James Wengert, secretary of Woodbury County Labor Council; Council Pres. George Kourpias; Robert Shesher, president of Bricklayers Local 5 and president of Northwest Iowa Building Trades Council; and Labor Disaster Chairman Earl Mielke, trustee of Packinghouse Workers Local 71.

Jodoin Sees Advantages in Joint Unions

Boston — Control of Canadian labor unions in the United States is lessening while U.S. control of Canadian industry is on the rise, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress told the annual business conference sponsored by the Boston College Graduate School of Business Administration and the Boston Globe.

Nearly 90 percent of Canadian union members belonged to international labor bodies in 1911, Jodoin told the conference, while at present only 70 percent belong to unions with membership in both countries.

"While this reduction has been taking place," Jodoin pointed out, "the Canadian members of international unions have been gaining increasing autonomy.

"Actually, there is very good reason for something approaching a million Canadian men and women to belong to international unions. Their association with trade unions in the U.S. has enabled them to organize in Canada on a scale that would otherwise have been impossible."

American labor's stake in:

World Peace and Freedom

Will be given national and international distribution in a special 16-page illustrated supplement in the Sunday New York Times of May 8.

This authoritative, documented analysis of the critical world situation available just before the Summit conference, will be based on the expert papers and analyses presented at the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs in New York City April 19-20.

It will contain also articles in depth explaining American labor's deep concern with foreign policy, with the struggle for peace and freedom, with its accomplishments in building and expanding the free world labor movement.

You can obtain copies of this supplement—"American Labor Seeks World Peace and Freedom"—by writing

AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs
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Single copies free.
Up to 1,000 copies, 5 cents each.
Over 1,000 copies, 4 cents each.

4-9-60

Mitchell Again Urges Union-Industry Talks

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, speaking before the annual safety awards banquet of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, repeated his urgings to labor and management to meet continuously outside the bargaining table so they can serve "the greater good—the public good."

"The alternative is an abhorrent one—to force, to control, to require and to mandate by legislative action or by administrative action," he declared.

In an oblique reference to contract negotiations now warming up between rail unions and the industry, Mitchell expressed hope the railroad industry "would be the first to show they have the understanding and capacity to serve the greater good."

In the case of management, this is not necessarily higher profit levels, nor with labor, increased wages and better working conditions, Mitchell added.

The banquet honored Russell A. Weller, 38-year-old locomotive fireman from Bellefontaine, O., with the D. B. Robertson Safety Award Trophy and a $500 prize.

Weller became, in the words of BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert, "a hero by choice" when he risked his own life to snatch an elderly woman from the path of rolling boxcars.

The incident occurred last May, when Mrs. Lena Short, a 76-year-old diabetic, went for a stroll near her daughter's home in Anderson, Ind. She fell across the tracks just as a string of boxcars was "dropped" off to roll onto a siding.

Weller, from the switch engine, saw Mrs. Short lying helpless on the siding track. He leaped through his cab window 12 feet to the ground and raced 40 feet to pull her free just in time.

Mrs. Weller and a large gathering of congressional, government, industry and rail union leaders looked on as Weller received the award from Mitchell.

In his main address, Mitchell said he saw a "new era" emerging in American labor-management relations.

He said the private sector of the economy now has two great powers—business and corporate bodies whose power is exercised not by their owners but by managers and trade unions whose power is exercised by agents or administrators.

Calling the collective bargaining table an "antiquated" institution in the light of such challenges as automation, improved technology, the impact of foreign trade and workers displaced by technology, Mitchell warned labor and management would have to act in the public interest or see Congress and state legislatures intervene to curb abuses.

Wagner Honored By Label Group

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City has been named to receive this state's 1960 Union Label Award of Merit.

He will be honored for his promotion of effective labor-management relations. The award will be given at the 33rd annual convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the New York AFL-CIO, to be held in Albany on May 26.

ICFTU Protests Trials in Spain

Brussels—The speedy court martial convictions of two Spanish workers in connection with the placing of four bombs in Madrid has been vigorously protested by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in a cable to the commander of the Madrid Military Region.

"In the name of justice and humanity we trust you will not confirm these sentences," Oldenbroek asked.

Convicted a week after their arrests were Antonio Abad Donoso, 24, a laborer, who was sentenced to death, and Justiniano Alvarez Montero, 37, a cafe employe, who received a life sentence. The bombs were discovered Feb. 18 and 19. Two exploded; the only victim was Perez Jurado, who helped place them.

The fact that the two were found guilty only a week after their arrests has aroused grave doubts that their legal rights were observed.

Union School Meet Lures Civic Groups

Harrisburg, Pa.—Members of Parent-Teacher Associations and church and civic organizations joined trade unionists from three counties at an education conference held by the Harrisburg Region Central Labor Council.

Meany Asks 'Final Push' on Forand Bill

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Raps GOP Proposal as 'Unrealistic'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has rallied the 13.5 million members of organized labor for a "final push" on behalf of the Forand bill, calling on affiliates to "redouble all efforts" to win congressional passage this year of legislation providing health care for the aged through the social security mechanism.

Pointing to mounting public demand for action on the labor-backed bill, Meany said the federation will continue to give "top priority attention" to the measure introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

"Through one parliamentary route or another, in the House or in the Senate," Meany asserted, "the interest in the Forand bill will ultimately lead to action by Congress this year."

Organized labor has spearheaded the drive for passage through letter-writing campaigns, resolutions bearing thousands of signatures directed to congressmen, and the adoption by local and state legislative bodies of resolutions calling for prompt action on the bill to finance health benefits for retired workers through social security taxes.

'In Best Tradition'

In letters to the officers of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, the AFL-CIO president declared:

"Your efforts in support of legislation to bring security and dignity to Americans in their twilight years is in the best tradition of the labor movement's concern for the general welfare. I know you will not fail."

At the same time, he characterized as "unrealistic and unworkable" an alternative proposed by several Republican senators to provide federal-state subsidies to private insurance companies to help cover the costs, with retired workers paying from 50 cents to $13 monthly, depending on their income.

The GOP alternative was denounced as a "cruel hoax" by Representatives Emanuel Celler (D.-N. Y.) and Abraham J. Multer (D.-N. Y.), who assailed the plan as "a windfall to insurance companies, but a shabby subterfuge so far as meeting older people's need for medical care."

Flemming Making 'Study'

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming declined to endorse the GOP senators' plan, declaring only that it was "a step in the right direction" toward the Administration's ideas. He told the McNamara Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the

(Continued on Page 3)

Joblessness Rises Sharply To 4.2 Million for March

Committee Approves Jobsite Bill

The House Labor Committee, by a vote of 21 to 5, has approved a bill that would amend the Taft-Hartley Act to permit building trades unions to picket multi-employer construction sites.

The "situs picketing" measure, introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), was supported in committee by 18 Democrats and three Republicans. Voting against it were two Democrats and three Republicans, while four other GOP members abstained.

The measure is designed to overturn a National Labor Relations Board ruling, subsequently upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, in the now-famous Denver Building Trades case. The labor board held that picketing of a non-union contractor at a construction site constituted an illegal secondary boycott if it induced other crafts to walk off the job.

The bill would make it clear that peaceful picketing at construction sites could not be deemed a boycott. Building trades leaders, in testimony on the Thompson bill, argued that the amendment is necessary to give craft unions the same picketing safeguards enjoyed by industrial unions.

The Labor Committee included a similar provision in the labor-management bill it approved last year. The safeguard was eliminated, however, by the Landrum-Griffin bill substituted for the committee measure on the House floor and subsequently passed, after revisions, by Congress.

The "situs picketing" bill is a key plank in the 1960 legislative program of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

More than 3,300 delegates to

(Continued on Page 2)

HANDSHAKES MARK SETTLEMENT of month-long strike of 14,000 members of Screen Actors Guild against motion picture industry's major studios. New contract gives entertainers share in profits on films sold to television plus first health and welfare program. Shown at Hollywood settlement are (left to right) Charles S. Boren, vice president of Association of Motion Picture Producers; Vice Pres. B. B. Kahane of Columbia Pictures; SAG Pres. Ronald Reagan; and Charlton Heston, member of SAG board of directors, who won Oscar as best actor of year. **(See Story, Page 3).**

Weather Blamed by Labor Dept.

By Robert B. Cooney

Unemployment swung upward by 275,000 between February and March, reaching a total of 4.2 million, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly job report.

The jobless total had been expected to drop seasonally by 180,000.

The key rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, jumped from 4.8 percent in February to 5.4 percent as of mid-March. In the pre-recession March of 1957, unemployment totaled 2.9 million, with a seasonally-adjusted rate of 3.8 percent.

Total employment had been expected to increase by about 450,000 but instead fell by 253,000 to 64.3 million.

"Unusually cold weather and heavy snowfalls which blanketed large areas of the country in mid-March . . ." were blamed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for the counter-seasonal changes in both jobs and the jobless.

The number of long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or more—rose from 964,000 in February to 1.2 million in March, double the increase expected. This compares to 1.5 million long-term unemployed in March of 1959 and 663,000 in the pre-recession March of 1957.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor

(Continued on Page 7)

Session Half-Over:

Major Bills Await Vote in Congress

By Willard Shelton

After three months devoted almost exclusively to the civil rights battle, Congress is ready to move into high gear for a series of votes on major programs that may sharpen political issues for the November election.

A school-aid bill, minimum wage bill, area redevelopment bill and a dozen others are piled up in committees, ready or nearly ready to be taken to the floor of either House or Senate for a showdown.

A heavy schedule of appropriations bills, including bills that will carry funds for defense and mutual security, remains to be cleared by the end of the fiscal year June 30.

Less than three months remain for the heavy Democratic congressional majorities to complete the record on which the party's candidates must run. The session is expected to adjourn early in July in time for the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles July 11 and the Republican convention July 25 in Chicago.

The Democratic convention's resolutions committee, which will draft the platform for consideration of the delegates, will meet July 5. Regional advisory platform conferences already are being held on major issues.

The threat of vetoes by Pres. Eisenhower has led to the paring down of Democratic programs in some areas, and this process of

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500 Expected at World Affairs Meet

An estimated 500 delegates from scores of national and international unions and state and local central bodies will attend the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs in New York City Apr. 19-20.

The two-day sessions will be keyed to the struggle for peace and freedom, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Among top experts who will address the meetings at the Commodore Hotel will be Under Sec. of State C. Douglas Dillon; William C. Foster, former deputy secretary of defense; Gen. John B. Medaris, recently retired chief of the Army's missile program; and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, director of the Intl. Seminar at Harvard.

End 'Competition in Human Misery,' Raise Wage Floor, Dubinsky Urges

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers has called on Congress to "stop the spread of unfair competition in terms of human misery" by placing a "realistic floor under wages."

He was joined in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee by a Tennessee manufacturer who said the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the wage floor to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to an additional 7.6 million workers would "benefit both employer and employe."

Meanwhile, the Administration for the first time this year flatly opposed the measure. Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller told the subcommittee "I am speaking for the Administration" in opposing the measure, declaring the $1.25 minimum and extension of coverage to 7.6 million workers would be "inflationary," and would trigger price and wage boosts.

Mueller called for the Administration's 1959 bill limiting extension of coverage to 2.5 million workers, and said it was up to Congress to determine what "modest" increase—an expression used by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell—should be made in the present $1 minimum. He said he personally opposed the "whole philosophy" of government setting minimum wages, declaring they should be determined "by economic factors."

Earlier the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.), heard testimony by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Un-

(Continued on Page 2)

CLC Sets Up Program for 3d Convention

Montreal, Que. — Some 2,200 delegates representing nearly 1.2 million Canadian workers will meet here the week of Apr. 25 for the third constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress.

More than 450 resolutions already have been submitted covering the vital issues affecting the Canadian labor movement and the country at large.

Among the more significant subjects scheduled for discussion are an increase in per capita payments to the CLC to meet rising costs and expanded operations; the proposed new party, discussions on which were first authorized by the CLC's 1958 convention in Winnipeg; political action; resolution of jurisdictional disputes; a review of the suspension of the Seafarers, and a wide range of economic and social topics.

The usual Conference on Political Education, in the past held the day prior to the convention, this year is scheduled for Saturday, Apr. 30, the day following its close. All of Wednesday, Apr. 27, including an evening session, will be devoted to discussion of political action and the new party.

There will be the traditional greetings from the AFL-CIO, delivered by Vice Pres. George M. Harrison. Convention speakers otherwise are being kept to a minimum in order to permit all possible debate on the issues.

Site Picketing Voted 21-5 By House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

the department's recent national legislative conference, called on members of the House and Senate seeking support of the measure.

Mitchell Backed Bill

The Eisenhower Administration since 1954 has supported the "situs picketing" amendment and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, addressing last month's BCTD conference, said the measure was necessary because "you can't expect trade unionists to work with non-union people on the same job."

All four of the Democratic Party's announced contenders for the presidential nomination—Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) — gave their full support to the Thompson proposal in addresses to the same conference.

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE to democracy, University of Michigan Economics Prof. William Haber (left) receives the John Dewey award of the League for Industrial Democracy. Taking part in the ceremony were, left to right, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Harry W. Laidler, LID executive director emeritus; Aryeh Neier, LID executive secretary.

Dubinsky Asks $1.25 Floor Under Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

ion of America that raising and extending the minimum wage would be "the most direct and simplest procedure for reducing governmental costs."

The costs of substandard wages, in terms of welfare expenditures by local, state and federal agencies, is actually borne by the taxpayer, Pollock pointed out. He said "there is no more constructive way of minimizing total welfare expenditures than by assuring a fair wage of at least $1.25 to all employes in American industry."

Dubinsky told the subcommittee that raising the minimum wage would not curtail employment and would have only a negligible effect on prices.

In the women's wear industry, he said, wholesale prices today are lower than in 1947 "despite the intervening advances in federal minimums as well as gains made in wage levels by collective bargaining."

To ILGWU members, Dubinsky emphasized, "minimum wage legislation is not just an academic issue. It is of practical bread-and-butter importance."

He described the highly competitive nature of the garment industry, where the average shop employs only 36 workers, where capital investment is low and "unfair competition often takes the form of competition in terms of wage levels."

Dubinsky departed from his prepared testimony to tell the subcommittee members how the ILGWU arose from the sweatshops to restore human dignity to the workers in the industry and of the continuing fight to establish and maintain fair standards.

"Because new firms can easily come into the industry, because employers can easily shift their operations from one shop to another, the threat of unfair competition is ever present," he emphasized.

The ILGWU president pointed to the widening gap between the minimum wage and the average manufacturing wage since enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. While average wages in manufacturing rose $1.66 an hour since 1938, the minimum wage has gone up only 75 cents. Since 1949, average wages went up 90 cents an hour, but the minimum wage is only 25 cents higher, he pointed out.

Puerto Rico Rise Asked

Dubinsky strongly urged the subcommittee to raise minimum wages for workers in Puerto Rico at the same time the minimum is increased on the mainland. He said a proposal by the Puerto Rican government to raise existing minimums—which are set on the island under an industry-by-industry wage board system—by the same percentage as the federal minimum wage is raised "represents a step in the right direction."

Both Dubinsky and Reid Murphey, president of the Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., agreed that low-priced imports presented a serious problem to the industry but that this problem couldn't and shouldn't be met by trying to compete on wages with areas of the world where workers are paid 12 to 14 cents an hour.

Murphey told the subcommittee that raising the minimum wage would increase the nation's purchasing power—and the market for the industry's products.

Because "the pricing of our products is directly related to the lowest price quoted in the market, the manufacturer with low wage rates is a serious threat to all of us," he said.

Pollock, whose testimony was read to the subcommittee by TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin, described the $1 minimum wage as "completely obsolete" and said continued exclusion of millions of workers "has made a mockery of the law's purpose to assure fair labor conditions."

Boss Sees 2-Car Families On 85-Cent Hourly Wage

These things were said—in testimony before a House subcommittee—by retailer spokesmen who don't want their workers brought under wage-hour coverage and who don't want the wage floor raised to $1.25 an hour:

A Michigan store owner said he saw no need to extend or raise the minimum wage because "not one" of his employes "ever starved" on pay of less than $1 an hour.

An Illinois retailer claimed that most store clerks don't have to work and "these are the people mostly responsible for the so-called two-car family." He acknowledged under questioning that he didn't know if any of his employes, who started at 85 cents an hour, have two cars.

Still another witness, J. T. Meek, head of the Illinois Retail Merchants Association and a former unsuccessful GOP candidate for senator, said he was against a minimum wage because it would lead to "socialism" and would be "upholding the power and ruthlessness of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany." He also said the law might have served some purpose during the depression but "the depression has long been gone and forgotten."

Schnitzler Tells LID:

Stronger America Set as Labor Goal

New York—Labor has three main legislative goals in the 10 years just ahead, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has declared.

Speaking Apr. 9 at the 55th annual luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy, Schnitzler said labor aims:

- To rebuild America by supporting the investment of more money in schools, hospitals, roads, airports, rivers, homes;
- To expand social justice programs—social security, unemployment compensation, health insurance for the aging, civil rights;
- To push for a new labor law that will be fair to management, labor and the public.

Schnitzler said the workers of America have one other major goal—regaining U. S. military superiority, whatever the cost.

On the need for new labor legislation, Schnitzler said the pendulum in the last 20 years has swung all the way from the Wagner Act to the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

Asks 'Even Break'

Labor doesn't look for "favored treatment," he said. "All we seek is an even break. We will push for a new law fair to management and labor alike, and protective of the public interest."

"This program contains nothing startling or revolutionary," the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer said.

"Others may shoot for the moon. If this program can be put into effect within the next 10 years, we in the trade union movement will be happy to live out our days here on earth."

The LID conference centered on the theme "Labor in the 1960's."

Panel Participants

Three other AFL-CIO representatives took part in panel discussions. They were Boris Shishkin, director of the Dept. of Civil Rights, on labor and civil rights; Peter Henle, assistant research director, on the outlook for collective bargaining; Saul Miller, director, Dept. of Publications, on labor and the public.

The League's John Dewey award to a distinguished alumnus was given to William Haber, professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

The delegates directed an open letter to Upton Sinclair, founder of the LID, and to his wife Craig, in salute for their services in the fight against social injustice.

Schnitzler told LID that everything labor hopes for in the next decade must be predicated on two assumptions—that a war of extinction can be averted and that the free world will retreat no further under threat of Communist aggression.

It should not be surprising, the speaker said, that the push for progress in this country comes largely from worker ranks.

"American workers never have, and never will, accept the status quo as the be-all and end-all of existence," Schnitzler said. "No one can tell them that they have reached the end of the line. They refuse to be overpowered by class restrictions or a caste system.

"Their lot has not forbade them to dream, nor to achieve practical programs for enrichment of the American way of life through their own effort."

The true role of the U.S. trade union, Schnitzler said, is to educate, rather than dictate; to implement the desires of its members, rather than to regiment them.

'7 Years of Nothing'

As to the political future, Schnitzler said the workers and people of this country have had "enough of seven years of nothing."

"The sit-tight and do-nothing policies of those seven years," he said, have seriously impaired the position of America in world affairs and have stunted the growth of our national economy.

"It is unthinkable that American voters should inflict another seven lean years upon Uncle Sam."

The lean years, the speaker said, include tight-money policies, high unemployment, no effective programs in providing jobs, in scientific research, schools, hospitals, housing, roads.

Make Up Lost Time

"We seek federal aid to education of at least a billion dollars a year.

"We must make up for lost time in low-cost housing, in the eradication of slums, and in restoring blighted city areas.

"We have to build hospitals, research laboratories, airports and roads. We must protect our rivers from pollution and prevent floods."

Schnitzler called for reinforcing the social security system by the payment of higher benefits, by the institution of uniform federal standards for unemployment compensation, and by the enactment of health insurance for the aging.

Equally urgent, he said, is the need for an effective civil rights program to stamp out the evils of race discrimination, and a labor law to guarantee industrial democracy and prevent abuses like racketeering and thievery.

STRONG PLEA for raising federal minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage is made to House Labor subcommittee by Pres. David Dubinsky of Ladies' Garment Workers (left) and an employer spokesman, Reid Murphey.

Fact-Finding Torpedoed:

Injunctions Issued In Shipyard Strike

Boston—Federal Judge George C. Sweeney has issued injunctions against both labor and management in the 12-week-old strike by 18,000 members of the Shipbuilders and the Technical Engineers against eight East Coast shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Co.

The injunction ordered the company to bargain in good faith and to cease interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights. The court also instructed the two unions to end sporadic mass picketing at the Quincy shipyards.

Both sides immediately asked the First Circuit Court of Appeals here to set aside the injunctions, which the National Labor Relations Board had sought in what it termed a move to get the parties back to the bargaining table.

Meanwhile, prospects for appointment of a presidential fact-finding board were dashed when the company flatly rejected the idea of government intervention in the dispute. Pres. Eisenhower, replying to 105 congressmen who had urged fact-finding, said he would act only if both labor and management requested such a move. IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan and AFTE Pres. Russell M. Stephens had joined in requesting presidential fact-finding.

The federal court injunction against Bethlehem was virtually without precedent since, in effect, it restrains the firm from persisting in practices which the NLRB alleged violate the law despite the fact that the board's own determination of the issue has not been completed.

NLRB Trial Examiner Thomas Ricci has held 19 days of hearings on the charges against the company and is not expected to complete his intermediate findings and recommendations until mid-May.

The NLRB action against Bethlehem was an outgrowth of the company's unilateral changes in working rules and conditions which it imposed on workers when previous contracts expired July 13, 1959. The changes deprived workers of seniority rights in layoffs and recall, and discontinued long-standing grievance procedures.

The federal court injunction against mass picketing came on the heels of rejection by Massachusetts state courts of Bethlehem's request for restraining of pickets at the Quincy yard. The state courts held that since the company had not bargained in good faith it was not entitled to any relief.

Five-Week Strike Won By 14,000 Film Actors

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild has scored a sweeping victory in its five-week strike against major motion picture studios, winning a share in the profits on theatrical motion pictures sold to television, plus establishment of industry-wide pension and health and welfare funds.

The walkout of 14,000 film actors against seven of the eight giant studios marked the first strike in the history of the entertainment union.

The three-year contract, scheduled to be placed before the membership at a mammoth rally Apr. 18 in the Hollywood Bowl, provided a two-pronged breakthrough on films made for theater showing which subsequently are sold to television.

On all such films produced after Jan. 31, 1960, actors will receive 6 percent of the sales price, after deduction of distribution expenses. In lieu of payments on films produced between 1948 and 1960, SAG accepted a lump sum settlement of $2.625 million—$375,000 to start the health and welfare fund, and the remaining $2.25 million to be paid in 10 annual installments as the start of the actors' pension fund.

In addition, producers agreed to SAG demands for a contribution of 5 percent of the total actors' payroll—3 percent to go into the pension fund and 2 percent for the health and welfare fund.

The settlement also provided for an increase in salary minimums for all classes of actors, with day players hiked from $90 to $100; free lance players from $300 to $350 a week; and stunt men from $90 to $100 daily.

Only one major studio was unaffected by the strike: Universal-International, which reached a settlement with the Screen Actors Guild just prior to the general walkout. A dozen independent producers also settled with the union in advance of the strike.

Union Renews Fight for Jobs At Darlington

The Textile Workers Union of America has asked the National Labor Relations Board to overrule a trial examiner's report and order the Deering, Milliken textile chain to provide jobs and back pay for 500 former employes of a Darlington, S. C., mill which closed down more than three years ago rather tha bargain with a union.

The board has already found the Darlington Mfg. Co. guilty of unfair labor practices in closing its plant and ordered new hearings to determine whether the parent corporation, Deering, Milliken & Co., and Roger Milliken, president of both the Darlington firm and the textile chain, could be held responsible for the closing of the mill and the loss of jobs.

On technical grounds, NLRB Trial Examiner Lloyd Buchanan ruled early this year that the Deering, Milliken chain could not be penalized for the actions of its subsidiary.

In its new brief, the TWUA argues that the closed cotton mill was an integral part of the chain and that Roger Milliken was personally responsible for the decision to close the plant.

The unions asks that Deering, Milliken & Co. be ordered to pay back wages for the former Darlington workers and offer them new jobs, either through reviving the plant or through employment at other Deering, Milliken mills.

Pilots' International Reelects Sayen

Istanbul, Turkey—C. N. Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots, has been re-elected president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations at its 15th annual conference here. He will be serving his eighth consecutive term.

The international federation represents 24,000 pilots from 41 nations.

STACKS OF PETITIONS bearing signatures of 30,000 members of Papermakers and Paperworkers, calling for passage of Forand bill to provide health benefits for the aged, are shown to bill's sponsor, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D.-R.I.). With the congressman are AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. John T. Curran (left) and UPP Vice Pres. Frank Grasso (right).

Labor Steps Up Drive For Forand Health Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Aged that, by direction of Pres. Eisenhower, he was conducting a study to see if a "sound alternative" to the Forand bill could be developed.

The Administration's failure thus far to devise any health care plan came under new fire in hearings.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) assailed the insistence on further "study" of the situation. "We have had plenty of studies," he said, adding: "If we wait for the Republican go-slow, not-now, veto Administration to take action . . . we will wait forever."

Rep. John D. Dingell (D.-Mich.) said "it ill behooves the Administration to shilly-shally around" on the issue, and said that the President, "who is probably the number one recipient of socialized medicine and cradle-to-the-grave security in the U.S." should take the lead in doing "something constructive."

Both witnesses spoke out against the alternative put forward by the Republican senators. Dingell said it was "open to grave question as to . . . propriety" on the ground that "payment to the insurance industry by the government would be a subsidy and socialization" of insurance firms. Humphrey said provisions calling for heavy state outlays was "ducking the issue," since states are "overloaded" on their tax burden at the present time.

In a detailed analysis of the Republican proposal, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank said there was "virtually no possibility" that each of the 50 states, "many of which are already in substantial debt and financial difficulty," could raise the $640 million of state funds required. He also said prospects were dim that the nearly $500 million in federal appropriations would be approved by Pres. Eisenhower.

Cruikshank said the bill's requirement that 50 state governments negotiate with a multitude of insurance companies "is not only formidable, it is most unlikely to be carried to a successful conclusion." A crack task force from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, he said, was "nearly overwhelmed by the complexity" of trying to negotiate a similar program just for federal employes.

The labor-backed Forand bill was turned down two weeks ago by the House Ways & Means Committee by a 17-8 vote in what Meany called "a setback for this crucial piece of legislation, but . . . not a fatal blow." He said the issue will not die, because there is too much public demand for action."

Despite the rejection of the Forand bill in its original form, the committee is still considering alternative proposals. The AFL-CIO president made it clear that labor "does not insist that every last detail of the Forand bill is perfect," adding that "there are undoubtedly acceptable alternatives to some of the details."

"The basic objective," he continued, is "a program of health benefits for our older citizens through the use of the social security mechanism."

Meany noted that, in the face of the mounting public demand for action, Forand has filed a discharge petition to sidestep the committee and bring the bill to the floor of the House for a vote. The signatures of 219 congressmen—a majority of the House membership—would be necessary to force the bill from committee.

Court Asked To Ban Alien Strikebreakers

The Meat Cutters have renewed a request to a federal court to put teeth into a finding by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that the Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., shouldn't be permitted to bring in aliens to serve as strikebreakers.

The union is challenging a Justice Dept. claim that the ban on importation of strikebreakers from Mexico should apply only to new job applicants—not to Mexican nationals who had already taken jobs at the plant whose regular workers went on strike Mar. 2, 1959.

Latest legal brief by the Meat Cutters is an answer to a Justice Dept. motion for dismissal of the union's petition asking the U.S. district court in Washington, D. C., to force Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Immigration Commissioner Joseph M. Swing to bar from the country the 250 aliens the union says commute daily from Juarez, Mexico.

Last October, Mitchell issued a finding that "the admission of any aliens to the United States for employment at the Peyton Packing Co. during the strike now in progress will adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States." The Justice Dept. & Immigration Service held the finding inapplicable to Mexicans already employed.

Under the Rogers-Swing interpretation, the union contends, Mitchell's findings would remain meaningless since the strikebreakers would be permitted to continue crossing the border and forcing down wage levels.

The union brief declared: "The commuting aliens working as strikebreakers for Peyton accept wages considerably below those which prevailed prior to the strike. The strike was in large part caused by a substantial wage cut which the company forced on its employes. Obviously the alien strikebreakers who live at a lower standard of living across the border, in accepting low wages and poor working conditions, tend to depress wages generally."

McClellan Unit Gets 'Standby' Authority

A compromise move has rung down the curtain on the McClellan special Senate committee, transferring its records and investigative authority to the Government Operations Committee on a "standby" basis, and affirming the Labor Committee's exclusive authority to oversee administration of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

A resolution to this effect was approved by voice vote in the Senate after Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) dropped another resolution giving a 12-month lease on life for the special committee created three years ago to investigate improprieties in the labor-management field.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany vigorously opposed continuation of the special committee, charging that in recent months it had become "more and more a sounding board for reactionary anti-union elements."

In telegrams to all members of the Senate, Meany pointed out that the committee "completed its investigations many months ago, and Congress enacted legislation based in part" on its findings. "At that point," he said, "the select committee's legitimate reasons for existence ended."

McClellan earlier had sought to have the special committee's records and total authority absorbed by his own Government Operations Committee and asked for a "watchdog" role over L-G despite the fact that the Labor Committee had won previous Rules Committee approval for a staff increase to supervise procedures under the new labor law.

Rebuffed by a 5-4 vote in Government Operations, McClellan countered with the resolution asking for a one-year extension of the special committee, plus $150,000 for continued investigations.

The compromise—worked out by McClellan, Chairman Lister Hill (D-Ala.) of the Labor Committee, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D.-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.)—gave Government Operations $75,000 to keep records of the special committee intact, maintain a skeleton staff, and make investigations as needed.

On the Senate floor, McClellan declared that he had no intention of carrying on a "crusade" of investigations. He insisted, however that he needed "stand-by" power "if some emergency arises."

Twenty-four hours later, the Arkansas Democrat told reporters that he planned to hold additional hearings after the 86th Congress adjourns later this year, but declined to spell out what fields would be subjected to the new inquiry.

Weathervane

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT'S monthly reports on employment and unemployment are becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish from those issued by the U.S. Public Health Service or the U.S. Weather Bureau.

For the period Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 the department reported that the sharp drop in the length of the factory workweek was explained in part by the number of workers afflicted by influenza, not quite an epidemic but enough to cut the hours of work and therefore the average weekly earnings of factory workers.

In its latest report showing a sharp, contra-seasonal increase of 300,000 in unemployment between Feb. 15 and Mar. 15 and a jump in the rate of unemployment from 4.8 percent to 5.4 percent, the department declares:

"Unusually cold weather and heavy snowfalls which blanketed large areas of the country in mid-March contributed substantially to the drop in employment."

A closer reading of the report shows another drop in the factory workweek, but this time part of the drop is attributed to a "sharp cutback in over-time hours in auto plants."

The report notes also that long-term unemployment—those out of work for 15 weeks or longer—increased by 253,000, "substantially more than the slight rise expected for this time of year." But, said the department, if the weather had been better many unemployed workers would have found jobs.

Somewhere in the weather-report-oriented analysis of the jobless situation is the fact that 4.2 million persons were unemployed in mid-March.

These figures are more pertinent perhaps because they reveal sharply that all is not well with the economy, that a number of key industries are cutting production, that retail sales and other indicators point to something less than a lusty, booming prosperity.

Three Months to Go

THE SECOND SESSION of the 86th Congress has reached the halfway mark without a single piece of major legislation enacted into law.

The dominant note of the first three months of the session has been the jockeying for political position for the crucial 1960 election. The issues that will determine the outcome of the elections have been discussed in depth, but there has been little action.

In January the AFL-CIO presented to Congress a "Positive Program for America" highlighting a 12-point program dedicated to advancing the general welfare of all Americans.

Only one of the 12 points has reached the floor of both chambers for a vote—civil rights legislation.

Health care for the aged has been temporarily defeated in committee. Aid to depressed areas is stalled in the House Rules Committee. A bill to raise and extend the minimum wage is still in the hearing process. Federal aid for school construction is stalled, as is a housing bill.

The Administration has exhibited little interest in most of these measures except to oppose the majority of them in the form endorsed by the AFL-CIO. Its veto threat—put into actual use to kill a measure to curb stream pollution—plagues congressional consideration of important bills.

The time for studies, hearings and speech-making is over. Congress has less than three more months before it adjourns.

The record of the final months may well be decisive in the outcome of the presidential race and beyond that the state of the nation's economic health for the next few years.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'We Have a Deep-Seated Concern About the Problem'

McCarthy Committee Reports:

Human Toll of Unemployment Can't Be Tabulated by Statistics

The following is excerpted from the report of the Senate's Special Committee on Unemployment Problems headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.):

UNEMPLOYMENT is in many respects the central economic problem of our free society. Its toll in terms of lost production and human hardships is imposing.

Solving the problem of unemployment is not simply a matter of maintaining "prosperity." Since the end of World War II, three periods of general economic recession have disrupted our economy. Even when our economy has been at the top of the business cycle, substantial areas of our country and numerous classes of our people have suffered unemployment.

Although we have not experienced mass unemployment in recent years, large numbers of our people have been affected by "class" unemployment. Since the number of youthful entrants into the labor force will rise by nearly 50 percent in the next 10 years, unemployment is likely to continue at high levels unless remedial and preventative action is taken. Already many thousands of Americans suffer long-term unemployment because of age, race, lack of proper training, or obsolescence of once-valued skills.

FIGURES ALONE cannot measure the human suffering caused by persistent unemployment.

While it may be true that there will always be some unemployment in our complex and changing economy, it does not follow that unemployment should entail hardship, that it should be prolonged, or that we need make no effort to keep it to a minimum.

The nation has become accustomed in recent years to living with higher levels of unemployment and to viewing such unemployment as "normal." Weighing the statistics of unemployment against those of production and profits, some have described current unemployment as marginal in economic terms, and marginal therefore in its claim upon our concern and attention in the formulation of public policy.

WHEN UNEMPLOYMENT is widespread, brought on by a cyclical swing of the whole economy, there is general awareness of its existence and its consequences. But chronic local unemployment remains out of sight because statistically it does not involve a high percentage of the national labor force. The wider community of the nation forgets that cities and areas of our country are chronically ill of an economic disease to which only the crudest of home remedies have been applied.

Witnesses spoke eloquently to the committee of the extent of the human cost of unemployment. A county school superintendent in West Virginia testified that 120 out off 290 children in one school came from homes in which no wage earner was employed:

"Quite often children come to school without breakfast because there is no food in the house. Whenever we discover a condition like this we manage to feed them. Lack of food and respectable clothing causes a bad psychological reaction among the children. Much of the teachers' time is spent in trying to supply the children with necessities."

In Pennsylvania, formerly skilled anthracite miners who have been out of work for years have in many instances become housekeepers while their wives have found work in local needlecraft plants. This reversal of roles has had troubling effects on many families, and tensions arising from demoralization of men have broken up families.

Other witnesses testified to the grave effect of unemployment on the social structure of the family and the community. In Indiana a representative of the Evansville Council of Churches spoke of personal and family distress and dislocation, and pessimism and hopelessness about church and community life.

The argument has been made that a certain amount of unemployment is necessary to lubricate the economic machine, that there must always be workers changing jobs, industries declining as others rise, and a ready labor supply available for new products or extra shifts.

Unfortunately, such theories are too often used to explain away unemployment as a necessary evil or even a positive economic good. The unemployed who are idle because they cannot meet an employer's entrance requirements or because they are not suitably located perform only a minor labor supply function in our economy. And chronic unemployment, which has crippled and is still crippling scores of American communities, contributes nothing whatever to our economy.

Unproved economic theories should not divert us from the simple, positive response that justice demands when we see the misery and hoplessness in which too many of our people now live. Evasion of their just claim for help is faulty democracy as well as bad economics.

At Operating Engineers' Convention:

Meany Rallies Labor to Lead Battle for Stronger America

Bal Harbour, Fla.—To win the world struggle for freedom the whole fabric of American life will have to be strengthened, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 26th convention of the Operating Engineers.

Effective national defense, he emphasized, requires more than military weapons—it must include a healthy expanding economy, greater social protections against poverty and illness, and enjoyment of democratic civil rights by all citizens.

Addressing 750 cheering delegates representing the IUOE's 302,000 members, Meany called upon the trade union movement to beat back the opposition of reactionary business and political forces and to make its maximum contribution to the welfare and security of the nation.

In similar vein, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) called upon labor and the American people as a whole to provide "an affirmative answer" to the challenge of dictatorship.

Kennedy warned that the needs of the people cannot be met by the type of government "frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

He drew laughter and applause from the delegates with a jibe at Vice Pres. Nixon's statement that he was "mighty pleased" with the results of the Wisconsin primary, where the unopposed Republican presidential candidate received 29 percent of the total vote, as against the 58 percent amassed by Pres. Eisenhower in the 1956 primary.

Kennedy said he made the trip here from the West Virginia presidential primary campaign in response to IUOE Pres. Joseph J. Delaney's invitation, "because he took over the presidency of this organization two years ago in a somewhat difficult time and I think he has been a distinguished leader of it."

Meany also praised Delaney, whom he said he had known for 50 years and regarded as a "truly dedicated trade union leader."

Mitchell Praises Union

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, who addressed the convention earlier, told the delegates, "I like what I see in the actions of the officers of this international union and I want to help in any way I can." Referring to criticism from certain unnamed newspaper columnists, Mitchell said "I'd like to tell them they don't know what the hell they're talking about."

The delegates voted overwhelming approval of a package of 52 amendments to the union's constitution required for compliance with the Landrum-Griffin Act. They also adopted measures designed to strengthen the IUOE's organizing and administrative machinery and to set up national standards for apprenticeship training.

In his keynote address, Delaney said the union had gained 52,000 members in the past four years and had successfully withstood a concerted and intensified campaign of employer opposition which had forced an unusual number of strikes and lockouts.

These critical battles, he reported, required the international to pay out $317,646 in strike benefits in the past four years as against only $18,150 in the previous four years. Delaney said that while the IUOE had triumphed decisively in its collective bargaining tests, employers would not hesitate to renew their offensive if they felt the new anti-labor legislation gave them an advantage.

Summing up the IUOE's achievements he declared:

'Proud of Our Union'

"We have every right to be proud of our union. We have won for our members the highest standards enjoyed by any trade in this or any other country. Today our union stands at peak strength—in membership, in finances, in efficiency, and above all in fighting spirit."

Meany warned that labor faces continued strong opposition in the furtherance of its progressive programs but had always thrived on such opposition in the past.

"Our enemies are not satisfied with the legislation they got last year," he said. "Not the Goldwaters, the Landrums and the Mundts. They would like to put over a national 'right-to-work' law next."

The AFL-CIO president said it was not enough to fight back against such attacks but labor must push constantly for affirmative progress. "America cannot stand still without slipping backward," he warned.

In the legislative field, Meany said, labor will press for immediate adoption of the minimum wage amendments providing for $1.25 wage floor and broader coverage. He also stressed the urgency of the Forand bill to provide health care insurance for elderly citizens who have retired on social security pensions.

"The Administration would like to wave away this problem," he charged, "but our responsibility to the older people of our country cannot be disposed of by ignoring it."

In the economic field, Meany said, the most practical answer to the continuing menace of mass unemployment and industrial slumps would be a vast building program. "We need some industry to lead us back to real prosperity and full employment," he pointed out. "In my book, that's the construction industry. We've got to build the schools, the homes, hospitals, roads, airports, and factories to meet America's present and future requirements."

These jobs have to be done by union workers at union wages, Meany said, in order to maintain high American standards.

It will take intensive organization and effective legislative and political action to achieve labor's goals, the AFL-CIO chief pointed out. He added:

"The purpose of a trade union must be to advance the welfare and conditions of its members. There can be no other purpose for its existence. Our first duty is to make our own unions as perfect as they can be. To do this we must have leadership dedicated to the interests of the workers. Whatever power we possess now and in the future must be a power for good—for the good of our membership, for the good of the community, and for the good of our country."

After an appeal for voluntary contributions for the coming political campaign by William McSorley of COPE, the delegates dropped $2,975 into the hat.

"Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton and I will make it an even $3,000," Delaney announced.

Washington Reports:

Federal Employes' Pay Boost Urged by Holifield, Broyhill

POSTAL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT employes deserve a pay increase of at least 10 per cent, Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) and Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

"In almost every other line of endeavor, whether in private enterprise or for municipalities, the pay is better," Holifield asserted. "For instance, in Los Angeles, a girl who rides along on a motorcycle and marks cars for overparking gets $153 a month more than a starting employe in the post office."

Broyhill pointed out that supermarket clerks in the Washington area who made an average of $23 a week in 1937 now make $97 a week, almost 400 per cent more. The postal worker, on the other hand, "who was making $1,800 to $2,100 a year is now making $4,600 to $4,800, a much smaller increase."

HOLIFIELD NOTED also that, "A letter carrier's wage is too low for him to qualify to buy an FHA $15,000 home," a low figure in the Washington area.

Broyhill asserted that those who oppose the pay increase fail to realize that "it will more than pay for itself in increased efficiency, better morale, decreased turnover of employes and lower cost of training new workers." He added:

"The Civil Service Commission, which is resisting pay increase efforts, itself acknowledges the need by its public admission that they are going to exercise their authority to raise starting wages for engineers, architects and scientists to get a sufficient number to work for the government."

Holifield pointed out that although workers in private industry have the right to strike, this right is denied postal and government employes. "They don't want such a right," he said, "but if they had it they would have a much higher wage today. Since they don't have such a right, Congress has a heavy responsibility to see that postal and government workers are fairly compensated."

Both agreed that the chances for the bill in this session are good. "There's been a lot of speculation as to whether or not a modest or reasonable pay increase would result in a Presidential veto," Broyhill remarked, "but whether or not there is a veto, it's our responsibility in Congress to do what we think is proper."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

BACK IN 1945, on the night of Apr. 12, a crowd of perhaps 5,000 people stood in Lafayette Park, across the broad avenue from the White House, and paid their tribute to the memory of the dead Franklin D. Roosevelt. Some who were there have never forgotten it.

It was a quiet crowd, with only murmured words among friends, and few could have explained why they were drawn to that place. Perhaps it was the expression of a sorrow shared with the dispossessed and the never-hads of many lands and many natures at the departure of a President who had somehow lifted the spirit. Perhaps it was shared grief with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had informed Harry S. Truman of the death of her husband and on his natural expression of sympathy had made her wonderful reply: "What can we do for you?" For the burden as well as the glory were now Mr. Truman's, and only those intimately associated with an American President can know the full loneliness of the office.

It is now 20 years since Roosevelt was elected for the last full term of office he was spared to serve. Twenty years is just about the normal time lapse in this country between bursts of creative energy and progress, though some make a good case that the period normally is shorter.

The one thing certain is that the next eight years will be profoundly different, in spirit and accomplishment, from the immediate past. It is time for another New Deal—and Republican newspapers that supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 are beginning to make it clear that the GOP must come up with something better than more of what we have been given.

* * *

GOV. LEROY COLLINS OF FLORIDA MADE a statewide television speech, at the time the Negro protest sitdowns in store restaurants began, which deserves more notice than it has been given as an example of the attitude of many Southerners.

He pointed out that Negroes who enter the stores pay the proprietors a profit on their purchases and shop at many departments and are welcomed. There is a "moral" problem involved, he said, when they are invited to use all facilities of the stores except one—the lunch counters—and then are told to go elsewhere.

Gov. Collins also told his people that it was time for the moderates to take a hand in helping solve the racial difficulties of the state. He set up a statewide Commission on Race Relations and named two Negroes and four white people as its first members, and he called on cities throughout the state to create local commissions to work out problems.

His mail in the early days ran eight to one in favor of his approach.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER'S OFFICE OF EDUCATION has prepared a "study" saying that the American people should accept as their "national goals" a 50 percent increase in teachers' salaries and a $25 billion school-building program, the former by 1963 and the latter across the next 10 years.

Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, whose Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare includes the Office of Education, said the "study" was intended merely to offer a "basis of discussion" for 100 educational organizations. But Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick called it "a professional appraisal of the factual situation" facing Americans in raising the standards of our school system.

The "study" offered a thorough analysis of the needs, but no responsible official in the Administration is ready to face the fact that to meet a need somebody must spend some money. Lots of studies, just no money.

On a somewhat parallel matter, the Intl. Cooperation Administration has issued a leaflet describing its services in many countries in promoting adequate supplies of safe water. Mr. Eisenhower has consistently opposed and tried to cut down appropriations for federal safe-water programs in this country, and only this year vetoed a bill to expand the program by raising funds to $90 million a year from the $45 million now authorized.

AN INCREASE in salaries of government workers is thoroughly justified and urgently needed, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), left, and Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) agreed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Box Score of the 86th Congress

The 2nd session of the 86th Congress is approximately at the halfway mark. Here is a report on the status of AFL-CIO-supported legislation.

ISSUE	AFL-CIO POSITION	ACTION
HEALTH BENEFITS FOR THE AGED: Expansion of social security program to provide hospital, nursing home and surgical care for social security beneficiaries.	**AFL-CIO convention unanimously urged adoption of Forand bill, H. R. 4700.**	House hearings completed; Ways & Means Committee rejected bill by 17-to-8 vote but is considering revised plans in executive session.
MINIMUM WAGE: Increase in minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to millions not now protected.	**Prompt enactment asked of Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills (S. 1046, H. R. 4488).**	Senate hearings completed, bill reported by Senate Labor subcommittee with modifications; House hearings now in progress.
EDUCATION: Federal aid to states and local communities for school construction and teachers' salaries, to make up for inability of states to meet growing needs in public education.	**AFL-CIO 1959 convention and Executive Council action called for passage of Murray-Metcalf bills (S. 2, H. R. 22).**	Senate passed McNamara bill providing $1.8 billion over two years in salary, construction grants; House Education Committee reported Thompson bill providing $975 million over three years for construction only.
AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Establishment of new federal program to aid areas suffering from high chronic unemployment, providing grants and loans for public works, retraining workers and technical assistance.	**Endorsed Douglas-Cooper-Spence bill (S. 722).**	Senate passed bill providing $390 million for loans and grants; House Banking Committee reported bill authorizing $251 million. Rules Committee stalled bill for 11 months, recently began hearings.
CIVIL RIGHTS: Broadening of federal powers to protect the civil rights of all citizens, strengthen voting guarantees and affirm Supreme Court decision on school desegregation.	**Support of Douglas-Celler bill (S. 810, H. R. 3147) plus an effective voting referee-registrar plan to protect voting rights.**	House passed a bill with voting referee plan, but rejected efforts to broaden general civil rights guarantees and affirm Supreme Court decision; Senate weakened House version before passage.
HOUSING: Continuation and expansion of federal programs of public housing, housing for the elderly, middle-income housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment.	**Executive Council urged adoption of legislation to meet these needs, plus passage of emergency Rains bill to increase housing starts by authorizing $1 billion for mortgage purchases.**	House Rules Committee has approved Rains bill to encourage housing starts; action on general housing bill has not yet begun.
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Application of federal standards for state unemployment compensation systems to guarantee each worker unemployment benefits for 39 weeks equal to 50 percent of his average weekly wage, two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.	**Urged passage of Karsten-Machrowicz-Kennedy-Case-McCarthy bill (S. 791, H. R. 3547).**	Hearings completed by House Ways & Means Committee; committee now considering unemployment compensation as part of general work on social security bill.
SITUS PICKETING: Modification of Supreme Court and NLRB decision which prevented picketing of one employer at construction site when such picketing causes employes of other subcontractors to stop work.	**Asked Congress to pass Thompson-Kennedy bill (S. 2643, H. R. 9070) to restore basic freedom to picket peacefully in construction industry.**	Bill reported by House Labor Committee.
NATURAL RESOURCES: Conservation and development of natural resources to provide productive use today and preserve resources for future generations.	**Convention urged development of great river basins on TVA principle, continuation of yardstick principle of public competition with private utilities, and accelerated soil conservation, water and land development and national recreation programs.**	No action in either House, except for limited reclamation and parks proposals.
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: Extension of federal requirement for payment of prevailing wages on government construction contracts, as provided in Davis-Bacon Act, to include prevailing fringe benefits; provision for effective enforcement of federal requirement that prevailing wages be paid to workers on government supply contracts, as provided in Walsh-Healey Act.	**Approval asked of Humphrey-Fogarty bill (S. 1119, H. R. 4362) to amend Davis-Bacon Act, and passage of legislation to improve administration of Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.**	No action in either House.
LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS: Need for continuing program of federally-supported public works to implement Employment Act of 1946; increase in federal aid to local communities for construction of water pollution control systems.	**Requested approval of legislation establishing "community facilities" program of low-interest rate loans to municipalities; asked passage of Blatnik bill (H. R. 3610) doubling amount of grants available for water pollution control.**	No action on general local public works program; President vetoed water pollution bill increasing grants to $90 million a year.
ECONOMIC GROWTH: Tight-money policy of Administration stifles economic expansion; increased interest rate on long-term government bonds would "lock" high interest rates into the economy.	**Asked for reorganization of Federal Reserve System, use of federal economic powers to encourage expansion; opposed H. R. 10590 to increase interest rates on long-term government bonds.**	No action on Reserve reorganization; H. R. 10590 reported by House Ways & Means Committee.
FARM PROBLEMS: Falling farm income hurts family farmer.	**Supported legislation to improve income of family farmer, distribute surplus food and fiber.**	Hearings on family farm income bill completed by House Agriculture Committee.
ATOMIC ENERGY: Expansion of technical and operational programs to develop atomic energy for peaceful uses.	**Asked for enactment of "more vigorous" program for atomic energy development.**	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy considering bill making modest improvements.
SUPREME COURT: Limitation of Court's jurisdiction, restriction of its power to interpret federal statutes.	**Condemned H. R. 3, which would severely restrict Court's powers.**	H. R. 3 passed by House; Senate hearings concluded, but no further action taken.
MUTUAL SECURITY: Continuation of technical assistance, economic and military aid to other countries.	**Reaffirmed historic support for mutual security program; urged expanded Development Loan Fund.**	House Foreign Affairs Committee approved Administration request with slight cuts.
IMMIGRATION: Abolition of national origins quota system to permit entry of 250,000 immigrants annually.	**Urged elimination of quota system by Congress.**	Minor bill admitting 5,000 refugees passed House.
RADIATION HAZARDS: Establishment of safety standards and federal workmen's compensation standards for atomic workers.	**Asked enactment of federal legislation protecting atomic workers.**	Bill passed authorizing pacts with states but no federal standards written into law.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: Closing of space and missiles gap with Soviet Union, increased support for other military programs.	**Demanded increased emphasis on space and missile programs.**	Appropriations committees considering Administration's inadequate budget requests.
TAXES: Closing loopholes in federal tax laws which give unfair advantage to a few, discriminate against low and middle-income taxpayers.	**Urged elimination of tax loopholes and asked increase in personal exemptions, elimination of excise taxes.**	Cut in cabaret tax enacted; no action on general tax measures.
FEDERAL PAY RAISES: Increase in federal classified and postal worker pay scales to provide equitable wage adjustment.	**Supported Morrison bill (H. R. 9883) providing 12 percent pay raise.**	Hearings in progress in House; Senate hearings scheduled this month.

Major Bills Await Action By Congress At Mid-Point

(Continued from Page 1)

modification may continue to an undetermined extent.

Eisenhower has successfully vetoed one bill already this year—a measure by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) to raise federal spending for river purification to $90 million a year for 10 years. An effort by the House Democratic leadership to override the veto failed on a vote of 249 to 157—22 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The clash between liberals, conservatives and the White House was illustrated by the scaling-down of a school-aid bill approved last year by the House Education Committee.

The 1959 bill, providing $4.4 billion for school construction and teachers' salaries in a four-year program, was stuck in the powerful Rules Committee and advocates were bluntly informed that the measure had no chance of clearance for a House vote.

The Education Committee, faced with this ultimatum, sought an agreement with the Administration on a modified measure that would be assured of White House approval but was unable to obtain any commitment involving a direct grant of federal funds to school districts.

The committee this year approved a substitute bill by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) eliminating funds for teachers' salaries and authorizing only $975 million in a three-year program for construction alone.

Passage is expected when the bill reaches the floor, and it would mark the first time in history for House approval of a general school aid program. The bill then would got to a House-Senate conference committee, but whether a compromise measure would be signed or vetoed by the President was unpredictable. The Senate earlier this year approved a $1.8 billion bill for both construction and teachers' salaries.

The end of the civil rights fight was forecast when House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) indicated that the Rules Committee, despite domination by Republicans and southern Democrats, was expected to clear the Senate-passed bill promptly and that a floor vote on accepting the Senate measure would be sought Apr. 21.

The Rules Committee also began hearings on an area redevelopment bill approved last year by the House Banking Committee. The Senate-passed measure, approved by a narrow 49 to 46 vote, would authorize $390 million; the House measure is similar. There was no assurance that the bill would be cleared after hearings.

Other measures that must still obtain Rules Committee clearance are an emergency $1 billion housing bill, sponsored by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), and the Thompson "situs picketing" bill just approved by the House Labor Committee.

The Rains bill is opposed by the Administration. The Thompson bill, restoring the right of building trades union to picket multi-employer construction sites without violation of secondary boycott laws, has Administration support.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill has not yet reached the floor of either house for a vote, although a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) last year approved a measure to raise the minimum from $1 to $1.25 an hour and expand coverage to an additional 10 million workers, most of them in retail trade.

The bill has been listed for action by the Senate Democratic leadership, but prospects are less certain in the House, where hearings are still in progress before a subcommittee headed by Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), one of the co-sponsors of the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959. The Eisenhower Administration has announced opposition to the $1.25 minimum and has not revealed its proposals on expanded coverage.

Other measures backed by labor which are almost certain to reach votes are the Forand bill on health protection for social security beneficiaries, an omnibus housing bill comparable to those twice vetoed last year by Eisenhower, and a bill to raise the salaries of government postal and civil service workers. The Administration is hostile to all three.

The Forand bill has aroused tremendous support and the Administration, feeling the heat in an election year, is still searching for a substitute to provide "voluntary" assistance in meeting the health needs of older people. The Forand bill is considered certain to reach a showdown vote in the Senate, and possibly in both houses, despite initial disapproval in the House Ways & Means Committee.

ILGWU Local Official Gets AFL-CIO Post

Maida Springer, former Ladies' Garment Workers business agent, has been appointed an international representative in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

MAIDA SPRINGER
Named to the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs staff

Born in Panama, she went to high school in Bordentown, N. J., attended the officers' training school of the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the New School for Social Research, and Ruskin College, Oxford, England.

In 1933 she joined an ILGWU dressmakers local, becoming an executive board member in 1937. She has been an education committee chairman, educational director for the Plastic, Button & Novelty Workers, and a dressmakers' business agent since 1948.

In 1955 she attended the first seminar in Accra, Africa, of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions for the former AFL. She has attended four similar African conferences, most recently as AFL-CIO special representative on the trade union scholarship program.

DiSalle Names Cope To State Committees

Columbus O.—Elmer F. Cope, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State AFL-CIO, will serve on two state committees by appointment of Gov. Michael V. DiSalle.

The governor made Cope a member of a committee to study property taxes. The committee elected Cope its secretary. Another committee, the new Ohio Department of Industrial and Economic Development's advisory committee, elected Cope vice chairman.

BUST OF SIDNEY HILLMAN at New School for Social Research is admired by Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (left) and Pres. Meyer Kestnbaum of Hart, Schaffner and Marx of Chicago. Occasion was the dedication of a study and seminar room to honor the memory and achievements of the union's first president.

Sidney Hillman's Ideals Lauded at Dedication

New York—The ideas, the ideals and the works of the late Sidney Hillman were eulogized at the dedication of the Sidney Hillman Memorial Room and documentary collection at the New School for Social Research here.

"Hillman used persuasion and logic rather than force to win his goals," commented Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

A prime example of the approach employed by the union's first president, Potofsky pointed out, was the winning of the pioneer contract at Hart, Schaffner and Marx, a pact which provided for arbitration of grievances for the first time.

The current head of that giant men's clothing firm agreed. HS&M Pres. Meyer Kestnbaum, a principal speaker at the ceremonies, observed that Jan. 14, 1961 will mark the 50th anniversary of the first contract between the company and the union—"with no regrets on either side."

"What he achieved for his people," Kestnbaum said of Hillman, "was not through power, but through intelligence and a remarkable power of persuasion.

Sense of Dedication

"He infused into the labor movement a great sense of dedication—which I hope it will always keep."

Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of the late union leader and herself a vice-president of the union, unveiled a bronze bust of Hillman and a memorial plaque. The Memorial Room, to be used as a study and for seminars, is jointly sponsored by the union and the New School and is located in the university's new Albert A. List Building.

William H. Davis, New School trustee and long associated with Hillman and the industry as mediator, advisor and chairman of the War Labor Board in World War II, presided and spoke briefly of his recollections of Hillman.

Potofsky told the gathering of union officials, educators and community leaders that on the national and international scene, as well as the industrial front, Hillman believed in interdependence.

Hillman's philosophy applied to today, Potofsky said, means that labor "must march forward with a positive program to improve the welfare of all the people. We must make better use of our resources — human and physical—than we have in the past." The economy must be developed "to strengthen the fabric of our democracy."

Unemployment Hits 4.2 Million, Storms Blamed For Unexpected Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

Dept. manpower expert, forecast for reporters "a pretty sharp rebound" from the March figures when the April job report is issued.

Referring to the rise of 275,000 in the jobless, the report said "a large part of the rise in unemployment occurred among outdoor workers, although there were also some employment cutbacks in automobiles and aircraft plants."

Farm Jobs Down

Wolfbein traced the job and jobless figures chiefly to counter-seasonal changes in agriculture, construction and trade.

Farm employment, which usually rises about 250,000 this time of year, he said, instead fell by 54,000 to an all-time low of 4.6 million.

Wholesale and retail trade normally rises by 25,000 between February and March, but fell by 33,000 to a total of 11.3 million.

Contract construction, Wolfbein continued, normally would have risen by 80,000 but instead dropped by 116,000 to a total of 2.3 million.

Manufacturing employment, which usually moves upward between February and March, declined by 54,000 to a total of 16.5 million.

Stressing the effect of the weather on the March figures, Wolfbein said a "substantial volume" of employer reports attributed layoffs and restricted hiring to bad weather. In addition, he said, the weather bureau called the weather "the worst for the middle of March since 1941."

The weather also was blamed for reducing the hours of work "in a number of industries."

Wolfbein said data from Census Bureau household surveys showed that full-time workers reduced to part-time work during the survey week rose by 1 million to a total of 2.2 million.

The number of people with a job but not at work during the survey week rose by 500,000 to a "fabulous" 825,000, he noted. This compares to 170,000 in March of last year, he said.

The factory workweek, in which there normally is little change between February and March, declined for the third straight month. The workweek fell 12 minutes to 39.6 hours in March.

The largest portion of the 54,000-job decline in manufacturing employment took place in the transportation equipment industry. Here jobs declined by 26,000 as auto plants trimmed their workforce, the report pointed out.

ICFTU Officials Aid African Rail Strikers

Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika—Staff officials of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Transportworkers Federation have met here with East African trade union leaders to back up the 15,000-member African Railway Union in its two-month-old strike for higher wages.

2 Firms Plead Guilty To Antitrust Charges

Philadelphia—Two electrical equipment manufacturers have pleaded guilty to criminal antitrust charges after a federal judge refused to accept pleas of no contest (nolo contendere).

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and three of its officials pleaded guilty to two indictments charging illegal price-fixing and rigging of supposedly competitive bids in sales of electrical equipment to government agencies and private utilities. The ITE Circuit Breaker Co. pleaded guilty to one indictment and innocent to four others.

8 To Fight Charges

Eight other firms which had sought to plead no contest, which would mean that they did not contest the government's allegations without formally confessing guilt, pleaded innocent. At an earlier arraignment, the two giant companies in the group indicted—General Electric and Westinghouse—entered pleas of innocent.

U.S. District Court Judge J. Cullen Gamey turned down the nolo contendere pleas at the request of the Justice Dept. "in light of the serious nature of these charges." Although such pleas are usually considered the same as guilty pleas in determining penalties, a "nolo" plea may not be used later as an admission of guilt in a civil suit for triple damages filed by parties injured by antitrust violations.

'A Modest Step Forward':

Moderate Voting Rights Bill Clears Senate, Nears Passage

The 86th Congress moved near to final passage of a moderate five-point civil rights bill containing new voting guarantees for Negroes but stripped of two key provisions supported by the AFL-CIO.

The measure, which cleared the Senate by a 71-18 vote after eight weeks of debate and filibuster, was described by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller as "a far cry from the kind of civil rights legislation the country had a right to expect."

He said the AFL-CIO "deeply regretted" that the bill did not contain major provisions sought by labor and civil rights groups giving the Attorney General authority to bring civil suits on behalf of Negroes deprived of equal rights, and providing federal aid to schools seeking to desegregate in accordance with the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

The heart of the civil rights measure is the establishment of a system of federal voting referees to permit disenfranchised Negroes to register and vote after a federal court decree that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination exists. The registration plan applies to local, state and federal balloting.

Biemiller said that if the voting provisions of the measure help end the wholesale discrimination against minorities in registering and voting, "the bill will represent a modest step forward."

Although the Senate made 15 changes in the civil rights bill passed earlier by a 311-109 vote in the House, there were strong indications that the lower body would give swift approval to the modified version.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), chairman of the powerful, conservative-dominated Rules Committee which bottled up civil rights legislation for seven months, announced that the committee would meet Apr. 19 to act on sending the measure to the floor. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) said that if the bill clears the committee he would bring it to a vote Apr. 21.

The Senate bill was opposed to the end by a hard core of 18 Southern Democrats from nine states of the old Confederacy. Earlier, they had staged a marathon filibuster which kept the Senate in continuous session for a record 125 hours, in an effort to talk the measure to death.

In addition to the voting rights guarantees, the bill would:

- Make it a criminal offense to obstruct the proper enforcement of any federal court order. Originally aimed only at court orders in school desegregation cases, this section was broadened by an amendment introduced by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) which the AFL-CIO called "ill-considered, unnecessary and potentially anti-union."

Biemiller had said the Lausche amendment, applying criminal penalties to violators of any federal court order, would do nothing to further the cause of civil rights "but could permit harassing action against unions by unfriendly federal attorneys."

- Make it a federal crime to transport or possess explosives, or to cross state lines to avoid prosecution, in connection with hate bombings of schools, houses of worship, or other buildings.
- Require the preservation of voting records for 22 months.
- Provide for the education of children of military personnel in cases where regular schools are shut down to avoid desegregation.

As spelled out in the voting rights section, the Attorney General is authorized, providing he has won a civil suit under the 1957 Civil Rights Act, to ask the court for a separate finding of a "pattern or practice" of depriving Negroes of the right to vote in the area involved in the suit.

If the court found such a "pattern or practice," any Negro living in that area could apply for a court order declaring him qualified to vote, provided he passed state voter qualifications, had tried to register after the "pattern or practice" finding, and had not been allowed to register by local authorities.

Senate passage of the modified bill marked only the second time since the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era that a civil rights measure has won congressional approval. The first breakthrough came in 1957

Leading the drive for a middle-of-the-road measure were Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), who helped marshall votes against both liberal moves designed to strengthen the House-passed measure and Southern Democratic efforts to mutilate the bill's voting rights guarantees.

In this process, two vital provisions of the Administration's own civil rights bill were rejected—one giving statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and the other giving financial aid to school districts wishing to desegregate.

Construction Unions Hail NLRB 'Precedent'

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a representation election for employes of a southern contractor, an action which could mean a breakthrough for construction unions undermined by wide-ranging non-union operators.

The NLRB election will be held by Apr. 29 among employes of the Trammell Construction Co. of Bristol, Va., in a dozen counties in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia.

The East Tennessee Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, welcomed the NLRB order as "a precedent or opening wedge of great importance to the construction trades."

The council, whose unions have been picketing Trammell's non-union operations at the Green Valley State Hospital project since last September, said the election could pave the way for 18 unions to win recognition from general contractors and subcontractors.

NLRB policy in the construction field is irregular because of the seasonal nature of the industry and the fluctuating workforce.

In the present case, the board found that while Trammell had about five regular employes who served as a nucleus for the formation of new work crews, there were 652 workers hired at least once in the past three years. Their average employment under Trammell was 65 days a year.

The board agreed with the East Tennessee Council's petition that such intermittent employes with records of substantial employment with Trammell have enough continuing interest in their conditions to entitle them to vote.

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Kenin Hails Cut In Night Club Tax

Los Angeles — Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians hailed the 50 percent cut in night club taxes voted by Congress as "an example of what unity can achieve when the efforts of a quarter of a million union musicians are exerted in behalf of a just cause." The bill, which reduces the wartime 20 percent cabaret tax to 10 percent, has been signed by Pres. Eisenhower.

Government Unionists Win Pledges on Pay

The drive for pay raise legislation for government employes has picked up momentum in Congress in the wake of personal visits by 4,000 union members to their congressmen and senators.

Delegates to a three-day legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council returned to the post offices and federal agencies where they work after winning pledges of support from a solid majority of Congress for bills which would enable government workers to catch up with progress of union members in private industry.

Early pay hearings in the Senate were announced by Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee. Johnston told delegates to the GEC's "Crusade for Economic Equality" pay rally that he strongly favored a government pay raise

Meanwhile the House committee completed the first part of its pay hearings—testimony by union representatives in support of a basic 12 percent raise—and was scheduled to hear Administration witnesses explain why they are opposing any salary increase. The committee is scheduled to wind up its hearings by the end of April and immediately move into executive session to write up a pay bill.

The government unions, representing 600,000 federal workers, have put top priority on getting speedy action by Congress in view of the implied threat of a veto by Pres. Eisenhower. Three vetoes of pay bills by the President during his Administration are among the reasons why government pay scales have lagged behind the rest of the economy, union officials declared.

Winding up the case for the labor-backed 12 percent bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee that government employes are entitled to a pay raise.

The Administration's "official line," he said, is: "When a survey looks good, sit on it till you can find one that looks bad and then you've got it made."

Carpenters Head To File Appeal

An appeal to the higher courts will be filed by Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters from a conviction of contempt of Congress for declining to answer certain questions before the McClellan special Senate committee last year, his counsel said.

Hutcheson was found guilty of contempt by U. S. District Judge James W. Morris in Washington, D. C., who heard the case without a jury. Sentence was deferred.

Hutcheson balked at answering McClellan committee queries involving alleged complicity in an Indiana land deal for which he faces trial in the state courts. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. He refused to answer on grounds that the questions dealt with alleged personal activities rather than union affairs and that any answers might jeopardize his defense in the state courts.

Human Rights Bill Approved In Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky. — Organized labor won a major victory in its campaign to ease racial tensions in the South as the Kentucky State Senate overwhelmingly approved a House-passed bill to establish a human rights commission to investigate complaints of racial discrimination.

The measure, actively supported by the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, was approved in the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10, to make this state the first in the South to create such a commission.

Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle and Legislative Chairman Earl Belleu of the state labor body, who worked in both the House and Senate for passage of the measure, hailed the bill as a "great step forward" in labor's fight for racial equality.

The bill, sent to Gov. Earl Combs (D) for his signature, creates a commission of 11 members, appointed by the governor—one from each congressional district and three from the state at large. The commission was given a $25,000 appropriation to carry out its investigations of racial discrimination over the next two years.

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Labor Urges Bold, Dynamic U.S. Program for 'Summit'

Firm Stand Called for By Meany

New York—The danger of aggression and war can be reduced if "our leaders at the conference table . . . convince the Communist leaders that we have the determination, the resources and the power to deter any aggressor . . . in order to preserve world peace and human freedom," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

In a speech keynoting the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs at the Commodore Hotel, Meany warned that if the "free nations begin to retreat at the summit conferences on the future of Berlin" or any other major issue, "it will be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

Appeasement of Khrushchev at the summit, he declared, "would prove just as disastrous for the cause of peace and freedom as was the appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938."

America and the free world, he added, "cannot afford to underestimate Soviet strength—military and economic—nor should we become overawed by it." America has what it takes to win the struggle for freedom, he asserted. "The greater danger is default rather than defeat."

The American labor movement, Meany said, favors taking "every necessary practical and every safe step to prevent war," and firmly believes that "our government

(*Continued on Page* 4)

SUPPORT FOR SIT-IN demonstrations comes from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, shown signing cards pledging they will not patronize Woolworth stores until chain ends lunch counter segregation in South. Seated with them is ex-baseball star Jackie Robinson. Standing (left to right) are Major Johns, Chairman Charles Zimmerman of AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, and Marvin Robinson.

Parley Charts Path To Peace, Freedom

By Saul Miller

New York—Organized labor conducted a searching investigation here of American foreign and military policies in preparation for the May summit conference and turned up a number of weaknesses and shortcomings.

Correction of these weaknesses and the mounting of a realistic offensive to secure world peace and freedom were urged by the 10 major speakers at the two-day AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs attended by 600 leaders of AFL-CIO unions and state and local bodies.

The Administration's position, one of the hardest assurances yet given that West Berlin would not be "sold into slavery," was presented by Undersec. of State Douglas Dillon, who said that the Soviet Union would be sadly mistaken if it expected the United States to yield to its threat on Berlin.

Dillon told the conference, the first of its kind ever held by the AFL-CIO, that Soviet talk of desire for peaceful coexistence had not yet been accompanied by any sign from the Communists that they were ready to curb their expansionist goals. **(See story, Page 5.)**

The conference, called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to give the nation and the labor movement "the fullest possible understanding" of the world crisis, was dedicated to fostering "clarification and understanding of the critical world situation and United States policies therein."

Outstanding authorities on the problem areas of the globe pointed up the complexity of the existing situations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Germany and the Near East and the aggressive Communist campaign to exploit those areas where newly emerging nations are trying to secure the benefits of political and industrial democracy.

Others pinpointed the confusion, weakness and lack of leadership of American foreign and military policy and warned of a lack of realism in the U.S. approach to the summit meeting.

Among both labor and non-labor speakers there appeared to be a concensus that the U.S. and the free world must take bold, dynamic steps to reverse the situation and prevent expansion of Communist rule to now non-Communist areas of the world.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sounded the keynote, declaring that the "great task and responsibility of our leaders at the conference table will be to convince the Communist leaders that we have

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Two Major Moves:

Graphic Arts, Paper Unions Talk Merger

Two major moves toward unity in the graphic arts field have been launched virtually simultaneously by four unions.

Meeting in Indianapolis, officers of the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Guild announced agreement on the goal of "one big union" in the printing, publishing and related industries.

At the same time, the Printing Pressmen and the Papermakers & Paperworkers, at a session in the nation's capital, joined in a pledge to work for unity in the printing, paper and paper converting industry, and as a first step signed a six-part declaration looking toward organic unity.

A joint statement issued by leaders of the 110,000-member ITU and the 32,000-member ANG declared that whether "unity takes the form of a merger, an amalgamation of existing unions, or a new organization; whether it begins with a combination of two unions or several—are details which should not hinder us in the pursuit of our goals."

Signed by ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, the statement called for "immediate" steps towards unity, hailed the move already taken by the Pressmen and the UPP, and expressed the hope that "all separate efforts toward unity soon will be consolidated into discussions involving every union in the graphic arts field."

The six-point program announced by UPP Vice Presidents Harry Sayre and Mark Fisher, and IPPAU Vice Presidents Walter J. Turner and Alexander J. Rohan—whose

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Labor Scores 2 Victories In High Court

In twin decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that railroad workers cannot be enjoined by federal courts from striking to prevent abolishment of jobs and that American sea unions cannot be banned from picketing "runaway" ships flying foreign flags and paying substandard wages.

Both decisions, although based on events of several years ago, have an important impact on current labor-management problems in the rail and maritime industries.

On the railroads, management has sought to avoid bargaining on non-operating union demands for life insurance and medical benefits, contending in a suit filed in the U. S. District Court of Chicago that the issues are "non-bargain-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Breakthrough in Health Care Seen Despite Nixon's Open Opposition

By Gene Zack

A major breakthrough appeared in the making on health care protection for the aged through social security, as compromise proposals reportedly gained ground in the House Ways & Means Committee—apparently with strong backing from Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.).

As Congress continued to react to mounting public demand for legislation along the lines of the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill, Vice Pres. Nixon broke his long silence on the issue and openly opposed the measure, characterizing it as "compulsory health insurance."

For months, sources close to Nixon's presidential campaign pictured the Vice President as having waged a strong, but losing, fight within the Administration for a Forand-type bill that would gear health benefits to the nation's social security machinery.

The Ways & Means Committee—which several weeks ago rejected the original bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) by a 17-8 vote—has been meeting almost daily in an effort to find a compromise that would still contain Forand's social security principle.

Limited to Hospital Care

The bill said to be making strong headway in committee would be limited to 60 days of hospital care a year for persons drawing retirement benefits, as compared with Forand's broader benefits including surgical and nursing home care for all social security beneficiaries.

The cost of the program would be financed by raising the base wages on which social security taxes are levied on both employers and employes from the present ceiling of $4,800 a year to $6,000. The Forand bill called for an additional tax of one-quarter of 1 percent annually—raising the costs to employers and employes by $12 a year each.

In what was regarded as an effort to meet the objections of opponents of the measure that health care benefits would be "compulsory," the compromise

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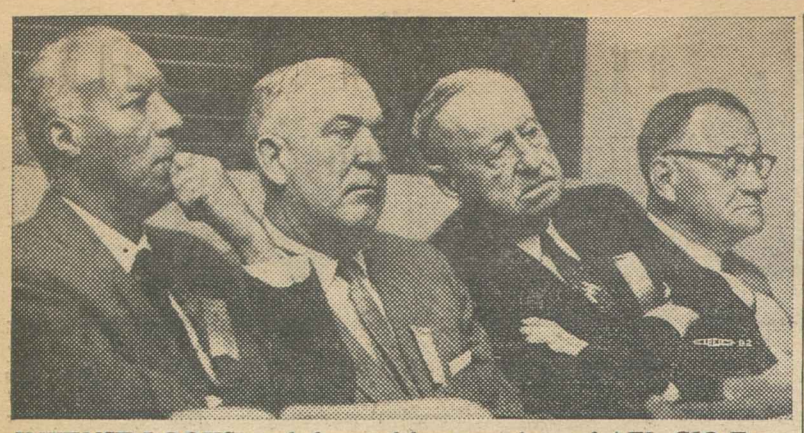

INTENSE LOOKS mark faces of four members of AFL-CIO Executive Council during proceedings of AFL-CIO's Conference on World Affairs at Hotel Commodore, in New York. Left to right are Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph, Joseph D. Keenan, Harry C. Bates and Emil Rieve. Conference hammered out nine-point program to secure world peace and freedom.

Change in Viewpoint Urged for Americas

New York—A "differently-oriented leadership" in both the United States and Latin American countries is needed to break with the status quo and pave the way for a Marshall Plan designed to help the people of Latin America, declared Prof. Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University.

"Our help," Tannenbaum told the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs here, "requires and will stimulate profound social change.

"And neither we nor the governments of Latin America are prepared to accept the impending change." The United States, Tannenbaum charged, is "wedded to the status quo" and so are most Latin American governments, a condition which bars social and economic progress.

"Our problem," he added, "is to find a way for the Latin American people to identify us with their aspirations for a better life. The task of the local leadership is to prepare the ground for the needed changes. A differently-oriented leadership is required at both ends—and that is most difficult to find.

"But when we consider that it has been possible in this hemisphere to work out a mutual security system while preserving the sovereignty of the individual nations, it would seem possible to face up to the task of dealing with the economic and social difficulties so as to make the system effective."

Part of the problem, Tannenbaum explained, is the outdated images the U. S. and Latin America have of each other and, as well, of the false images still projected by either side.

Tannenbaum scored U.S. government and private enterprise spokesmen in Latin America whose Madison Avenue language fosters an image that the U.S. stands for "absolute individualism and an absolutely competitive free enterprise system, as if there were no trade unions, no social security, no food and drug act, no Securities & Exchange Commission."

Old Image Sticks

Tannenbaum said Latin Americans still see the U.S. as the nation wielding the "Big Stick" of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, an image fortified by a tolerance of Latin dictators which has been interpreted as support.

"We were told many times," Tannenbaum stressed, "that strengthening the armies in Latin America was a political error and that it would identify us with enemies of democracy and with the opponents of freedom."

For their part, he continued, Latin intellectuals not only have a false image of the U.S., but "seem unaware of political corruption, nepotism and subversion of public interest to private and family ends" within Latin American societies.

In pointing up the urgency of the problems in this hemisphere, he noted that average annual income of $2,200 per person in the U.S. compared to $200 per year per person in Latin America, with the gap widening.

The social picture is as bleak, Tannenbaum said. About half the school-age children in Latin America do not go to school "because there are no schools for them." Of those who do go, half drop out by the end of the first year, he noted.

Speaking after Tannenbaum's address, Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American affairs representative, warned the conference that "right now" the greatest single threat to inter-American unity is the pressure of the "Communist conspiracy," existing in the "favorable climate" of political instability, economic discontent and nationalist aspiration.

"We must satisfy the hunger for bread but also the hunger for freedom," he declared.

Victor Reuther, administrative assistant to Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said that blaming Communists sometimes was an "over-simplification," and added that Latin American problems had existed since before the Communist revolution. He called for more labor support of Latin American aspirations for a better life.

Medaris Tells Conference:

Coordination, Decision Failures Undermine Defense Position

New York—The U.S. defense position is undermined by failure in coordination and decision, Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris (ret.), recently head of the Army's anti-missile system project, told the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs.

An adequate supply of "destructive capability" is now available to our armed forces "to deter any all-out attack," Medaris told the delegates.

He then listed numerous "shortcomings" in our posture:

- "All the money that is claimed to be required" for retaliatory power "sufficient to destroy the world and all its people" is unhesitatingly granted—but this is "contrary to our overriding purpose, which is constructive and not destructive."
- **Our three separate intercontinental ballistics missile programs "are simply too many" and involve "billions of dollars far beyond the basic need," and seem to suggest that we are preparing "not for retaliation but for obliteration."**
- The Polaris (Navy-operated) missile system offers "the best bet for retaliatory striking power for the near future," and would suffice with "a very reasonable number" of land-based missiles. "Those who play the numbers racket by advocating more and more I believe are rendering a disservice to the country."
- The Nike Zeus, an anti-missile system now in advanced development, would relieve the nation from "the dread shadow of the nuclear bomb suspended by the thin threat of an enemy's rationality" and "for every day that we delay committing the Zeus system to production we pay a day's penalty."
- We must "develop and maintain the capability to move selectively" in the choice of weapons against any threat, but such a capability "does not exist." We lack capacity to move the Army directly to a possibly distant point and the airlift to move ground forces is not under the Army's control.
- **We desperately need a positive civil defense program "that will teach the people how to react, how to fight panic, how to prevent chaos." Any man-made missile can be "defeated by a superior technology," and "I will never accept the policy of a monstrous counter-strike capability while funds necessary to protect our citizens against that very threat are withheld."**
- The badly divided space exploration program should be centralized in a joint command with "undivided responsibility" to meet dangers not yet wholly perceived.

Medaris in his wide-ranging speech hit hard at uncertain leadership that had placed us, he suggested, in a weakened position to exercise our military and moral power affirmatively for our own purposes.

Again and again, Medaris warned that if we ever slip to a place where our retaliatory power must be used, "it has failed of its purpose."

If its purpose is achieved, "the weapon will never be employed," he continued.

Our defense lags should not leave us to make a "flash decision" either to "accept incoming destruction as inevitable and lose the first battle or resort to the flaming sword of retaliation, thus admitting that all is lost and condemning mankind to Armageddon."

We are engaged in a conflict involving "opposite philosophies so broad and profound" that it engages military, economic, diplomatic, political, psychological and spiritual power, he declared.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey in floor discussion of the Medaris speech called for the full use of American initiative to build "weapons of peace" now that this initiative has produced the ability to deter aggression.

"We should use our funds to strengthen the economies of emerging states by a new Marshall-type plan," he declared.

U. S. Language Lag Seen Cutting Communication

New York—The United States is about 25 years behind the Soviet Union in knowledge of Far Eastern languages and at a big disadvantage in the distribution of low-cost books carrying key ideas and techniques, Prof. David N. Rowe of Yale University told the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs.

"The world of tomorrow," Rowe, a Far Eastern specialist, told the delegates, "must be one in which the positive communication of ideas and knowledge will be greatly accentuated over its current level."

Rowe argued that inter-communication with Communist China is virtually impossible today because of the Bamboo Curtain but, with respect to other areas, this nation's major shortcoming is "our almost disastrous lack of knowledge of the languages of the Far East."

"The day is past and gone when we can well gain and keep friends in that area without a far greater degree of mutuality in the use of languages than we now have as a people and as a nation," Rowe said.

He observed that recent efforts to make up lost ground are producing the first trickle of new students of so-called "rare languages"—so "rare" they are spoken by several hundred million people.

He also noted that, "largely because of the high cost of American books," America is not communicating its most important ideas and techniques to Far Eastern peoples.

But the linguistic resources of Russia and China, he said, enable the Communists to send millions of translated books every year into the Far East "at little or no cost to the ultimate consumers."

Two other major points Rowe made were that "the world of tomorrow must preserve the nation-state system" and that "the world of tomorrow must embody the improvement of the conditions of life for the billions of human beings who will populate the earth in coming generations."

The chief threat to this system, he asserted, "is the world Communist revolution with its universalist dogma backed up by military aggression and political subversion."

Criticizing those who have "an unbalanced degree of trust in the efficacy of economic measures," Rowe said it is a fact of life in the Far East "that military security is an absolute prerequisite to economic development."

On the economic side, Rowe cautioned against rushing into industrialization in countries with agricultural traditions.

He cited Japan and Taiwan as models for the reform of agriculture preliminary to industrialization, allowing for historical differences and American aid.

Military Weakness of West Seen as Cause of Soviet 'Blackmail' on Berlin

New York—The U.S. position on Berlin has weakened and deteriorated in the past 18 months since the Soviet Union provoked the crisis, and the recklessness of American military policies and the breach in Western allied unity have contributed to this weakness.

This was the theme of an address to the AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference here by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, director of the Intl. Seminar at Harvard.

Talking on "Germany—the core of the European problem and the summit," Kissinger declared, "we must not pretend we are not in great peril in Europe" because of the Berlin and German question. If the U.S. and the West had stronger forces in Europe and had strengthened NATO over the years "we would never have heard of Berlin," he said.

If the West weakens its forces in Europe any further there will be an increase in the Soviet "blackmail" that has brought on the current impasse in Berlin, he warned.

As to the summit, Kissinger said he does not believe that the Soviet Union will accept German unification or arms control, that the Communists are not interested in a settlement.

The situation in Berlin, he commented, is the "touchstone" of the application of the principle of self-determination in Germany and Europe as well as in Africa and Asia. In face of this symbolic impact of Berlin, the U.S. and Western response has not been to close ranks but to discuss what could be conceded to the Russians.

This approach can put use in an almost "hopeless" position with the rest of the world, he emphasized.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, speaking in the discussion period following Kissinger's presentation, declared that Khrushchev is unwilling to allow a test of the principle of self-determination in Berlin and Germany in terms of a United Nations' plebiscite because he knows that if the people are given a free choice they will vote against Communist tyranny.

The weakness of the American and Western position, said Reuther, is that "we go to the bargaining table ill-prepared. We talk about the Soviet Union's demands, about the crisis they have created. We always take the defensive."

'Courageous' Policy Urged

He called for the free world to take the offensive on the political, economic and social fronts to create a social environment where "we can make them talk about our demands." The vital ingredient, he added, is leadership but the U.S. instead has "government by clever public relations when we need government by courageous public policy."

Kissinger told the conference that the present strange calm that appears to exist is misleading, that it is the "calm in the eye of a hurricane—the period of greatest difficulty is still ahead." A measure of the difficulty in Berlin, he added, is that we consider an easing of a threat as progress, a threat that should never have been allowed to be made. "A change of tone is not a change of policy," he warned.

The Soviet offer on Berlin was characterized by Kissinger as an offer of gradual strangulation rather than immediate collapse and, he said, we should resist it all the way.

"The real threat to peace in Europe," he said, is the maintenance by force of the satellite regime in East Germany. East Germany cannot negotiate on unification in good faith, he warned, but if the West accepts the division of Germany as final there will be gradual pressure for unification on Communist lines that could result in chaos.

Labor Urges Realistic Summit Program

Parley Charts Way to Peace and Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

the determination, the resources and the power to smash any aggressor."

Appeasement of Khrushchev, he added, can be as "disastrous for the cause of peace and freedom as was appeasement of Hitler at Munich." There is no magic formula for "immediate solution" of the world's problems, he said. At best "we can hope for a gradual subsiding of international tensions" through acts of good faith by both sides.

The AFL-CIO president presented to the conference a 9-point program for peace depending "primarily on our own efforts" because "we cannot bank on any Soviet concessions given in false coin." **(See story, Page 4).**

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther called for a total mobilization of America and the free world in the battle for peace led by the free labor movement, which he termed the "most effective anti-Communist force in the world."

A political, economic and social offensive based on full employment and full production can win over tyranny, Reuther declared in a speech at the conference banquet, if the effort is made and America and the free world can shake loose of complacency and lethargy. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee and conference chairman, declared American labor has "the most vital stake in the struggle between democracy and dictatorship," and outlined as the conference's top goal the task of helping the nation "replace apathy witht alertness and action, complacency with a sense of urgency, and confusion with clarification."

Harrison, spelling out the nature of the Soviet challenge, warned that the U.S. is in a "very critical period" in which the American people are not "sufficiently aware" of the gravity of the threat of Communist "despotism" against freedom. For this reason, he said, the conference "could not come at a more appropriate time." **(See story, Page 5.)**

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, director of the Intl. Seminar at Harvard, pointed out sharply that the U.S. position on Berlin has weakened and deteriorated in the past 18 months since the Soviet Union provoked the crisis. The recklessness of American military policies and the breach in western unity have contributed to this weakness, he added. **(See story, Page 2.)**

Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris (U.S. Army retired), recently in charge of the Army's anti-missile system project, said the U.S. defense posture has been plagued by failures in coordination and decision in meeting the major threats to national security. He enumerated a series of shortcomings and urged action on the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system now in advanced development to relieve the nation from "the dread shadow of the nuclear bomb suspended by the thin thread of an enemy's rationality."

Urges Polaris Missiles

Medaris specifically recommended the Navy-operated Polaris system as offering the "best bet for retaliatory striking power for the near future," commenting that "those who play the numbers racket by advocating more and more I believe are rendering a disservice to the country." **(See story, Page 2.)**

Former Deputy Sec. of Defense William C. Foster said it was "not only stupid but disgraceful" for the U.S. to measure survival of western civilization "in terms of dollars" or in comparison to "the aesthetics of tail fins." Such an attitude, he said, constitutes "a betrayal of the hopes and aspirations" of millions who sacrificed to bring the nation to its present state as a first-class power. **(See story, this page.)**

The West was urged by Dr. Ernest C. Grigg, chief of the UN Community Development Group, to propound positive standards rather than be content with telling the peoples of Africa and the Near East only "what we are against." This latter posture, he said, is "sterile and useless" to those nations which are in the midst of a great social change. **(See story, this page.)**

Prof. David N. Rowe of Yale University said the U.S. is a quarter of a century behind the Soviet in knowledge of Far Eastern languages—a fact, he said, which presents a barrier to "the positive communication of ideas and knowledge." **(See story, Page 2.)**

A call for a "differently-oriented leadership" in both the U.S. and Latin America, in order to break with the status quo and pave the way for a Latin American Marshall Plan, was issued by Prof. Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University. **(See story, Page 2.)**

The 600 members attending the conference followed the speakers closely. At the conclusion of Meany's keynote, Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, urged broader cultural relations with the Soviets including exchange of trade union delegations. Meany responded that he would not become involved in fraternizing with the killers of millions of workers behind the Iron Curtain. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Commenting on Kissinger's speech, Reuther declared that the problem with American policy was lack of leadership. He noted also that the Soviets will not face up to testing the policy of self-determination at the polls because they know that workers who have been exposed to Communist tyranny will not support it in a secret ballot plebiscite.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, speaking after Medaris, urged a Marshall-type plan to aid the emerging nations of the world insofar as America has established its military deterrence power.

FREE NATIONS CANNOT retreat on principles at the summit meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in speech keynoting labor's Conference on World Affairs. Some of the top experts from the field of international relations who addressed 600 delegates at opening session are shown with AFL-CIO leaders on platform at New York's Commodore Hotel.

'Disgraceful' to Allow U. S. to Become Second-Class Power, Foster Says

New York—For the United States to permit itself to become a second-class power, "to measure survival of western civilization in terms of dollars, or the value of survival against the aesthetics of tail fins, is not only stupid but disgraceful," former Deputy Sec. of Defense William C. Foster told the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs.

In addition, it constitutes "a betrayal of the hopes and aspirations and prayers of millions who sacrificed all that we might today even have our present choice," he declared in "an estimate of how we are doing in our foreign policy."

"If I sound violent on this point," he added, "I mean to.

"To shirk, minimize and meanly handle our foreign aid, to focus on the mistakes and not on the accomplishments and opportunities, is disgustingly short-sighted.

"If this nation and its people have the sheerest glimmer of the utility and prospect of what our foreign aid opens to us we may gain a wise and useful perspective on the world ahead. I am forced, sadly, to comment that the vision today seems weak and almost on the verge of being ineffective.

Need for Leadership

"But the hopeful thing is that you men in this room and thousands like you, men of energy and responsibility, men of this century, can exercise leadership and can bring understanding to our people, tear the veil of complacency and apathy and ignorance from the minds of America, and let us act."

Foster's topic was "Essentials of an Effective Foreign Policy for the United States." He listed these "irreducible essentials":

- "We stand for the concepts of freedom which are inherent in us because we are the products of western civilization."
- "We recognize that we are in the minority; that all men do not think as we do or share our values. Therefore, we support honest international agreements to harmonize differences without resort to force . . . We favor the rule of law."
- "We want not one inch of other lands. We want no colonies. We deplore unilateral intervention by ourselves or anyone else. We want no markets except those we win by free, honest competition."
- "We favor and seek justice and personal, political, economic and social freedom for men everywhere, including those who lack it still within our national boundaries."
- "We share, indeed we truly lead, in the world's yearning for disarmament."
- "We favor and actively lead in assisting peoples in less developed lands to improve their conditions.

"We must, as I see it, increase in amount our resources devoted to economic assistance to less developed countries and encourage other industrialized countries to do the same.

"We must continue military assistance to those allied with us."

Foster commented in depth on disarmament and on the need for aid to undeveloped nations. Disarmament, he said, "is a desirable policy, but it is a conditional policy."

"However, limitation, reduction and control of armaments is so vital to the world's future that we should devote ourselves towards finding ways in which we can progressively apply it while, at the same time, in no way reducing our relative security position."

In discussing assistance programs, Foster said that the "revolution of rising expectations" accelerating in so many parts of the world was "in a very real sense" started by the United States with its breaking out of colonial status, its contributions to mass production and mass consumption, and its current revolution in agricultural technology.

"The gap between our standard of living and that of people in the underdeveloped countries, is "increasing so rapidly that it cannot be other than a source of envy and discontent."

'Positive' Stand Called Need in East, Africa

New York—The West must declare what it stands for if it is to find common ground with the peoples of Africa and the Near East who are in the midst of a great social change, a United Nations' official has declared.

Dr. Ernest C. Grigg, chief of the UN Community Development Group, warned the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs that economic progress and freedom are involved in the change, the outcome of which will affect the rest of the world.

"What we are against is sterile and useless and has no meaning for the peoples of Africa and the Near East," he said.

"We must declare ourselves for the things we stand for and then prepare to implement those standards without regard to whether the methods adopted conform to our own notions of how things should be done."

'What We Are For'

Grigg proposed the following positive standards as a way of making clear "what we are for rather than what we are against":

"We are for the full development of the legitimate national aspirations of people everywhere.

"We are for equal opportunity for individuals and states.

"We are for an improved standard of living for the underprivileged.

"We are for the dignity of the individual.

"We will do what we can in individual instances to aid in the achievement of these goals.

"We will exert ourselves to help create a world climate in which it is possible for all countries to work toward these ends."

The revolution sweeping Africa and the Near East, Griggs said, will generate frictions compounded "of past indignities, of newborn unaccustomed freedoms, of differing sets of superficial values, of personal ambitions, of justifiable suspicions, of former affiliations, of pride and prejudice."

PART OF CROWD of 600 delegates to AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference is shown packed into banquet room at New York's Commodore Hotel to hear American labor's broad-ranging program for peace and freedom. At speaker's lectern is Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman of AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs, who was chairman of conference.

In Battle with Tyranny:

New Policy Needed, Reuther Tells Parley

New York—Free world labor is the "most effective anti-Communist force in the world" and wherever labor is strong the forces of tyranny are "weak and without influence," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared here.

In a speech introducing Undersec. of State Douglas Dillon, Reuther declared that the new power struggle is not for supremacy but for survival, and that in this struggle military power is a "negative aspect of foreign policy that buys time" so that an offensive can be mounted on the political, economic and social fronts to win over tyranny.

"We will prevail," he said, "by demonstrating that our society can provide solutions. . . . Peace or freedom cannot be made secure in a vacuum."

The free world is losing ground in the struggle for the uncommitted nations, he added, because "we're not really trying." Our policies "are shaped in the image of our fears not of our hopes," and in too many areas we are identified with the forces defending the status quo, "a status quo that is unacceptable."

Everywhere humanity is on the march, he said, and this country must move with it.

We must identify ourselves still more sympathetically with the rise of nations in Asia and Africa and wherever peoples are striving for social justice and freedom, he continued.

He warned against letting this country be identified in other lands as one in which "second-class citizenship" can survive.

As part of a total effort to win the peace Reuther urged a national list of priorities topped by an intensive effort to improve and extend education to meet the Soviet challenge and a complete identification of the U.S. with the global struggle to eliminate racism, to stamp out the master race theory and to "give us moral credentials in the world."

More Emphasis Needed

In the foreign area there is a need for a greater emphasis on wiping out hunger by making full use of our food surpluses and creating regional world granaries to provide food capital for those countries that need it, Reuther said.

He urged greater channeling of efforts through the United Nations and creation of scholarships for Americans and other peoples to create a "UN Peace Corps" to serve in economic, technical and social assistance roles around the globe.

Reuther called also for exertion of every effort to set up a ban on nuclear testing with a universal inspection and control system. He urged that the Chinese Communist problem be considered realistically because no arms agreements can be made effective if they are outside such a pact.

"Our potential to fight and win wars must be used to battle and win the peace," Reuther declared.

He added that labor must lead the way in bringing about full employment and full production for peace as it has in the past for war.

The major task, he concluded, is to shake the country out of its complacency and mobilize it completely for the battle for peace and freedom.

Stand Firm on Principles, Meany Urges Free World Negotiators

(Continued from Page 1)

should negotiate with Soviet Russia at the summit and at every other level. But let us negotiate as realists."

No 'Pious Platitudes'

He warned that official communiques from the summit "paying lip service to pious platitudes" would serve no good cause, that "smiling photographs and public handshakes can perpetuate a monstrous fraud if they do not symbolize anything deeper than surface politeness."

Meany pointed out that there "is no magic formula in sight for the immediate solution of the major problems that beset our world. The best we can hope for is a gradual subsiding of international tensions through a step-by-step program of acts of good faith by both sides. The road to peace is an uphill climb all the way."

Meany outlined in his keynote a specific nine-point program including adequate military strength for the free world "to defeat any aggressor"; revitalizing and broadening NATO; stronger U.S. leadership in promoting peaceful use of atomic energy; elimination of colonialism; reduction of armaments coupled with inspection guarantees; strengthening the UN; free elections in all world areas or territories in dispute including Berlin; closer ties between the U.S. and Latin America; and stepped up economic growth in the U.S.

Examining the background against which the summit conferences are taking place, Meany sketched the potential awaiting mankind in eliminating hunger and disease, providing decent homes and adequate clothing for all the world. Illiteracy and ignorance can be wiped out in a generation or two and we are now witnessing the beginning of the end of color "as a divisive force in society. At last the world will recognize only one race—the human race."

Goals Are Attainable

These goals are attainable in our times, the AFL-CIO president said, if the "great negative potential in world affairs today," atomic war or cold war, military war or economic war, is removed. The "continuing threat to human survival and progress stems from one source and one source only—Soviet Russia."

In the final analysis, Meany said, the outlook for world peace and freedom "depends primarily on our own efforts. We cannot bank on any Soviet concessions given in false coin."

Comparing the U.S. and Soviet intentions, Meany noted that "America has no aggressive designs now or in the future against Soviet Russia. No other free nation entertains such foolhardy notions. If there can be any one certainty in international affairs, it is this—that the free world is willing to live and let live."

In contrast the Soviet record is one of repudiating every agreement with her former allies, Meany said, and suppressing "with brutal and overpowering force" revolutions in Hungary, Poland and East Germany.

Moscow, he added, "invented and initiated the cold war" and while there have been "changes of faces in the Kremlin" there is "not one scrap of evidence of any change in the fundamental Communist determination to dominate the entire world by every available method, even war."

The Soviet record, he emphasized, is a "record of deeds that cannot be justified by any words."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, speaking from the rostrum after Meany's speech, charged that the Eisenhower Administration had left the country ill-prepared for summit conferences.

He criticized the preoccupation with budget-balancing that denied workers in America feasible social gains and accused the Administration of comparable indolence in preparing for the major international conferences.

He warned that the spread of atomic weapons to France and possibly to Germany and Red China was a serious threat to peace.

Meany Again Rejects Red Union Exchanges

New York—A vigorous exchange on the question of meetings with so-called representatives of Soviet workers featured discussion of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address at the federation's World Affairs Conference.

Meany rejected a proposal by Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, that American union spokesmen should "think of including exchange meetings on a constructive basis" in a cultural program with spokesmen of Soviet labor groups.

"We cannot ignore the existence of the Communist forces," Hartnett said, and people in the free world and the Communist countries "should learn to live together through association."

Meany bluntly replied that "when you exchange on a cultural level" with spokesmen from other countries "you must have someone to talk to, and there are no representatives of unions in Soviet Russia—only representatives of the government."

"We have an obligation to the workers behind the Iron Curtain, millions of whom were once free and are now prisoners of a vicious dictatorship," he declared. "They hope some day again to be free; they look to you as workers to help them.

"We must think how they would feel if we fraternized and socialized with their captors, their jailors.

"The so-called representatives of Soviet unions are government officials who tell the workers what jobs they can have, how much to produce, where they can live.

"Let them talk to representatives of our government if they want to talk. They're not going to talk to me."

Labor's Goal of Peace and Freedom Emphasized in Nine-Point Program

The following nine-point program to secure peace and freedom was outlined by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the federation's Conference on World Affairs in New York City:

1 Our country and the free world must acquire adequate military strength to deter and, if necessary, to defeat any aggressor. What we need, not what it costs, must be the determining factor.

2 NATO must be revitalized and broadened into an organization for promoting effective economic scientific and cultural—as well as military—cooperation among its member states.

3 America should exert stronger leadership in an international program to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy, harnessed to modern industrial techniques.

4 Colonialism must be systematically eliminated and the nations thus gaining independence assisted in raising the living standards of their people through industrial and agricultural development. Only an unceasing struggle against racial discrimination in the United States will enable our country, as a democracy with anti-colonialist traditions, to win the full trust and support of the captive peoples of Africa, Asia and Europe.

5 Every effort must be made to secure even limited reduction of armament, provided effective international inspection is guaranteed. Our goal should be the banning of military atomic tests, an end to production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and the genuine reduction of land, sea and air forces.

6 The UN should be strengthened as an instrument of world peace, and empowered to implement its decision on vital international problems.

7 Under UN supervision, free elections should be held in every area or territory in dispute—in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe—to settle existing problems peacefully, democratically and finally. This is the only just and practical method for the re-unification of Germany and, thereby, the solution of the Berlin problem.

8 It is most urgent that America cement closer ties with our Latin American neighbors on a basis of equality. By helping to promote economic development and to raise living standards, we can strengthen democratic forces, discourage dictatorships and unite the continent as a more effective stronghold of peace, freedom and well-being.

9 Our government, together with private industry, should pursue a clear-cut policy of stepped-up economic growth. Only thus can we meet the needs of the defense program and our increasing population. Only thus can we carry out our obligations to preserve peace and promote a better way of life for mankind.

Goals Are 'Prosperity, Freedom':

Dillon Pledges Firm Stand On Berlin, Warns Soviets

By Willard Shelton

New York—Pledging that the U.S. will stand firm at upcoming summit conferences on the future of Berlin, Undersec. of State Douglas Dillon called for wholehearted support of this nation's "deliberate effort to influence the forces of history" toward a worldwide expansion of prosperity and freedom.

Dillon acknowledged "considerable evidence that the Soviets, like ourselves, are conscious of dangers and wish to reduce the risks of major war." The government, he said, is "seeking to verify this through negotiation."

But he also warned the AFL-CIO World Affairs Conference here that we cannot sacrifice principles in Berlin or elsewhere which "we deem right and just."

He served notice that the Western powers would not allow West Berlin to be "sold into slavery" and said that the Soviet Union was "skating on very thin ice" in repeated threats to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany unless the West capitulated on Berlin.

A first imperative of our policy, he said, is "to maintain our military strength" as a deterrent against nuclear war, and a second is to "maintain and reinforce our collective security defense pacts with nearly half a hundred nations" to deter the Communists from seeking military expansion, as in Korea, through local aggressions.

No issue on earth is "more critical" than the fate of Berlin, Dillon declared, because it represents a crucial test of our own firmness of purpose and of Soviet good faith.

It would be "highly optimistic" to think that summit conferences offer a bright prospect of early agreement on Berlin, the undersecretary said.

Challenges Khrushchev

He bluntly charged Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev with recent statements "far removed from the facts," and challenged the Soviet claim that the so-called "abnormal" situation should be solved by declaring Berlin a free city.

The situation is "indeed abnormal," he said, because of artificial separation of East Berliners from West Berliners and of East Germans, dominated by Soviet arms, from the Federal Republic.

The Soviet pretense of devotion to self-determination "is exposed as an empty gesture" when it is not applied to Berlin and Germany, he declared.

The U.S., Dillon said, is "not prepared to begin the process of liquidating 'left-overs' from World War II by permitting the isolation and engulfment of West Berlin."

Dillon paid high tribute to American labor for its support of programs to aid the economically underdeveloped nations and the work of the AFL-CIO through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in assisting free labor organizations in other parts of the world.

The Soviet emphasis on economic penetration, he told the conference, presents an even greater challenge to U.S. labor and free unions abroad.

"The task of American labor in making its experience of economic advancement in a democratic framework understandable to the newly-developing countries is a challenge that will muster all the ingenuity and perseverance it can muster," the undersecretary declared.

"Free labor is in an especially favored position to bring this message to the workers of the developing countries and to point up the illusory nature of the Communist appeal to achieve economic development at the cost of personal and national freedom," he continued.

Dillon emphasized what he called three major aspects of our foreign policy:

- Preservation of the strength and liberty of the free world against the Sino-Soviet imperialist drive.
- Efforts to keep "the fierce and inescapable struggle to which we have been challenged by the Soviets from exploding into war."
- "Our long-range search for a world order capable of securing peace with justice and freedom."

He warned that despite Soviet talk of "peaceful coexistence," there is no evidence that "Communist expansionist ambitions have altered in the slightest."

"Their present emphasis on non-military measures does not mean that the struggle will be less intense or the stakes less important," he continued. "The primary issue today is nothing less than the survival of free men in a free society.

"We can and must demonstrate that freedom works—that it, better then communism, can mobilize human energies and bring about equitable sharing of the fruits of labor.

"We can and must bury the Soviet myth that our system is decadent, while communism is the 'wave of the future.'"

World Conference Hailed by Adenauer

New York — The AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs here drew a salute from the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, Konrad Adenauer.

In a cable sent to federation Pres. George Meany and read to the conference, Adenauer said:

"The unswerving position of the American trade union movement is of great significance to the entire free world.

"I wish the conference on world affairs full success and to you and all its participants best regards."

THE CLEOPATRA, an Egyptian passenger-cargo ship tied up at Pier 16 on New York's East River, is picketed in protest against Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser's blacklist of ships which stopped at Israeli ports. Seafarers and Longshoremen unions welcomed the Cleopatra and Egyptian seamen, but charge Nasser's policies threaten seamen's jobs and freedom of the seas.

Seafarers' Picket Line Protests Arab Blacklist

New York—American maritime workers greeted Cleopatra, an Egyptian passenger-cargo ship, with picket signs protesting Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser's blacklisting of American ships and thereby set off a storm which raged from the East River's Pier 16 to Cairo.

A Seafarers' picket line, maintained since Apr. 13 in protest against the United Arab Republic's boycott of ships which touch at Israeli ports, is being honored by the Longshoremen.

Charging that the Nasser blacklist threatens job opportunities of American seamen and others dependent on the merchant marine, the two unions urged the U. S. government to act to restore international law and freedom of the seas.

If necessary, they said, the government should bar the Navy from purchasing oil in any port which blacklists American ships and should stop shipments of publicly-owned farm surpluses to any blacklisting nation.

"The government may do nothing," declared SIU Pres. Paul Hall, "but we don't believe the American public will swallow this without a murmur. Certainly, American maritime workers do not intend to take this sitting down."

The picketing of the Cleopatra produced these reactions:

- In New York, Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy was due to rule on whether federal courts have jurisdiction over a request by the vessel's owner, the Khedivial Mail Line of Alexandria, for a preliminary injunction to ban picketing. The two unions are opposing the shipowner's move.
- In Cairo, U.S. Ambassador G. Frederick Reinhart made several visits to the UAR Foreign Office in connection with the case. It was understood he explained that court procedure takes time. Meanwhile, the Cairo press reported that Arab dockworkers in Port Said and Alexandria have threatened to boycott visiting U.S. ships.
- In Damascus, the Syrian Federation of Trade Unions ordered picketing of all American cargo ships in retaliation for picketing of the Cleopatra.
- From Tel Aviv came reports of a favorable reaction in government circles and messages of congratulations to the SIU from Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

The New York Shipping Association protested to the ILA that the picket line was for a "political purpose" and charged the union with violating the no-strike clause in its contract.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, replied that the Cleopatra was "a hot ship" and said he doubted longshoremen would work the vessel even if the picket line was removed.

Hall lashed U.S. government agencies for "stringing along with Nasser" in the blacklisting despite a press conference statement recently by Pres. Eisenhower that it is "certainly not our policy" to take part in such discrimination.

Hall said the Dept. of Agriculture still has a charter clause that bars American freighters which have traded with Israel from carrying government-financed farm surplus cargoes to the Middle East.

Hall recalled that the SIU-manned tanker Kern Hills was forced out of business due to the blacklist. The Danish-flag freighter Inge Toft, he said, was detained nine months and its cargo confiscated, drawing protests from the seamen's section of the Scandinavian Transport Workers' Federation.

Labor Has 'Vital Stake' in Meeting Soviet Threat, Harrison Tells Forum

New York—American labor has "the most vital stake in the struggle between democracy and dictatorship," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison told the federation's World Affairs Conference here.

Speaking as chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs and chairman of the conference, Harrison said that the period leading up to "summit" meetings with the Soviet Union and other nations revealed both "an imperative challenge to find the means of survival" and a "growing desire of all peoples for peace."

The free world, he declared, "must develop the purpose, the plan and the power to meet the Communist challenge and its subversive conspiracy" aimed at world domination.

He continued:

"Our job at this conference is to help our country replace apathy with alertness and action, complacency with a sense of urgency and confusion with clarification."

Members of American labor, Harrison told the conference, are ordinary citizens with a devotion to freedom.

"We want peace with freedom, not the peace of the prison or the cemetery."

Sees 'Grave Threat'

Spelling out the nature of the Soviet challenge, Harrison warned that we are now in a "very critical period" in which "the threat of Communist despotism against freedom is terribly grave." "Too few Americans are sufficiently aware of the seriousness" of the threat, he declared.

The Khrushchev dictatorship "has never hidden its unrelenting determination to dominate the world and remold it on the Soviet pattern," he continued.

"No free trade union movement can exist without democracy. Nor can democracy survive anywhere, for any length of time without a strong free trade union movement."

It is in this spirit, he said, that the AFL-CIO called the conference to furnish a forum for outstanding leaders in the field of world affairs.

"The opinions expressed by the speakers," he pointed out, might or might not "be in accord with those of the AFL-CIO" and might be accepted, rejected or modified by the 600 union representatives attending the conference.

But "experience has taught us," he declared, "that the weakening or destruction of freedom anywhere serves the undermining and overthrow of freedom everywhere . . . free labor has been the first target of every dictatorship."

"The issues the diplomats will discuss at 'summit' meetings vitaliy concern all of us—in the smallest isolated village no less than in the biggest cities," he said in his opening remarks.

The AFL-CIO conference, therefore, "could not come at a more appropriate time."

American labor has always fought dictatorship, he said, and opposed "Bolshevism, Fascism, Naziism, Falangism and Peronism from the very outset."

It has fought hunger and disease as well, Harrison said, and has held that "there is no room for colonialism in a free world."

Meany Reaffirms Labor Support of Free Society

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany closed the World Affairs Conference with a pledge that brought the delegates to their feet cheering.

Meany declared that "in the finest traditions of the trade union movement American labor in the trying days ahead will rise fully to the occasion and demonstrate its belief in a society of free men in a society of free people."

He made the pledge after reading from the speech presented earlier in the conference by Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris (Ret.) that "to win the struggle for peace will require patriotism of the highest order."

Californians to Honor Haggerty

San Francisco—Pres. Clark Kerr and President-emeritus Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California will be special guests at the C. J. (Neil) Haggerty Testimonial Dinners scheduled in May.

The twin $100 a plate dinners in honor of Haggerty, former secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation and now president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., will be held May 19 in San Francisco and May 23 in Los Angeles.

The net proceeds will go to help establish the Earl Warren Legal Center on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, the first such center in the West. Haggerty is a regent of the university, having been named to that post by Chief Justice Warren when the latter was governor of California.

Needed: A Sense of Urgency

AS THE LEADERS of the free world speed from capital to capital for almost endless consultations in preparation for the summit conferences and Khrushchev continues his traveling salesman routine several viewpoints are observable.

One is that the summit will solve all the problems of the world, come up with pat solutions and answers that will remove the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Another is a dragging apathy, an unconcerned complacency that best summarizes as a "so-what" attitude.

There is a third approach, a concerned approach that says in effect as long as there are talks the world will continue intact.

There is obviously no short cut to world peace and freedom. There are no easy solutions that would not involve a chipping away at the democratic concept of freedom. The road to world peace is a complex path crisscrossed with booby traps that can trigger either a nuclear war or a loss of democratic rights.

This means an alert nation, a nation with a sense of urgency of purpose and direction, concerned with something more than the fulfillment of material desires and the consumption of mountainous piles of goods. The bomb will not go away and neither will the constant threat of a world run by men who sneer at the concept of democracy.

A sense of urgency and a sense of realism based on the needs and the aspirations of the peoples of the free world can produce at the summit some possible easing of tensions.

A free world dedicated to the preservation of freedom and democratic values can touch off a realistic campaign to obliterate hunger, poverty, disease, illiteracy, racism and ignorance, the factors that lead to wars and freedom-wrecking dictatorships.

American labor is prepared to make a maximum contribution to that campaign; this is a war worth fighting. But it cannot be waged effectively with a pollyannish or an apathetic attitude.

Upholding the Right to Picket

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, so plainly and clearly stated in the Constitution, apparently has to be spelled out time and again when it comes to peaceful picketing.

In two cases this week, one before the U.S. Supreme Court and the other before a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, the issue was decided in cases where even challenging the right of peaceful picketing is beyond comprehension.

In the court case, a Panama steamship company challenged the right of American seamen to picket a Liberian-registered ship putting in at American ports—picketing to protest the low wages and the miserable working conditions aboard the ship. The court ruled that any ship that voluntarily enters American waters subjects itself to American laws and jurisdictions.

In the case before the NLRB examiner a three-year-old picket line of the Hotel Workers at the swank Stork Club in New York was in question. With the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act last year the NLRB general counsel moved to stop the pickets on the grounds that recognition picketing violated the new law.

The examiner found that the picketing was lawful as an expression of free speech.

Both rulings—although the examiner's is not final—point up the right of workers to advise and inform the public that there are unfair employers operating under substandard conditions—the right of free speech guaranteed in the Constitution.

How many more rulings are necessary to make this point clear?

AFL-CIO News

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Still a Long Way to Go:

Labor's Role in Fighting Bias Seen as Refutation of Critics

The following is excerpted from an article by Harry Fleischman of the Jewish Labor Committee which appeared in the April 18th issue of the New Leader.

WHEN GEORGE MEANY, AFL-CIO president, was quizzed by reporters on Adam Clayton Powell's prospective assumption of the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, his characteristically blunt reply: "I think it's terrible" exploded on the front pages of the nation's Negro newspapers. Meany's criticism of Powell's alleged "racism" and record of absenteeism in Congress was brushed off as "irrelevant."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which a year or two ago said, "We deplore and dissociate ourselves from the banner of extreme racialism raised by Mr. Powell," this time joined other Negro groups to defend Powell and hit Meany. Negro papers asked rhetorically, "Why hasn't Meany ever attacked Graham Barden (the House Committee's retiring Dixiecrat chairman) or Sen. Eastland of Mississippi?" ignoring the fact that Meany has repeatedly denounced Southern white racists.

Unhappily, prejudice has become ingrained so deeply in all of us that only Negroes may safely criticize other Negroes; only Jews other Jews; only unionists other unionists—without being charged with bias.

NOBODY CAN DENY that labor has a long way to go to bring about an era of equality for all within every union and within all unionized industries. Yet it must also be admitted that labor has broken down many of the barriers to job equality for workers of every race, creed and national origin. Has any other national institution —including the church, business and political parties—done as much?

Democratic and Republican national conventions have gone on record for Federal fair employment practice laws, yet no such bills have been passed by Congress. Unlike the labor movement, not a single U.S. national manufacturers' or trade association has a civil rights policy, a civil rights program or any staff to advance fair employment opportunities in industry.

All the major religious denominations inveigh strongly against segregation, but many a minister ruefully concedes that 11 o'clock Sunday morning is the nation's most segregated hour of the week. Unions, too, are faced with the problem of closing the gap between official policies and actual practices.

AND NEGRO WORKERS are justifiably impatient. For almost a hundred years since the Emancipation Proclamation, discrimination has continued. Negroes are still the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

Negro unionists are still skeptical as to how fast labor will move to wipe out bias. But they recognize that not only white unionists keep some locals segregated. The American Federation of Musicians has 40-odd Negro locals, many of which have resisted merger efforts by the parent union. Officials of such locals are concerned about their fate in merged unions where the white membership is much larger; members are worried about representation at union conventions.

Recognizing these legitimate concerns, A. Philip Randolph insists that "it does not follow that a merger of a racially segregated union with a white union will always result in a complete elimination of colored officials." As if to underscore this point, the first Negro president of an integrated lodge in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was elected last January in West New York, N. J. He won by a margin of two to one over a white opponent, although two-thirds of the lodge's almost 1,000 members are white.

While union membership composition is largely determined by employer hiring policy, unions have rejected the "easy out" of failing to advocate laws banning discrimination in employment. The AFL-CIO and many of its affiliates have campaigned vigorously for state and local fair employment practice laws, which make refusal to hire, on the grounds of race or creed, a law violation.

Yet Negro union leaders and civil rights organizations insist that labor's progress is still inadequate, and the AFL-CIO Executive Council shares this view. But the latter has been hampered by a lack of punitive power to remove discriminatory practices—except to recommend expulsion, which it is understandably reluctant to do.

Its reluctance stems from the fact that expulsion does not end discrimination, it only removes the discriminatory union from the house of labor, where the AFL-CIO's powers of persuasion can no longer be fruitful. Persuasion, unfortunately, takes a long time, especially when deep-rooted customs are involved. But the Council has tackled the problem and is trying to provide more effective and speedy tactics.

Morgan Says:

Regulatory Officials Still Accept Favors from Industry

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

NOW IT COMES TO LIGHT that the chairman and two other members of the Federal Power Commission flew from Washington to Louisiana and back last month in the private plane of a gas pipeline company which had $45 million in rate increases up before the commission.

Morgan

This was no junket or pleasure trip, says Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, "it was an errand of mercy. . . ." The wings for the errand were thoughtfully provided by Pres. Ed Parkes of United Gas Pipe Line so Commissioners Kuykendall, Arthur Kline and Frederick Steuck could attend the funeral of fellow FPC member John B. Hussey in Shreveport.

The chairman didn't think the government would pay for such a trip and he didn't have the money to afford it personally. What a merciful, unmercenary gesture then for the head of the country's largest gas pipeline company to provide his plane for the commissioners, before whom, just one week earlier, he had placed an application for an $11.5 million rate increase, latest in a series totaling 45 million! Reflecting their common sense of values, the chairman of the House legislative oversight subcommittee, Oren Harris of Arkansas, approved the trip in advance.

With due respect to the dead, this touching testimony to the gas industry's heart reminds me of the wakes Irish politicians used to hold for departed colleagues in order, incidentally of course, to cement their constituencies with sympathy.

The now ex-chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, John Doerfer, made his shallow-water cruise on the yacht of a television tycoon for fun. The power commissioners traveled in a gas mogul's plane for the sombre purpose of a funeral. And in each instance, of course, public interest was objectively served.

PERHAPS EVEN MORE than that of the FCC, the Federal Power Commission's record reflects the fascinating process by which the ethical standards of government regulatory agencies are expediently squeezed to fit the purposes of special interests.

In 1954, Kuykendall issued an FPC code of conduct discouraging acceptance by any commission employe of "any valuable gift, favor or service from any person with whom he transacts business on behalf of the United States." Yet when questioned by the Harris committee about a 1953 tour he took of the Southwest in another gas company plane, Kuykendall testified, "that was not entertainment at all. That was an inspection tour."

In a first-class job of digging, reporter Warren Unna cited in the Washington Post, 10 separate instances of apparent Power Commission bias in favor of industry over the public. ". . . There has been increasing cause to wonder," Unna reports, "whether the FPC is still a regulatory agency on behalf of the public, or a referee on behalf of the industry; a quasi-judicial body or perhaps an oil-gas-power chamber of commerce endowed with federal prestige and sponsorship."

No advocate of socialism, creeping or otherwise, Fortune Magazine last fall charged the Federal Power Commission's fumbling reluctance to tackle its job of regulation "has created confusion bordering on chaos."

Some confusion surrounding the backstage contacts of Attorney Thomas Corcoran with FPC commissioners on another gas pipeline rate case may be clarified when he testifies before the legislative oversight inquiry in three weeks. Pressure on the Power Commission is not a clean-cut partisan issue. In fields where financial stakes are so high, the influence of petroleum and power empires has touched Republicans and Democrats alike. Corcoran is a Democrat, once a key New Dealer, more recently interested in the presidential prospects of Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Pundits have called Johnson's identification with gas and oil interests a principal obstacle to his candidacy. An ironic fact is that many gas and oil men, in and out of Texas, consider the majority leader too liberal for them. What a timely, tailor-made opportunity for Sen. Johnson to drive that little-known point home now with a clear statement of his own views of the pious Kuykendall scenario.

Washington Reports:

Congress Seen Still to Face Major Issues Before Quitting

HEALTH INSURANCE for the aged, school construction, improvement of the federal minimum wage law, aid to depressed areas, farming, housing and reclamation are major issues that Congress must act upon before adjournment, according to Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), and Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.).

"I think we have a fair chance of getting something within the social security system that will start to take care of the dreadful health problems of our older citizens," Bolling declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

"It will be a close, tough fight. I think we must move along the lines set down in the Forand bill."

Ford doubted that the Forand bill in its present form will become law. However, "the whole area of medical and surgical assistance for the aged must be acted upon, if not in this session, in the very near future," he asserted.

IN RECKONING on what Congress has done so far in the second session of the 86th Congress, both congressmen said that the civil rights measure is not all they would have liked but it will aid in protecting a basic right, the right to vote.

Ford called it a step forward. Bolling noted that it is "the second civil rights bill in 85 years."

The Michigan congressman said that as he saw it, a school construction bill should "give assistance on the basis of local need and demonstrated effort."

Bolling asserted there has been an urgent need for federal aid for school construction for more than 10 years.

"We face a problem with the President," he said. "Despite the fact that the House bill is in essence the same that Mr. Eisenhower recommended several years ago, it's hard to say what he will do about it."

Ford said that Congress should act on two housing bills, "one that would make it easier to get mortgage money, and another that would be more comprehensive. There'll be difficulty on both in Congress, and we also face the problem of a presidential veto."

He said most members of Congress hope to adjourn by July 4 to make way for the national conventions.

"Then we can, after the conventions, go out and defend or attack what has been done rather than come back after the conventions," he said. "I think we can really finish if we put our nose to the grindstone."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ONE OF THE REASONS the mutual security and similar foreign aid proposals face trouble in Congress each year is that the Eisenhower Administration is vulnerable to a charge that it advocates "spending money" to help out "foreigners" in regard to schools, depressed areas, depressed economic conditions and public health while it opposes or limits such programs at home.

It is not the foreign programs that are vulnerable so much as the Administration.

The case for so-called "foreign aid" is a strong one, indeed an unanswerable one, and there is every reason to believe that the proper kind of leadership could obtain expansion of the program rather than the now-familiar paring down process.

Congress doesn't hand out taxpayers' money to peoples elsewhere without being completely confident that the purposes of the aid are both understood and affirmatively supported by the voters.

The record shows that when such programs are presented by the President with imagination and vigor, our people respond generously. It was true at the time of the postwar British loan, of the Marshall Plan and its immediate successors, of Mr. Truman's Point Four program of 1949.

* * *

IT IS ALSO TRUE, however, that foreign aid is harder to gain support for when the same Administration that urges it is subject to the accusation that it is more generous in its attitude toward other people than toward our own citizens.

Nothing much can be done, at this late date, about the curiously restricted imagination that dominates the Budget Bureau, the Treasury and the White House under Mr. Eisenhower.

Their attitude is that the federal government shall never be permitted to do anything regarding the general welfare that it has not done before. The government, for example, has for generations made grants for the support of education in special circumstances, but the White House cannot tolerate a different kind of school support—a general construction program—to meet a different set of special circumstances today.

Water pollution arising from the concentration of industry and population on the great river systems is a relatively new national problem, for the simple reason that pollution did not exist on such a scale in an earlier era. Mr. Eisenhower simply cannot understand why poisoned streams cannot still be treated as a "local problem" for the solution of which the federal government bears no responsibility.

The mutual security program will survive because Congress knows that the people still support it. But the expanded and revitalized kind of program that we again need, because the world has moved tremendously since 1949, could not be obtained by this Administration even if it asked.

A new Administration will also be needed before our own people find more sympathetic comprehension of broader social needs.

* * *

SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE (R-N. J.) won renomination by a margin of more than 100,000 votes despite a savage drive against him by Robert Morris, former counsel of the Senate Internal Security Committee, and a heavily-financed band of conservative GOP businessmen calling Case "too liberal."

Case won despite the fact that the excessively cautious New Jersey Republican county leaders ducked out on him. He won despite a quietly waged personal campaign in which he simply stated his record, which is "too liberal" only by the standards of Republicans to the right of 19th century steel barons.

This is the second try Morris has made for the Senate. Two years ago, he ran third in a contest for the GOP nomination. Another counsel of the Internal Security Committee, J. G. Sourwine, also tried for the Senate once—in Nevada, after the death of Sen. Pat McCarran. Sourwine ran fourth in a four-man Democratic primary.

CONGRESS HAS A BIG unfinished job for the remainder of this session, Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), left, and Rep. Glenn R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.), agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Convenience Often Overpriced in Ads

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE BIG SLOGANS in the advertising trade is: "Don't sell the steak, sell the sizzle." By this, the ad experts mean they can sell us more goods at higher prices by playing up emotional and psychological aspects of the merchandise rather than telling us plain facts about the merchandise itself. The many psychologists employed by ad agencies nowadays say that "sizzle selling" really works. It's being used to sell everything from peanut butter to political candidates.

The business psychologists regard us consumers as not very bright. A leading psychologist recently wrote in the Harvard Business Review that today's buyer "is often vague about the actual price he pays for something; he has few standards for judging the quality of what he buys, and at times winds up not using it anyway."

Even a federal judge recently pointed out how successful emotional appeals are in persuading us to buy. "The men of Madison Ave. sold shirts by depicting a man with an eye patch; they have sold soap by advertising it to be '99 and 44/100ths percent pure' without bothering to add the noun; they have sold brassieres by displaying a sleepwalker," wrote Judge Luther W. Youngdahl.

For example, you know why food processors now offer two types of peanut butter? Their psychologists discovered that while boys liked the traditional grainy or chunky peanut butter, the manufacturers could sell more peanut butter to girls if it were made smooth, because smoothness in foods is generally understood to be more feminine.

In fact, the processors made some peanut butters so smooth, by adding vegetable oils and fats, that the Food & Drug Administration no longer permits the blended product even to be called "peanut butter." This doesn't bother the "sizzle sellers." They made a virtue of necessity. Now Procter & Gamble advertises: "Have you discovered the delicious difference between 'Jif' and peanut butter?"

BUT WHEN YOU SEPARATE the sizzle from the steak, you find you're getting only 75 percent peanuts. The "exclusive blend of smoothing ingredients" consists mainly of vegetable shortening. This, of course, is a cooking fat which you can buy for as little as 28 cents a pound, depending on the brand.

The spread of 41 to 80 cents a pound in the prices of different brands of peanut butter is a good example of how much you can overpay when you buy the sizzle instead of checking the ingredients on the label to see how much real steak you get. Significantly, the "smooth" peanut butters all generally cost more than the regular grind. Highest price this department found is for "Big Top Smooth," 37 cents for 7 ounces packed in a sherbet glass. In comparison, supermarkets' own brands in ordinary glass containers cost as little as 41 cents for 16 ounces. So you pay 40 cents for a sherbet glass.

You can get a useful, factual booklet telling how to judge quality in women's apparel and select styles suitable for your figure, from the people who know most about what goes into good clothes—the workers who produce them. The booklet "How To Be Well Dressed" is offered without charge by the Ladies' Garment Workers. It analyzes figure problems, gives inside shopping tips and suggestions for selecting a harmonious wardrobe. The booklet points out that simplicity is the key to being well-dressed nowadays; "the fussy costume is out of date." You can get a copy of "How To Be Well Dressed" by writing to ILGWU Label Dept., P. O. Box 608, Radio City Station, New York 19.

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Glazer Sings His Songs Of Work and Freedom

Joe Glazer has done it again! He has taken 15 of the songs included in his recent book, and recorded them beautifully on a long playing record. These 40 minutes of Joe's singing, accompanied by the distinguished guitarist, Charlie Byrd, constitute some of the best music with "social significance" I have heard in a long time.

The Metropolitan Opera will never bid for Joe's services, but I don't think there's a better singer anywhere for the kinds of songs included in "Songs of Work and Freedom." His warmth, his sincerity, his understanding, and sheer pleasure in singing of man's struggles and his hopes come through with every note.

Selecting 15 out of the book's 100 songs must have been a mighty difficult chore. Every listener will regret the omission of some of his favorites, but the record does constitute a good balance. There are union songs, and there are freedom songs. There are American songs, and there are foreign songs—like Kevin Barry and Planting Rice. Some of Joe's own songs are there, too—like Automation and Mill Was Made of Marble. And there is Solidarity Forever, along with its predecessors John Brown's Body and Battle Hymn of the Republic.

The record belongs in every labor man's home—and in every union office. There are few better ways of running union meetings than taking time out to be inspired again and encouraged again by listening to Glazer and Byrd.

("Songs of Work and Freedom." Long Playing Record WR-460, issued by Washington Records, 1340 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. $4.98. Or from your local record shop.)

Hyman H. Bookbinder

Threat to Family Life:

Housing Picture Across Nation Not Encouraging

IT IS ONE of the great ironies of political life that those who speak in such mellow tones about the family as the foundation of American life rarely are moved to decisive action to meet what is probably the greatest threat to family life—poor housing.

The results of the 1960 census will provide us with the latest information on the state of housing in America but earlier government and private surveys and studies provide us with some useful information at this time. It is not encouraging.

This is the picture:

- Some 15 million American families are still ill housed. This is about one-fourth the total of U.S. families.
- Some 13 million of these families live in homes that do not even meet the minimum requirements for family living.

The housing needs fall into these categories:

PUBLIC HOUSING—For families with an average income of $1,913 or less. Congress in 1949 authorized public housing construction at the rate of 135,000 units a year. However, Congress has since limited the actual building to a small fraction of this rate.

The peak year was 1952. A total of 58,000 units were constructed. The 1955-1958 completions ranged between 10,000 and 15,000 a year.

The late conservative Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) estimated in 1952 that we needed 200,000 to 250,000 low-cost public housing units to even make a dent in this critical, slum, crime-breeding picture. The need has increased since.

MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING—Families with incomes in excess of $2,000 a year are excluded from low-rent public housing. Ways must be found to provide families of moderate or middle income with help in obtaining new homes within their means.

It is estimated that 12 million families in this group, with incomes too high for public housing and too low for new private housing, are in moderate to desperate need of new homes.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY—The Senate Subcommitttee on Problems of the Aged and Aging recently completed a study which showed that "the provision of safe, sanitary and congenial housing at a rental which older persons can afford is a major unmet need of the elderly."

The subcommittee further noted that "despite the beginning success of a broadened program of public housing for the elderly, the bulk of America's senior citizens will continue to live in unsuitable structures until supply begins to meet demand within their financial limitations. The elderly require a special allocation for public housing."

MINORITY HOUSING—In our cities minority groups such as Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans are frequently pushed into slum ghettos. Miserable conditions where several families are forced to share a single room are not uncommon.

In addition to broad housing programs for all economic groups, a specific help is fair housing practice laws. Some 14 states and eight cities have enacted such laws. Unless discriminatory barriers are removed minority groups will continue to live in pitiful hovels.

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING—Under the 1949 Housing Act hundreds of cities throughout the country have undertaken programs of modernizing their communities, including slum clearance and urban redevelopment. The federal government bears two-thirds of the difference between the purchase price and the resale figure. Local governments assume the other third.

Funds for this program, however, have been seriously limited by Congress. At least $1 billion a year is considered a minimum need.

THE OVERALL PICTURE—Home construction has always had a direct relationship to the health of our economy. The current cutbacks in housing starts are reflected in other areas of the economy.

Annual rate of home construction in February was 1,115,000 units a year. The seasonally adjusted January rate was 1,210,000 starts. The February total was a drop of 19 per cent from last year.

Authorities estimate that it will take 35 million new housing units in the next 15 years—at least 2.25 million a year—to provide a decent home for every American by 1975.

Obviously, unless we get some meaningful, clear-cut federal programs operating we will lag far behind this most desirable goal. (Public Affairs Institute, Washington Window).

From Soup to Nonsense:

Spring Cleaning Urge Hit You? Lie Down and It Will Go Away

By Jane Goodsell

SPRING-CLEANING FEVER has got me, and I've decided to clean out my desk. Naturally, I keep only necessary and important things in my desk, but I'll have to file a few things away someplace else. The other day I tried to put four airmail stamps in the top drawer, and they wouldn't fit. Matter of fact, I had to pry the drawer open with a paper knife.

Maybe I can start by getting rid of the paper knife. I never use it. I just tear envelopes open with my fingernails. Still, I think I should use a paper knife. It's neater and more refined. I'd better keep the paper knife and train myself to use it.

Now I'll just remove the top drawer and dump everything out on the bed. Well, for goodness sakes! Here are my manicure scissors! Isn't it a shame I bought a new pair? No use keeping an empty paper clip box. Gracious, I had no idea I had so many rubber bands. There must be hundreds of them. Still, you never know when you'll need a rubber band so I'd better keep them. I'll just fish the paper clip box out of the wastebasket and put them in it.

NOW I'LL GO THROUGH the other drawers. Well, look at this recipe for Veal Birds in Sour Cream! My, that sounds good, doesn't it? And here's a photograph of somebody. It certainly is fuzzy. On the back it says, "Irma, 1953." Do I know somebody named Irma? Well, I **must** know her. Why else would I have her picture? I'd better paste it in my album. I wonder where the album could be?

And here are a whole bunch of washing instruction tags. It's very important to keep those. I wonder if this one could be from Katie's jacket? It says, "Do not put in dryer." It probably is from Katie's jacket because the lining got all matted when I put it in the dryer.

Here's that Christmas card list I was looking for. I'd better keep it to check against the new list I made. And here's a box top entitling me to enter a contest to win a trip around the world. Oops! The contest ended December 31, 1956.

Why, here's a little booklet on removing spots and stains. And here's another on First Aid. Isn't that nice? I'm glad I have these. They're full of vital information.

And what's this? It's a raffle ticket on a television set. I can't remember buying it so I guess the raffle is over by now. Still, suppose they called me tomorrow and told me to bring my ticket and collect the TV set I'd won? Wouldn't I feel terrible if I'd thrown the ticket away? I'd better hang on to it, just in case.

Oh boy! Look at all these trading stamps! Now, if I can just find that stamp book to paste them in . . . Oh my goodness! Look at the time! Five-thirty, and I haven't even thought about dinner. Maybe I'll fix veal birds in sour cream . . . no, there isn't time. We'll have to eat hamburger again, I guess. Oh well.

I'd better just dump all this stuff back in my desk. I'll straighten it out tomorrow, for sure.

Effective Regulation Needed:

Marketplace Scandals Spur Consumer Legislation Drive

Payola, sick chicks, cancer in cosmetics, watered oysters, concealed credit charges and short-weighted meats are among the recent marketplace scandals which should spur labor and consumer groups into a drive for effective consumer legislation, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"Much of the federal protective legislation now on the books has been paid for by human lives," commented Labor's Economic Review, a publication of the AFL-CIO Department of Research, in discussing the present state of consumer protection.

"Fresh scandals involving corrupt practices in advertising, in radio and TV broadcasting and in drug pricing," the Review said, "point to the need for greater understanding of consumer programs and for organized action in behalf of the consumer."

The Review noted that several states now provide for direct consumer representation in their governments, while two bills before Congress would recognize the consumer at the federal level.

Federal Agency Proposed

A bill introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) would create a federal Dept. of Consumers, which would maintain contact with its "consumer constituency" through an annual National Conference of Consumers. Another measure, sponsored by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), would create a Select Committee on Consumers.

"Labor union members and their families have a special stake," the Review emphasized, "in the degree to which producers, merchants and advertisers, wittingly or unwittingly, end up deceiving those who buy and use their products.

"Hard-won wage increases should not and need not be frittered away on overpriced products, phony bargains, dangerous foods, worthless medicines and concealed financing costs on installment loans."

Federal regulation to protect consumers from physical harm began, the Review noted, in 1906 with the Federal Meat Inspection Act and a Pure Food and Drug law. Caustic poisons were included in 1927 and, in 1938, cosmetics were added to what is now the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Fight for Poultry Law Won

The Review pointed out that the Meat Cutters' Union led the drive for an inspection law to cover the rapidly-growing poultry industry, a law finally passed in 1957 after two poultry workers died and 62 others became ill from handling poultry diseased with parrot fever.

The Food and Drug Administration has the job of policing some $70 billion in retail products, the Review observed. But new "wonder" drugs, pesticides and food "additives" have created new problems. These are now covered, with a special "cancer clause" in the 1958 Food Additives Amendment added with the strong support of the AFL-CIO.

The Review noted that the pre-testing of new chemicals came under regulation only "after an untested sulfa drug containing an anti-freeze ingredient caused the death of over 100 persons."

Unfinished business in requiring pre-testing of ingredient remains with respect to cosmetics and "therapeutic" devices, the Review added. In these areas, FDA still has to catch up with an unsafe product after the damage is done.

An important related problem, the Review said, is to make sure products with harmful ingredients are not "misused by the consumer."

"In a single year," the Review added, "240,000 children were poisoned, over 5,000 of whom died. Accidental poisonings accounted for 43 percent of all deaths of children between the age of 2 and 3."

The Review said labor is supporting remedial legislation now before Congress and is urging that it be extended to include industrial chemicals.

In this day of secret formulas, exotic additives and "miracle" fabrics, the Review said, the consumer has a "right to know" what he is buying. The Review said the Federal Trade Commission has little more than "cease and desist" authority against such deceptive practices as earn-money-at-home schemes; phony correspondence schools; "bait" advertising; fictitious pricing and fast-talking salesmen.

The FTC administers three labeling acts—the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, the Fur Products Labeling Act of 1951 and the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1958. The Wool Act covers labeling only, while the latter two include advertising, the Review said.

The Review set out three areas where consumer protection is under discussion:

- **Labeling the Cost of Credit.** The Review said consumer credit is now over $51 billion, not counting mortgages, with interest on this sum estimated at about 20 percent per year and the ordinary buyer usually in the dark on credit charges.

The Review pointed out that a bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 19 other senators and backed by organized labor would require that all borrowers be informed in writing of the total dollar amount of finance charges and the total finance charge in terms of a true annual interest rate.

- **Grade labeling.** The Review noted that grade labeling for quality was developed for the convenience of trade, but urged that it be made compulsory for the protection of the buying public.

- **Maintaining price competition.** Pointing out that brand competition is replacing price competition, the Review warned that a so-called federal "fair trade" law which would protect brand-name products on a high-price, low-sales basis was favorably reported by the House Interstate Commerce Committee. It would, the Review said, cost the buying public $10 billion a year more in higher prices.

Railroad Wage Dispute Certified to President

The National Mediation Board has asked Pres. Eisenhower to appoint a fact-finding panel to head off a possible nationwide rail strike on May 5.

Establishment of a Presidential Emergency Board to recommend a settlement in the wage dispute between the railroads and unions representing 600,000 non-operating employes would preclude a strike for at least 60 days. The board would have 30 days to make its recommendations and both parties would then be required to bargain for an additional 30 days before the unions would be legally free to strike.

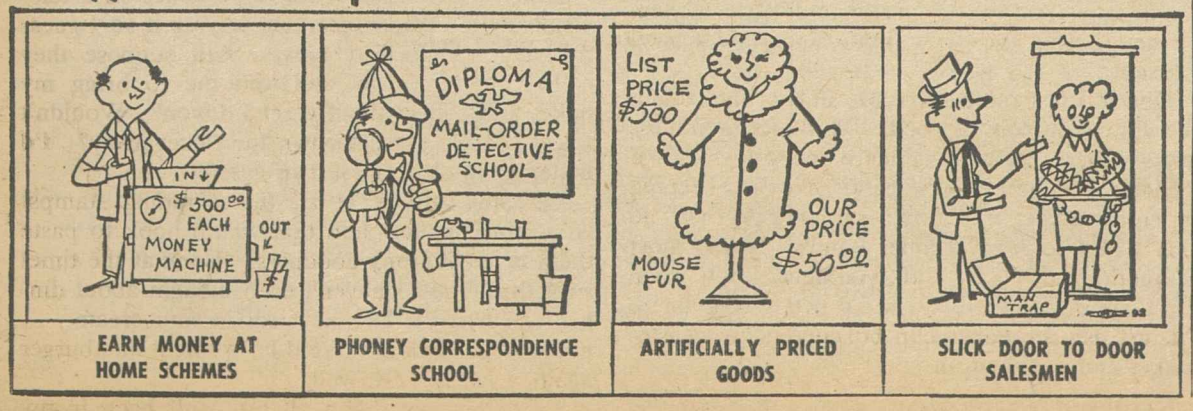
The mediation board which, under the Railway Labor Act, made the first effort to bring about a settlement, abandoned its efforts on Apr. 4 after being unable to close the gap separating the union proposal for a 25-cent hourly increase plus vacation and holiday benefits and the railroads' demand that workers take a 15-cent hourly pay slash.

The board formally bucked the case to the President by certifying that the dispute threatens "to halt essential transportation service and disrupt interstate commerce."

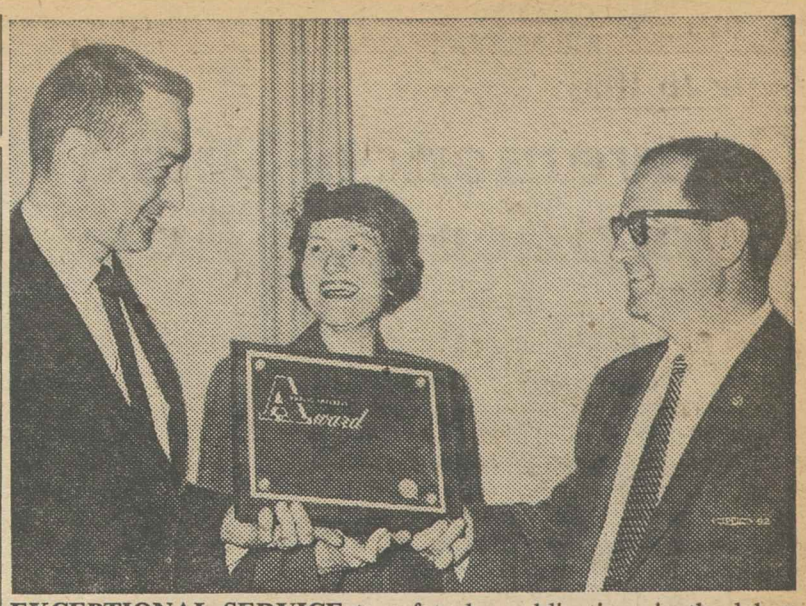
While the unions were prepared to take strike votes to back up their demands, the referral to a Presidential Emergency Board has long been expected. The board's recommendations are not binding on either side, although they normally form the framework for final negotiations.

The operating unions—representing the actual train crews—are not affected by the National Mediation Board's action. They are still in direct negotiations, except for the Locomotive Engineers who have placed their wage case in arbitration. An entirely separate round of negotiations will begin at a later date on the railroads' demands to the operating unions for changes in work rules which the unions say would destroy jobs, present safety risks and sharply cut earnings.

Types Of Deceptive Practices



EARN MONEY AT HOME SCHEMES | PHONEY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL | ARTIFICIALLY PRICED GOODS | SLICK DOOR TO DOOR SALESMEN



EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE to safety by publications in the labor field brought the National Safety Council's public interest award to the B. C. Lumber Worker, Vancouver, B. C.; The Machinist; the Pilot (National Maritime Union); the Sentinel, of Homestead, Pa. (Local 1397, Steelworkers); and the Voice (Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers). Mrs. Jane Stokes of The Machinist is shown receiving her paper's award with the approval of Roger Coyne (right), IUE director of safety, and Gordon H. Cole (left), editor of The Machinist.

Seafarers' President Hits Hoffa's 'Schemes'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall, in a blistering indictment of James R. Hoffa, president of the expelled Teamsters, has served notice that he will not take part in the so-called "Conference for Transportation Unity" or any other of the Teamster chief's "ambitious schemes."

"This charming little chap is nothing but a whistle-blower and a fink," Hall told the 26th convention of the Operating Engineers here.

"He has made a lot of noise about his opposition to the Landrum-Griffin Act and he has threatened to defeat any member of Congress who voted for it. Yet he has invoked that very same law in an effort to upset an election in Puerto Rico where we beat him hands down.

"Anyone who does that, anyone who is willing to sit down with Harry Bridges and his Commie friends on the West Coast in a grab for more power, is through in my book," Hall told the cheering delegates.

"He may boast about his 1.6 million members and his $50 million bank account, and he may threaten to wipe us out in Puerto Rico and push us into the ocean, but you can't get more than 200 men on the end of a dock."

Hall's charges came as the aftermath of an intensive organizing drive in Puerto Rico which resulted in an NLRB election victory for the SIU over the Teamsters. He said he offered to turn over the truck drivers to the Teamsters before its expulsion from the AFL-CIO. However, the Teamsters at that time were not interested in organizing in Puerto Rico.

Recently Hoffa insisted on the surrender of the truck drivers to him, but Hall said that on instructions from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany he refused to do so. In the bitter struggle that ensued, Hall alleged, the Teamster chief sent battalions of "strong-arm men" into Puerto Rico to intimidate the workers, "yet now he is charging us with terroristic tactics."

Hall praised the "stand-up" qualities of Puerto Rican workers and urged all legitimate trade unions to take a greater interest in organizing them and improving their conditions.

Officers Renominated By Operating Engineers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The new administration of the Operating Engineers won a resounding vote of confidence and support from the 750 delegates at the union's 26th convention here.

Joseph J. Delaney was nominated for re-election as president without opposition, as was Hunter P. Wharton for secretary-treasurer.

Long lines of delegates from virtually every local in this country and Canada took the floor microphones to make seconding speeches for the two men who took office two years ago, when the union was under fire from the McClellan committee.

Elections will take place this summer by secret ballot referendum of the entire membership.

Only one contest developed in the slate of vice presidents. R. B. Bronson, of Local 12, Los Angeles, was nominated to oppose the incumbent second vice president, Frank P. Converse of Local 18, Cleveland.

John F. Brady, of Local 41, Chicago, was nominated to replace John J. MacDonald of New York as first vice president. According to advance reports, MacDonald intended to run against Wharton for secretary-treasurer, but support for this move failed to materialize and he was not nominated for any office.

The nominating procedures took four hours as the enthusiasm of the delegates carried the convention beyond the scheduled time for adjournment.

Top achievement of the convention was the adoption of constitutional amendments extending equal voting privileges to all the union's 302,000 members.

Contests Mark Vote By Screen Extras

Hollywood, Calif. — Twenty-three candidates are competing for 17 offices in the annual election of the Screen Extras Guild.

Pres. Jeffrey Sayre is opposed for re-election by John Rice and Recording Sec. Evelen Ceder has been challenged by Sandee Marriott. Fifteen members are competing for 11 positions on the board of directors.

PHILADELPHIA DRESS Joint Board workers form a smiling phalanx on the Capitol steps. They visited members of Congress and the Senate April 2 in support of the Forand bill and minimum wage amendments. Men in the front row are Congressman Herman Toll, Chairman Aaron Einbinder of the Joint Board, and James J. Mahoney, directly behind Einbinder.

NLRB Jumped the Gun:

Stork Pickets Legal, Trial Examiner Says

New York—That picket line around the Stork Club the National Labor Relations Board had had enjoined as "illegal" isn't, according to an NLRB trial examiner.

Instead, said Trial Examiner C. W. Whittemore in his report, it does not violate any proviso of the Labor-Management Relations Act, including the 1959 Landrum-Griffin amendments the board cited when it went into Federal Court last February and obtained an anti-picketing injunction which remains in effect until the NLRB finally disposes of the case.

The picket line was set up by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Locals 1 and 89 back in January 1957 when Sherman Billingsley, operator of the gilded hangout of cafe society, fired a kitchen worker because of activity on behalf of Local 89.

The union filed charges of illegal discrimination and refusal to bargain with the New York State Labor Relations Board, which took two years and 2,000 pages of testimony to decide it lacks jurisdiction.

The Stork Club later filed NLRB charges that the line violated the ban on picketing for recognition or organizational purposes because the unions were not certified as bargaining representatives of employes. Such picketing is permitted, under the 1959 amendments, for only 30 days when the union has not filed a petition for an NLRB election.

It was this complaint that Whittemore found not substantiated. He said that immediately after the Stork Club filed the charges, the union publicly proclaimed it was withdrawing any demand for recognition.

He found that in light of the public withdrawal of their demands, the locals' "object" in picketing the place could not be said to have been forcing the club to recognize and bargain with them.

Under "all circumstances," he recommended that the complaint be "dismissed in its entirety."

The NLRB general counsel obtained the anti-picketing injunction when the Stork Club's charges were filed. The usual picket signs were promptly pulled off the line, and under the auspicies of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York a new picket line was thrown around the place in a campaign to educate the public to watch out for the union label and the union shop card as evidence of employer fairness.

Stork (Club) Flaps Its Wings in Vain

New York—Sherman Billingsley, operator of the gold-plated Stork Club, forgot all about labor solidarity when he invited 200 stage people to a "Tony" party. A "Tony" is the Broadway counterpart of Hollywood's "Oscar."

When the invitations went out Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Actors Equity, couldn't help thinking about the picket line Hotel & Restaurant Employes Locals 1 and 89 have had around the Stork Club. He sent telegrams to some of the prospective guests reminding them that a labor dispute existed and pointing out that the "prestige of the theater will suffer if our allegiance to the labor movement is open to question."

So 15 people showed up. Among those who didn't were Ethel Merman, Mary Martin, Melvin Douglas, Walter Pidgeon, Harry Belafonte and Kurt Kasner.

"I'm gonna sue," threatened Billingsley. "Let him sue," said Duncan.

'Pigeonholed' Study Criticizes Overuse of Emergency Boards

Rules for the appointment of presidential emergency boards in labor disputes should be reviewed to make sure that a national emergency is in sight, and not mere public inconvenience, a federal consultant has recommended.

In a study of the impact of collective bargaining in the transportation industries, Prof. William Gomberg of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania interviewed management and union leaders in the maritime, railroad, trucking and airline industries, and reached these conclusions:

- The National Mediation Board should encourage rail labor and management to establish a commission to study work rules and work practices (what management has called the "featherbed" issue) after current negotiations on contracts have been concluded;
- Labor and management should try to find some private mechanism that would do for them what the right of eminent domain does for property owners and government agencies in the public field;
- **Work rules should be looked on as a property right of workers, arrived at in lieu of wage increases;**
- No new legislation should be considered this year in the air transportation field, except possibly an amendment of the labor law to legalize the hiring hall;
- The Railway Labor Act should be left alone at this time;
- Maritime management and unions should be encouraged by government agencies to work out ways to help the American merchant marine compete with other flags.

Prof. Gomberg's 25-page research paper was prepared in connection with the transportation study of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Dated Feb. 4, 1960, it was kept under wraps until Apr. 11, 1960, when the New York Times reported its contents. Subsequently the report was reproduced by the Railway Labor Executives' Assn.

Gomberg discusses the question of whether or not there has been too much automatic recourse to the use of the Presidential Emergency Board.

"It is completely possible," he says, "that one of the reasons that the board has lost much of its impact is the indiscriminate recourse to its use, instead of impressing upon the parties that they fail to come to agreement at their own risk."

Air Unions Challenge Strike Insurance Pact

Six airline unions, in a renewed legal action, have petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board to kill an expanded mutual assistance pact by nine major U.S. airlines.

The language of the revised agreement would, if the CAB approves, provide strike insurance for a struck airline even if the strike were deliberately provoked by management, the new Association of Air Transport Unions argued in the petition.

This would be illegal, and against the public interest, the unions said. The pact, said Machinist Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of the union association, is "nothing more nor less than an open declaration of war against unions in the airline industry by the larger carriers."

The petition represented the first joint action by the union association, created after the employers made a mutual aid pact. The unions are the Machinists, Air Line Pilots, Air Line Dispatchers, Railway Clerks, Flight Engineers, and Transport Workers.

Changed Provisions

Heart of the union protest is that six of the employers made a pact which was approved by CAB last January on the ground that it would permit the airlines to protect each other from demands made by unions in excess of those recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board. The new pact, with three more airlines added, would go beyond the original purpose and make the pact applicable to all strikes, even those provoked by management, the unions told CAB in their latest brief.

Airlines involved in the original agreement were American, Capital, Eastern, Pan American, Trans World, and United Air Lines. The revised agreement includes those six, plus Braniff, National, and Northwest Air Lines.

The union petition declared:

". . . while it was contended that the original pact was merely an effort to oppose unreasonable demands by unions, the amendments to the agreement drop all pretense of such an objective. . . . The agreement emerges into the light of day bearing the label of an out-and-out effort of the larger carriers in the industry, by combination, to bring about labor agreements that embrace their views as to employes' wages, hours, and working conditions."

The union brief points out that the Railway Labor Act, under which the industry operates, seeks to encourage free collective bargaining. The brief asks:

"What respect is there for the process of free collective bargaining in an agreement which says, in effect, that the principal carriers intend to gang up on all unions—big and small—to enforce those carriers' demands to restrict the statutory right of the employes represented by those unions to withhold their services as a recognized legal part of such bargaining process?"

The unions asked CAB to hold a full-fledged hearing on the revised pact. Six airlines signed the original agreement Oct. 20, 1958, to bail out Capital Airlines during a Machinists' strike. In the pact, the lines agree to reimburse a struck line out of extra revenues taken in by diversion of passengers to the other lines.

Kelly Joins Staff Of AFL-CIO News

Eugene A. Kelly, until recently a reporter with the former Cleveland News, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO News as an assistant editor.

Kelly, widely known in the labor field for his coverage of many union conventions and other labor events, was with the Cleveland News more than 20 years.

He was a charter member of Local 1 of the Newspaper Guild when it was founded in 1933, and is the only person to serve two terms as its president. For over 15 years he served as a member of the local's executive board.

His reporting assignments for the Cleveland News and the Cleveland Press, and Plain Dealer, where he also worked, have included school, metropolitan affairs, consumer issues, and the courts.

Boycott of South Africa Set to Start on May 1

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has set May 1 for the start of free labor's worldwide boycott of South African goods.

Called to express abhorrence of South Africa's "apartheid" racial policies, the boycott was voted by the last ICFTU world congress and was approved in principle by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. It will continue for at least two months.

In New York, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the U.S. government will be asked to cut off its purchases of South African gold, one of that strife-torn country's major products. Labor in addition will support the boycott of consumer goods.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, in accordance with instructions from the Executive Council, has worked with other groups to help set up a broad base for a consumers' boycott. The department also was directed to notify the South African government of U. S. labor's determination to continue the boycott "unless it is prepared to change its inhuman racial policies."

The ICFTU resolution, approved at the world congress in Brussels last December, was intended to give tangible support of free labor's solidarity with persecuted native African workers and to exert maximum pressure on the government to change its repressive policies and to end its denial of trade union rights.

Boycotts have already been instituted by the labor movements of several countries, including those of Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, other African nations and countries in the West Indies.

South Africa's major consumer products are wines, spirits, fresh fruits and fish, and a wide variety of canned foods, including jams, fruits, fish, meats and vegetables.

In a manifesto announcing the start of the boycott, the ICFTU denounced the police murders of unarmed South Africans demonstrating against stringent laws based on racial discrimination; government policies which "make Africans third-class citizens in their native land," and the complete denial of all political and trade union rights.

"Let the free trade unionists of the world take the lead in a mighty movement of protest against the brutal oppression of the great majority of South Africans by a handful of racial fanatics," the ICFTU asked.

"Let us insist, in particular, on full trade union rights for all South Africans: the right to form and join unions of their own choice, to bargain collectively and to strike."

Kefauver Hits GOP Stall in Drug Probe

'Critics' Give Views, Dirksen Blast Fails

By Dave Perlman

The Kefauver antitrust subcommittee, after having touched off a federal grand jury investigation of the prescription drug industry, overrode the objections of Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and continued its drug probe with the announced goal of "bringing out the facts and letting the chips fall where they may."

In an angry exchange as the subcommittee resumed its hearings, Dirksen accused Chairman Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and the subcommittee staff of being "unobjective and unfair" by calling as witnesses leading physicians who were "critical" of the drug industry. Dirksen, backed by his fellow Republican on the subcommittee—Sen. Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)—also criticized Kefauver for not scheduling until later in the hearings testimony by the American Medical Association.

Kefauver, accusing the Republicans of trying to "impede and delay" the subcommittee, retorted that "so long as I am chairman, there is not going to be any whitewashing of any industry or of any group."

He noted that the Justice Dept., as a result of the subcommittee's hearings earlier this year, had on Apr. 7th empaneled a special grand jury in New York to investigate the manufacture, distribution and sale of prescription drugs.

The "critical" witnesses to whom Dirksen and Hruska objected included the former medical director of a pharmaceutical company and experts from the faculties and staffs of leading medical schools and hospitals.

Speaking from first-hand experience, they warned of misleading drug advertising, of inadequately-tested drugs put on the market to reap a quick profit, and of the dangers of physicians accepting unsubstantiated claims for drugs as a substitute for proper medical care.

Dr. A. Dale Console, for five years until 1957 chief medical director of the Squibb division of Olin Mathieson Co., told the subcommittee that the drug industry depends for its profits on getting physicians to prescribe drugs which are either of no benefit to the patient, are no better than an inexpensive substitute, or which are more apt to harm than help a patient.

He warned that most of the so-called "studies" of the effectiveness of drugs, based on reports from physicians who agree to test new drugs on their patients, lack scientific validity.

Legitimate medical education, he said, finds it hard to compete with the drug industry's "carefully contrived distortions driven home by the trip-hammer effect of weekly mailings, the regular visits of the detail man, the two-page spreads and the ads which appear six times in the same journal, not to mention the added inducement of the free cocktail party and the golf outing."

He proposed establishment of "a central agency empowered to approve or to disapprove the sale of drugs on the basis of objective evidence of efficacy and to ban misleading and ambiguous advertising and promotion."

A faculty member from Iowa State University's School of Medicine, Dr. William Bean, told the subcommittee that the selling tactics of many drug firms are incompatible with proper testing of drugs. He said:

"The richest earnings occur when a new variety of drug is marketed before competing drugs can be discovered, improvised, named and released. This bonanza time may last only a few months. Unless there are large earnings, the quick kill with the quick pill, the investment does not pay off."

He charged "censorship" by some medical societies "which avoid scheduling papers by speakers who might be critical of a drug exhibitor's products" and said "some editors have refused to publish articles criticizing particular drugs, lest advertising suffer."

'Lavish Dinners'

At certain professional meetings, Dr. Bean said, "various pharmaceutical houses maintain convenient rooms for the relaxation of their friends and clients. Cocktail parties are the order of the day. Lavish dinners may be held.

"These seem to be free. Instead they are supported by increasing the cost which our patients pay for drugs."

Another medical school faculty member, Dr. Frederick H. Meyers of the University of California, declared that physicians are "confused by nearly 400 new drug products per year, of which only a few have any value."

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, assistant dean of Ohio State University's School of Medicine and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said "it would be much more useful to a physician to be given the chemical formula of a new drug in an ad than to be offered merely its short, snappy trade name in big type alongside the head of a pretty girl."

PETITION BEARING SIGNATURES of 7,000 retired members of Auto Workers urging Forand bill passage is presented to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (left), chairman of House Ways & Means Committee, by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Looking on are some of the union's retirees who signed petition at mass rally in Detroit. Labor-backed Forand bill currently is stalled in Mills' committee.

Breakthrough in Health Care Seen Despite Nixon's Open Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

reportedly would give retired workers the choice of accepting the health insurance or of receiving higher social security benefits.

The efforts at compromise reportedly had the backing of Rayburn, who broke a major logjam on Capitol Hill by declaring that any health care legislation will be financed "through the social security approach."

Nixon's firm opposition to the social security principle for health care was spelled out in detail by his administrative assistant, Robert H. Finch, in a letter to Dr. Ralph A. Dorner, president of the Polk County Medical Society of Des Moines, Ia., and published in the April issue of the Polk County Medical Bulletin.

"The Vice President, throughout his career as a public official, has consistently opposed and will continue to oppose any compulsory health insurance program," Nixon's aide wrote. "This, of course, includes the Forand bill which, as you may have noted, has been endorsed without qualification by the three announced Democratic presidential candidates"—Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Finch wrote the medical society head that Nixon "believes that the best way to handle the problem of people over 65 who do not have and cannot afford health insurance is through a program which will enable those who desire to do so to purchase health insurance covering catastrophic illnesses from private group carriers on a voluntary basis."

Linking Nixon firmly to Eisenhower's long-standing opposition to providing health care through the 25-year-old social security program, the Vice President's administrative assistant declared:

"Any reports to the effect that either the President or the Vice President have supported or will support a compulsory health insurance program are completely without foundation."

This appeared to torpedo claims from some GOP quarters that Nixon was, in effect, a captive of Eisenhower's policies but that the Vice President would be "liberal" if elected to the White House in his own right.

Organized labor has assailed the Administration's opposition to the Forand bill as "abject surrender to the dictates of the medical lobby and the insurance trust." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged that the Administration "ought to be thinking of the problems of people, not the profits of insurance companies."

Printing, Paper Unions Step Up Merger Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

unions have a combined membership of 250,000—contained an invitation to all unions in the graphic arts and paper industries to join in harmony talks.

Workers in the related industries, their "unity declaration" said, "acknowledge the futility of two or more . . . unions competing against each other in the fields of organization and collective bargaining," and "recognize that far greater accomplishments can be achieved through joint expenditure of time, energy and money."

Declaring their "ultimate objective is complete organic unity and full merger" of all unions in the field, the Pressmen and Papermakers agreed:

- To work "sincerely and unselfishly" toward this goal with all unions in their respective industries.
- To cooperate in collective bargaining "to secure and advance uniformly high standards of wages and working conditions."
- To organize jointly "or render assistance to each other" in unionizing drives.
- To render "all possible assistance and aid" in strikes or lockouts.
- To exchange information and material of mutual benefit in collective bargaining.
- "To cooperate in all other ways to advance the welfare of our members."

The ITU-ANG agreement, worked out by leadership teams at a two-day meeting at ITU headquarters in Indianapolis, emphasized that "unity is demanded to build the collective strength of our members striving for just wages and working conditions and to combat the attacks of of unfair employers and the effects of punitive legislation."

A unified organization, they went on, "would create a strong force for the ultimate progress of employes and the industry which employs them."

In initial discussions, the two unions agreed to designate staff and field representatives as liaison in situations which may lead to a strike or lockout, to exchange information for use in collective bargaining; to combine organizing drives in selected cities; to explore proposals for mobile printing plants for use in strikes or lockouts; to study the possibility of a common defense fund; and to work toward even closer coordination of bargaining efforts.

Taking part in the talks for the ITU besides Brown were Vice Presidents John J. Pilch, A. Sandy Bevis and Joe Bailey; Sec.-Treas. William R. Cloud; and Harry Reifin and F. E. McGlothin, assistants to Brown.

Representing the Guild were Farson, Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; Organizing Dir. J. William Blatz; and Research Dir. Ellis T. Baker.

Strike Brings Gains At Sport Goods Firm

Chicago—A 10-day strike of 475 Packinghouse Workers at the Wilson Sporting Goods Co. plant near here has ended with a vote in favor of a contract providing wage increases of nine cents an hour this year, and an extra six cents next April 1.

The plant makes athletic equipment, including Sam Snead and Walter Hagen golf clubs. The workers struck April 4 for their first UPWA contract after 10 or more negotiating sessions. In the new agreement, management agrees to absorb half the cost of employe insurance premiums; add an eighth paid holiday, and make other improvements.

Meany Hails African Fight For Freedom

New York—The loyalty, devotion and support of American labor "in the fight for human and national freedom, for a thoroughly humane, free and prosperous world," were pledged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in greetings to the African Day Freedom rally here.

"The stirring events now gripping Africa and sections of our own country," he said, "are but a continuation of the historic advance of the people of every race, color and creed towards freedom and well-being."

The days of colonialism "become fewer and fewer," Meany said, as Algeria and other African nations "become free and weld their cooperation for the promotion of democracy and human well-being." A "desperate reactionary regime in South Arrica," he added, "is fighting madly and savagely its last round."

"Now that color as a bar to dignity and decency in human relations is disappearing," Meany continued, "liberty-loving people everywhere must redouble their efforts to hasten the day when no people on earth will be degraded by and suffer from racial discrimination, bigotry, oppression and exploitation under the guise of any self-arrogated civilizing mission or world-remoulding party or dogma.

"Only an unceasing struggle against racial discrimination in the United States will enable our country, as a democracy with anti-colonialist traditions, to win the full trust and support of the captive peoples of Africa, Asia and Europe."

Does Not Fulfill Hopes:

Mild Civil Rights Bill Passed; Fight to Go On, Meany Says

The 86th Congress has passed and sent to Pres. Eisenhower a watered-down civil rights bill which the AFL-CIO said "does not fulfiill the hopes" of organized labor for a "truly meaningful measure."

In a calm anti-climax to the bitter battle which raged for more than two months on Capitol Hill, the House, as expected, adopted the Senate's stripped-down bill, keyed almost exclusively to moderate voting-rights guarantees.

House approval of the modified civil rights measure brought to an end a struggle that has dominated the election-year Congress since its opening. Final passage came by an overwhelming vote of 288 to 95. Voting for the bill were 165 Democrats and 123 Republicans. Against it were 83 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany bluntly warned that the trade union movement would not be content with the modest advances made in what was only the second civil rights measure to be enacted since the post-Civil War reconstruction era.

"The struggle for full freedom in America," Meany said after House acceptance of the bill, "has never enjoyed a moratorium from the very first days of the republic to the present.

"With enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, there must again be no moratorium. The AFL-CIO will be back again asking the 87th Congress to reinforce and to build on the foundation that has been laid so slowly and so weakly."

The civil rights measure was largely the product of massive compromise by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), who rallied a majority to hold the line against both liberal efforts to strengthen the measure and southern Democratic moves to weaken its key provisions.

Meany declared that "whatever little good remains" in the measure finally adopted "is due to the conscientious and dedicated work of a relative handful of legislators in both parties whose efforts prevented still further scuttling of the proposed legislation."

The AFL-CIO president said that "unfortunately" these legislators "were outnumbered too often by a strange coalition of Southerners whose position was at least understandable, if not commendable, and other members of Congress whose vacillation on civil rights was completely inexcusable."

Regrets Expressed

Meany expressed labor's "regret that the Administration did not . . . stand firm for its own very moderate proposals." He referred to Dirksen's leadership in the fight which eliminated Administration-backed sections that would have given federal aid to schools seeking to desegregate, and that would have given statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

He also voiced "regret" that the bill failed to include the so-called "Title III"—similar to a provision knocked out of the 1957 Civil Rights Act—which would have given the Attorney General authority to file civil suits on behalf of persons denied their rights in a broad range of cases, including school desegregation cases.

The measure which went to the White House for Pres. Eisenhower's expected signature would:

- Establish a system of federal voting referees to permit disfranchanised Negroes to register and vote in federal, state and local elections after a federal court decrees that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination exists.

Meany expressed the hope that "despite its obvious shortcomings," this section would "bring some progress" in the extension of democracy, but added that success would "depend in large part" on the determination of the Executive branch "to press forward vigorously in the full enforcement of civil rights laws, both old and new. Such enforcement has fallen short of the mark in the last few years."

- Make it a criminal offense to obstruct proper enforcement of any federal court order. Originally aimed only at school desegregation cases, it was broadened by an amendment introduced by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-O.) in the face of labor opposition.

Meany called the section "ill-considered, unnecessary and potentially anti-union," and said it could "permit harassing action against unions by unfriendly federal attorneys." He added that courts now have "sufficient power to deal with willful obstruction of court orders in labor cases."

- Make it a federal crime to transport or possess explosives, or to cross state lines to avoid prosecution in connection with hate bombings of schools, houses of worship or other buildings.
- Require preservation of voting records for 22 months.
- Provide for the education of children of military personnel in cases where regular schools are closed down to avoid desegregation.

Using Inadequate Material

$1.10-$1.15 Minimum OK with White House

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, spelling out for the first time the Administration's recommendation of a "modest" increase in the minimum wage, has indicated the White House would accept a floor of $1.10 to $1.15 an hour.

Mitchell, appearing before a House Labor subcommittee, expressed continued Administration hostility to the AFL-CIO-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill which would raise the minimum to $1.25 an hour and broaden coverage to include 7.6 million workers not now afforded the protection of the wages and hours law.

In his prepared testimony, the Secretary called for limiting the extension of coverage to only 3.1 million of the 20 million not currently protected. Under question Mitchell indicated he was not "irrevocally wedded" to the 3.1 million figure, leaving the door open to further extension with a pledge to consider another figure.

The support for raising the minimum from its present $1 level to $1.10 or $1.15 marked a major breakthrough, since the Administration for the past three years had opposed any hike in the wage floor.

Earlier, another Administration spokesman—Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller — declined to name any figure which he considered "modest," and declared that he personally opposed the "whole philosophy" behind minimum wages. Mueller leaned toward a bill which would extend coverage only to 2.5 million.

The AFL-CIO position on a more meaningful bill is supported by the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, of which Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of Washington, D. C., is chairman.

Mitchell testified that the impact of these proposals would be "far too great to permit absorption" of wage increases without substantial cuts in employment.

"This would require an increase in the wages of millions of these workers," he declared. About 1.4 million of them are paid less than $1 an hour, and 400,000 are paid less than 75 cents.

"Many of the firms, including thousands of small businesses which would be brought under the act for the first time, would be required to adjust to increase in wage costs of 50 percent and more.

"We recognize that there are millions of workers who are entitled to the protection of the act, and who need to be treated as other workers. But as a practical matter you can only extend this act by stages or degrees.

"When we talk of extending coverage to 3.1 million workers as opposed to 8 million we are doing that, not because we have no concern for the other 5 million, but because it is not practical."

The Secretary said Pres. Eisenhower has, in each of the past seven years, recommended extending wage protection to several million additional workers. It may be Mitchell said, that Congress has taken no action on these recommendations because of the "extreme provisions" of counter proposal introduced in Congress.

4-23-60

Court Voids Injunctions Against Rail, Sea Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

able" under the Railway Labor Act.

It was a similar contention which the Supreme Court rejected in invalidating a federal court injunction which, in 1958, prohibited the Railroad Telegraphers from striking to prevent unilateral action by management to close several hundred small stations and throw a large group of union members out of work.

Justice Hugo L. Black, speaking for the majority in a 5-to-3 decision, declared that the Norris-LaGuardia Act, broadly prohibiting federal courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes, "squarely covers this controversy."

Declaring "we cannot agree with the Court of Appeals that the union's efforts to negotiate about the job security of its members represents an attempt to usurp legitimate managerial prerogatives," Black pointed out that "in the collective bargaining world today, there is nothing strange about agreements that affect the permanency of employment."

Referring to a "trend of legislation" to broaden the scope of collective bargaining on the railroads, the Supreme Court declared "it is too late now to argue that employes can have no collective voice to influence railroads to act in a way that will preserve the interests of the employes as well as the interests of the railroad and the public at large."

Black was joined by seven other justices in a parallel ruling that the Norris-LaGuardia Act prohibits federal courts from enjoining picketing of ships flying so-called "flags of convenience" even if there is no labor dispute between the crews of the ships and the owners.

The decision gives a major assist to the joint drive by AFL-CIO unions to organize the "runaways"—ships owned by Americans but flying the flags of foreign countries, usually Liberia, Panama or Honduras, to avoid paying union wages and meeting United States maritime laws.

The case reached the Supreme Court on an appeal from an injunction barring the Marine Cooks & Stewards—a unit of the Seafarers—from picketing a Liberian-registered ship delivering a cargo of salt to Tacoma, Wash. When the ship entered Tacoma harbor, it was met by a union picket boat carrying a sign: "AFL-CIO seamen protest loss of their livelihood to foreign flag ships with substandard wages or substandard conditions."

Pointing out that the protest dealt with wages and working conditions, Black said the case "clearly does grow out of a labor dispute" even if the unions and the ship owner did not have an employer-employe relationship.

The decision emphasized that "Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act to curtail and regulate the jurisdiction of courts, not, as they passed the Taft-Hartley Act, to regulate the conduct of people engaged in labor disputes."

Labor Wins Anti-Scab Law At Wilmington

Wilmington, Del.—An ordinance outlawing the recruiting of professional strikebreakers in Wilmington labor disputes has been passed by the City Council at the behest of organized labor and signed by Mayor Eugene Lammot.

The measure, which became effective immediately, makes it illegal for any person, firm or corporation not involved in a labor dispute to recruit, secure or seek to secure persons for jobs when the purpose "is to have such person take the place in employment of employes in an industry where a labor strike or a lockout exists." The ordinance does not apply to any employment agency licensed by the city.

Meany Demands ILA Lift Charter of Dominicans

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has instructed the Longshoremen to withdraw a charter issued to a group of workers in the Dominican Republic.

Noting that "all labor is under control of a vicious dictatorship" in the Dominican Republic, Meany asserted that continued existence of the charter "is an affront to free labor everywhere in the world and in particular to the American trade union movement."

The instruction to lift the charter was contained in a telegram to Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president.

Meany said newspaper reports indicate the charter had not been withdrawn despite the fact that on Mar. 28, "you made a commitment" to Peter J. McGavin, assistant to Meany, that the charter would be nullified.

"I demand," the AFL-CIO president wired Bradley, "that you now take prompt action to immediately withdraw this charter."

AFL-CIO Backs Free Flight Bill

The AFL-CIO, in a statement before the Senate Aviation subcommittee, endorsed a House-passed bill which would authorize free or reduced-rate travel for civilian aviation employes.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley said this has been an uncertain issue for nearly three years, growing out of an effort to define "immediate family" of airline directors, officers and workers.

Stage Set for Talks on Industrial Peace

AFL-CIO News

Vol. V | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St. N.W. Washington 6, D. C. $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 30, 1960 | No. 18

High-Level Conference Is Planned

Pres. Eisenhower has formally set in motion plans for a top-level conference of labor and management leaders in a move designed to bring about harmonious industrial relations.

Meeting at the White House with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, the President said his call for a conference was the first step toward encouraging "regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table."

Eisenhower requested Meany to designate three persons from labor to meet with an equal number from management for the purpose of developing conference plans "without government participation."

A White House press statement said the President will meet soon with Rudolph Bannow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to request the naming of management delegates. The statement stressed that these would be top executive officers—either presidents or board chairmen—of companies "that have collective bargaining agreements with affiliates of the AFL-CIO."

The meetings were first proposed last November by Meany, who urged the President at that time to summon a conference to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations." Eisenhower officially endorsed the proposal in his State of the Union Message early this year.

Government to Step Out

Although the conference announcement came from the White House, the emphasis was on labor and management, developing among themselves, understanding on the subject matter, the selection of any additional conferees, the time and place of meetings, and other matters necessary to inaugurate a series of conferences.

The White House statement said the purpose of the meetings would be to consider the interests of the public along with the interests of labor and management in "the maintenance of industrial peace, price stability, incentive for continuous investment, economic growth, productivity and world labor standards."

Meany told reporters following the meeting with the President that his original proposal planned "no government participation beyond the initial stages," and added that the separate meeting with labor and management representatives would mark "the end of government's role" in the conference.

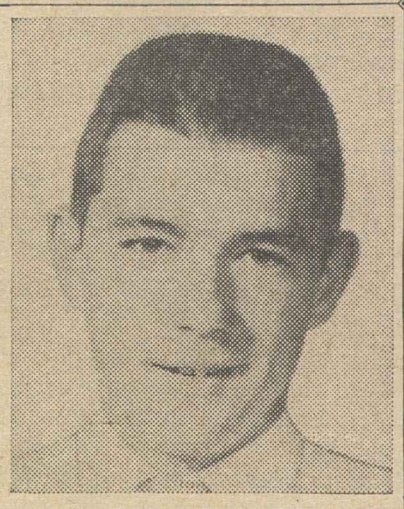
The AFL-CIO president expressed the belief that "a lot of

(Continued on Page 3)

Congress Girds for Action As Ike Raises Veto Threat

KENNETH E. SCHULTZ

ROBERTA J. MIDDLETON



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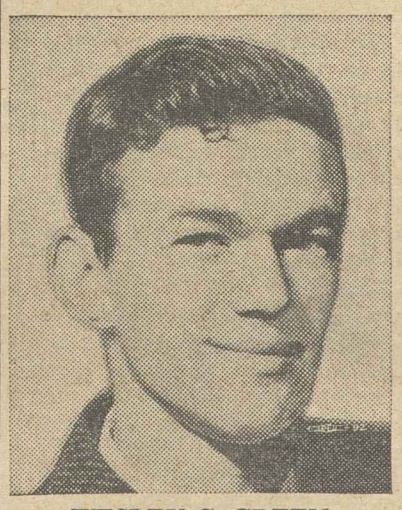
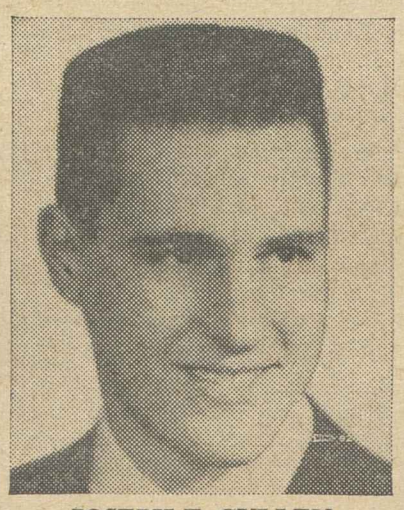


WESLEY C. GREEN



JOSEPH F. CULLEN

MARY E. BLAKELY

THESE SIX high school pupils, all honor students in their June graduating classes, have been awarded AFL-CIO merit scholarships for full four-year college or university training. They were selected after interviews on the basis of their records in National Merit Scholarship exams. **(See story, Page 12.)**

Rains Bill Is Passed By House

By Gene Zack

The 86th Congress, with the protracted civil rights battle behind it, braced for a possible showdown fight with a veto-minded President in the areas of health care for the aged, minimum wage improvements, aid to education, housing, and area redevelopment.

With most of its legislative program still to be written in the slightly more than two months remaining before adjournment, Congress stepped up the tempo of its activities amid these developments, which signaled a widening breach between the White House and Capitol Hill:

- **Pres. Eisenhower, preparing for crucial East-West summit talks, warned he would turn the Geneva talks over to Vice Pres. Nixon and fly back to Washington if Congress passed key measures "and I felt that they should be vetoed."**
- House Republicans, waging the Administration's battle against key legislation, suffered a major defeat as the House passed a $1 billion, AFL-CIO-backed emergency housing measure after turning back a GOP move to scuttle the bill by tacking on an anti-segregation rider. The bill was introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.).
- Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) announced the House would consider Administration-opposed area redevelopment legislation May 4, under "calendar Wednesday" procedure.
- Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Dept. Reports:

Living Costs Rise, Earnings Decline

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living crept upward to an all-time record in March, with further increases expected in the months ahead, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report.

Food prices, showing the first rise in six months, pushed up the Consumer Price Index by 0.1 percent from February to a level of 125.7. This means the market basket which cost $1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs nearly $1.26.

The March index brings a penny-an-hour wage increase for some 800,000 railroad workers in a semi-annual adjustment since the CPI moved upward by at least 0.4 percent from the 125.2 of last September.

"The earnings and buying power of factory workers declined between February and March," the Labor Dept. also said in an accompanying report.

Cutbacks in the factory work-week in several industries, traced to employers blaming bad weather, reduced spendable earnings an average of 36 cents over the month to $80.87 per week for a worker with three dependents and $73.31 for a worker without dependents.

The drop in spendable earnings, together wtih the slight boost in consumer prices, cut the factory worker's buying power by about 0.5 percent between February and March. His buying power in March was 0.7 percent below March of 1959.

Asked for a forecast on the the cost of living, Arnold Chase, new chief of the Division of Prices and Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said seasonally higher food prices will exert an upward pressure on the CPI.

In the absence of any offsetting decline in other areas, he added, "the chances are for some slight

(Continued on Page 4)

GOP Warned 'R-T-W' Means Election Loss

Former Republican Gov. George N. Craig of Indiana has bluntly warned GOP candidates in his home state—and by inference Republicans everywhere—that they face certain defeat in this year's elections if they "continue to embrace" so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The ex-governor and past national commander of the American Legion, in a statement issued in Washington, denounced the compulsory open-shop measure enacted in Indiana three years ago. The law, he said, "does not help labor, management or the public."

He admonished his state's GOP to abandon its backing of the anti-collective bargaining scheme and become "a party of both labor and management . . . a party of public service, not of private interest."

"Right-to-work" laws, Craig said, constitute "an albatross around the neck of those who support it."

In the 1958 elections, Democrats swept to power in Indiana in what

(Continued on Page 2)

Morgan Wins Hillman Award For Newscasts

New York—Edward P. Morgan's broadcast under sponsorship of the AFL-CIO have won for him, and the ABC radio network, a $500 prize award from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

Morgan and three other winners received the awards from Jacob S. Potofsky, Hillman's successor as president of the Clothing Workers, at a luncheon attended by 350. They were given,

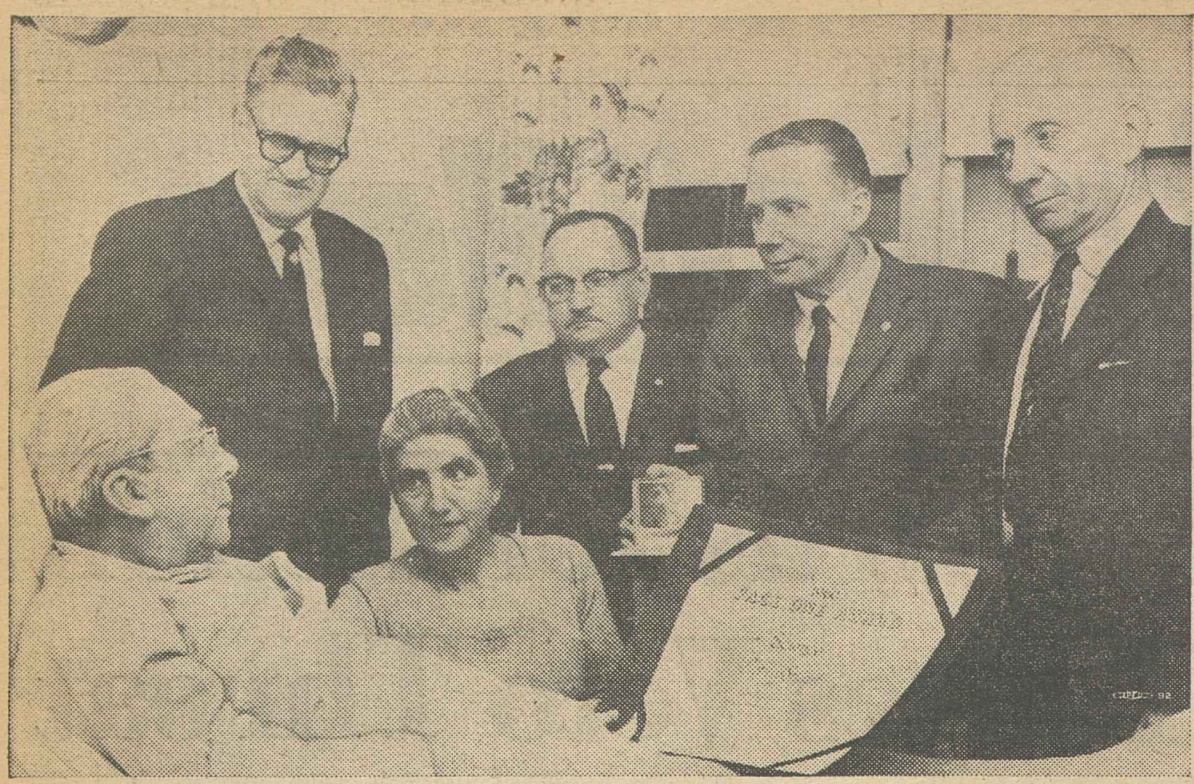
(Continued on Page 12)

Budget Chief Sticks To Pay Freeze Plan

Pres. Eisenhower's budget director has told Congress that the Administration is firmly opposed to a pay raise for government workers this year, although the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that half of all federal white collar employes haven't caught up with the rise in living costs since 1939.

The figures on the pay lag were given to the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee by BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague.

Budget Director Maurice H. Stans, however, said salaries should be frozen until a more detailed BLS survey is completed. That, Stans made clear, wouldn't be until after Congress adjourned.



A PAGE ONE AWARD in science goes to Prof. Leo Szilard, famed Chicago University scientist and nuclear physicist, in his sickroom at New York's Memorial Hospital. When the scientist missed a date at the Page One ball April 1, New York Newspaper Guild officers visited him and Mrs. Szilard. The officers, left to right, are Wilfred E. Alexander, M. Michael Potoker, President Leeds Moberly, I. Kaufman.

Stop Watch Schemes Used to Cut Wage Gains, Schnitzler Charges

A warning that time study, wage incentive and job evaluation "schemes" are being used by management arbitrarily to "reduce legitimate collective bargaining gains," was sounded by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as he issued a call to the 1960 AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institutes.

In letters to the presidents of national and international unions, Schnitzler, chairman of the AFL-CIO's Research Committee, warned that "arbitrary and abusive" techniques are being used by management. As a result, he said, "wage increases are negated by downgrading jobs, increasing work loads and lowering incentive earnings."

The institutes — sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the famed School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin—will be held on the university's campus in Madison, Wis., June 12-24. In charge of the cooperative program will be Bertram Gottlieb, federation industrial engineer, and Norris Tibbetts, an instructor at the School for Workers.

The program offers organizing and service representatives, as well as members of research and education departments, two-week basic institutes in time study and wage incentives, and in job evaluation and wage determination. Also scheduled for the institute are two week-long advanced courses. One, to be held June 12-17, will cover collective bargaining of industrial engineering problems; the other, scheduled for June 19-24, will be on synthetic work standard systems.

Provide Essential Training

Schnitzler pointed out that the institutes will provide the training that union staff members "must have to effectively represent workers faced with management's use of . . . arbitrary and abusive" industrial engineering methods and practices.

In an accompanying letter, Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research said that "heavy emphasis" will be placed on the collective bargaining implications of the "schemes" being used with increasing frequency by employers.

Leading authorities in the field of industrial engineering from the trade union movement will join with Gottlieb and Tibbetts on the training staff. They will include William O. Kuhl of the Boilermakers, Richard Humphreys of the Allied Industrial Workers, Kermit Mead and Fred Simon of the Auto Workers, George Haaglund of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, Russell Allen of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Hy Fish, an independent consultant, of Chicago.

Joseph W. Childs Dies, Vice President of URW

Akron, O.—Joseph W. Childs, vice president of the Rubber Workers and regarded as the likely successor to the union's top spot when Pres. L. S. Buckmaster retires later this year, died here Apr. 24.

The 50-year-old trade unionist, a URW vice president since 1949, succumbed at Akron City Hospital two weeks after having been stricken with coronary thrombosis.

Childs was a member of the AFL-CIO General Board, and had been an executive board member of the Industrial Union Dept. since 1957.

Buckmaster termed Childs' death "a terrific loss for our union. He was a dedicated and sincere trade unionist and citizen who worked unceasingly for the benefit of other people."

In a telegram to Buckmaster, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler expressed their "sincere regrets at the untimely death" of the URW official. "He was a staunch trade unionist," the federation leaders said, "who served his fellow workers with distinction and dedication."

Born in Barrackville, W. Va., Mar. 21, 1910, Childs attended schools in the Uniontown, Pa., area and at the age of 18 began work as a tire builder at General Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron. In the early 1930's he helped organize Federal Labor Union 18232, which later became URW Local 9.

He served as president of Local 9 in 1940 and again in 1946-49, when delegates at the international convention in Toronto elected him to the union's vice presidency.

Active in a broad range of affairs, Childs served on the Akron City Council from 1942 to 1943; was appointed to the Cleveland War Board in 1944 and as an alternate to the National War Labor Board; and from 1949 to 1955 was a member of the executive board of the national CIO and served on its Social Security Committee.

Served on Wage Board

In 1952, Pres. Truman appointed him to the Wage Stabilization Board as chairman of the CIO section. Two years later he represented CIO on a "Crusade for Freedom" trip in Europe. In 1958 Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell named him to the labor advisory committee on wage stabilization.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Frances Childs; two daughters, Mrs. Charles Gifford and Patricia L., and a son, Donald W.

Officers of Extras Guild Re-Elected

Hollywood, Calif.—Pres. Jeffrey Sayre of the Screen Extras Guild defeated John Rice, his opponent in the annual election of the guild, by better than two to one, it was announced on completion of the tabulation of secret mail ballots by Cobun and Baldwin, certified public accountants. Sayre received 962 votes to 431 for Rice.

Sayre led the entire guild administration ticket to victory. Evelen Ceder, incumbent recording secretary, defeated Sandee Marriott 920 to 416. Eleven administration candidates for the board of directors were elected by substantial margins over four candidates nominated by independent petition. Unopposed in the election were First Vice Pres. Paul Cristo, Second Vice Pres. Tex Brodus, Third Vice Pres. Murray Pollack and Treas. Kenner G. Kemp. All were elected for three-year terms.

Nation's Economy Endangered:

Wage Gap Growing, Hotel Union Warns

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes, warning that the nation's economy is heading for a smashup as $1-an-hour service workers become more numerous than $3-an-hour industrial workers and craftsmen, has urged immediate passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill.

In testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, in its seventh week of hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the union urged extension of coverage to 7.6 million additional workers, including a large group of presently-excluded hotel and restaurant workers, and an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Frederick B. Sweet, Hotel & Restaurant Employes' editor and public relations director, pointed out to the subcommittee that in mid-1957 "for the first time there began to be more people employed at providing services in our economy than were employed producing goods . . . and the gap has widened steadily ever since."

Declaring that "those who earn the highest wages in the U.S. labor force are becoming fewer and those who earn the least are becoming more numerous, Sweet asserted: "We are moving toward a time when our consumer economy, utterly dependent upon rising sales curves in a mass market system, will find itself dependent, not upon the $3-an-hour steel worker or coal miner or auto worker, but upon the $1-an-hour clerk or secretary or hotel maid."

He appealed to the subcommittee to "broaden the coverage and raise the rate before it's too late. Broaden it to embrace as many retail and service workers as possible in order to undergird their family budgets, and the national economy which rests upon those budgets."

The union spokesman declared that the 1958 Supreme Court decision requiring the National Labor Relations Board to process hotel cases refuted the argument that the hotel business is "essentially local" in nature.

He pointed to the growing percentage of chain-operated hotels, multi-state operations and billion-dollar volume.

Mitchell Threatens Ike Veto of $1.25

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has threatened a presidential veto if Congress passes the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

Mitchell told a news conference he will ask Pres. Eisenhower to veto any bill which raises the wage floor above $1.15. In earlier testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, Mitchell said the Administration would not oppose a "modest" increase of 10 or 15 cents in the present $1 minimum.

Sweet challenged the "myth" that waiters, waitresses and bellmen don't need minimum wage coverage because "they make so much on tips."

He pointed out that only a minority of hotel and restaurant workers make any significant amount in tips and took "strongest exception" to the argument "that an incentive system underwritten by the customer, however erratically, somehow relieves the employer of meeting toward his employes the minimal obligation met by other employers to pay his workers a decent basic wage."

The hotel and restaurant industry, Sweet said, "has used the tipped worker as an excuse to fight off coverage for everybody, including dishwasher and maid."

Sweet invited "any member of this subcommittee who would like to see for himself" on an "escorted tour of any town he should choose" and visit hotel and restaurant workers "living on incomes far below even the minimal budgets for decency set forth in government pamphlets."

GOP Cautioned 'R-T-W' Means Loss of Election

(Continued from Page 1)

was regarded as a repudiation of GOP office holders who the year previously had enacted the measure. The Republicans in Indiana openly supported the "work" measure in the 1958 campaign.

The Democrats elected their first U. S. senator in 20 years, captured eight of the state's 11 congressional seats, and won majorities in the state legislature in the traditionally Republican state.

Voter Revolt Seen

Surveying the havoc in Indiana following the election, Rep. Cecil M. Hardin, turned out of office after 10 years, said the Republican defeat was "directly attributable" to voter revolt over "right-to-work."

The same theme was emphasized in election post mortems held by Republican leaders in California and Ohio, where the GOP went down to defeat along with "work" proposals on the ballots.

Defeated for the Senate, GOP Gov. Goodwin J. Knight of California said he had "warned the Republicans, not once but many times, that if they succumbed to the temptation of making an attack on the working people of California they would be the losers." Democrats won a Senate seat, three House seats, the governorship, all top state officers, and control of the California Legislature for the first time in the 20th century.

In Ohio, State GOP Chairman Ray Bliss said he had "repeatedly warned" that "defeat would be a possible consequence" of putting the "work" referendum on the ballot. It was. Democrats captured the governorship, a Senate seat, three House seats, and took control of the traditionally Republican legislature.

Frederick W. Gehle, ULLICO Official, Dies

New York—Frederick W. Gehle, a director of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. and a man decorated by four governments for his World War II overseas relief work, has died here at the age of 74.

The London-born Gehle began his career as a reporter here, moving later into the banking field. He was honored by Finland, Great Britain, Belgium and Luxembourg for his war relief work and at home headed the New York State war bond committee. In 1948, he took leave from his post as vice-president of Chase National Bank to assume top posts with the Greater New York Fund.

First Contracts Could Set Pattern:

Phone Workers Use Ads, TV In Contract Negotiations

Omaha, Nebr.—Major telephone collective bargaining parleys moved towards the home stretch last week, with the prospect that new contracts negotiated by the Communications Workers will establish 1960 "patterns" by nearly a quarter-million telephone employes throughout the country.

As a backdrop to its negotiations, the CWA took unusual steps to inform the telephone-using public of its bargaining program and viewpoint. Double-page advertisements were placed in half a dozen Sunday newspaper magazine sections and in several papers in smaller cities. At the same time, a documentary 15-minute film featuring CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne was shown on television stations throughout seven states and in the District of Columbia.

The union is bargaining with the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., which operates in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska; with the Wisconsin and Illinois Bell subsidiaries; and with Chesapeake & Potomac, which operates in Washington, D. C.

CWA's proposals were framed by the union's Collective Bargaining Policy Conference in New York last February. The union is seeking wage gains, improvements in health and pension programs, and what it considers to be long-overdue liberalization of the Bell vacation program.

Beirne's TV talk included scenes of telephone workers on the job, and showed pictures of the union's convention. In addition, it devoted considerable time to the problems of protracted expensive illness.

Automation Change Cited

Noting that the average person is apt to think of the typical telephone worker as a young girl working for a couple of years between high school and marriage, Beirne pointed out that automation is "drastically" changing the character of the telephone work force.

The CWA president said Bell "deserves full credit for pioneering" in the establishment of pension programs many years ago, but today, he said, "an outmoded pension program simply isn't good enough to provide retiring telephone workers with the sort of income that will permit them to be useful, self-reliant members of the community in their senior years."

Furthermore, he told television viewers, the problem of coping with accidents and illness is one that must be met, for the benefit of the entire community.

Running through Beirne's talk and the advertising messages was the theme that CWA wants the public to know about the "reasonable proposals of a responsible union."

The union said that "in the dynamic America of the 1960's," it believes there is a greater responsibility for "labor and management to search together for methods to solve common problems."

"We telephone workers are proud of the service we provide. and we value your support and understanding," the union continued. "That is why we want you to know about our collective bargaining proposals to the telephone company."

1,000 Guests Expected At Cathedral Ceremony

The AFL-CIO officially will present three stained glass windows to the Washington Cathedral at dedication ceremonies May 2.

The windows, honoring Samuel Gompers, William Green and Philip Murray, will be accepted by Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Cathedral.

The Gompers and Green windows will be presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The Murray window will be presented by Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and an AFL-CIO vice-president.

Gompers was founding president of the former American Federation of Labor and Green succeeded him. Murray was president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Approximately 1,000 persons are expected to attend the ceremonies. Pres. Eisenhower and Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell will head a list of government officials at the dedication. In addition, labor leaders and delegations from international unions will be present.

Rev. Hugh White, Jr. of the Detroit Industrial Mission will speak. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky will participate in a special ceremony highlighting readings from the Bible.

Theme of the windows stresses the unity of religion and labor in common service to God.

The Gompers memorial window, known as the "Artisans and Craftsmen Window," is the first nave aisle window on the cathedral's south side. The Murray window, "Industrial and Social Reform," and the Green window, "Agricultural and Maritime," are situated on the north side of the cathedral. The Gompers and Green windows were given by the William Green Memorial Fund. The Murray window was a gift from the Philip Murray Memorial Fund.

In announcing the gift, the AFL-CIO recognized that the Washington Cathedral was chartered as "a house of prayer for all people." It noted also that Gompers, Green and Murray belonged to different religious faiths but were united in "love of their fellow men and devotion to God."

AMA, Unions To Discuss Medical Care

Chicago—Representatives of organized labor and the American Medical Association will sit down here May 13-14 in an effort to find common ground on the subject of prepaid medical care.

AFL-CIO participation in the two-day conference was formally requested by the AMA in a letter to federation Pres. George Meany. Also scheduled to participate are representatives from labor-management health and welfare funds, insurance companies, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans.

Named by Meany to represent the labor movement were Miss Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Anthony G. Weinlein, director of research and education for the Building Service Employes and a member of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee; Leonard Lesser, director of social security for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Isador Melamed, director of the AFL Medical Service Plan in Philadelphia; and Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, a member of the AFL-CIO Social Security Committee.

The meeting will concentrate on methods of financing medical care in the light of the mushrooming of health and hospitalization programs established by union-won collective bargaining agreements.

The two-day conference was requested on instructions from the AMA's House of Delegates.

Union Wins Contract At Sixth N. Y. Hospital

New York—Drug & Hospital Employes Local 1199 has won bargaining rights and a retroactive wage increase for 700 employes in a first contract with the University Hospital of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

In another major development, the union, a local of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and Trafalgar Hospital agreed on a permanent no-strike policy, coupled with a strong arbitration provision. The policy, adopted in the midst of current negotiations on wages and working conditions, was hailed by both union and management representatives as a "milestone" in hospital labor-management relations.

The Trafalgar Hospital agreement provides that arbitration will be used to resolve differences that might develop in negotiation of future contracts as well as in disputes arising during the life of the contract being negotiated.

University Hospital became the city's sixth private, non-profit hospital to formally recognize Local 1199. By agreeing to a written contract, the hospital broke away from the limited "Statement of Policy" adopted by the Greater New York Hospital Association after a 46-day strike at seven hospitals in 1959. The policy statement set up a grievance procedure and a $1 an hour minimum wage, but barred full bargaining rights and written contracts.

Since then, the union has been granted formal recognition at four hospitals in addition to the two institutions which already had union contracts. Local 1199 is preparing to serve demands for written contracts on 12 other hospitals where it has majority membership, including the seven institutions struck last spring. The "no-strike" clause negotiated with Trafalgar Hospital is seen as undercutting the claims of the hospitals that union recognition would pose a continuing strike threat to the hospitals.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis said the University Hospital agreement gives employes a $10 monthly increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1960, raises minimum starting salaries $5 a week and provides improved vacations and sick leave. A further "review" of wages is scheduled for Sept. 1, 1960.

TOP-LEVEL TALKS between labor and management representatives to insure industrial peace have been launched by Pres. Eisenhower at behest of AFL-CIO. Shown outside White House, after 30-minute meeting with Eisenhower, are Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who first proposed high-level conference to President last November.

White House Sets Up Labor-Industry Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

good" can come out of the top-level meeting. He declared that the conference would "get labor and management discussing various phases of their relationship with the idea of reducing the area of disagreement."

Mitchell said at an impromptu press conference outside the White House that the plan for a conference was "a significant event" that would "help further industrial peace." He said the conference delegates should consider such topics as "automation, inflation, price stability, economic growth and foreign competition"—all of which, the Secretary said, are "not necessarily bargainable subjects."

Although the White House was bowing out of the conference in terms of actual participation, Mitchell emphasized that the President "initiated the conference and will look for success of the meetings."

Asked if he had any assurance that the NAM would go along with the plan—particularly with the designating of only those officials whose companies have collective bargaining agreements with AFL-CIO affiliates—Mitchell replied emphatically: "Yes."

At a formal press conference a few hours later, Mitchell rejected the notion that the meeting should be made a tripartite affair with public, as well as labor and management representatives, in attendance. The top union and industry officials, he said, "are capable of considering the public interest" in their discussions.

The secretary expressed the hope that the six-member committee would hold initial meetings in May to consider an agenda, meeting site and possible expansion of conference membership.

He set these criteria for successful conduct of the labor-management conference: that it be informal, with the press excluded, that no daily statements be issued, and that discussions commence with common, non-controversial problems.

In proposing the conference last year, Meany cited the "increasing Soviet economic challenge" which, he said, made it "imperative that our country insure the continuous growth and prosperity of our economy. Sound labor-management relations are indispensable to this progress and well-being."

The AFL-CIO president said the conference could bring "greater stability to our entire economy and new vitality to free and voluntary responsible collective bargaining," and pointed out that only the President has "the necessary prestige and national respect to insure that such a conference be fully representative and authoritative insofar as both labor and management are concerned."

Auto Workers Strike GM Plant

Detroit—Some 4,200 members of the Auto Workers have gone on strike at the General Motors Fleetwood plant here in a dispute over problems of production standards.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the union's General Motors Dept., said the walkout was authorized by the international after four weeks of negotiations "failed to produce any evidence of a realistic attitude by the company."

Woodcock charged GM management with "an unsual amount of resistance" to settling manpower problems at the Fleetwood plant. Involved are production employes in UAW Local 15.

Executive Council To Meet May 3-6

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will open its spring meeting in Washington May 3. The sessions are expected to run through May 6.

Members of the council will attend the dedication May 2 of stained glass windows at the Washington Cathedral memorializing Samuel Gompers, William Green and Philip Murray. On May 6 they will participate in the formal opening of the Union-Industry Show at the National Guard Armory.

END TO "MORALLY SHOCKING" cheating of consumers through phony finance schemes was called for by Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster (left), testifying as a vice president of AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. before Senate Banking subcommittee. With him is Everett Kassalow, research director for IUD. Buckmaster urged passage of "truth-in-lending" bill introduced by Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.).

Buckmaster Hits 'Glib-Tongued' Lenders:

Truth-in-Lending Law Urged To Block 'Back-Alley' Tactics

Lashing out at "back-alley business practices" of some "unscrupulous" finance agencies, an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. spokesman has called for congressional passage of "truth-in-lending" legislation requiring full disclosure to the purchaser of all finance charges.

IUD Vice Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, president of the Rubber Workers, told a Senate Banking subcommittee that a bill introduced by Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) would "help protect . . . trusting consumers against glib-tongued" lenders who charge "exorbitant borrowing costs."

"The average American is not a fishmarket haggler," Buckmaster declared, "nor does he enjoy arguing with his 'friendly' loan company, or telling a business representative he doesn't trust him.

"If a salesman tells him his car payments will be $60 a month, why should a prospective buyer be forced . . . to examine the fine print with the eagle eye of a Sherlock Holmes? It is degrading to all concerned."

Cites Actual Cases

Citing the experiences of a number of URW members, Buckmaster inserted into the subcommittee records cases in which they were charged interest rates ranging from 36 to 55 percent, while being given the impression that they were paying only 6 or 7 percent.

One of the cases involved a rubber worker in Chicago who borrowed $630 from a finance company in order to buy a car and then turned to his local union for help "when he saw the huge finance charges" involved in the transaction. On the union's advice, he then borrowed money from his credit union at a fair rate of interest in order to buy out the contract with the loan company.

The finance company became "nasty," Buckmaster continued, but finally settled with the URW member "for finance charges of $345.74 for the 27-day period" in which he had the $630 loan. Buckmaster termed the affair "calloused exploitation" of the consumer.

The IUD spokesman stressed the fact that the "overwhelming majority of our business establishments are dedicated to the good economics of fair and honest dealings." He said that the Douglas bill "strikes only at the unscrupulous few who give business in general a bad name. It strikes only at those who have given rise to the expression: 'the morals of the marketplace'."

'Step Forward'

Calling the Douglas bill "a step forward in the direction of moral responsibility," Buckmaster asserted:

"I am impatient with smug and devious implications that consumers are satisfied with glib, smiling salesmen who tell them one thing and then deliver their wares with a high-interest-rate bomb inside. . . .

"I am impatient with the morally shocking expression: 'Let the buyer beware.' I am impatient with those who rationalize their devious actions by this time-dishonored watchword of the cheat. . . .

"It is time we began talking about the human beings involved in our age of installment living. No theory or set of statistics can rationalize away their daily struggle to keep their heads above personal financial waters. . . ."

He warned that failure to establish "a favorable public image of trust" could have adverse effects on the American system of installment-plan buying.

He added that the public's experience with "unscrupulous" lending agencies and the disclosures by the subcommittee of flagrant overcharging has served to give the public a "bad public image" of finance companies.

NLRB Counsel Loses Bid to Halt Picketing

The Supreme Court has overruled the National Labor Relations Board for the third time this year and an NLRB trial examiner has rejected an effort of the board's general counsel to hit a Typographical Union local with an anti-picketing order under the Landrum-Griffith Act.

The Typographical Union case, offering one of the early tests of L-G provisions on recognition picketing for more than 30 days, involved the Charlton Press, Derby, Conn., and Ansonia Local 285.

In an earlier NLRB proceeding, a trial examiner had found that all nine composing room employes of Charlton had been fired in 1959 for joining the union. The company agreed to reinstate the workers, but did not recognize their union. The workers continued on strike for recognition — and later — when hit with a court injunction—picketed for informational purposes.

NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman last December filed a charge of Landrum-Griffin violation against the local for picketing more than 30 days without asking a board election. Since then, new union charges against the company have been filed.

Trial Examiner Ralph Winkler rejected Rothman's complaint, holding that the local clearly had represented a majority of employes, that the Charlton company was guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing recognition of their union, and that anti-picketing provisons of the Landrum-Griffin Act did not apply.

Winkler ruled that the strike was basically an "unfair labor practice strike against the company's (previous) unlawful refusal" to grant recognition and other offenses. He cited the Supreme Court's decision overruling the NLRB in the Curtis Brothers' case and holding that in case of an unfair labor practice case, "picketing has been equated with striking."

There is nothing in the legislative history of the L-G Act, Winkler held, to show that Congress meant to deprive a union of its right to picket peacefully in a strike arising from an employer's "unlawful" practices to "undermine" the union.

In addition to seeking a labor board ruling against the union, Rothman also has sought to broaden the federal court injunction — obtained from U.S. District Judge Robert P. Anderson—to prohibit the present "informational" picketing as well as so-called organizational picketing. A hearing is scheduled May 2.

The Supreme Court, in its decision reversing the NLRB, held that the board could not ignore a six-month statute of limitations to penalize a union for obtaining a union-shop contract under "illegal" conditions.

Credit Truth Bill Backed By Consumers

The National Consumers League has joined the AFL-CIO in urging Congress to approve the Douglas bill requiring merchants and finance firms to state exact annual credit costs and interest percentages.

Mrs. Patricia Harris, member of the League's board of directors, appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's subcommittee on production and stabilization. She asked for legislation to help the consumer learn "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," about finance charges.

"We are asking only," Mrs. Harris said, "that the consumer be informed by a clear statement in writing of the total costs of his payments."

Knowing the facts about credit charges would help consumers cut down on excessive indebtedness and bankruptcies, she said. She told the subcommittee that the truthful statement of the cost of a loan or credit purchase, not the interest rate, is most likely to protect the merchandiser and the consumer.

CORRECTION

A picture caption in the April 23rd issue of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly listed the first name of Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.) as "Glenn." The AFL-CIO News regrets the error.

AFL-CIO Fights Bills Loosening Tax Codes

The AFL-CIO has vigorously opposed a rash of bills aimed at revising Internal Revenue codes to permit income tax deductions for certain lobbying expenses, warning that the measures would release a flood of business propaganda at the taxpayers' expense.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, charged that the bills—some of which would apply only to initiative petitions on the ballot and others which would cover the broad range of local, state and federal legislation — "would benefit businessmen and professional lobbyists, but do nothing for union members or other ordinary citizens."

In a letter to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee which is now considering the measures, Biemiller charged the bills discriminated against unionists since they would allow tax deduction only for lobbying expenses in connection with "any issue affecting the business of the taxpayer."

"Suppose, for example, that a 'right-to-work' measure is on the ballot in a state election," Biemiller declared in an analysis filed with the committee, "and that some union members contribute to a fund to be used in opposing the measure, while some employers contribute to a fund to be used to support the measure. . . .

"It is likely that the employer contributions would be deductible under the bills on the theory that the 'right-to-work' measure related to their trade or business.

"It appears quite clear, on the other hand, that the union members would not be permitted to deduct their contributions, for the reason that a union member's trade or business is the job he works at, and not the operation of his union."

Mueller View Hit

The AFL-CIO analysis took sharp issue with Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller, who supported the measures on the ground that "freedom of expression" via the lobbying route "is an essential element of a free economy."

"If allowing tax deductions really has something to do with freedom of speech," the federation spokesman asserted, "the bills should of course be broadened to permit the deduction of all lobbying, political and propaganda expenses, whether or not related to a trade or business."

At the same time, the AFL-CIO raised anew its objections to Internal Revenue Service regulations adopted last December restricting individual deduction of union dues on income tax returns if a "substantial part" of a union's activities consists of legislative or political activity. The same regulations broadened corporation deductions of propaganda presenting "views on economic, financial, social or other subjects of general nature."

Living Costs Rise Again; Wages, Workweek Slip

(Continued from Page 1)

increases in the price index month by month until July and August. At that time, we should have a seasonal downturn."

The 125.7 CPI for March represented a 1.6 percent increase over March of 1959.

Medical care showed the greatest rise over the year, going up by 3.9 percent; food showed no change from a year ago; housing was up 2 percent; apparel rose by 1.7 percent; transportation was up by 1.1 percent; reading and recreation rose 3.1 percent and personal care went up 2.3 percent.

In the February to March changes, food rose by 0.3 percent; housing by 0.1 percent; apparel by 0.4 percent; medical care by 0.2 percent; personal care by 0.1 percent; reading and recreation by 0.2 percent.

Thus, while the food price upturn was called "the most important advance" in March, apparel and gasoline prices also rose seasonally. These increases, the report showed, more than offset a "stronger-than-usual" March decline in prices of used and new cars and the expected downturn in heating oil.

The report said the March drop in used car prices was the largest in nearly five years, with the "price weakness" traced to large inventories, slow winter sales and competition from "compact" cars.

The wages of about 225,000 electrical workers and some 95,000 aircraft workers, adjusted on the basis of the March index but at quarterly intervals, remain unchanged.

Management Not Fooled By Its Own Propaganda

Personnel and industrial relations executives of large and small companies across the country apparently don't read the propaganda blasts of big business front groups which continually blame spiraling prices on wage increases.

This has been revealed by the Bureau of National Affairs in a report on a personnel policies survey made during 1959 and 1960 among a representative cross-section of selected industry officials.

Asked about the so-called "wage-price" spiral, 56 percent of the more than 100 officials queried declared there was "no relationship between wage boosts and price increases," while another 20 percent said that only a "slight percentage" of their price hikes was traceable to wage increases.

Only four percent of those taking part in the survey contended that 75 cents out of every $1 in higher prices resulted directly from higher wages.

In Pre-Summit Conference:

Labor Turns Spotlight on World Problems

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN George M. Harrison, head of AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs, welcomes Arne Geijer, president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is at right.

Search for Peace and Freedom

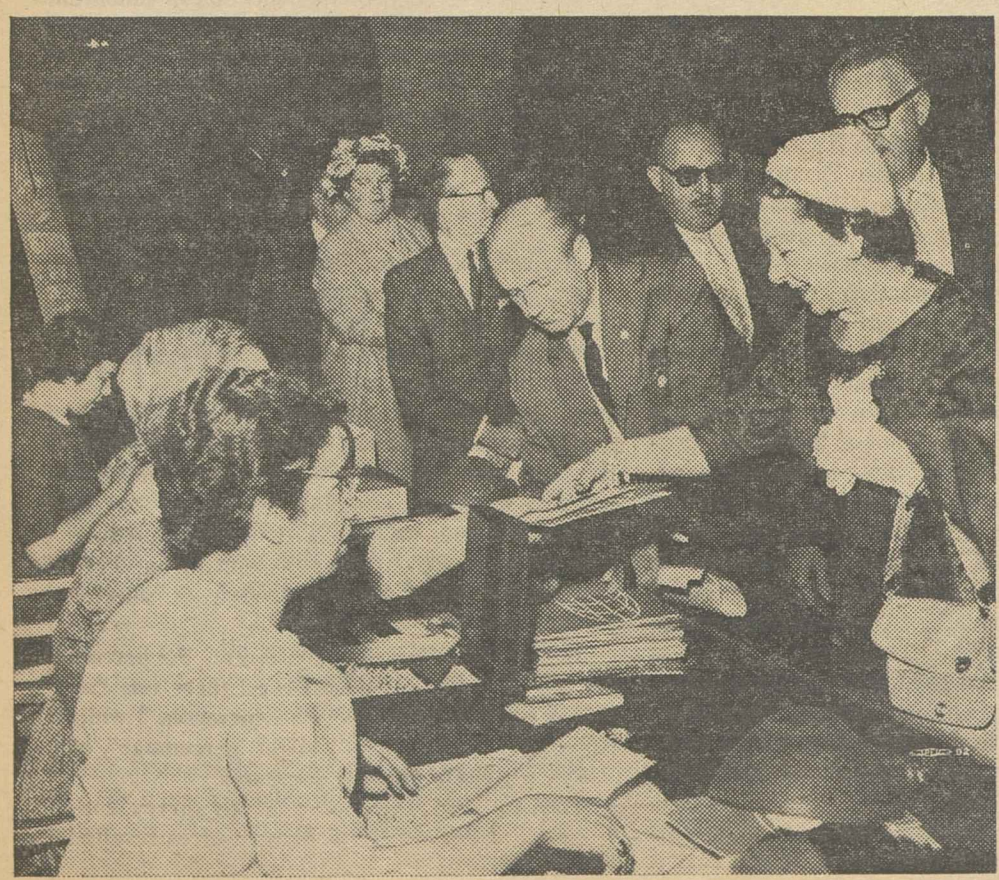
Six hundred serious, concerned trade unionists from all parts of the nation met for two days in New York City for a searching examination of world problems and America's position on the eve of the summit conference.

The men they invited to address them included some of the nation's most knowledgeable experts in the field of world affairs.

The goal: to give the nation and the labor movement "the fullest possible understanding" of the problems involved in the ceaseless search for peace and freedom.

SPEAKING FROM THE FLOOR, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan comments on points raised by a conference speaker. Major addresses were followed by delegate discussion.

WEST BERLIN WON'T be "sold into slavery" at the summit, Undersec. of State Douglas Dillon pledged in a firm statement of the U.S. position on the German issue. He said Soviet talk of peaceful co-existence has not yet been matched by actions.



SOME 600 DELEGATES from AFL-CIO unions, state and local central bodies, attended the two-day conference. Delegates above are shown registering.

FACES OF DELEGATES show interest with which the serious, sometimes grim remarks of the speakers were followed during the two days of sessions.

Not Willing to Wait

CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE of a civil rights bill has created a new and complex legal mechanism that will permit some disenfranchised Negroes to register and vote. As such it is a small contribution in the never-ending struggle to translate theoretical freedoms into reality.

There are valid doubts whether the new bill will give many Negroes in the South the cherished rights of citizenship. The machinery appears to be cumbersome and depends on the generally slow legal process of establishing that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination exists.

The civil rights struggle today is no longer geared to legislative solutions that must be examined by and tested in the courts. And while legislation and judicial rulings are of importance, the Negro, and those segments of the population dedicated to the elimination of discrimination in all its ugly forms, are exploring other solutions.

★ ★ ★

IT HAS BEEN six long years since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its historic decision holding segregation in public school education to be unconstitutional. Yet only a small fraction of the school districts in the South have moved toward integration and in many of the districts where some action has been taken it has been token integration at best.

The Supreme Court decision has been subverted and outflanked because the executive branch of the government, which pressed for the decision, failed to provide the leadership necessary to translate the court decision into an active policy.

Courts do not operate in a vacuum. Unless their decisions and rulings are enforced by the Administration and public opinion is rallied in their support, their meanings can be thwarted.

This is what happened to the school integration decision. At the moment of its announcement the nation was ready to accept the decision as the supreme law of the land and to go along with its enforcement. The Administration did nothing. Into this void created by lack of leadership stepped the militant segregationists and for the next few years the battle was fought on their terms.

The frustrations of trying to put into practical effect the school decision led to the 1957 legislative battle. The resulting "right-to vote" law immediately ran into the same opposition as the school decision and was challenged at every turn. Again the Administration failed to rally public opinion, this time behind a legislative decision in which it participated.

The obvious inadequacy of the 1957 law led to revived attempts in Congress to adopt meaningful legislation, but the 1960 effort is kin to the 1957 measure and shaped by the same hands.

★ ★ ★

THIS, THEN, IS THE RECORD of six years of legislative and legal struggle—victories in the courts, partial victories in the legislative halls and no improvement because of a pronounced lack of leadership and direction from the Administration.

The civil rights climate will change. The current sit-in demonstrations are indicative that the Negro no longer will tolerate second-class citizenship.

That change can be peaceful and positive or it can be bloody and bitter, depending on whether the Administration is willing to put some moral muscle into its well-rounded phrases paying homage to full freedom and civil rights for all Americans.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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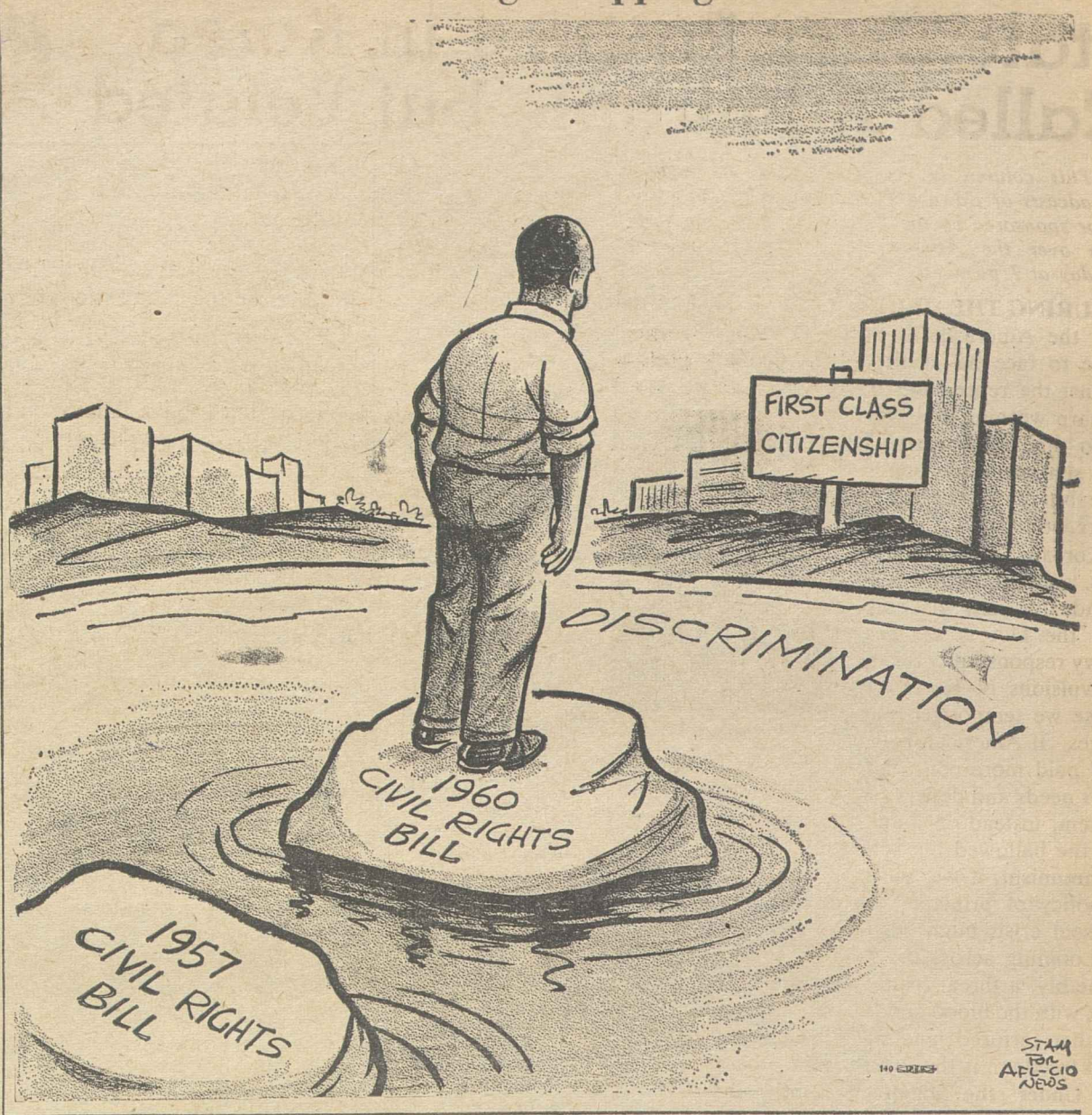
Still Not Enough Stepping Stones



'Business Week' Says:

Social Security Principle 'Best' To Meet Health Need of Aged

Following are excerpts from "A Challenge that Can't be Ducked," an editorial in the Apr. 16 issue of Business Week:

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED is fast becoming the No. 1 issue facing Congress this year. And there's political dynamite in it: Any candidate suspected by the millions of old people (and those concerned about their health problems) of taking a cold or know-nothing attitude toward the issue is likely to be in serious trouble this election year.

One thing about the issue is clear: Although plenty of politicians may see it as a vote-catching device, there is nothing synthetic or phony about the problem. Everyone who has seriously studied the situation has concluded that the provision of better health care for the aged is a serious—and growing—problem. Thanks to medical progress, the number of aged is increasing rapidly.

For far too many of these, long life has meant shrunken incomes, increased sickness, loneliness, and the shame of being a candidate for a handout from society.

Health, Education & Welfare Secy. Flemming, in his thorough report to the House Ways & Means Committee last year, concluded that three out of every four aged persons would be able to "prove need in relation to hospital costs."

The issue, then, is not whether there is a problem but rather how to meet the problem.

REP. AIME FORAND (D-R. I.) has proposed to deal with it through a system of compulsory federal insurance within the framework of the Social Security Act. The Forand bill would provide insurance covering 60 days of hospital care, or 120 days of combined hospital and nursing home care, together with surgical services, to all those eligible for old age insurance benefits. It would be financed, initially, by boosting social security payroll taxes 0.5 percent—divided equally between employes and employers.

The Forand bill has been attacked for a number of reasons by various groups, especially the American Medical Association, which sees it as the camel's nose of socialized medicine coming under the tent.

But the main weakness of the Forand bill, as specialists in the health field see it, is not that it does too much but too little. They condemn it as too narrow and as an encouragement to "hospitalitis"—the tendency, inherent in many of our present voluntary insurance programs, to put the sick into hospitals because there are no provisions for covering treatment at home or in doctors' offices.

The bill sponsored by Sen. Javits (R-N. Y.) strikes at this weakness. As Javits points out, though hospitalization costs comprise a large part of an aged person's annual medical bill, the average older couple spends $140 a year on health costs unrelated to hospitalization.

JAVITS WOULD DEAL with the problem by a voluntary program that would combine federal and state subsidies, contributions scaled to income by the aged themselves, and both commercial and non-profit insurance companies such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield. The program would not become operative in any state until the state put up the money, arranged with the insurance carriers, and agreed to certain standards for the program.

Although the Javits bill makes a hard effort to provide a "voluntary" (and heavily subsidized) program, it does not appear to meet the test of practicality. The program would take a very long time to negotiate with 50 individual state governments and with the insurance carriers—assuming that it would be possible at all to get them involved in a program whose costs are unpredictable.

Indeed, after studying Flemming's able report, and the arguments on all sides of this issue, we are forced to conclude that the voluntary approach simply will not do the job.

The problem basically is that the aged are high-cost, high-risk, low-income customers. Their health needs can be met only by themselves when they are young or by other younger people who are still working. The only way to handle their health problem, therefore, is to spread the risks and costs widely. And that can best be done through the social security system to which employers and employes contribute regularly.

We do not pretend to know all the answers to the problem of enlarging the social security system to include a health insurance program for the aged.

Nevertheless, no democratic government can refuse to grapple with a problem of such demonstrated urgency and importance. The issue cannot be evaded and, before it becomes a political football, the politicians of both parties should accept responsibility for finding the best possible answer in the shortest possible time.

Morgan Says:

State Dept. Position in Korea Called Admirable but Belated

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

DURING THE HEIGHT of the rioting in Seoul the American Embassy, prodding Syngman Rhee to face the reality of the people's protests against the repressions of his government, issued a sharp warning that "this is no time to temporize." The sentiment was admirable but it was about 10 years late.

Morgan

Koreans have cheered U.S. support of their demands for new elections. But the fact is we bear heavy responsibility for the convulsions of Korea because we temporized ourselves. If American policy had paid more constructive attention to the people's needs and desires for an emerging democratic system, instead of condoning repressive measures for the hallowed but often hollow excuse of anti-communism, if we, in other words, had followed a policy of principle instead of expediency, the present crisis might never have blown up.

Looming across the 38th parallel there is, undeniably, a threat from Communist North Korea. But with the blood and the billions we have spilled in that tortured land in the name of democracy and freedom, is the Rhee regime a bargain?

Under the dignified, gentle firmness of Christian Herter, who has just finished his first year as Secretary of State, the Eisenhower regime or part of it seems to be attaching more importance now to performing on the principles we are supposed to embrace. (Hence, for example, the surprisingly outspoken identification of the American Embassy in Seoul with the people's protests; hence the restraint in dealing with the dangerous petulance of Castro in Cuba.) But our legacy of demeaning principle is long and, furthermore, hindsight reveals vast flaws in the expediency of brinkmanship as practiced by Sec. Herter's predecessor.

The present plight of Korea recalled the stinging criticism of a church whose most distinguished members include Pres. Eisenhower and the late John Foster Dulles. In June, 1958, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church deplored the Eisenhower Administration's glib use of the "mythical" term, "the Free World."

"Our fathers' concept of freedom is . . . being debased," an Assembly resolution said. ". . . This nation counts among its allies some nations which are in no sense free. By our actions we proclaim to the world that lands where human freedom is utterly dead can qualify for membership in the Free World simply by supplying military bases or strategic commodities." The resolution called that "abhorrent hypocrisy."

HAPPILY, THE SEEDS OF FREEDOM have not been killed in South Korea. But their growth has been unnecessarily stunted, partly by a failure to strike the right proportion between Korea's military and civilian needs. The area does figure importantly in the defense of Japan and Formosa but let us keep our sense of purpose clear and realize that it is ideals as well as real estate we are defending. Let us not forget that the form and the substance of our policies are important.

We decorated dictators in Argentina and Venezuela before they were overthrown. We tolerated Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Batista in Cuba long before Castro came along from the other direction. India's Prime Minister Nehru basked under the beaming good will of Pres. Eisenhower but so did Dictator Franco of Spain. And now today there emerges from the White House the fascinating intelligence that the President may not be able to stay very long at the summit meeting in Paris because after one week he has a date in Lisbon with the only other dictator remaining in Western Europe, Salazar of Portugal.

Vice Pres. Nixon, we are told, has been alerted to sit in for the President at Paris if domestic or other requirements call him home. Is this statesmanship or has somebody looked at the popularity polls and decided a little summitry will suit the President's choice as his successor?

In May Day Messages:

World Labor Urged to Lead Struggle for Peace, Freedom

THE AFL-CIO REAFFIRMED its "solidarity with the fighters for human freedom, national independence, social justice and genuine peace" on "both sides of the Iron Curtain," in a special May Day message issued by Pres. George Meany.

May Day is celebrated by free trade unionists in many lands as a workers' day comparable to Labor Day in the U.S., and is regarded as a symbol "of their aspirations for better conditions of life and labor and for a life rich in meaning and happiness."

Meany pointed out that American labor draws "inspiration and strength" from its affiliation with free trade unionists under the banner of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. "To us of the AFL-CIO," he declared, "international labor solidarity is not a mere wish or pious pledge. It is a source of hope. It is the road to transforming our aspirations into realization."

The ICFTU, in a May Day manifesto, called for a rededication of free labor to the "task of winning social justice in peace and freedom for all the workers, everywhere," and asked for increased aid for the Intl. Solidarity Fund to carry out the struggle for "peace, bread and freedom."

MAY DAY 1960, the AFL-CIO president declared, should be the signal for free trade unionists throughout the world "to redouble their efforts to free the entire world from the perils of poverty and war, from all dictatorship and oppression." He continued:

"The stirring struggles for freedom and human dignity now going on in Algeria, South Africa, Korea, and the reviving spirit of revolt against exploitation and tyranny behind the Iron Curtain all demonstrate that the plain people of the world are determined to win freedom from hunger and tyranny and to share in the benefits of modern industrial progress."

On the eve of East-West summit talks at Geneva, Meany appealed to "workers and all other liberty-loving people to gather their strength and rally world public opinion to the cause of peace and freedom."

These principles, he declared, "demand that the peoples of Germany have the right to national unification in freedom," and require "that the people of West Berlin never be sacrificed in any degree in order to appease the Soviet aggressors."

IN 1960, AS IN 1939, he said, "appeasement of aggression can lead only to war—and this time an even more devastating war. Momentary peace bought at the expense of freedom and the security of the free world would spell disaster not only for West Berlin and Germany. Such a Munich peace . . . would open the floodgates of Soviet aggression westward."

The ICFTU asked for an end to the Algerian war and "fulfillment of the Algerian people's desire for self-determination"; a halt to aid to "blood-stained tyrants like Franco and Trujillo"; the advance of African freedom and support for the worldwide boycott of South African goods as long as "brutal oppression" continues in that country under the "apartheid" racial policies.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, in a May Day message broadcast by the Voice of America, extended greetings to "brothers and sisters behind the Iron Curtain as well as in the free world." The IUE president reported on American labor's legislative and bargaining programs and pledged "an increasingly active and responsible role in international affairs."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE PLIGHT OF A TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION in Derby, Conn.—related in a news story on Page 4 of this issue of the News—will serve for the time being as an example of the incredible complexities now confronting unions caught up in the intricacies of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts, as applied by a labor board seeking to protect anti-union employers rather than workers' rights.

Temporarily, at least, this local won a decision from an NLRB trial examiner, but it is by no means out of the woods. The essential facts are that it has still not gained recognition from an employer despite the unanimous desire of the workers for union recognition—and that the NLRB general counsel, Stuart Rothman, is trying to punish the union for picketing rather than taking into account the unlawful acts of the employer.

The employer fired his workers early last year for joining the union. This was so found by a board trial examiner, and the employer did not contest the findings. He offered job reinstatement but still did not grant union recognition, so a strike continued.

The company is operating with strikebreakers, having avoided dealing with the union its original employes desired. As soon as the Landrum-Griffin Act restrictions on picketing became effective, the employer moved to invoke them and the labor board's general counsel began operating on two fronts in his behalf.

* * *

MR. ROTHMAN'S OFFICE sought and obtained a federal court injunction to prohibit "recognition" picketing. The pickets changed their signs to make them informational, and Mr. Rothman's office countered this by seeking a contempt citation. A court hearing is now scheduled on the issue of whether informational picketing as well as recognition picketing is barred under Landrum-Griffin.

In a parallel action, the Rothman office also filed new labor board charges. It argued before a second trial examiner, Ralph Winkler, that the Landrum-Griffin Act was intended to bar even "majority" picketing unless the strikers file for an election within 30 days.

The union contested this argument, insisting that not a word in the entire legislative debate suggested that "majority" picketing was supposed to be covered, but Trial Examiner Winkler refused to make such a finding.

Mr. Winkler did, however, give a tremendous amount of weight to the fact that the employer's original "unlawful" acts—firing the workers and refusing union recognition—had caused the strike. He ruled that such an unfair-labor-practice strike was "protected" and that picketing could continue.

The interesting thing is that Mr. Rothman's office has a different theory—that the "unlawful" acts of the employer do not make the strike a "protected" one. Winkler's intermediate report is subject to review by the full NLRB and, eventually, by the federal courts.

As of now, the employer is laughing at the federal law supposed to require him to recognize and bargain collectively with valid organizations of his workers. The workers have been out of their jobs for more than a year, and the massive machinery of the labor board's prosecuting arm is marshaled against them.

* * *

SEN. JAMES E. MURRAY of Montana, veteran liberal Democrat, has joined Sen. Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island in announcing that he will not seek re-election this year. The passage of years that moved both to this decision should not cause anyone to ignore the breadth of character and warm human sympathy that marked their long careers.

As have many other men of independent means and even wealth, they viewed service in the Senate as an opportunity to promote the general welfare.

They represented ably the area interests of their states, but they also spoke for all the people on broad issues of education, the protection of labor and farmers, the protection of citizens against the inescapable disasters of old age and sickness and disability. They helped build the New Deal and the Fair Deal, and they have helped prevent the dismantlement of its achievements.

LABOR HAS A BIG STAKE in the arbitration process and would like abuses curbed to help preserve it as part of the labor-management relationship, Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told an IUD-sponsored institute on arbitration at American University in Washington, D. C. Staff members of 12 unions attended.

How To Buy:

Shop Around For Lowest Interest Rate

By Sidney Margolius

WATCH OUT for higher food costs from now until fall. Meat prices are edging up, pork won't be quite the bargain it's been recently. You'll need to select meats carefully at the meat counter to restrain costs for the next several months. In May, poultry, eggs and beef chucks still are comparatively reasonable.

May is a month of spring clothing clearances. One of the best values being offered this spring is print and solid-color dresses of Dacron, and Dacron-and-cotton, for under $10, lowest price yet. These drip-dry fabrics are crease-resistant and require little or no ironing, thus are a top choice for warm-weather wear. Machine-washable resin-treated cotton dresses in classic shirtwaist styles also are being offered for as little as $7.50-8.50.

May also is a good month to find price cuts on television sets in the closeouts of this year's models. You'll also find special sales on washing machines and cooking ranges, and sheets and towels in the white sales.

Beware getting involved at this time in high mortgage costs with excessive extra fees, especially for second mortgages. Actually there is more money available for mortgages than lenders admit. Many are holding back on first mortgages and seeking to use their funds for second mortgages on which they can get interest rates of 8-10 percent. Some lenders currently are offering second and even third mortgages in newspaper ads as a way to consolidate bills. This is both a dangerous as well as costly way to borrow money.

On conventional first mortgages, interest rates now average about 8 percent higher than a year ago. But the tight money situation is loosening up.

Fortunately, Congress delayed approval of the Administration's recent demands to raise interest rates on the money the government itself borrows. This congressional stubbornness may well have saved the government and the tax-paying public many millions of dollars. Follow that lead in your own borrowing. It will pay you to shop more widely among all the lenders in your area for the lowest possible rates.

MANY HOMEOWNERS are asking about the new pre-planted flower and vegetable gardens, reports the U.S. Agriculture Department Information Office. These are lengths of cotton wadding in which a variety of seeds are embedded. They sell for as little as 98c for a 15-foot length. You simply roll out the pre-planted mat on the ground where you want a garden. You can cut the mats to any wanted shape or length. The mats come planted either with "cut flowers" providing a variety of plants over 10 inches tall, or "edging mixtures" (yielding shorter plants).

Pre-planted gardens have won cautious approval from several state agriculture experiment stations despite some variation in qualtiy of different brands. The mats simplify planting and conserve seed since they can't be washed or blown away. The wadding also discourages weeds during early growth although some weeding is necessary later.

But there have been disappointments too, warn the agriculture-experiment testers. For best success they advise: (1) prepare the soil into fine loose loam smoothed level, and fertilize it if the mat is not pre-fertilized; (2) anchor the seeded mat to keep it from blowing away, preferably covering it with not quite a quarter inch of soil; (3) water frequently until the roots are firmly established, since the cotton wadding tends to dry out quickly.

Some sellers are promoting the mats with strong claims in newspaper and TV ads. "A child can do it!" one advertiser proclaims. We would suggest the child take the precautions advised above by the experts.

FAMILIES PLANNING TO MODERNIZE HOMES or complete attics will find some building materials cheaper this spring. Lumber prices, especially playwood, have been forced down in recent weeks by the building slowdown. There's been a sizable drop in prices of asphalt roofing. Price tags on heating equipment also have been trimmed.

Several new building materials show promise of cutting modernization and expansion costs. Among them:

- A new lightweight plastic-surfaced plywood for use as a wall-covering and counter tops costs about $1 a yard compared to the more-usual $2 for such standard plastic-surface materials as Formica and Micarta. The new lightweight surfacing is more easily workable. But where structural strength is important, the older products do provide a three-quarter plywood backing compared to only one-quarter inch for the inexpensive new surfacing.
- Liquid plastic tile, applied in liquid form, for use in bathrooms and kitchens in place of ceramic tile has proved to be an important money-saver, reports the New York State Division of Housing.
- Closets are easier and less costly to build with new floor-to-ceiling plywood doors that open and close on pivots.
- A new butyl rubber coating applied like paint has been introduced by consumer co-ops to extend the life of asphalt roofing. It's especially interesting because it comes in light colors to reflect the sun and keep the house cooler than do dark roofing materials.

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THIS IS THE COVER of the special 16-page illustrated supplement to be distributed throughout the world in the May 8 issue of the New York Times. The supplement, based on the recent AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs, can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are available free. Up to 1,000 copies can be ordered at 5 cents each; over 1,000 copies the cost is 4 cents each.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Self-Improvement for the Birds, Confused Columnist Complains

By Jane Goodsell

I GET ALONG pretty well, in a bumbling sort of way, until I start reading articles on how to improve myself. Then I go to pieces.

For instance, I am only now recovering from an article I read several weeks ago on how to go to sleep. Up to then I'd never thought much about going to sleep. I simply went to bed, closed my eyes, and that was that.

The article began by quoting statistics on the time it takes an average adult to go to sleep, in comparison with the more relaxed lower vertebrates.

It posed such grim questions as: Do you lie awake worrying? Do you punch your pillow? Can you relax? Do you watch the clock?

The article then taught you how to avoid all these pitfalls. It prescribed soothing thoughts, a mattress of the right degree of softness, the correct temperature of the bedroom and special relaxing positions.

These constructive suggestions convinced me that I could never do anything as difficult as going to sleep, and I've had insomnia ever since. I lie awake worrying, I punch my pillow, I watch the clock and I can't relax.

THEN THERE WAS the article on memory improvement. Now, I've always been able to remember the dates of the Battle of Hastings, the birthdays of everyone in my family, the major holidays and when Columbus discovered America.

With a little figuring I can remember when I graduated from high school and my favorite recipe for sponge cake. Occasionally I remember the names of people to whom I'm introduced, and I hardly ever forget a telephone number.

The article attempted to improve my memory through the association of ideas. I was supposed to co-ordinate my graduation from high school with Roosevelt's second inauguration, and an introduction to Mrs. Blake with Blake, the poet. Or with the word "lake" with a "B" added to it.

After a week of wrestling with this sort of thing, I could hardly remember what day came after Wednesday.

A dietary chart, prescribing the basic daily requirements of riboflavin, vitamin C and protein, does not improve our menus. What it does accomplish is to take all the joy out of cooking.

Etiquette books make me feel like a barbarian, and advice on speeding up my reading rate unnerves me to the point of being unable to comprehend the funnies.

Now I understand that still another book has been written on how to avoid worry. As if things weren't bad enough already, now I've got to worry about worrying.

I'd be all right if they'd just leave me alone!

Disillusionment Spreads:

Cuban Workers Feel Castro Lash

Restive Cuban workers are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the revolutionary government headed by bearded Fidel Castro, according to Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative.

The latest spur to their growing resentment is a recent requirement that all Cuban citizens register in a labor census which is expected to make the government's controls over the nation's work force even more complete, he said.

Romualdi, a long-time sudent of Latin American affairs, pointed out that prior to the latest edict, Labor Minister Augusto Martinez had issued orders prohibiting workers from changing jobs without government authorization and forbidding them to obtain employment without government credentials.

Both rank-and-file union members and their leaders, he said, "resent the now-accepted practice of branding anti-communism as counter-revolutionary, a charge that can bring discharge from the job, immediate arrest and loss of property."

He cited the case of Raul Ramos Proenza, former president of the Barbers' Union of Havana, who was arrested for counter-revolutionary activity that consisted of putting up a sign, "Death to Communism." He was sentenced to three years in jail.

Luis Penelas and Jose Fernandez, leaders of the Construction Workers' Federation, were ousted from office at a Communist-packed union meeting because they had incurred the displeasure of the minister of labor by opposing the Communist policies of Jesus Soto, secretary of organization of the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC).

Noelio Morel, acting secretary general of the CTC, branded the meeting illegal and refused to recognize the new regime, and was backed by the CTC executive committee. Thereupon, said Romualdi, the minister of labor ordered troops to take over the CTC.

Romualdi also said that Ignacio Gonzalez Tellechea, a prominent figure in the international labor movement, has been forced to seek political asylum in the Mexican Embassy.

Tellechea, secretary of the Shipbuilders Union for more than 25 years, a leader in the Cuban Maritime Federation, CTC secretary of international relations, president of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers from 1955 until last year, and since 1957 a member of the Intl. Labor Organization Governing Body, previously had had to go into hiding to escape arrest, although there were no charges against him. His inherited house and other personal property were confiscated a few months ago.

"Discontent is mounting among the sugar workers who, after losing the wage differential for 1959, amounting to about $25 million, are now being forced to hand over to the Castro government as 'voluntary constributions' 15 percent or more of their earnings," Romualdi noted.

"Never before in the history of the republic did the worker who earned less than 100 pesos (nominally $100) a month pay an income tax. Now anyone earning from 1 peso up pays a 3 percent gross tax on his income. On Apr. 1 the workers began to pay an additional 4 percent tax to help the government industrialize the island. Added to this workers are daily being asked to contribute to agrarian reform and to the purchase of arms and planes to combat 'foreign aggression and defend the sovereignty of Cuba'."

AFL-CIO SUMMER SCHOOLS will use materials chosen by this mostly shirt-sleeved committee of union educators at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C. Members are, left to right: John Brumm, Machinists; Mel Evans, Auto Workers; Don Stevens, Michigan State AFL-CIO; Al Wickman, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Otto Pragan, Chemical Workers; Bill Elkuss, Clothing Workers; Dick Logan, Papermakers & Paperworkers.

House-Passed Boost in Health Funds Goes to Senate Appropriations Unit

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee will soon take up a House-passed measure providing $4.2 billion in fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The House, by a rollcall vote of 362-10, added $197.5 million to the HEW budget over Administration protests. It thus followed a pattern in existence since Pres. Eisenhower took office in 1953 whereby increases are voted each year in funds for health and education programs.

At the same time, the House shaved $13.2 million from the President's requests for the Labor Dept. The bulk of these cuts—$10 million—was based on hoped-for declines in jobless levels this year and would be restored, if needed, through supplemental appropriations.

The increase in the HEW budget followed recommendations by a House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) which characterized the White House requests as "a retrenchment, a step backward."

Although it granted the majority of the improvements urged by the AFL-CIO, the House ignored a plea for an added $900,000 to hire 100 more investigators for the Wage-Hour Div. "to detect and prevent chiseling on payments due workers." There was a possibility the Senate might add the labor-requested funds before final passage.

Major HEW budget additions in the House centered on these key areas:

- A $24 million hike in funds for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. The Administration admitted there was a shortage of 80,000 hospital beds across the nation, but asked for a 25 percent slash in funds.
- A $25 million boost for constructing waste treatment plants, raising funds for these projects to $45 million. Earlier this year, Eisenhower vetoed a bill calling for $90 million annually for 10 years for these projects, declaring water pollution is largely a "local problem."
- A $187.3 million appropriation to aid schools in federally impacted areas. The Administration had proposed a slash to $126.6 million.
- A $55 million increase for the National Institutes of Health. The Administration had asked for only $400 million—the same as was appropriated for fiscal 1960.

Restored to the Labor Dept. budget was $2 million which the Administration had cut from vocational educational programs. The AFL-CIO had vigorously opposed the proposed reduction.

Also voted in the House were labor-backed requests of $120,000 more for international labor activities; $230,000 to hire additional investigators for the Mexican farm labor program; and $1.2 million for revision of the Consumer Price Index, a move the AFL-CIO said had been "long delayed."

$1 Minimum Wage Bill Signed by Rockefeller

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) has signed into law three labor-backed bills passed by the legislature in the final days of the session, including a $1-an-hour state minimum wage. He also signed a labor-opposed unemployment compensation bill which drastically stiffens eligibility requirements.

The minimum wage bill, although less than the $1.25 an hour sought by labor, extended coverage to large groups of workers excluded from the federal wage-hour law and not protected by New York's limited industry-by-industry wage board system.

Included in the state's first statutory minimum wage are employes of non-profit institutions, including voluntary hospitals.

Senate Republicans pulled the rug from under Rockefeller by voting in a secret ballot at a caucus not to call up a bill which would have prohibited discrimination in sale or rental of most types of housing.

Rockefeller expressed "sharp disappointment" and was quoted by the New York Post as saying the bill's rejection would be a "great blow to the Republican party."

In the area of social legislation, the legislature boosted the ceiling on workmen's compensation and sickness disability benefits to $50 a week, a $5 increase.

Coverage under workmen's compensation was broadened to include establishments with two or more employes—previously four or more—and non-profit institutions.

The ceiling on unemployment benefits was also boosted to $50 a week, but the legislation was opposed by the State AFL-CIO because it included a severe restriction on benefits for persons who voluntarily quit their jobs or are fired for misconduct.

In place of the previous six-week waiting period for these groups, they will be required to have intervening employment and earn at least $200 or work three days a week for four weeks before their eligibility is restored.

The labor-opposed bill narrowly passed the lower house, 78-to-71, as a number of Republicans from industrial areas joined with the Democrats in voting against it.

Conciliation Service Supervisor Named

San Francisco, Calif.—The appointment of Thomas J. Nicolopulos as supervisor of the California State Conciliation Service has been announced by State Industrial Relations Dir. John F. Henning.

Nicolopulos, a state conciliator since 1948, placed first in a promotional examination held to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Glenn A. Bowers, who had headed the conciliation service since its inception in 1947. Bowers plans to remain active in the industrial relations field as an arbitrator and college instructor.

Social Work Award Goes to UAW Staffer

Detroit—Andrew W. Brown, assistant director of the Auto Workers' Community Services Dept., has been named by the Detroit Metropolitan Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers to receive its seventh Award of Merit given for 1959-60.

Brown, who also administers strike assistance programs for some 1,300 UAW locals and guides the creation of community service committees in UAW locals, was commended for "the thoughtful and successful manner in which he has interpreted professional social work to organized labor on local, state, national and international levels."

The award was scheduled to be made at a special dinner honoring Brown.

CORRECTION

Through an error, the Apr. 23, 1960 issue of the AFL-CIO News was incorrectly identified as Vol. V, No. 16. That edition of the paper actually was Vol. V, No. 17.

Freedom Commission Urged to Combat Reds

The AFL-CIO has given its endorsement to pending legislation which would establish a Freedom Commission and a Free World Academy to train personnel for a "coordinated effort" in combatting Communist ideology.

In letters to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged support for the measure which is expected to come before the committee for action shortly.

Multiple Approach Planned

The academy would train personnel to serve on a commission aimed at countering the Communist offensive "in the economic, political, social, religious, moral and cultural fields."

Urging passage of the measure "at the earliest possible moment," Biemiller declared that the AFL-CIO "has been among the first that have consistently pointed to the threat posed to the free world by the attempts by world communism to conquer and dominate the world." He added:

"The Communist conspiracy works on every level and works 24 hours a day. Its agents are hard-working fanatics who have been especially trained at their jobs of infiltration and subversion.

"The necessary effort of defense and counterattack on our part cannot be successfully achieved by hit-and-miss, uncoordinated efforts. Our country needs a coordinated effort on all levels, using men well grounded in knowledge of all aspects of Communist ideology and endeavor, and skilled in countering its agents all over the world."

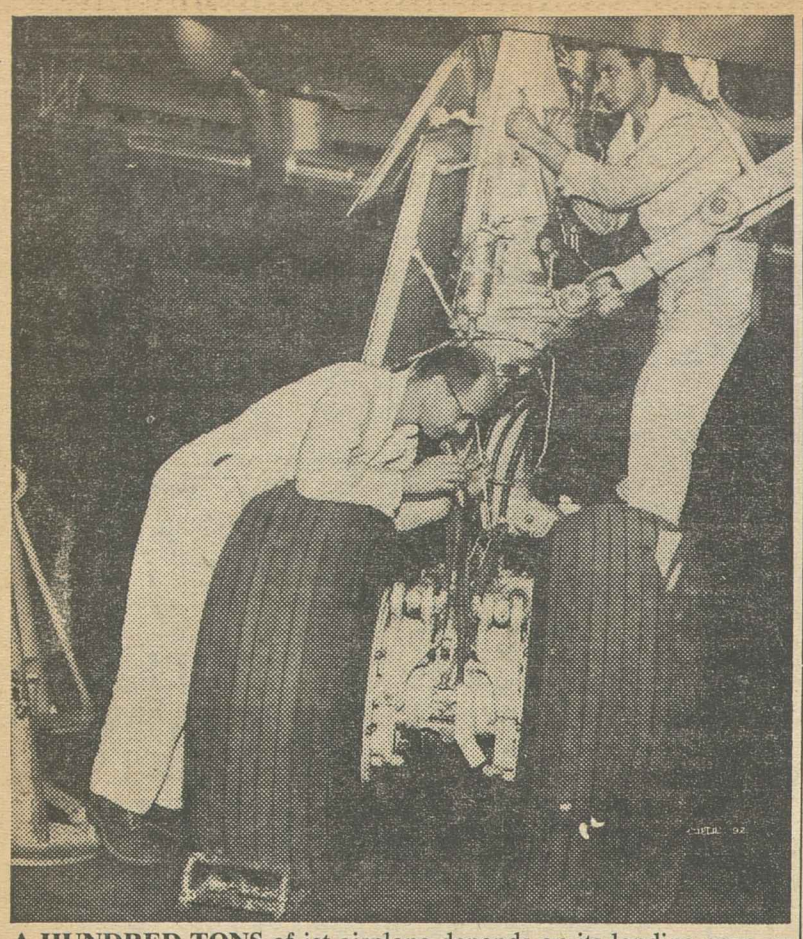
Hartnett Views On Exchanges Are Clarified

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has told the AFL-CIO News that he favors cultural exchanges involving American and Soviet workers, not exchange of visits between trade union groups.

Hartnett's remarks carried in the Apr. 23 issue of the News indicated that he was suggesting exchanges between American union spokesmen and spokesmen of Soviet labor groups.

Hartnett said at the AFL-CIO Conference on World Affairs, according to a transcript, "I believe that we will learn to live together more quickly by association one with each other and I would like to see included as part of this program the suggestion that we engage in cultural and other types of exchange between our people so that some kind of a contribution can be made to understanding the needs of our people."

He added: "I believe they (the Soviets) need to see American workers. I believe they need to see the average American family. I believe in seeing it they might accept it."



A HUNDRED TONS of jet airplane depends on its landing-gear, so constant maintenance is a vital task for one group of "Americans at Work." The 66th episode in the AFL-CIO's weekly TV series shows what happens to a jet between takeoff and landing—the operations that passengers seldom see, but that require seven workers on the ground for every one in the air. Those shown are members of the Machinists.

State, County Workers Weigh Dues Increase

Philadelphia—Delegates to the 12th national convention of the State, County and Municipal Employes prepared at the opening session here to increase their union's strength, militancy and service with added financial support.

Overwhelming passage is expected for a recommendation of the international executive board raising the per capita tax from 65 cents to 80 cents and providing for intensification and extension of current organizing and collective bargaining programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany telegraphed the delegates he hoped they would "vote additional support to the international union so that the interests of public employes may be served. They deserve a strong, militant organization."

The AFL-CIO head also saw unionization of public employes an aid to good government.

Bargaining Aids Merit System

"Collective bargaining," he said, "needs to be established in the public sector of the economy as it has in private employment. This would be an aid to the merit system and to better public administration. That is the special and particular responsibility of your union."

Meany also praised the union's venture into public housing in Milwaukee and the "contribution your union is making in the struggle against totalitarianism with its participation in the work of the Public Services Intl., a trade secretariat related to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Pres. Arnold S. Zander set the keynote for the convention, urging the 800 delegates, representing 1,600 locals with 200,000 members in 46 states, to "build big and aim high."

"Make no little plans," he said, "they have no power to stir men's souls."

The delegates cheered his report on organizational efforts now under way "with every prospect of success" among Puerto Rico's 70,000 municipal and commonwealth employes. Zander told how the cooperation of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin resulted from the mutual interest of the government and union in sorely-needed housing projects.

Philadelphia's Mayor Richardson Dilworth also drew the delegates' plaudits as he pledged, "Philadelphia city employes soon will have the union shop." The union, he said, "rightfully feels that those who have not joined but receive the benefits achieved by your organization, should bear their share of the cost. They are free-loaders who are helped but don't want to pay the freight.

"Right now, the city and the union are working out the proper exceptions such as certain supervisory posts, and the union shop should become a reality shortly."

Philadelphia will be the first city of more than one million population with a union shop. Such municipal agreements now number 65 in smaller cities.

Although the union is exempt from the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the convention, "acting in the spirit of the labor movement's democratic traditions," adopted a constitutional amendment requiring that all convention delegates and alternates, unless unopposed, shall be elected by secret ballot after due advance notice of nominations and elections.

SCME Wins Citywide Pact In Cincinnati

Cincinnati—District Council 51 of the State, County and Municipal Employes has won union recognition from the City of Cincinnati, the first council-manager city of major size to accept the collective bargaining principle.

A one-year pact recognizes the union as bargaining agent for some 3,800 city employes. This excludes police and firefighters and certain other classifications.

The contract, signed for the union by AFSCME Vice-Pres. Henry Ostholthoff and for the city by City Manager C. A. Harrell, provides a general wage boost retroactive to Jan. 1; premium and differential pay; hospital and surgical coverage; pension and death benefits and numerous other advantages.

At Chicago Rail Convention:

Douglas Warns of Risks In Compulsory Arbitration

Chicago—The state of labor-management relations in the railroad industry "calls for a new determination on the part of all to make collective bargaining work" to prevent compulsory arbitration, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) declared here in an address to the 12th convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept.

Douglas was given a tremendous ovation by convention delegates, who rose to their feet as he completed his talk. Delegates also heard adresses from Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who is also president of the AFL-CIO Railroad Telegraphers; Mayor Richard J. Daley of this city; Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Eli L. Oliver, nationally known economist, and others.

The department is comprised of six international unions with a railroad shopcraft membership—the Machinists, Boilermakers and Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen and Firemen and Oilers. Pres. Michael Fox, veteran official of the Electrical Workers before he became head of the department, was re-elected to a third term. Howard Pickett, former Carmen's official, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Douglas said he had not followed current railroad negotiations "closely enough to assess the relative blame for the difficulties in reaching an agreement. I know the railroads are critical of your wage-rules proposals. But I believe you have raised very serious questions whether they have bargained frankly and responsibly in insisting on wage cuts, in their work-rules demands, and in seeking to exclude certain benefit proposals from the bargaining process.

'Unsettled Grievances'

"Furthermore, the long record of unsettled grievance cases before the National Railroad Adjustment Board and of delays prior to a final determination make it clear that even this arbitration process is being impaired."

The Railway Labor Act provides for binding arbitration by that board of grievances arising out of existing agreements.

The senator stated that those "who regard (emergency) stoppages as the greatest evil now propose compulsory arbitration as the proper solution." He declared that the railroads, "which are already regulated in some matters by the Interstate Commerce Commission, should not be allowed to become the entering wedge for detailed government regulation of all key industries arising out of compulsory arbitration."

He said: "Businessmen who at first thought tend to favor compulsory arbitration because they believe it would 'prevent strikes' would therefore do well to look before they leap.

"While there are abuses of freedom by some, we should not ignore its basic importance to all."

Leighty told the delegates he didn't think that the railroads had fought "any movement any harder than they have our present movement" for a 25-cent hourly wage increase, improved paid vacations, health and welfare improvements, and life insurance without cost to the employe. He cited carrier-instigated delays in concluding negotiations on these proposals, now before an emergency (fact-finding) board named by the President.

Leighty described the financial condition of the railroads as being the best in their history. This, he said, is "demonstrated by their net earnings; by the fact that less than one-half of 1 percent of the railroads are either in bankruptcy or receivership, as compared to as high as 30 percent in other years." He said, also, that the "ratio of current assets to current liabilities is better now than it has ever been."

Rails Inflated Pay Costs

Oliver said that the railroads, in an arbitration board proceeding involving the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, had exaggerated their payroll cost by more than $1.5 billion. He said that it was "not up $1,200,000,000 (from 1953 to 1958, as the railroads had claimed)—it was down by $400,000,000."

"That is a sample of the accuracy of the financial and wage data we are having to meet in these cases," he declared.

Panel Opens Hearings on Rail Wages

Chicago—A three-man Emergency Board, appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, has opened fact-finding hearings on the thorny wage dispute between 11 unions representing 650,000 non-operating workers and the nation's railroads.

The board members—Dr. John T. Dunlop, Harvard University professor and veteran arbitrator; Benjamin Aaron, UCLA professor and arbitrator, and Arthur M. Sempliner, Wayne County, Mich., circuit court commissioner—have 30 days to come up with a recommendation for settlement of the dispute. The unions are barred from striking for another 30 days after the board has submitted its recommendations.

The President named the Emergency Board after the National Mediation Service reported inability to bring about an agreement between the "non-op" unions, seeking a 25-cent hourly increase plus holiday, vacation and health benefits, and the railroads which countered wtih a demand for a 15-cents-an-hour pay slash.

Before the date the Emergency Board is due to report, an arbitration award is expected in the wage dispute between the Locomotive Engineers and the railroads. Still in preliminary stages of bargaining are the railroad demands that the operating unions agree to sweeping changes in work rules.

3 Unions to Cooperate In Sylvania Negotiations

Three unions in the electrical manufacturing field have announced the start of a coordinated bargaining effort in plants of Sylvania Electronic Products Inc., major manufacturing arm of the giant General Telephone & Electronics Corp.

The agreement, second of its kind in the electrical manufacturing field, was designed to counter mutual-aid pacts by employers and to produce better contracts for 7,000 Sylvania workers.

More than a year ago, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. set up the General Electric-Westinghouse Conference to coordinate bargaining efforts of five unions representing 150,000 General Electric Co. workers and 70,000 employed by Westinghouse.

Seven local unions in Sylvania's plants sent 30 delegates to a Washington meeting with representatives of the internationals involved—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Delegates reported that Sylvania, a major producer of industrial and consumer electronic products, now has sales in excess of $400 million annually.

Company Profits High

The profit position of Sylvania and General Telephone is excellent, the workers said. Both companies have expanded at a much faster rate than competitors, they reported.

It was agreed that IUD will circulate a questionnaire in all Sylvania plants seeking information on job classifications and wage incentive systems.

Delegates reported a wide difference in Sylvania plant conditions and rates. They agreed on the need for improvements in insurance and pension plans geared to a profit-sharing arrangement.

The meeting urged exploration of the possibilities for organizing presently unorganized Sylvania plants and units. The IUD will review the possibilities for coordinated effort with the international unions most concerned, IUD Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich said.

Zonarich expressed hopes that coordination in collective bargaining would lead to coordinated activity in organizing.

"All of us know," he said, "that our best hope for good contracts lies in maximum organization of any given industry, and that best results with any major corporation are obtainable only if we are organized for effective bargaining."

The IUD-Sylvania conference is intended to be a permanent organization. Further meetings will be scheduled as the unions start to bargain.

Most contracts with Sylvania terminate this summer or fall, or are subject to reopening on wages.

Most GE and Westinghouse contracts also terminate in the fall. Last December, 220,000 workers in the two chains had the chance to mark a ballot containing 19 separate bargaining points which will form the basis for union contract proposals.

Carpenters Win 7-Month Strike

Waco, Tex.—The Carpenters have ended a seven-month strike against the Sams Mfg. Co. here after winning what union officials described as "a fair settlement."

The union's state organizing director, G. H. Simmons, Jr., said the company, which makes church furniture, agreed to a standard union contract. He said the settlement is "something we can build on."

Workers at the plant walked out when negotiations for a first contract broke down two months after they had voted 64 to 4 for union representation. Hourly wages at the time averaged only $1.25.

Resolution Overwhelmingly Approved:

Canadian Labor Congress Calls for New Political Party

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal, Que.—Canada's proposed new political party received a powerful shot in the arm when the 1,700 delegates to the third constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress formally endorsed its tentative general principles and instructed the CLC Executive Council to continue efforts to bring it to actuality.

The action came after three hours of discussion during which most of the two score speakers urged approval of a Political Education Committee report containing the recommendations. The actual vote showed only a slim scattering of hands in opposition, although a group of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers members from Quebec earlier had walked out of the hall rather than vote against it.

The delegates broke into loud cheers, threw scraps of torn paper into the air and sang "Solidarity Forever" when Pres. Claude Jodoin banged down his gavel to indicate passage of the resolution.

Throughout the debate, three recurrent themes were emphasized by speakers from the floor—that organized labor in Canada despite victories on the picket line and at the bargaining table "is losing ground" in parliament and the provincial legislatures; that trade unions are under increasingly bitter attack by anti-labor forces from coast to coast, with political action offering the only salvation; and that organized labor must merely play a part in, not dominate, any new political party.

Chairman of the Political Action Committee was Eamon Park, Steelworkers' staff representative from Toronto and a former member of the Ontario legislature. He told the convention that approval of his committee's recommendations and formation of the party "may well change the course of Canadian political history."

"We aim to create a sense of realism," he said, "of honest left and right views, and put an end to the tweedledum and tweedledee of the Liberal-Tory system of the last few years—and also to give some life to the kind of resolutions we've been passing at conventions these last few years."

In addition to the committee report, the delegates also had before them an Executive Council report outlining steps taken since the 1958 CLC convention, held in Winnipeg, Man., declared that "the time has come for a fundamental realignment of political forces in Canada," and instructed the council to initiate moves for the formation of a new liberal political party.

The council reported that it had joined with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) national council to establish a National Committee for the New Party, which has sponsored or helped organize grass-roots discussion meetings in all parts of the country, and has published study papers on a constitution and a program which, the council emphasized, do not purport to be final documents.

Widespread interest both in and outside the labor movement, the council asserted, "shows the great possibility for effective political action which lies ahead."

The resolution the convention endorsed approved the Executive Council report, including the New Party's general principles; instructed the council to continue its work in the National Committee for the New Party; authorized the council to assist in preparing for and calling a founding convention, and urged all local unions and their members to help in the party's formation.

In other actions the convention:

- Stood for a minute of silence in mourning for unarmed Africans shot down while demonstrating against discriminatory laws; condemned the "policy and practice" of the South African government; endorsed the boycott of South African goods sponsored by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and asked the government to demand the condemnation of South Africa in the United Nations and the councils of the British Commonwealth.
- Heard AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, fraternal delegate to the convention, commend the CLC for having "forwarded the cause of progressive, dynamic and clean trade unionism," and note that the major problems of the labor movements in both countries are the same—technological change and attacks by management.

GE Stockholders Get Report from Union

Chicago—In an unprecedented move, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have given the stockholders of General Electric Co. a preview of collective bargaining aims—keyed to a guaranteed annual wage—which will be presented at negotiations which open this summer.

The IUE's approach was contained in a "Jobholders Report" presented to the 68th annual meeting of GE stockholders here, in order to make shareholders aware of the "attitudes" of the union.

The report was based, in the main, on a unique approach inaugurated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which established a GE - Westinghouse Conference composed of five affiliates employed by the two giant electrical equipment manufacturers, and which polled employes on their preferences for collective bargaining demands this year.

Complete results of the poll—which showed overwhelming preference for the guaranteed annual wage, a general wage increase, a union shop, increased pensions and cost-of-living increases — will be presented to a May meeting of the conference board called to formalize the collective bargaining program to be presented to the two companies.

Comprising the conference board, besides IUE, are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers and Technical Engineers. The five unions represent 150,000 GE employes and 70,000 workers at Westinghouse.

The IUE report, signed by Pres. James B. Carey and distributed to each GE stockholder at the meeting here, said that union negotiators this year "will be armed for the talks as no similar group has been in the history of union-management relations."

Here, in capsule form, are highlights from the IUE's arguments to the GE stockholders on the five improvements given top priority in the poll:

Guaranteed Annual Wage—Also known as Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, this provides a system of giving laid-off workers certain benefits in addition to unemployment compensation. It has provided "an economic stabilizer for workers, industries and communities" alike in such major industries as auto, steel, rubber and aluminum.

General Wage Increase—Since the contract negotiated in 1957, "the productivity of the IUE worker in GE has far outstripped the wage increases he has received."

Union Shop—The "overwhelming majority" of IUE members outside GE already enjoy union shop security. GE's resistance to the union shop is "based on principles that are archaic and expensive."

Increased Pensions—In some GE plants "the only workers on the job are those whose seniority amounts to at least half the time necessary to qualify for pensions.

Cost - of - Living Increases—Escalator clauses in present contracts "have protected the workers only in part" against rising prices.

Analyzing the company's ability to pay, the IUE report pointed out that in 1959 GE achieved an all-time record in after-tax profits of $280 million—up $38 million from the 1958 level.

Turning to the state of labor-management relations at GE, the report asked stockholders to "make known their doubts" about the company's present industrial relations policies, devised by the company's one-time Vice Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware—policies criticized recently by Prof. Benjamin M. Selekman of Harvard University as "an outstanding example of cynicism" in this field.

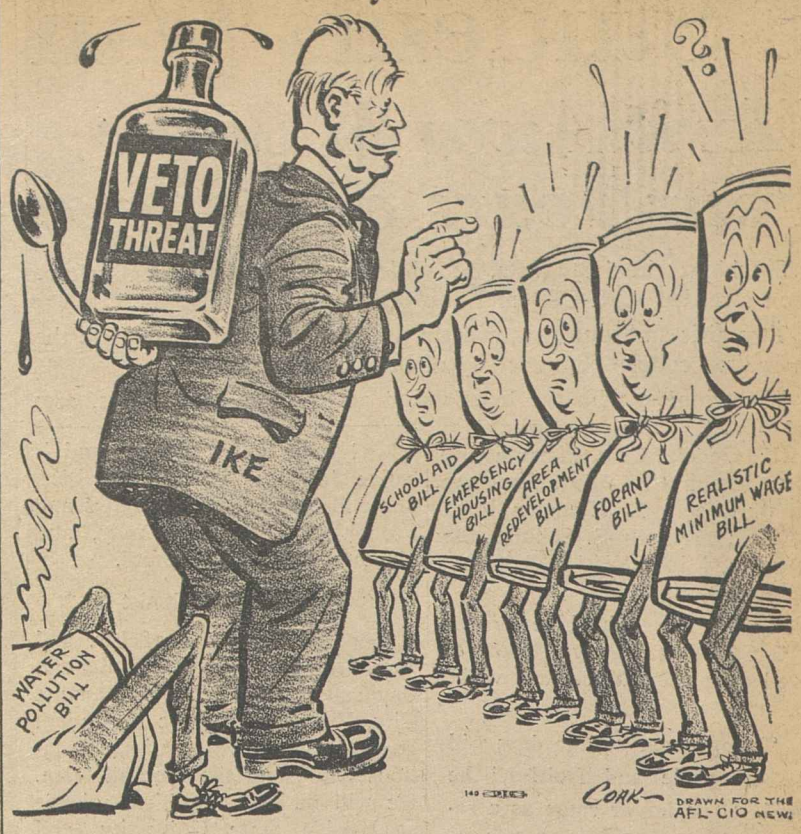
Life, Business Week Back Principle of Forand Bill

Two of the nation's leading, conservative-oriented publications—Life Magazine and Business Week—have both endorsed the Forand bill principle of financing health care for the aged through the social security system.

In an editorial comment, Life declared that private voluntary plans "can never meet the whole need." It added that the "cheapest and most logical way" to provide needed health insurance "is by extending the existing system of social security."

Business Week asserted that "the voluntary approach simply will not do the job." Use of the social security system, said the magazine, "has the advantage of keeping old people from feeling that they are beggars." ***(See text of Business Week editorial, Page 6.)***

'Say Ah!'



Congress, Ike Set for Legislative Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), after a White House meeting with Eisenhower, hurled "budget-busting" charges at the Democrats. The President, they said, will send Congress a special message urging enactment of his moderate program, following it up with a radio-TV appeal to the public.

- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) fired back, accusing the Administration of "panic," and warning that the Democratic Congress would not be a "rubber stamp" for the President. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) charged that the Republicans were "grabbing for an election issue, and up to now they haven't got one."

Designed to pump life into the sagging home building industry, the Rains emergency housing bill was passed by a vote of 214-163, after the House rejected two GOP moves designed to scuttle the measure.

A so-called "civil rights" rider—introduced by Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R-O.) and GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill.) in an effort to revive the conservative Republican-Southern Democratic coalition—was defeated by a teller vote of 126-83. Following passage, the House voted 235-139 against a motion to recommit which involved the rider.

The bill would provide $1 billion to purchase FHA and GI mortgages on moderate-priced housing, protecting home buyers against excessive charges by lenders.

Scheduled for action before the election-year Congress winds up early in July, in time for the Democratic and Republican National conventions, are a host of other measures near completion in committee. These include:

- A $390 million area redevelopment bill, next major piece of legislation scheduled for House action. Similar to one passed by the Senate by a 49-46 vote last year, the measure will be forced to the floor by bypassing the blockading Rules Committee through a little-used procedure, McCormack announced. The bill is similar to one vetoed by Eisenhower in 1958.
- The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt minimum wage bill which would raise the minimum from $1 to $1.25 and expand coverage to an additional 10 million workers, scheduled for at least two more weeks of House Labor subcommittee hearings. The Administration recommended only a "modest" increase—interpreted by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to mean a new minimum of $1.10 to $1.15. Mitchell said he would "recommend a veto" if Congress goes beyond that figure.
- Medical care for the aged, keyed to the social security principle, still is under study in the House Ways & Means Committee as compromise efforts continue, in the wake of initial committee disapproval. The Administration's open hostility was restated by Eisenhower at his Apr. 27 press conference, when he called using the social security mechanism "a compulsory affair."
- A federal-aid-to-education measure, now stuck in the powerful, conservative-dominated House Rules Committee. The bill, introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) would authorize $975 million in a three-year program for school construction.

The Senate earlier this year passed a $1.8 billion bill for school construction and teachers' salaries, despite vigorous Administration opposition. GOP leaders have hinted that even the Thompson bill might prove unacceptable to the President.

Also scheduled for action at this session is the Thompson "situs picketing" bill, approved by the House Labor Committee, which would restore the right of building trades unions to picket multi - employer sites without being held in violation of Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott provisions. Endorsed by the Democratic majority and the Administration, the measure has not yet been formally reported by Committee Chairman Graham Barden (D-N. C.), who opposes it.

Metal Trades Beat 2 Raiding Attempts

AFL-CIO Metal Trades Councils in Colorado and Texas have beaten back two raiding attempts by unaffiliated unions in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

At the Rocky Flats installation of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Denver Metal Trades Council turned back Dist. 50 of the Mine Workers, reaffirming majority rights which the AFL-CIO affiliate has held for seven years.

The vote at the AEC installation was 582 for the Metal Trades Council, 493 for Dist. 50, and 12 for no union.

At Texas City, Tex., the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council retained its right to represent the workers, piling up 1,163 votes against 451 for the unaffiliated Pace union, and 157 for neither.

6 Students Win AFL-CIO Scholarships

Merit Awards Cover Four Years at College

Six high school students, scheduled to graduate in June, have been awarded AFL-CIO merit scholarships.

Two girls and four boys will get full four-year scholarships to the accredited college or university of their own choice.

The winners, who are from union and non-union families, are: Mary E. Blakely, Rock Hill, S. C.; Gene S. Cain, Panama City, Fla.; Joseph F. Cullen, Bozeman, Mont.; Roberta J. Middleton, Pueblo, Col.; Kenneth E. Schultz, Stevensville, Mich.; Wesley C. Green, Pawtucket, R. I.

In a letter to each of the winners, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany offered congratulations and wishes for success.

"I hope your college days will be enjoyable and fruitful," he said. "The honor came as a result of hard study, multiple tests and multiple judging, in addition to a consideration of your outside activities."

AFL-CIO merit scholarships were awarded for the first time last year. They are designed to call attention to the federation's educational policies. They seek to meet Soviet competition by helping talented students get to college.

Unions Give $500,000

The AFL-CIO effort is part of a larger program by U.S. trade unions. Under it, unions give more than $500,000 a year to help gifted students.

Final selection of the winners was made by AFL-CIO representatives from among students who qualified for final consideration in National Merit Scholarship exams.

Here are details on the winners and their plans:

Mary E. Blakely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Blakely, is a student at Rock Hill, S. C., High School. She is a member of the school band and glee club, and is active in local church activities. She will major in mathematics and French at Duke University, and plans to teach high school.

Mother Is Unionist

Gene S. Cain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Cain, is a student at Bay County High School in Panama City, Fla. He is active in student government, the International Relations Club, and the football team. He will major in political science at Florida State University, and plans to become a lawyer. His mother, Mrs. Eloise Cain, is a member of Local 1414, Post Office Clerks.

Joseph F. Cullen, of Bozeman, Mont., Senior High School, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Cullen. Active in student government and community service, he is a member of the Bozeman Municipal Band and a popular local orchestra. A member of Local 709 of the Musicians, he will major in chemical engineering at California Institute of Technology. He plans a career as an industrial scientist.

Wesley C. Green has been a straight A student at Pawtucket, R. I., West High School. Son of Mrs. Wesley C. Green, he is active in many school organizations. He plans to major in mathematics at Brown University, and to become a teacher.

Girl to Major in Math

Roberta J. Middleton, of Pueblo, Col., will major in mathematics at Colorado State University for a career as a computer programmer. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Middleton, she is a member of Central High School's math and science clubs. She is secretary and moderator of youth programs in her church.

Kenneth E. Schultz, of Lakeshore High School in Stevensville, Mich., is a member of the debate team, president of his school's National Honor Society chapter and interested in sports. He will major in electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and wants to become an engineer in sales and administrative work. His father, Paul O. Schultz, is a member of Local 1290, Auto Workers, at Benton Harbor, Mich.

SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARD is presented to Edward P. Morgan (left), American Broadcasting Co. news commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO, by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers at dinner in New York.

Ed Morgan Broadcasts Bring Hillman Award

(Continued from Page 1)

Potofsky said, not merely for technical competence or artistic talent, but in recognition of "a willingness to grapple with controversial issues, an awareness of community needs, and a sense of courage in facing up to these needs."

Also cited for work in 1959 were Prof. Harold M. Hyman, University of California, for his book, To Try Men's Souls, a history of loyalty oaths; Harry W. Ernst, education editor of the Charleston, W. Va., Gazette, and Charles H. Drake for their article in The Nation magazine, Poor, Proud and Primitive: the Lost Appalachians; and Ely A. Landau of Station WNTA in New York for Play of the Week.

Judges in the contest were William L. Shirer, author and lecturer; Lewis Gannett, former New York Herald Tribune book critic; and Dr. Buell Gallagher, president, City College of New York.

Morgan in the principal guest address described the Negro sit-ins in the South as a cause worthy of support by all Americans.

"The Negro is simply fighting for full and recognized membership in the human race," Morgan said.

"This is a revolution. Here is a new generation of Negroes, well dressed, college educated, restrained, determined, asserting its constitutional rights to a freedom promised a century ago but never really fulfilled, North or South."

Morgan was a reporter for the Seattle Star, Chicago Daily News, United Press and Collier's. Former news director for CBS, he has for seven years given a nightly news commentary on ABC stations. In 1956 he received the Peabody award for his broadcasts.

Potofsky traced the important educational role played by mass communications media in the last ten years, and listed several major "challenges to our existence" in that period.

Among them he listed the McCarthy "threat to our basic liberties"; the strains of the cold war; and the struggle to make equal opportunity a reality for all people.

"I am not in a position," Potofsky said, "to make a detailed judgment of how our mass media responded to these challenges. All of us probably will agree that in too many cases the response left much to be desired.

"Too often our major organs of communication have turned tail at the first sign of controversy. Too often they rode the tide of reaction and hysteria, instead of helping to stem it.

"Too often they reported only the surface sensations without any reference to the historical or theoretical background. Too often they confined their efforts to entertainment, rather than instruction."

Unions Urge $1.83 Floor In Paper, Pulp

Union representatives have asked Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to set $1.83 an hour as the minimum wage under the Walsh-Healey Act for workers in the paper and pulp industry.

Spokesmen for two unions in the industry and the AFL-CIO argued at a rehearing that the $1.63 minimum, tentatively proposed by Mitchell in March 1959, was inadequate at the time and is now seriously outdated.

The rehearing was ordered by Mitchell over labor protests at the request of management. Although labor then had considered the $1.63 figure as low, the unions had asked that it be put into effect pending new hearings on further adjustments. The present wage floor is only $1.115 an hour.

When Mitchell withdrew the $1.63 determination and ordered a rehearing, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Sept. 1959 charged Mitchell with "nullifying" the effect of the Walsh-Healey Act by prolonged delay.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, companies which work on government contracts must meet the minimum wage determined by the Secretary of Labor on the basis of the prevailing pattern in the industry.

Union representatives at the rehearing were AFL-CIO Economist Seymour Brandwein, Vice-Pres. Frank Grasso of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, and Henry Segal, auditor for the Pulp, Sulphite Workers.

4-30-60

2 Republicans Elected From Pennsylvania

Two Republican candidates won election to the House, to fill vacancies arising from the death of GOP members, and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) won presidential preference primaries in Pennsylvania balloting Apr. 26.

Nixon, running unopposed on the Republican ballot, rolled up approximately as many votes as the 952,000 Pres. Eisenhower received four years ago. None of the Democratic presidential figures was listed on the ballot but Kennedy got more than 70 percent of an impressive Democratic write-in vote.

With 88 percent of the precincts reported, Kennedy had approximately 161,000 write-ins. Others showed: former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, 25,000; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), 12,000; Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), 5,500; Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), 3,400.

Republican Douglas Elliott won House election in Pennsylvania's 18th District by an 8-to-5 margin over a Democratic candidate, but in the 17th District the ratio was sharply cut in a traditionally GOP area.

Republican Herbert T. Schneebell won by about 3,500 votes over Democrat Dean Fisher—a plurality reduced from the normal GOP margins.

Doctors Drown in Tons Of Drug Firm Circulars

A Salt Lake City physician, Dr. James E. Bowes, who kept a careful record for two months last year of all the circulars and free samples sent him by drug manufacturers, has told the Kefauver subcommittee that the results were "fantastic."

Assuming, he said, that other practicing physicians had received the same material, it would require two railroad mail cars, 110 large mail trucks and 800 postmen to deliver a single day's mailing to doctors. "Then it would take over 25 trash trucks to haul it away, to be burned on a dump pile whose blaze would be seen for 50 miles."

He estimated the weight of drug circulars mailed in one year at 24,247 tons. He said the wholesale cost of free samples received in the mail comes to $86.2 million a year, to which should be added another $86.5 million worth of samples left with doctors by retail men.

"The $12 million paid by the drug manufacturers merely for bulk rate postage on the circulars and samples would build three large hospitals per year," Dr. Bowes added. "Probably 50 hospitals could be added to this figure if we had the amount of money that the pharmaceutical houses throw into the doctors' wastebaskets."

McClellan Unit Finds New Home

The old McClellan special Senate committee—its functions transferred to the Senate Government Operations Committee on a "standby" basis—has set up shop as an arm of the permanent Senate Investigations Subcommittee.

Named as chief counsel of the labor - management investigative group was Jerome S. Alderman, who succeeded Robert F. Kennedy as chief counsel of the old committee in September 1959.

The life of the special committee ran out at the end of February. Sen. John L. McClellan (D. Ark.), who headed the committee for three years, also is chairman of the Government Operations Committee and the Investigations Subcommittee.

Pilots to Seek Improvements In Pensions

The Air Line Pilots have served notice on the nation's airlines that retirement benefits must be improved to compensate pilots for forced grounding at age 60 under the Federal Aviation Agency's controversial new rule.

Following a U.S. Court of Appeals decision in New York upholding the authority of the FAA to force pilots into early retirement, ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen announced that the union has filed formal notices under the Railway Labor Act for reopening of contract provisions dealing with pensions. He said present pension plans differ from airline to airline but "all of them need improvement" in view of the "arbitrary" curtailment of earnings.

In a speech to the Aero Club in Washington, D. C., Sayen said the FAA ruling set "an extremely dangerous precedent . . . that the professional life of an individual may be terminated at a given chronological age regardless of his experience, competency or the state of his health."

As a result of the FAA ruling, Sayen added, "some of the healthy and competent pilots who are forced to retire will have no retirement income."

Labor Hits 'Politics' in Ike Medical Plan

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Council Steps Up Drive for 'Positive' Legislative Goals

Appeal for Forand Bill Renewed

Eisenhower Administration proposals for meeting the health needs of older persons through subsidies to commercial insurance companies have "evidently been shaped to meet the political demands of an election year rather than the urgent needs of the aged," the AFL-CIO has charged.

The federation's Executive Council—examining the Administration plan presented to the House Ways & Means Committee by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming—said that the "desirable objectives" of the program have been rendered "practically meaningless" by the cumbersome federal-state mechanism which it proposes.

At a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany bluntly termed the Administration measure "worse than no bill at all," and predicted it would not get "too much attention" on Capitol Hill where sentiment continues strong for some version of the labor-backed Forand bill geared to the social security principle.

The long-delayed Administration plan calls for annual federal-state outlays of $1.2 billion in payments to private insurance companies. Under the program, elderly persons receiving public assistance would get the insurance free, while others eligible for coverage—on the basis of annual incomes of less than $2,500 for a single person and $3,800 for a couple—would pay an annual fee of $24 per person.

Protection offered would be on a so-called "catastrophic" basis, with subscribers paying the first $250 in annual medical expenses and 20 percent of all costs over that figure. The insurance would cover the re-

(*Continued on Page* 10)

General Board Date: Aug. 17 in Chicago

The AFL-CIO General Board will meet in Chicago on Aug. 17, the Executive Council decided at its Washington session.

The Executive Council itself will hold its midsummer session immediately prior to the General Board parley, meeting in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, on Aug. 15.

"PEOPLE SHUN ME when I ask for a job," radiation victim Jackson McVey (left) told a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee. McVey and his wife (right)—ill, broke and demoralized since a Houston radiation accident three years ago—were backed in their quest for help by Leo Goodman (center) of Industrial Union Dept.'s Atomic Energy Technical Committee. **(See Story Page 8.)**

'Special Significance':

Newspaper Strikers In Portland Backed

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has given its full endorsement to 800 striking newspaper workers in Portland, Ore., and has condemned publishers' use of a "huge strike insurance pool" and their importation of professional strikebreakers.

Special circumstances of the Portland strike, now in its sixth month, give it special significance, the council said.

"First, it is a struggle against an attempt by the Portland publishers to weaken or wipe out terms of employment which have been established for years," the AFL-CIO leaders declared.

"Second, the publishers are being financed by a huge strike insurance pool created by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

"Third, the struck newspapers are being manned by professional strikebreakers on a scale unprecedented in this generation.

"There are grave reasons to suspect that the strike is a laboratory for the newspaper owners, where they are testing the posibility of destroying union organization throughout their industry.

"This test cannot be allowed to succeed. If it does, it may become a pattern in other cities and other industries."

Asking all unions to support the Portland strikers, the council said their fight is of the deepest concern to the entire labor movement.

"We shall not," it said, "let these workers be defeated, for their defeat would signal a new outbreak of industrial warfare throughout the land."

Another statement, in support of anti-strikebreaker legislation, said Portland newspaper owners have been able to resist the "just demands of their employes for almost six months only through the use of professional strikebreakers, imported from out of the state and under-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Seeks Harmony in Industry Relations

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO accelerated its drive to win a "positive program for America" and to create an improved climate for labor-management relations at the spring meeting of the federation's Executive Council in Washington.

It focused attention also on the "trend toward a totalitarian state" in Cuba and the continuing blacklisting and boycotting policies against American seamen by Arab League countries.

In the first three days of its current meeting the council also voted to explore the possibility of helping ease the housing shortage by providing jobs for union workers and possibly cracking the high home mortgage interest rates by investing health and welfare fund dollars in government-guaranteed mortgages.

On the legislative front the council termed the four-month record of the second session of the 86th Congress a "record of failure" and called for a "major effort to pass" positive legislation before the national political conventions open. **(Story Page 2.)**

The council adopted a statement calling for action in the next 60 days on a 10-point program if "Congress is to earn a reputation deserving of support by the people at the polls next November."

Only one piece of major legislation has been enacted to date, the council said, "a civil rights law so feeble and so limited in scope that its value is dubious."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a press conference declared that the council has made no attempt "to fix responsibility."

The council statement called for action on health care for the aged, an increase in the minimum wage and extensions of coverage, federal aid for school construction, aid to depressed areas, an emergency housing bill and a general measure to aid middle-income housing, situs picketing legislation, a pay raise for federal workers, a farm program to halt the decline of farm income and federal standards for unemployment compensation.

The council charged the Eisenhower Administration with formulating a plan for health care for the aged "to meet the political demands of an election year rather than the urgent needs of the aged."

The Administration plan—a substitute for the labor-supported Forand bill—would provide $1.2 billion in annual federal-state subsidies to private insurance companies. The council said the cumbersome mechanism involved makes the plan "practically meaningless." In a press conference, Meany said the Administration's abandonment of the social security principle made the proposal "worse than no bill at all." **(Story this page.)**

On a pay raise for federal workers, the council branded the "stal-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Lawyers Want Own 'Closed Shop,' Fight Union Aid to Injured, Jobless

By Eugene A. Kelly

St. Louis—Union counselors and directors of community service in central labor bodies may be charged with practicing law without a license if a charge filed by a committee of the St. Louis Bar Association is upheld, the president of the Missouri State AFL-CIO has warned.

Missouri unions have set up a defense fund and will battle the bar association to the limit, said Pres. John I. Rollings of the State AFL-CIO. An adverse ruling will be appealed, he said.

Accused by the bar of practicing law without a license is Edward M. Tod, director of community services for the St. Louis AFL-CIO. He violated the law, the lawyers charge, by advising union members of their rights in workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation cases.

Conviction of Tod on the charge will mean, union spokesmen say, that lawyers in effect have established a bar association "closed shop" in Missouri and can force injured workers,

(*Continued on Page 9*)

IMPETUS FOR HOUSE ACTION on area redevelopment legislation came as Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.) (left), chairman of House Banking Committee, testified before Rules Committee on need for reporting out measure. Shown with Spence outside committee room is Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), member of Rules Committee.

Depressed Area Aid Approved by House

Long-denied federal aid to depressed areas moved closer to reality as the House passed a $251 million program by a vote of 201-184. The Senate last year approved a $390 million measure.

The Democratic area redevelopment program still must hurdle a veto threatened by Pres. Eisenhower, whose own $53 million alternative was knocked down by a 152-77 vote. Eisenhower vetoed a Democratic aid measure in 1958.

The House bill was forced to the floor through an unusual device, bypassing the conservative-dominated Rules Committee which had held the measure bottled up for a year.

The Democratic leadership used "calendar Wednesday" to free the bill, relying on House rules which allow an alphabetical rollcall of committees so chairmen may bring up committee-approved bills for immediate action. A filibustering coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats tried in vain to stall or sidetrack the bill in a long afternoon of quorum calls and rollcalls.

The final vote saw 178 Democrats joined by 23 Republicans to make up the 201 votes in favor. Against the bill were 115 Republicans and 69 Democrats, most of the latter from the South.

The $251 million House bill would create two $75 million revolving loan funds, one for industrial areas and the other for rural areas.

The bill also authorizes $50 million for public facility loans and an additional $35 million for public facility grants in the hardest-hit areas.

Subsistence Payments Set

A total of $10 million was specified for subsistence payments to workers being retrained; $4.5 million was earmarked for technical aid and $1.5 million for vocational training grants.

The majority report which accompanied the House bill out of committee last year traced five major causes of depressed areas: technological change, industrial migration, shifts in consumer demand, prolonged seasonal unemployment and depletion of resources. The report concluded that "outside assistance . . . must come from the federal government."

Although House Democrats tapered down their program to $251 million in hopes of avoiding a veto, Eisenhower just the day before the vote singled out the bill in his special message to Congress. He called it a scheme to "perpetuate insecurity by making distressed areas dependent upon the uncertain ties of continued federal subsidies."

The Senate-House compromise which finally goes to the White House will test whether Eisenhower will repeat his 1958 veto and whether the Democrats can muster a two-thirds vote to override.

New SAG Pact Wins in Mail Vote

Hollywood, Cal.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild have voted, in a secret mail ballot, to approve the new three-year contract negotiated with the Association of Motion Picture Producers. The vote, tabulated by a firm of public accountants, was 6,399 in favor, 259 against.

'Record of Failure' Cited:

Only 60 Days Left for Action, Congress Warned by Council

The first four months of the congressional session have been a "record of failure," and the 86th Congress has only the next 60 days to write a record of "constructive achievement," the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in a statement.

The only major piece of legislation enacted thus far, the council charged, is the new civil rights law, and this is "so feeble and so limited in scope that its value is dubious."

"The rollcall of positive legislative measures still unresolved and desperately needed is long," the council stated, and Congress in the two months remaining before the national political conventions "must buckle down to the major unfinished business on its calendar."

The statement listed 10 specific fields of legislation in which action is particularly needed "if Congress is to earn a reputation deserving of support by the people at the polls next November."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, asked at a press conference where the council placed "the blame" for failure of Congress to move more decisively on major legislation, replied that there had been "no attempt to fix responsibility."

Rayburn Cries 'Politics'

Meanwhile, in a midterm restatement of White House doctrine that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) called a political "speech," Pres. Eisenhower coupled a request for legislative action on his own program with warnings against "electioneering" in this political year.

The President's message, read to the House in Eisenhower's absence by a clerk, renewed Administration recommendations for limited bills on minimum wages, schools, area redevelopment and similar domestic issues and re-emphasized what he called "the need of restraint in new authorizations for federal spending."

Wants Money Without Taxes

At the same time, the message gave a preview of the "spending" provisions of the Administration's proposed substitute for the Forand bill on health care for the aged. The program, spelled out next day by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming, calls for $600 million in annual federal spending from general revenues, without a program of taxes to support it.

To House Republican leaders, the President dropped a hint that he might call Congress back into special session after the political conventions if appropriations for mutual security were cut severely. He made a similar suggestion last year but signed the bill, eventually, despite appropriations slashes.

Direct clashes between the White House and the Democratic majorities seemed certain as congressional committees pushed legislation the President has opposed and the Administration rallying-cry was "one-third plus one" of either house to sustain Eisenhower vetoes. A two-thirds vote of each house is required to override a veto.

The extent of the clash, however, remained unclear as conservative southern Democrats in control of the House Rules Committee and other key units applied slowdown tactics.

Areas of Needed Action

The 10-point legislative program the AFL-CIO Executive Council cited as deserving particular attention included:

- Health benefits for the aged within the social security system.
- An increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extension of the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of American workers not presently covered.
- Federal aid to school construction through grants to states and local school districts to help eliminate the huge shortage of classrooms.
- Legislation to establish a federal program to restore economic health to chronically depressed areas.
- An emergency housing measure to help increase the number of housing starts this year.
- A general housing bill to encourage construction of middle-income housing and provide for a broadened public housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment program.
- A bill to grant building trades unions the right to picket construction sites.
- An equitable pay raise for federal employes.
- A farm program designed to halt the decline in American farm income that could lead to another depression.
- A bill to establish federal standards for unemployment compensation which would aid in wiping out existing inequities and low benefits.

Executive Council Text On Record of Congress

Following is the full text of a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, May 3, 1960, on the record of the 86th Congress and the action called for:

During the next 60 days the 86th Congress must write its record.

To date it is a record of failure. In four months of this session only one piece of major legislation has been enacted—a civil rights law so feeble and so limited in scope that its value is dubious.

If Congress is to make a record of constructive accomplishment before the national political conventions, it must buckle down to the major unfinished business on its calendar.

America and her people need action. The rollcall of positive legislative measures still unresolved by this Congress and desperately needed by America is long. These measures must be dealt with if Congress is to earn a reputation deserving of support by the people at the polls next November.

In particular, we cite:

- Health benefits for the aged within the social security system.
- An increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extension of the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of American workers not presently covered.
- Federal aid to school construction through grants to states and local school districts to help eliminate the huge shortage of classrooms.
- Legislation to establish a federal program to restore economic health to chronically depressed areas.
- An emergency housing measure to help increase the number of housing starts this year.
- A general housing bill to encourage construction of middle-income housing and provide for a broadened public housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment program.
- A bill to grant building trades unions the right to picket construction sites.
- An equitable pay raise for federal employes.
- A farm program designed to halt the decline in American farm income that could lead to another depression.
- A bill to establish federal standards for unemployment compensation which would aid in wiping out existing inequities and low benefits.

AFL-CIO Scholarship Winner Dies in Crash

Panama City, Fla.—Four days after he was chosen as one of the 1960 AFL-CIO merit scholarship winners, 17-year-old Gene S. Cain died near here in a tragic automobile accident which also claimed the lives of two fellow students and a teacher.

Cain—whose mother, Mrs. Eloise Cain, is a member of Post Office Clerks Local 1414—was killed as he, two other members of the senior class of Bay County High School, and their class adviser were returning from a National Honor Society meeting in Pompano, Fla.

In a telegram to the boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cain, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared he was "shocked and saddened" at the news of the fatal accident.

Of the boy who was to have gone to college under a full four-year scholarship provided by the federation, Meany declared: "We had come to think of him as one of our family and we share your great loss."

Meany also sent a telegram to Bay County High School Principal John M. Johnston mourning the death of the youth "to whom it had been our honor and pleasure to award a scholarship."

All three youngsters who died in the crash were members of the National Honor Society, active in their school's affairs, and leaders of youth organizations in their respective churches.

Four days before the crash, the AFL-CIO, on the basis of examinations conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp., had announced scholarship awards to Cain and five other youngsters. Cain was to have majored in political science at Florida State University and had planned to become a lawyer.

Active in student government at his school, he was one of 10 seniors elected to the school's Hall of Fame.

His mother has been active in her local union for many years, and has served in the past as a delegate to several national conventions of the Post Office Clerks. The boy had attended some of these conventions with his mother.

Besides his parents, he is survived by two younger brothers.

High Court Cuts Back NLRB Order

For the fourth time this year the Supreme Court has rapped the knuckles of the National Labor Relations Board for its attempted applications of the Taft-Hartley Act against unions.

The court did not disturb a board order holding that the Communications Workers had "coerced" employes of the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. during a strike—long since settled with a contract—but modified it sharply.

It struck out NLRB language ordering the union not to coerce employes "or any other employer" in their Taft-Hartley Act rights—a shotgun prohibition against future, contingent and uncommitted "unlawful" acts. This language, the court said in an unsigned decision, was "unwarranted."

The NLRB order had previously been modified by the U.S. Court of Appeals by striking out language ordering the union not only to cease and desist from acts found to be unlawful but also unspecified and undefined other acts labeled merely as "in any manner."

Council Asks Congress to Pass Key Bills

Seeks Better Climate In Industrial Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

ling and stalemating tactics of the Administration" as "despicable," charging that it was using the fact that government workers cannot strike or bargain collectively as "a lever to keep from them the economic advantages" enjoyed by other American workers. **(Story Page 12.)**

On the labor-management front Meany announced that he and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison would be the three labor conferees at preliminary talks to set up meetings under a formula worked out by Pres. Eisenhower to improve the industrial relations climate. The National Association of Manufacturers will name three representatives, active heads of companies that have contracts with AFL-CIO unions, to help set up the meetings. **(Story Page 4.)**

In two other statements the council pointed up the continuing threat to collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.

It adopted a statement calling on members of all AFL-CIO unions to support the seven newspaper unions in their struggle with the Portland, Ore., newspapers, declaring that a defeat in this strike "would signal a new outbreak of industrial warfare."

Another statement urged all affiliates at the state and local level to work for enactment of legislation to prevent the importation of strikebreakers—a feature of the Portland strike—and said the AFL-CIO would seek national legislation along the same lines. **(Story Page 1.)**

On the international front the council declared that events in Cuba under the Castro regime have "revealed unmistakable signs" of a trend toward totalitarianism based on the techniques of regimentation and militarization. It noted that the right of collective bargaining "has been abolished" and that the Communist party is "the only political party which is free to operate today in Cuba." It concluded that the "Castro government is endangering the peace of the western hemisphere." **(Story Page 5.)**

In a statement supporting the Seafarers' peaceful picketing of an Egyptian ship in New York, the council said the blacklisting and boycott policies of certain Arab countries threaten "job opportunities for American seamen" and rejected statements that the action is political and irresponsible. The council called on the Administration and the State Dept. to "take all appropriate diplomatic action to protect the interests of our shipping and seamen" from Arab discrimination. **(Story this page.)**

At the direction of the council, Meany wired Senate-House conferees considering mutual aid legislation protesting "continued waivers" of requirements that 50 percent of all goods shipped overseas under the act be carried in American flag ships. The waivers have "already seriously jeopardized our export trade and our security potential," the telegram said, and further moves in this direction "will accelerate the deterioration of our U.S. flag shipping." Meany said U.S. ships now carry only 8 percent of the mutual aid cargo.

Housing Investment Advice Studied

On the use of health and welfare funds for investment in guaranteed home mortgages, Meany told reporters that a three-man council committee would explore the possibility of setting up an AFL-CIO advisory agency to guide unions in this area and would probably report to the council's August meeting. **(Story Page 4.)**

In other actions the council:

- Instructed Meany to continue to seek compliance by the Intl. Longshoremen's Association with the terms under which it was provisionally admitted to the AFL-CIO at the last convention. Meany said he expected the ILA to cancel a charter it had recently issued in the Dominican Republic, to cooperate on cleaning up racial discrimination and to take other steps. Non-compliance with AFL-CIO directives, he said, could mean revocation of the charter.
- Discussed a trip by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union to the Soviet Union. Meany said Curran's trip had been approved by the NMU and that the upshot of the situation is that "he's going, and our policy remains the same." The AFL-CIO convention adopted a policy opposing exchange of trade union delegations with dictatorship countries.

Meany said in reply to a question that he believes the convention's policy is the "right policy" but that there is room for difference of opinion and that it is "no terrible crime if someone disagrees." He noted that Curran will visit Russia in his capacity as president of the NMU.

- Named a three-man subcommittee of Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, William C. Doherty and Meany to prepare presentations of AFL-CIO views to the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic parties at their national conventions.
- Approved the creation of a council committee to study the changing character of the work force and to plan future organizing campaigns. Meany told reporters that the continuing drop in blue-collar workers and the rise in white-collar workers poses new problems in organizing and other areas.
- Approved further study of a proposal for a labor exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1964.
- Named Vice Presidents Lee Minton and David J. McDonald as AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress in September.
- Set the next meeting of the council for Aug. 15 in Chicago at the Drake Hotel with a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board scheduled for Aug. 17.

REPORTERS AT PRESS CONFERENCE hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany outline actions of federation's Executive Council on Portland newspaper strikebusting, legislative lag in 86th Congress, freedom of navigation, totalitarian trends in Cuba, use of union funds for housing investment and other subjects.

Sea Unions Supported In Arab Boycott Fight

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has pledged "full support" to AFL-CIO maritime unions in their protests against Arab blacklisting and boycotting of U.S. flag ships in the Middle East and specifically backed the picketing of the Cleopatra.

The Cleopatra, an Egyptian passenger-cargo ship, has been tied up with its cargo aboard since its arrival Apr. 13 at Pier 16 on New York's East River. A Seafarers' picket line, protesting the United Arab Republic's boycott of ships which touch at Israeli ports, has been strictly observed by the Longshoremen.

The council also stated it "rejects the implication unwarrantedly made by Sen. [J. W.] Fulbright in a speech in the Senate that this action is a political action of an 'irresponsible' union group."

In announcing the council's action, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen that "I'm still trying to see if I can't work out some solution to this problem."

The council said it reaffirms that the purpose of AFL-CIO maritime unions is to protect the interests of American shipping and seamen against the Arab boycott which the U.S. Dept. of State itself has recognized as "discriminatory."

The Eisenhower Administration and the State Dept. were urged by the council "to take all appropriate diplomatic action to protect the interests of our shipping and seamen."

The council observed that the U.S. District Court in New York, on grounds that the picketing involved a legitimate labor interest, denied the shipowner's request for an injunction.

Action Sustained

The District Court action was sustained May 4 by the U.S. Court of Appeals, the council pointed out.

The council also noted that the AFL-CIO by convention action is pledged to the principle of "freedom of navigation for all nations through the Suez Canal" and equally to the international law of freedom of the seas.

The blacklisting and boycott practices of certain Arab nations, the statement charged, have threatened job opportunities of American seamen whose livelihood depends on the American merchant marine and unrestricted peaceful trading and transportation.

However, the council continued, protests to the State Dept. "have thus far been unavailing" and only after the failure of such appeals did the Seafarers undertake the peaceful picketing of the Cleopatra.

The council acted after a briefing on the case by Seafarers' Pres. Paul Hall. Earlier, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell visited AFL-CIO headquarters to discuss the issue. The State Dept. has expressed concern over retaliatory picketing of U.S. ships in Middle Eastern ports.

The Transport Workers executive council, meanwhile, adopted a resolution commending the SIU "for its principled stand and its dramatic demonstration of international trade union solidarity."

Data Sent Senators

The SIU, which earlier urged Fulbright as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to launch an inquiry into the failure of the State Dept. to prevent the mistreatment of American seamen in the UAR, sent a resume of the entire dispute to all senators.

Hall, commenting further on Fulbrights's charge that the union was interfering with foreign policy, pointed out that Fulbright has failed to acknowledge the union's request for an inquiry and instead is giving substance "to the false charge of the Cairo propaganda machine."

Continued Lag In Jobs Casts Serious Doubt

Two straws in the wind indicate that economic conditions, despite general "prosperity," are showing a continuing employment lag.

First, the number of workers filing initial claims for unemployment compensation during the week ending Apr. 23 rose by 21 percent over the comparable week of 1959, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has pointed out.

In the comparable week of 1959, there were 235,295 initial claims filed. This total was eclipsed by the 284,803 initial claims filed the same week this year.

The total of insured unemployed—not to be confused with the total unemployed, on which figures soon will be released by the U.S. Dept. of Labor—was 2,126,958 for the week ending Apr. 16. This represented a 9.5 percent rise over the 1,941,089 for the same week of 1959.

Second, the Eisenhower Administration has quietly conceded that joblessness is currently running at a rate well in advance of its estimates last year.

The concession came in a request that Congress vote a supplemental appropriation of $8 million for the Labor Dept. for the balance of fiscal 1960.

The request was to cover unemployment compensation benefits for ex-servicemen and former federal employes. In submitting the request, the White House said claims have been running higher than anticipated when the 1960 budget was submitted a year ago.

Attack on World Problems Urged

Chester, Pa.—The Eisenhower Administration must be replaced in November by a government which will come to grips with world problems, Victor Reuther, director of the Auto Workers' Washington office, told 300 labor delegates at the second annual banquet sponsored here by the Delaware County AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Reuther, in a discussion of world affairs, urged that the democracies put greater emphasis on human dignity and human rights.

AFL-CIO Hails Record of Italian Labor Federation

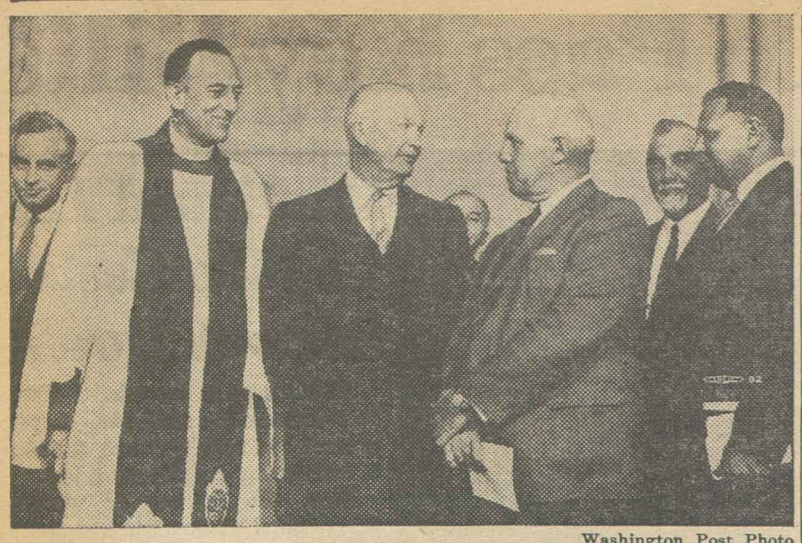
The AFL-CIO stands shoulder to shoulder with the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL) "in the pursuit of our common goals of bread, peace and freedom," Pres. George Meany said in a message marking the 10th anniversary of the Italian labor center's founding.

Meany expressed the appreciation of AFL-CIO officers, Executive Council and members for the role played by CISL during the postwar reconstruction period, hailing it particularly for its successful fight against Communist efforts to take over the Italian labor movement.

"Today, chiefly through your efforts, their strength has been reduced to the point where that danger no more exists," he said.

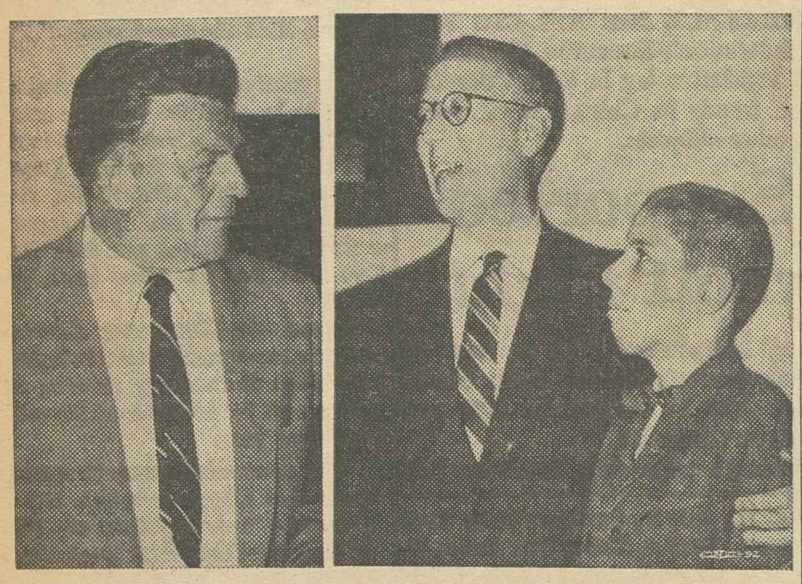
"Chiefly through your efforts also have the living standards of Italian workers been improved substantially, though the fight on that level against the paternalism of the Italian industrialists still is being energetically pursued.

"We appreciate especially the consistency with which CISL has pressed for unity of all the democratic trade union forces of Italy. That unity is necessary not only for a better defense of the economic interests of Italian workers, but as a stabilizing force in the uncertain political situation and as a bulwark in the defense of democracy generally against communism and its allies."



Washington Post Photo

GUESTS AND PARTICIPANTS at the dedication were welcomed by Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of Washington Cathedral. From left are: Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Dean Sayre, Pres. Eisenhower, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. The President and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell headed a delegation of government officials.



FAMILIES OF the late Philip Murray and William Green attended the dedication of stained glass windows given in memory of American labor's three great leaders. At left, Joseph Murray, son of the president of the former CIO. At right are William Green's son, Harry Green, and William, a grandson named after his grandfather.

GREAT-GRANDSON of Samuel Gompers, Joseph M. Crockett, Jr., chats with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after dedication ceremony at Washington Cathedral. He and other members of the Gompers family were among the special guests.

At Washington Cathedral:

Gompers, Green and Murray Church Windows Dedicated

By Dave Perlman

In a solemn dedication service at Washington Cathedral, members of three religious faiths honored the memory of Samuel Gompers, first president of the former American Federation of Labor; William Green, his successor for 28 years, and Philip Murray, president of the former Congress of Industrial Organizations from 1940 until his death in 1952.

Three stained glass windows, memorializing the labor pioneers and flanked by the seals of 103 AFL-CIO unions, were formally presented, accepted and dedicated at services attended by 1,000 persons including the President of the United States.

Meany, Carey Present Windows

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented the Gompers and Green windows, gifts of the William Green Memorial Fund, and James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, presented the window donated by the Philip Murray Memorial Fund.

Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of the Cathedral accepted and dedicated the windows as a "noble offering to the honor of the Creator and for the illumination of his children."

Participating in the religious services which preceded the formal dedication were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers, who led Biblical readings; the Rev. Charles Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, who read the prayers; and the Rev. Hugh C. White, Jr., of the Detroit Industrial Mission, who preached the guest sermon.

Meany, in presenting the Gompers and Green windows, declared that the three union leaders being honored "exemplified the finest traditions of American labor." Despite differences in background, he said, they shared a common belief "in the dignity of labor and the basic dignity of the individual human being."

Labor's Role Cited

In a preface to a booklet describing the windows, Meany emphasized "the participation of the free, democratic American trade union movement in the growth and development of this great nation. . . . There is no battlefield on which America has fought that is not marked by the bodies of American trade unionists; there is no monument to American progress which does not reflect the contribution of American labor."

Carey eulogized Murray's "half-century of rich and fruitful labors for democratic unionism." Carey substituted for Walter P. Reuther, Murray's successor as president of the former CIO, who was unable attend because of an illness in his family.

The windows, Carey declared, symbolize a trade union fraternity "that cannot be delimited by religious boundaries, nor by distinctions of race or national origin."

He said it was "profoundly appropriate that the Philip Murray Foundation and the William Green Foundation have joined hands through the medium of the merged labor movement to dedicate these windows to three union leaders of different religious faiths."

President in Attendance

Pres. Eisenhower brought with him to the dedication ceremony the Rev. Frederick E. Fox, a member of the White House staff, and James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell headed a delegation of government officials including Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell and a party of high military officers.

Members of the families of Gompers, Green and Murray were honored guests at the dedication, which was attended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The windows, designed by two noted artists—Joseph G. Reynolds and Napoleon A. Setti—symbolize the link between labor and religion.

The Artisans and Craftsmen window, in memory of Gompers, takes as its theme "The Housing of the Covenant" and tribute is paid to artists and craftsmen "who have given their utmost to build a worthy tabernacle for God's holiness."

Social Justice Murray Theme

The Industrial and Social Reform window, memorializing Murray, uses as its theme the necessity of justice, law and love in industrial relations. The lower panel shows the Israelites in bondage in Egypt being forced to make bricks without straw.

Green is commemorated with The Agriculture and Maritime Window, keyed to the sacramental nature of man's work. Dominating the center lancet of the window is the Old Testament figure of Ruth, holding sheaves of wheat. Prominent also are Peter as a fisherman and Joseph as a shepherd boy.

Edging all the windows are the seals of AFL-CIO unions.

Council to Explore Plan To Boost Housing Funds

A special AFL-CIO Executive Council committee will explore the possibilities of creating an advisory agency to help local and international unions channel health and welfare funds into home mortgages guaranteed by the government.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that he expects to name a committee of federation vice presidents soon to explore the problem and report back to the next council meeting.

Houses and Jobs

The use of health and welfare funds in the housing field, said Meany, would help alleviate the housing shortage, provide employment for building trades workers who would construct the new houses, and eventually cut the costs of mortgage money by forcing interest rates to lower levels.

If health and welfare fund dollars were placed in government-guaranteed VA and FHA mortgages, Meany said, the funds would also receive a better return for their pensioners than under the present general policy of investing in government securities.

Meany stressed that the plan does not involve the creation of a financial corporation but the setting up of an agency of the AFL-CIO to help unions to channel their funds into this field.

The agency, he added, would advise unions on how the mortgage investment plans work and also act as a clearing house on what other unions are doing in the field.

Tight-Money Hikes Interest

The federation president said that FHA home loans pegged at 5.75 percent interest are actually going at a discount because of the tight-money policies of the Administration—discounts that push the real interest rate up to 7 percent and more over a 25- to 30-year period.

These discounts are preventing the purchase of homes, he said, and are accountable in great part for the predicted drop of 10 to 20 percent in new housing starts in 1960.

A number of AFL-CIO unions, including the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers are currently using health and welfare funds to purchase government insured mortgages to stimulate home building.

Committee Appointed To Meet NAM Group

A three-member committee has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to meet with a comparable group appointed by Pres. Rudolph Bannow of the National Association of Manufacturers to lay plans for labor-management discussions seeking harmonious bargaining relationships.

Meany in a press conference during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Washington said he had named Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George Harrison and himself as the federation's representatives.

The White House statement announcing the meetings, which arose from a suggestion by Meany last November, said the overall purpose should include discussions away from the pressures of contract negotiations, of "the maintenance of industrial peace, price stability, incentive for continuous investment, economic growth, productivity and world labor standards."

Employer spokesmen to be named by Bannow, under terms of the White House statement, are to be heads of business firms that have contractual relations with AFL-CIO unions.

Health Is Theme Of AFL-CIO Talks

Some 85 delegates from 70 unions are expected to attend the second national AFL-CIO Conference on Safety and Occupational Health in Washington, D. C., May 10-12.

Occupational health will be the theme of this year's conference. Talks by experts on such problems as radiation burns and industrial poisoning will occupy the morning sessions, with delegates breaking up into workshop groups for afternoon discussions.

Sessions will be held in the federation's headquarters building.

Religion 'Not a Yardstick' For Union Office—Meany

Labor can take "deep satisfaction" in the fact that it is "a happy coincidence" that each of its leaders honored at the Washington Cathedral services followed a different religious faith, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a signed editorial in the May issue of The American Federationist, Meany said "we would have no cause for pride" if Samuel Gompers had been elevated to leadership because he was a Jew, Phillip Murray because he was a Catholic or William Green because he was Protestant.

"To put it another way," Meany declared, "there is no place in the labor movement for 'balanced tickets' or rotation of office based upon religion, race or national origin. We do not select men as leaders, or deny them leadership, by any such false standards. To us, religion is a matter of personal conscience, not a yardstick for or against a candidate for office in a democratic institution."

Endangers Hemisphere:

Castro Regime Hit On 'Totalitarianism'

The disruptive activities of Fidel Castro's government in Cuba "have all the earmarks of a well-planned strategy designed to make Cuba an advanced outpost of the Soviet Union's drive to infiltrate the New World," the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in a hard-hitting statement.

At the same time the council called on the Organization of American States (OAS) to take collective measures authorized in its charter "to protect the peaceful democracies from the aggressive designs of the dictators and from the subversive actions of international communism."

"The AFL-CIO has consistently advocated that dictatorships have no place in the world and particularly in our inter-American system," the council asserted.

"We have consistently urged, time and again, the OAS to isolate the dictatorship of the Dominican Republic and similar regimes which do not emanate from the freely expressed will of the people.

"We have also urged the OAS to take firm steps to prevent these dictatorships from endangering the peace of the Americas with their constant subversive plots against neighboring democratic regimes.

"We now believe that with its repudiation of the existing inter-American treaties and its purposeful, violent and slanderous anti-United States campaign, tailored on the Communist pattern, the Castro government is endangering the peace of the Western Hemisphere."

The Executive Council recalled that the AFL-CIO has frequently expressed its support, since the fall of the Batista regime, of the Cuban people's efforts to rebuild their country's political and economic structure on the basis of social justice, freedom, civic morality and human rights.

Hopes Not Fulfilled

The AFL-CIO shared the misgivings caused by the revolution's initial excesses, the council noted, but also shared the hope that democratic processes would soon be restored and the work of rebuilding would get under way.

"Events in Cuba have taken, however, quite a different turn," the statement continued.

"The latest manifestations of the Castro regime have revealed unmistakable signs of a definite trend toward a totalitarian state. This is based upon the technique of regimentation and militarization of the masses to a degree comparable to the practices prevailing under fascist or Communist regimes."

In support of its charge of a totalitarian trend, the Executive Council listed these facts:

- The Communist Party is the only political party allowed to operate, with opposition newspapers forced to close and democratic journalists driven into exile.
- The Cuban Confederation of Labor "has become a mere appendage of the government under complete control of pro-Communist elements imposed from above."
- Loyalty to democratic principles and opposition to communism have been branded counter-revolutionary, with punishment by loss of job, arrest and confiscation of property.
- The right of collective bargaining has been abolished and, as in countries behind the Iron Curtain, workers cannot change jobs without government approval.
- Government spokesmen have said that democratic elections will not be held in the forseeable future; the courts are subjected to the will of the executive, and the right of habeas corpus has been suspended.

These actions have "shocked" Cuba's friends, the council said, and added:

"The Cubans, our traditional friends, are being subjected to an intensive violent campaign of hatred and scorn against the U.S. This propaganda of hate, organized with the official sanction of the Castro government, has been extended to other countries of Latin America with the obvious purpose of causing suspicion and enmity towards the U.S.

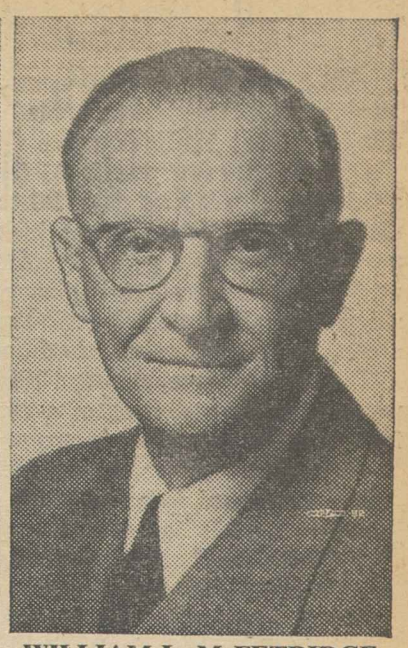
Treaties Repudiated

"This has been aggravated by the repudiation, on the part of the Castro regime, of the treaties which are the foundation of our inter-American system. These treaties bind the countries of the Western Hemisphere to respect each others' sovereignty and pledge them to unite against external aggression and internal Communist subversion.

"The disruptive activities of the Cuban government can no longer be lightly dismissed as outbursts of inexperienced, youthful leaders swept by the upsurge of economic nationalism."

The council sent the Cuban people "renewed expressions" of support for their hopes for economic reform and sent "fraternal assurance of solidarity" to the country's free trade unionists, "now fighting to rescue their labor movement from the presently imposed, pro-Communist totalitarian control."

HARRY BATES, left, who resigned as president of the Bricklayers, administers the oath of office to his successor, former Sec. John J. Murphy. Bates becomes president emeritus of the union.



WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE
Retired president of Building Service Employes

Cornell Sets International Scholarships

Ithaca—A scholarship program to train union members for careers in the international labor field has been created by the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Up to six scholarships will be available under the program, beginning this September. The scholarships, which include tuition, travel costs and a monthly stipend of $300, are supported by a grant from the Marshall Foundation of Houston, Tex.

Representing labor on an advisory board which will guide the program are George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Officials and teachers of the ILR School also serve on the board.

Union Presidents Bates And McFetridge Retire

Two veteran trade union leaders have retired from the presidencies of their international unions after long careers in the labor movement.

Stepping down from top leadership posts were Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers and Pres. William L. McFetridge of the Building Service Employes. Both will continue to serve, however, as AFL-CIO vice presidents and members of the federation's Executive Council.

Bates Becomes Emeritus

Bates, in a letter to his union, said his decision to leave the post he had held since 1935 was reached "upon the advice of my doctor, due to my physical condition." Under the union's constitution, he immediately assumed the office of president emeritus.

Acting under powers conferred by the constitution, Bates appointed Sec. John J. Murphy to fill out his unexpired term as president.

McFetridge announced his retirement at the BSEIU's 12th general convention in New York. He told the delegates he was leaving office because of poor health. The convention was scheduled to elect a new president to fill the post McFetridge had held for 20 years.

Bates, a native of Denton, Tex., joined the Bricklayers in 1905 and five years later became president of Local 5 in Dallas. In 1914 he was elected president of the Texas State Conference of Bricklayers.

He went to work for the union as an international representative in 1916, was elected ninth vice president in 1920, treasurer in 1924, and first vice president in 1928. When Pres. George Thornton died in 1935, Bates was named by the executive board to fill the vacancy and the following year was elected president of the international at the convention in Buffalo, N. Y.

A Union Man Since 1923

McFetridge entered the labor movement in 1923 when he joined the Chicago Flat Janitors Union. Fourteen years later he became the local's president, a position he continued to hold while serving as international president of the BSEIU.

Both Bates and McFetridge, as members of the former AFL Executive Council, served on the committee which worked out the merger of the AFL-CIO.

'R-T-W' Link Means Defeat at Polls, Another Ex-Governor Warns GOP

Fred Hall, former Republican governor of Kansas, has advised his party leadership and GOP candidates for office to cease supporting so-called "right-to-work" laws if they hope to win the 1960 election.

Hall, now a leader in the Republican Party in California, joined former Republican Gov. George Craig of Indiana in warning that support of the "punitive" anti-labor "right-to-work" legislation can lose the GOP this year's national election.

The former governor, who earlier vetoed a "right-to-work" bill in Kansas, said in a statement addressed to his party:

"The Republican Party never has been—is not now—and cannot be—an anti-labor party any more than it can be an anti-farm or an anti-business party.

"These are crucial times for the Republican Party. We have lost control of the Congress and can ill afford to support "right-to-work" laws which are against the best interests of management, of labor, and the public, and which will do serious harm to the chances of a Republican victory in November.

"Right-to-work laws are contrary to the platform of the Republican Party, which has expressed itself repeatedly against any such punitive, anti-labor legislation."

Hall said that "Gov. Craig should be commended for his statement advising Indiana Republicans not to support R-T-W," adding:

"In stating that the 'right-to-work' issue is an albatross around the neck of the Republican Party, Gov. Craig is telling the party exactly what I told them in 1955 when I vetoed 'right-to-work' legislation as governor of Kansas.

"I was convinced then, as I firmly believe now, that it is a fatal mistake for Republicans in the individual states to believe they can support such legislation without adverse effect on the entire Republican Party. Party responsibility does not end at county or state lines. What the Republican state organization does, how Republican members of state legislatures vote, and what Republican candidates for office advocate, affects the fate of the Republican party throughout the nation.

"I would like to add that I believe it is a mistake for either party to nominate or elect candidates who support 'right-to-work' laws. Such laws are morally and legally wrong and are contrary to the platforms of both political parties.

"These proposals have only one purpose, and that is to destroy the right of labor to organize and for management and labor to bargain collectively."

Craig Warns Party

Hall's advice to his party on GOP strategy for 1960 followed a statement by former Gov. Craig in which he said:

"If the Republican Party in Indiana and its state candidates continue to embrace the right-to-work law it and they will be defeated in this election.

"The right-to-work law does not help labor, management or the public, and it is an albatross around the neck of those who support it.

"The Republican Party in Indiana is especially limiting itself to a selected few—and it will become and remain a minority party unless it liberalizes its policies.

"It must be a party of both labor and management; indeed, it must be designed to serve all legitimate interests within our society.

"It must be a party of public service, not of private interest."

ICFTU Welcomes Changes in Korea

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has welcomed the results of popular demonstrations for democracy in Korea and expressed the hope that "a truly democratic and stable government, based on fredom of elections generally reflecting the will of the people, will now be established."

"This is the essential prerequisite to peaceful progress in this critical nerve-center," the ICFTU declared.

Wage Raises 'Inflation'—But Not Dividends

Business is good enough for Hot Shoppes Inc. to give stockholders the plum of a 4 percent stock dividend June 15, but the company president opposes a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour as "inflationary."

The president of the restaurant chain is J. Willard Marriott, former head of the National Restaurant Assn.

Financial pages of the daily papers reported Apr. 26 that company directors declared a 4 percent stock dividend on the common and Class B stocks and Marriott said that sales in the first three quarters of the fiscal year totaled almost $36 million, a jump of 20.3 percent.

On Apr. 27 Mariott testified before a House Labor subcommittee that a proposed increase of 25 cents an hour in the national minimum wage would "impose a prohibitive and unnecessary wage increase on our business."

He warned that a federal minimum wage law for restaurants would reduce sales and affect the employment of thousands.

Portland Is No Joke

THE SIX-MONTH-OLD newspaper strike in Portland, Ore., is not just another strike; it is a direct challenge to effective collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.

Over the past few years publisher organizations have been testing a number of weapons designed to weaken and destroy unions in the newspaper field. These include strike insurance funds that protect publishers against loss for specified periods, generally 13 weeks. Strike insurance is planned to maintain the publishers' position over a long enough period so that the union will weaken and accept an inferior, substandard contract.

The other weapon, resurrected from an earlier period of industrial warfare, is the perfecting of a mobile strikebreaking force on tap for use at the opportune moment.

The strikebreakers, in combination with the strike insurance plan, are turned loose to justify publishers' attacks on working conditions built up over the past half-century. The phony "featherbedding" cry is raised, union workers are forced onto the streets and strikebreakers are herded into plants operating with protection against loss because of the insurance pool.

This is the pattern in Portland, where these weapons are being employed in a major testing operation.

The courage and determination of the seven unions involved in the Portland strike, their unity and cohesion in face of this attack, are the critical factor. They are fighting all labor's fight, for if the Portland publishers are successful in their union-smashing drive the insurance funds and the strikebreakers will be employed elsewhere—and not only in newspaper plants.

The 'Compulsion' Fake

THE GREAT DEBATE over a workable plan to provide health care for the aged has met the fate of many of the vital issues facing the country—its opponents have resorted to befogging propaganda in an almost hysterical attempt to block action.

A decade ago when a proposal for national health insurance was being debated nationally, the American Medical Association financed a multi-million dollar campaign tied to the slogan "socialized medicine."

The Forand bill fight called for a new twist, so the AMA, the insurance companies and the Administration have come up with "compulsion." They are against "compulsion," or more realistically, against a health care for the aged plan based on a 25-year-old social security system.

The "compulsion" campaign has its most recent origins in the "right-to-work" campaign of 1958, when reactionary forces tried to pin the "compulsory unionism" label on union security and thus revive the union-busting open shop. The voters would not buy it in five states and they will not buy the campaign to deny health care to older citizens under a social security system.

If the compulsion argument is carried to its logical conclusion the social security system would have to be abolished. That would do away with such things as retirement benefits, survivors insurance, unemployment compensation, aid to dependent children and general public assistance.

The argument is not compulsion and never has been. It's a simple matter of providing for health care during a person's working years and spreading the cost over the longest possible period and the widest possible base so that when his income is reduced and his health problems are most acute he can finance the care in dignity and as a matter of right.

AFL-CIO News

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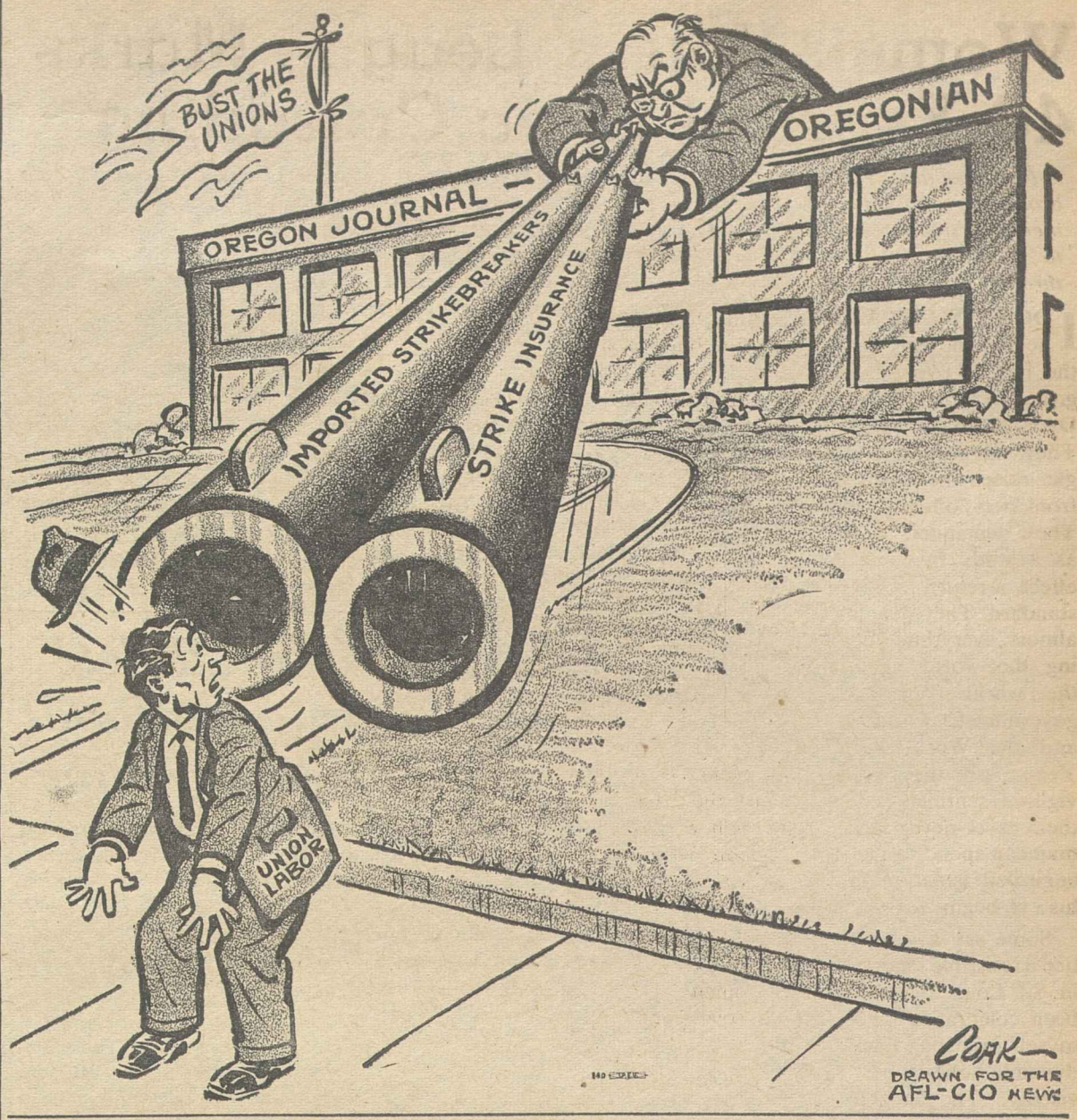
Portland Pattern



In Spirit of Gandhi:

Dignity and Courage Mark Negro Battle for Equal Rights

Following are excerpts from an address by Edward P. Morgan at the Sidney Hillman Foundation's 10th annual awards luncheon. Morgan, whose daily radio commentary is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was one of five award winners honored.

SOMEBODY SUGGESTED over a drink in Washington recently that what Americans need today is not a good five-cent cigar but a cause. We are squirming and groping for something to live for beyond frozen television tray dinners and motel swimming pools.

In an atmosphere of kickback and influence-peddling, we have forgotten a central truth: people are more important than anything. The fabric of our social system was woven to protect the individual with equal justice, to clothe him with freedom and self-respect. But somehow we have threaded into the garment the fat bulky strands of materialism, the tight dark thongs of selfishness, fear, prejudice and outright hatred. The garment has been twisted into a degrading shape.

Has anybody been ennobling the human species lately?

Down in Greensboro, N. C., last Feb. 1, a handsome 18-year-old freshman at the state Agriculture and Technical College, named Ezell Blair, Jr., led three schoolmates to the lunch counter in a Woolworth's store and asked for service.

Thus, inauspiciously began an auspicious movement, the Negro sit-ins against segregation which have spread to nearly every state in the South.

EZELL BLAIR and his mates didn't know quite what they were starting, but they knew where they got their inspiration. They got it from Mohandas K. Gandhi. "I've never forgotten a television show I saw last year called the Pictorial Story of India," young Blair told a New York Times reporter. He was impressed with how the strength of Gandhi's passive resistance seemed to grow each time he was thrown into jail. Blair and his fellows like to think of themselves as part of a movement of "passive insistence."

This is a revolution. Here is a new generation of Negroes, well-dressed, college-educated, restrained, determined, asserting its constitutional rights to a freedom promised a century ago but never really fulfilled, North or South. We follow the news from Algiers, from Leopoldville, Capetown and Johannesburg with excited concern over the latest chapters in the unending history of men's struggle for independence. But to the convulsive developments in a liberation movement rising right under our noses in Miami, Atlanta, Charlotte, Orangeburg and Baton Rouge, we react with about as much attention as we ordinarily give the National Safety Council's figures on Memorial Day traffic deaths.

LET US NOT make the disastrous mistake of enshrining the Negroes as a population of paragons. There is evil, lethal delinquency and tragic corruption of leadership among them too, and you only have to step up the street to Harlem to find evidences of both. But on balance, Negro demagogues do not begin to match the number or viciousness of the bullies of white supremacy and if erring Negro teen-agers have often been brutally violent in their rebelliousness, the duck-tailed delinquents of the white rock-'n'-roll set have no prouder record. Indeed with the legacy of repression and prejudice which our Negro citizens have inherited, it is a monumental wonder that they have been able to hold on to their patience and restraint so well.

Ironically, the steadiness of their deportment has inspired some emotional inclination to endow them with certain superhuman faculties, which, when you stop to think about it, involves a sin of racial prejudice in reverse.

I have been guilty of this. Shortly after the explosion at Little Rock in the autumn of 1957 I found myself talking to Dr. Alfonso Elder, the Columbia-educated president of North Carolina College, a Negro school in Durham. I told him I had been deeply moved by the high courage of those nine Negro students as they went out utterly alone to run the gamut of hostility and danger and enter Central High. "I am not sure," I said, "that anybody else could have done that."

"You are wrong," Dr. Elder replied rather sharply. "Courage is a human trait, not restricted to any race. If the tables had been turned, white children would have behaved the same."

There, in a nutshell, was the whole lesson. The Negro is simply fighting for full and recognized membership in the human race, with all its inherent strengths and weaknesses.

Morgan Says:

Women Voters' League Marks 40 Years of Civic Crusading

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. EDT.)

I **DON'T WANT** to seem faithless to the Daughters of the American Revolution but I'm afraid the fact is I've rather lost my heart to another group of girls for quite different reasons. The DAR didn't let me down. They, not without a struggle, raised their own dues from two dollars to three. They demanded, possibly as a study in cause and effect, a return to the gold standard. They denounced almost everything involving the world, including the world court, world government, world trade and the World Refugee Year. Ah, these matriarchal Mata Haris, these vigilant sentinels spying against the enemies of their never-never land, I love them well. Still, a man can spend just so much time in the splendidly engirdled isolation of their desert island before his eye begins to wander and mine has.

Morgan

Some say a woman doesn't reach the peak of her irresistible charm until she's at least 40. Well, in St. Louis the League of Women Voters has been celebrating its 40th anniversary and I find myself in a long queue of admirers wishing these dynamic ladies well. I use the word dynamic advisedly. The Daughters of the DAR have a dynamism that is almost overwhelming but their engines keep spinning in reverse. The ladies of the League have got their wagon in forward gear and are steady on the climb.

The League of Women Voters sprang from the suffragette movement. It is a little dizzying to contemplate the fact that it was scarcely more than a generation ago, in November, 1920, that American women voted in a national election for the first time. The added fact that their judgment didn't seem to be any better than their men's and we got Harding anyway is beside the point.

The point is that the League has probably done more than any single non-partisan organization to provide political education to all hands. In contributing to the growth of the citizen by producing antitoxin to the poison of prejudice, chauvinism, chicanery and sheer political cussedness, these females of the species have surely proved more deadly than the male.

WHILE THE DAR was turning its orchid-purple passions loose in the petrified forest of the past, the League with dispassionate purpose was plowing the fields of change in order to cultivate a crop of realism and common sense with which to face the present and the future.

They helped get better food and drug laws. They supported the Tennessee Valley Authority when foes of public power tried even more frenziedly than today to cripple it with the tag of creeping socialism. They backed Lend Lease against the America Firsters in World War II. They have consistently defended the United Nations, reciprocal trade, and civil liberties although I wish they could have been a little more resolute on racial issues.

On the local level they have fought City Hall and won better urban zoning, charters, schools, health services and tax reforms. How they have been able to do all these things without tearing themselves apart in the frightening image of the contentious American clubwoman is beyond me but they have.

While they have been scrupulously non-partisan in their approach to issues, Democrats and Republicans working side by side, this has not destroyed their individual loyalties and indeed the major parties have found the League a valuable training ground for party activity.

Perhaps the League's greatest single contribution to good government has been its sustained campaigns to get out the vote. Some of these have verged on the extreme. In Toledo, O., restaurants in 1924, the waiter brought not only the menu but information on the date of the primaries. The day after the primaries the waiter would inquire whether the diner had voted. The League of Women Voters has the quaint idea that the people, who are the government, should actively participate in it.

No Easy Solution:

Disarmament Debate Goes On To Ticking of Nuclear Bombs

A **DEEP SENSE** of urgency prevails among many Americans as they ponder the debate that is now in progress over efforts to disarm or at least to prevent a catastrophic nuclear race among the great powers which is all but certain to spread to other nations.

Disarmament is a dream that has long captured men's hopes. We sought it after the mass killing of the trench warfare of World War I. We even succeeded in a partial disarmament agreement among the then great powers on the naval front. The renunciation of that agreement by Japan in the 1930s was one of the precursors of World War II.

For the most part we have talked of disarmament in terms of war or in terms of the immense economic burden that it places upon all people; in terms of the schools we could build, the houses we could have, the educational system we could create if we could be spared the immense costs of huge military establishments.

But today the urgency is infinitely greater. The scale of the potential destruction of men and property has taken on a new dimension. The hydrogen and atom bombs now threaten mankind itself.

TODAY'S "DISARMAMENT" CRISIS largely deals with stopping tests of nuclear weapons. There are two broad viewpoints in the United States on the stopping of tests.

- One is that only in this way can possession of nuclear weapons be kept in the hands of the few nations that now have them—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and now France. Such limited possession holds greater hope of control and limitation than if other countries including Red China begin to produce them.
- The other, and opposition viewpoint, is that stopping tests would be injurious to our own defense; that the Soviet Union could not be trusted to keep any agreement that may be reached and that we, ourselves, need more time and more testing to develop the kind of nuclear weapons that are militarily desirable.

THERE ARE ALSO two approaches to the broader problem of disarmament. One group, a minority, believes that disarmament in both weapons and troops is so essential that it should be negotiated and started at once, on a regular and inspected basis, even before agreements have been reached on the various danger spots of the world. The larger group believes that disarmament can be achieved only after some solid agreement on the handling of some of these danger spots can be brought about.

The American position has been that from the very start, disarmament has to be tied to a thorough-going international inspection and policing system. A less dangerous "military environment" must be created by measures to prevent surprise attacks by effective policing of a test-ban on nuclear weapons and by future limitations on producing of them.

Once that point has been reached, then "progressive, gradual and balanced reductions of national military forces can and should be accomplished." That includes ceilings on manpower and transfer of excess conventional weapons to international custody.

At that point the next question would be: "Who is to keep the peace of the world?" The United States' position is that an international armed force must be created to do this job and that it must operate under rules of law backed by a World Court. (Public Affairs Institute, Washington Window).

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. EISENHOWER in his midterm legislative message to Congress repeated all his familiar warnings against "spending." Then he sent HEW Sec. Arthur S. Flemming up to Capitol Hill to propose a $600 million annual "spending" program for limited doles to the aged, and uttered not a syllable about the dire consequences of "inflation" or the evils of threatening an unbalance in the federal budget.

The Forand bill, in contrast, is a model of fiscal responsibility. It would place health care for the aged under the social security system. It would finance the program by taxes—pay-as-you-go—in the familiar pattern of social security levies on the employed and their employers and on the self-employed. Across the years, the beneficiaries would pay for their own health insurance instead of making it a burden on the general taxpayer.

Faced with the implacable public demand, the Administration squirmed and twisted in an effort to avoid facing the health-care issue. Mr. Flemming began last November to promise a "plan," and he kept on promising it to congressional committees. Eventually his "plan" turned out to be a repudiation of the social security principle. Even inflation and an unbalanced budget are preferable, from Mr. Eisenhower's viewpoint, than going one inch beyond the social security areas that he inherited from Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

About social security his attitude apparently is the same as about the Tennessee Valley Authority—the system has been a great success and it would be "socialistic" to do anything like it again.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S press secretary, James C. Hagerty, claimed in his announcement of two Federal Power Commission appointments that the White House was abandoning what he called the "practice" of naming FPC members as representatives of consumers or the oil-and-gas interests.

This misses the point in the senatorial storm that is growing over Mr. Eisenhower's refusal to reappoint William R. Connole, the only commissioner who has a record of having voted for the consumers.

Whether he was following "practice" or not, all Mr. Eisenhower's other appointees have shown themselves basically subservient to the oil-and-gas interests.

The plain fact is that the FPC was created by law to regulate the oil-and-gas industry—not to find excuses for failing to regulate it. It was created by Congress to give protection to the consumers against the rapacity of private enterprisers who through their control of production, pipelines and intermediate distributing systems would otherwise have the market at their mercy.

* * *

IN THE CELEBRATED Cities Service case, Connole was the only one of the five members nominated in the past by the President who dissented from a decision permitting Cities Service and three other corporations gas sales worth $1 billion without the formality of final approval of increased rates.

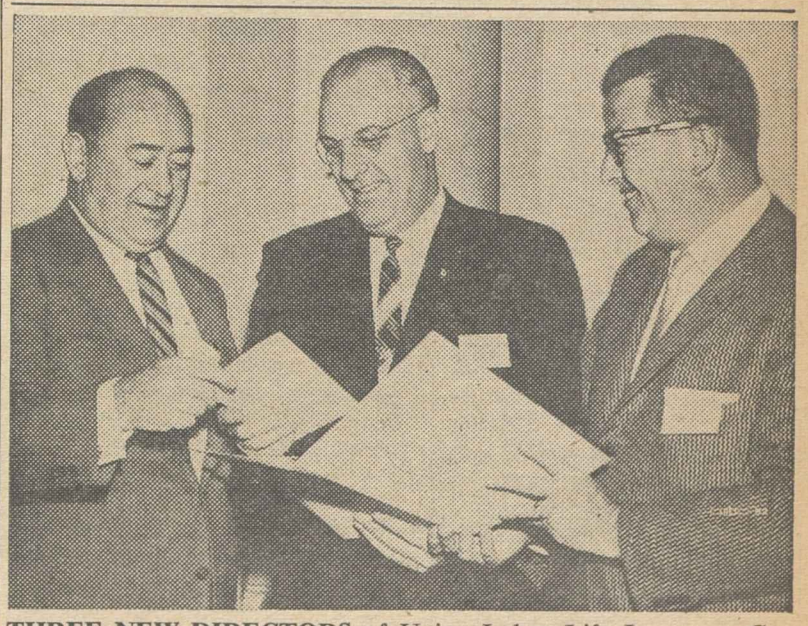
The Supreme Court overruled the FPC majority in a decision that was nothing less than a rebuke to the "regulators" who tried to decline to regulate. The court upheld Connole's viewpoint and told the FPC to start doing its proper job.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) quotes the oil industry trade journal, Petroleum Week, as saying that "because he is the FPC's strongest adherent of regulation, Connole has become something of an enemy in the view of many gas producers. But he has the respect of those who disagree with his views."

This is the man the President is dropping with the uncandid remark, "I think I can get a better man."

And Mr. Hagerty makes the equally unilluminating remark that Mr. Eisenhower is abandoning the "practice" of inquiring into the views of nominees on the subject of regulation.

One of the President's two new appointees, a former FBI man and lawyer, Thomas J. Donegan, says that all he knows about gas and utilities comes from paying his gas bills. He is a "better man" than Connole?



THREE NEW DIRECTORS of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. study 12-month report of labor-owned insurance firm at ULLICO's annual meeting in Baltimore. Left to right are Pres. Edward J. Leonard of Plasterers; Pres. John M. Elliott of Street Railway Employes; and Pres. Lee Minton of Glass Bottle Blowers.

Labor Backs Investment Bill As Amended

The addition of committee-approved amendments to a foreign investment incentives tax bill would remove AFL-CIO objections to the measure, members of the House have been notified by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The original bill provided for reductions in taxes on earnings from operations of American-owned plants in less-developed countries. The House discussed it some weeks ago and postponed further consideration. The Ways & Means Committee has now offered two amendments.

AFL-CIO objections to the original measures were based on its lack of definition of a "less-developed" country and its failure to include protections for workers.

One committee amendment, Biemiller pointed out in a letter to all representatives, would restrict the bill's benefits to investments in countries that are designated "less-developed" by the President. The second would insure that the benefits would not apply if the operation in a less-developed country is conducted under substandard labor conditions. This, Biemiller noted, would "hopefully assure adequate minimum labor standards."

"The AFL-CIO urges you to support these amendments," he concluded, "and, upon their adoption, to vote for the bill."

5-State Parley Sets Plans for Legislatures

Milwaukee — AFL-CIO leaders from five midwestern states convened here Apr. 28 and 29 to discuss plans for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation in the 1961 sessions of the state legislatures.

Arthur Altmeyer, former U. S. commissioner for social security, discussed the evolution of the unemployment insurance program. He said experience rating had adversely affected the program contrary to the hopes of its proponents. He urged enactment of federal benefit standards to restore the program to its original purposes.

The conference was opened by George Haberman, president of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, and keynoted by Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. Clinton Fair and Raymond Munts of the department presided at discussion sessions.

State AFL-CIO affiliates in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin were represented, along with staff representatives from the Carpenters, Auto Workers, Boilermakers, Steelworkers, Machinists, Teachers and other unions.

The conference is one of a series on state social insurance sponsored by state bodies in cooperation with the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

Automation Throws 20,000 on Relief

Springfield, Ill.—Some 20,000 workers in the Chicago area alone have been put on relief in the last few months by automation, the Illinois House was told as it began consideration of a $35 million deficiency appropriation for public assistance.

Peter W. Cahill, executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, said automation has been a "key factor" in the rising cost of relief. He issued his warning as the legislature met in special session.

POPE JOHN XXIII, at audience in Vatican, praises AFL-CIO member Paul J. Murphy of Boston for leadership in campaign to provide sightseeing trips for hospital patients. Murphy, a member of Street Railway Div. 589, launched campaign two years ago, enlisting support of fellow Street Railway members and Office Workers to provide bus tours for invalids. Pope John hailed Murphy's efforts to bring cheer to hundreds of bed-ridden patients.

Radiation Victim Urges Federal Safety Controls

By Robert B. Cooney

The tragic case of the Jackson McVeys—radiation victims of the atomic age—has re-enforced organized labor's appeal to Congress to reassert federal control over radiation health and safety.

The consequences of a Houston, Tex., accident involving McVey shows, declared Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, "that the action of the Congress last summer permitting transfer of radiation control to the states was premature."

McVey, now weary and ailing and jobless at 39, wept as he retold his experience and pleaded with a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee to support his request for aid from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Leo Goodman, secretary of the Industrial Union Dept.'s Atomic Energy Technical Committee, urged the subcommittee to provide complete medical, occupational and social rehabilitation and to reimburse McVey for his expenses and loss of earnings.

Goodman proposed that a model procedure be developed in light of the McVey case to protect future victims of radiation mishaps. Goodman also repeated labor's call for repeal of the new law which ceded radiation safety control to the states.

Dwight A. Ink, AEC assistant general manager, testified that he recognized the mental anguish suffered by the McVeys and said the AEC is considering a complete medical review of the case.

The tragedy of Jackson McVey began in March of 1957 in the small Houston laboratory of the M. W. Kellogg Co.

A tiny pellet containing deadly iridium-192 cracked and the invisible radioactive dust wafted up over the thick lead wall of the roofless "hot cell." A warning bell sounded, but by then it was too late.

McVey and his supervisor, Harold Northway, took routine precautions but the unseen radioactive particles had spread to street clothes in nearby lockers. Some 50 people were involved as the particles were spread through the neighborhood. Panic followed and the McVeys began suffering ostracisim.

"I've had nausea, fatigue, a kidney infection, the threat of leukemia, lost 50 pounds and both my wife and I have had nervous breakdowns," McVey told a reporter.

Mrs. McVey, who accompanied her husband to Washington on a trip financed by neighbors, has cataracts as a result of her radiation, and both McVey and his son also are developing cataracts. He said both his daughters have become emotionally disturbed.

"Besides that, we're ruined financially," McVey said.

At the time Houston was the center of investigation, the Houston Post reported two independent research physicists as saying the Kellogg lab was unsafe for the materials used.

Goodman said he had an engineering estimate that a roof on the Kellogg "hot cell" would have cost $1,200 to $2,400.

The Post reported that W. B. Converse of New York, head of Kellogg's Nuclear Products Division, conceded that McVey and Northway repeatedly tried to get the cell enclosed. Converse said this was a good idea on the part of workers who did not have to think about expenses.

"It would be nice, too, if all of us could drive around in Cadillacs," Converse added, according to the Post account.

Administration 'Dragging Feet':

Reuther Hits Stall On Minimum Wage

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has accused the Eisenhower Administration of "dragging its feet" on minimum wage legislation "just as it has done on virtually every piece of progressive social legislation which has come before Congress."

In a statement to a House Labor subcommittee considering changes in the wage-hour law, Reuther said labor supports the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.6 million more workers "because conscience demands it and because the health of our economy requires it."

Declaring that Administration proposals on minimum wage extension would "only scratch the surface," Reuther asserted that Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell presented the Administration proposal to the subcommittee "with an obviously bad conscience."

Reuther declared Mitchell "knows that it is grossly inadequate," but is "under the influence of the Administration of which he is a member." He said that vision and faith in America should lead to a conclusion "that what is morally right must be and is economically possible in the wealthiest country in the world."

Taking exception to Mitchell's statement to the subcommittee that it is "not practical" to extend coverage in a single step to 8 million more workers, Reuther retorted:

"Not practical? I say there is nothing more impractical than to continue denying to these workers and consumers a wage which will afford them at least a bare minimum standard of living.

"There is nothing more impractical, in an economy which is lagging and stagnating for lack of sufficient purchasers, than to hold down below starvation levels the purchasing power of those whose need is greatest."

The UAW president pointed out that members of his union "already receive wages averaging more than twice the proposed $1.25 minimum" but emphasized that "the human costs of poverty are intolerable to our sense of moral justice . . . Broken homes, dependent families, juvenile delinquents and all the other social evils which so often have their roots in poverty all contribute to a burden which all of us must share."

America's position in the world, he declared, demands an effective war against poverty and the elimination of sweatshop conditions "if we are to convince the uncommitted peoples of the world that a free economy in a politically free society can provide a higher and better standard of living than a totalitarian police state."

USWA, Steel Industry Open Quest for Peace

The Steelworkers and the nation's 11 giant steel producers have set in motion machinery aimed at establishing long-range industrial peace in the basic steel industry.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald and U.S. Steel's Executive Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper will serve as co-chairmen of two joint studies, set up under the terms of contracts negotiated between the union and the 11 companies to end last year's record-breaking steel shutdown.

One study will be undertaken through the new Human Relations Research Committee, established to recommend "guides for the determination of equitable wage and benefit adjustment," and to study job classifications, wage incentives, seniority, medical care and other overall problems.

The other study by the joint committee will look into local working conditions—one of the major areas in which steel management mounted its assault on the USWA during contract negotiations—with recommendations called for by Nov. 30, 1960.

Marvin Miller, USWA associate director of research, and R. Heath Larry, U.S. Steel administrative vice president, will be coordinators in both joint studies. Other union and industry people who will participate will be announced later, as will the schedule of meetings.

Involved with the USWA in the effort to achieve labor-management harmony will be the steel producers who made up the "Steel Companies Coordinating Committee" for joint bargaining last year. Besides U.S. Steel, they include Allegheny Ludlum, Armco, Bethlehem, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Great Lakes Steel, Inland, Jones & Laughlin, Republic, Wheeling Steel, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Communist Employer Problem Disrupts ILO Oil Conference

Geneva—Failure of employer delegates to settle among themselves the problem of the Communists in their ranks has forced the issue to the floor of the Intl. Labor Organization's petroleum conference here.

The wrangle raised by the attempt of employer delegates to sideline the Soviet delegate highlighted the first few days of the two-week session of the ILO's Petroleum Committee.

Intl. Rep. Lloyd A. Haskins of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers was elected by the worker delegates as chairman of their group.

Arvil L. Inge of Houston, Tex., regional director of the Operating Engineers, is the second man of the two-member AFL-CIO delegation to the 20-nation parley.

The Soviet delegation labeled as a "flagrant violation of its rights" the refusal of the employers' group to name the one Soviet Union employer delegate to the subcommittee on trade union organization.

The non-Communist majority among the worker delegates to ILO sessions have always succeeded in handling the issue of the Communists in their ranks without allowing it to interfere with the orderly conduct of business. Employers frequently have not.

Because of this failure, the conference was forced to decide the Soviet demand for a reversal of the employers' decision, voting 55 to 40, with 16 abstentions, to overrule the employers' group.

Haskins reported that despite the dispute over representation the subcommittee on trade union organization in the oil industry immediately launched into a "constructive discussion."

The group was concentrating on the problem of helping trade unions of oil workers in the newly-developing countries.

Dr. Abbas Ammar, assistant director general of the 80-nation ILO, told the committee when it began its session that he hoped the discussions would strengthen "the principle of establishing responsible and efficient trade unions, valid partners in negotiations."

Survey Shows:

Union Shop Wins Growing Acceptance

Union security provisions are now a common feature of collective bargaining agreements, with management opposition now confined to the legislative and public relations fronts, according to an AFL-CIO analysis of a new U.S. Dept. of Labor survey.

"The steady spread of union security provisions," said the AFL-CIO, "reflects the favorable experience with them by both management and unions."

The survey was discussed in Collective Bargaining Report, a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The Labor Dept. study covered all union agreements, except in the rail and airline industries, with 1,000 or more workers, and showed that 70 percent of such pacts contained union shop provisions. The 1,631 agreements involved 7.5 million workers, or about one-half of all workers with contracts.

A second major finding was that the more limited forms of union security "have increasingly been strengthened," the AFL-CIO observed.

Opposition Fades

"One-time strong opposition of many employers to such provisions has faded in recent years and union membership requirements are now generally an accepted, relatively non-controversial part of union agreements," the Report said, adding:

"The exceptions occur mainly where they are prohibited by so-called 'right-to-work' legislation enacted in 19 states or where a union is new or extremely weak.

"Management opposition still existing against union security provisions shows up principally not at the bargaining table, but on the legislative and public relations fronts."

The AFL-CIO gave two main reasons why union security provisions no longer are in great controversy: because they provide unions with the stability necessary to act responsibly without fear of losing members or being undercut and because management has come to agree that simple fairness requires that workers enjoying benefits should also share the costs of union representation.

The survey found that 79 percent of the contracts covering 81 percent of the workers, included some requirement of union membership. The main form was a union shop, provided for in 71 percent of the pacts and covering 74 percent of the workers. Exclusion of the "right-to-work" states which bar the union shop would boost the proportion to 79 percent and coverage to 78 percent.

The Labor Dept. also found that so-called "escape" provisions had declined sharply. The last survey of union security in 1954 revealed that 20 percent of modified union shop provisions allowed a brief period for a member to withdraw. This proportion is now down to 8 percent.

In a breakdown by industry, the survey showed union shop contracts to be slightly more prevalent in manufacturing than in non-manufacturing.

The union shop was provided for in over 90 percent of the contracts in apparel, lumber, printing, rubber, leather, stone, clay and glass, primary metals, fabricated metal products, mining, wholesale and retail trade. However, in tobacco, petroleum and communications, 25 percent or fewer of the pacts provided for a union shop.

The survey also found that the maintenance-of-membership provision — a compromise between the union demand for a union shop and management's opposition—has declined from covering 25 percent of all workers to 7 percent in 1959 as it was converted into the union shop.

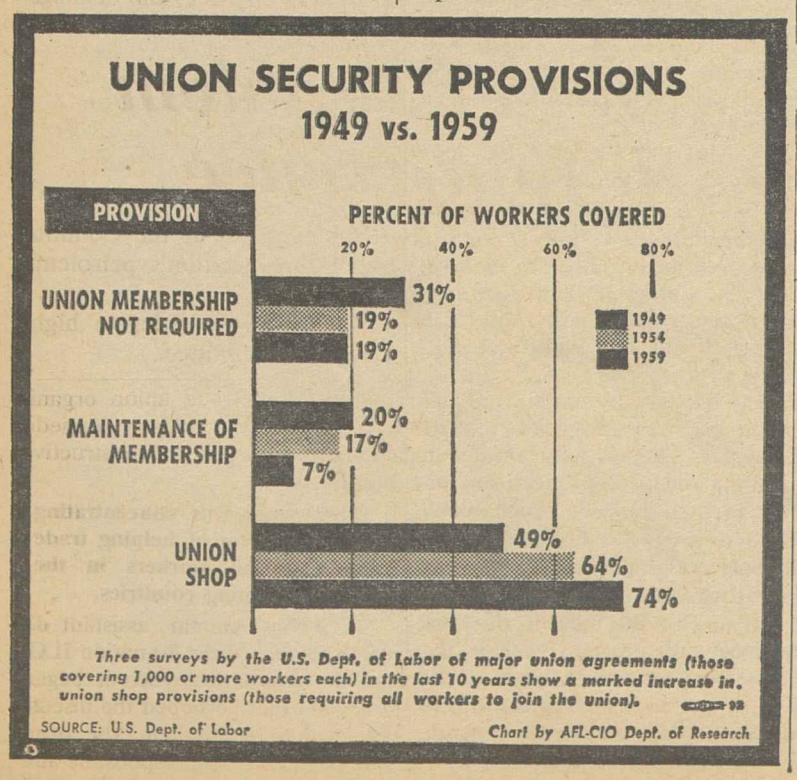
In "right-to-work" states, the AFL-CIO pointed out, unions and employers have agreed on union security provisions which would take effect when permitted legally. The "agency shop" — enabling workers to pay a form of service charge, usually equal to union dues—is provided for in about 15 agreements. Alabama has held such a provision invalid, it was noted.

Since the Labor Dept. survey, the AFL-CIO said, the Steelworkers early in 1960 adopted the agency shop principle for its members in "right-to-work" states.

The survey also revealed that nearly three-fourths of the major agreements contain a checkoff provision, where the employer deducts dues and other payments for transmittal to the union. The checkoff had its greatest growth in the 1940's and its prevalence has remained steady in recent years, the Report said.

CORRECTION

In an excerpt from an article in the New Leader magazine by Harry Fleischman which appeared in the Apr. 23 issue of the AFL-CIO News, the writer was inadvertently identified as associated with the Jewish Labor Committee. He is director of the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee.



AT DISTILLERY WORKERS CONVENTION in Miami Beach, Fla., Pres. Mort Brandenburg, right, and Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto, left, are sworn in for new four-year terms by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Officers Re-Elected By Distillery Workers

Miami Beach, Fla.—Pres. Mort Brandenburg and General Sec.-Treas. George J. Oneto were unanimously re-elected to new four-year terms at the tenth biennial convention of the Distillery Workers held here.

The 400 delegates also placed their stamp of approval on 1961 collective bargaining goals, including a reduced workweek, severance pay and an industry-wide pension program.

Joining Brandenburg and Oneto on the union's executive board were the following nine incumbent vice presidents: Victor Bryan, Mabel Lutherbeck, Joseph Slota, Michael Weintraub, Tony Volpa, Jack Schwartzberg, Irven Grathwohl, John N. O'Grady and Paul Fournier. Two additional vice presidents, John E. McKiernan of Kentucky and Edward O'Neill of Illinois, were elected for four-year terms.

The newly-elected officers were installed by Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the union during the past two years. McGavin, who is monitor of the union by appointment of Meany, cited improved servicing facilities accorded the members and the unity and harmony prevailing in the organization as "illustrating a new way of life in your international union."

An expression of confidence was also given by George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Workers, which was removed from AFL-CIO monitorship last February. Other speakers included Harry O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., and Joseph Lewis, secretary of the Union Label and Service Trades Dept.

Juul Poulson, general secretary of the Intl. Union of Food and Drink Workers, met with the DRWAW executive board prior to the convention to discuss the Inter-American Conference of Food and Drink Workers, slated to be held in Lima, Peru. Brandenburg, a member of the AFL-CIO delegation to this conference, was to meet Poulson in Lima immediately following the adjournment of the DRWAW Convention.

The DRWAW constitution was revised both to permit the streamlining of the structure and function of the international union and to provide accommodation to the requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In addition, 61 resolutions, setting forth the position of the union on national and international issues as well as those relating to the specific problems of the industry, were approved.

A dramatic highlight of the convention was the distribution of 20-year membership pins to union veterans who had been members of the organization since 1940. Approximately 4,000 pins were distributed, an unusually high percentage in an industry where there is a large percentage of women workers and considerable labor turnover. Brandenburg emphasized that a proposed "senior citizens" community is being designed for the benefit of these veterans as "partial payment by our generation for the efforts made by these pioneers in building a solid foundation of trade unionism in our industry."

Chief stress in the program unanimously adopted by the convention was placed on organizing the unorganized. The delegates selected New Orleans as the site for the 1962 convention.

$1.81 Floor Asked Under Walsh-Healey

A minimum wage of $1.81 an hour should be set for government work in the office machine industry, labor representatives have recommended at a Labor Dept. hearing under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Under Walsh-Healey, the Secretary of Labor determines the prevailing minimum wage in an industry and that minimum must be met by manufacturers working on government contracts in that industry.

The present Walsh-Healey minimum wage in the office machine industry is $1.10. Industry representatives asked that it be raised to no more than $1.275.

Representing the AFL-CIO and four major unions in the industry —the Machinists, Auto Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers—AFL-CIO economist Bert Seidman pointed out that the old $1.10 minimum "was determined four years ago on data now over 10 years old. It was unduly low even at the time it went into effect and is certainly completely unrepresentative of the minimums prevailing in the industry today." He based the union recommendation for $1.81 on an analysis of new wage data for the industry.

About 60,000 workers are covered by the Walsh-Healey Act in the office machine industry. Government contracts in the industry in fiscal year 1959 amounted to approximately $244 million.

Stone Cutters Re-Elect Henson As President

Indianapolis, Ind. — Howard I. Henson has been renominated without opposition and declared elected to another term as president of the Journeymen Stone Cutters.

Vice Pres. Frank DePace of New York faces opposition from John W. McRae of Bedford, Ind. Contests also are set for membership on the executive board from three of the union's five districts.

'Closed Shop' Goal of Lawyers in St. Louis

(Continued from Page 1)

and the unemployed, to hire an attorney even in routine cases.

A commissioner appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court held hearings for seven days in March on the charges against Tod. He will rule after studying many pages of testimony, and after arguments are made by lawyers.

AFL-CIO spokesmen say few if any state bar groups have pressed a claim that lawyers must be hired in unemployment compensation cases, where money claims usually are not more than a few hundred dollars. In workmen's compensation cases, the pattern varies from state to state.

In states where the issue has been carried to court, labor generally loses, it was reported.

In the St. Louis case, State Pres. Rollings said:

"It looks like the bar association is acting as searcher of the record, indicter, prosecutor, and judge."

The St. Louis Labor Tribune said, under a headline reading "Lawyers Want Monopoly in Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Gravy":

"Counsel for the bar committee presented his case so aggressively, it was charged, that you would imagine he was defending the rights of starving lawyers to pick the bones of union members exercising their statutory rights to receive unemployment compensation, and get a sum fixed by state law for death or injuries on the job.

"They let it appear that no one except a lawyer should appear for a claimant, even at an informal conference . . . and chisel a 25 percent fee for doing what the law says automatically has to be done for the claimant.

"This counsel voiced an equally angry attack on any layman appearing before the Unemployment Compensation body, even though state law and the rules and regulations issued by the Division of Employment Security approve this practice."

The newspaper said the bar's spokesman objected strongly to the introduction into the record of opinions of Missouri Attorneys General, in 1947 and 1960, upholding Tod.

Said Pres. Rollings: "Compensation cases should be decided administratively. No one should have to hire a lawyer to receive his rights under the law. It looks to me like the bar would like to make law practice a business instead of a profession."

About five years ago, Rollings said, an industry representative was fined and ordered to stop advising businessmen for a fee. Tod never has received a fee, he said.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND ROUSING CHEERS from all parts of the hall greeted passage by the Canadian Labor Congress convention in Montreal of a resolution approving steps taken to form a new liberal political party and instructing CLC officers, working with other groups, to set up a founding convention.

CLC Demands Program To End Unemployment

By Gervase N. Love

Montreal, Que.—A sharp demand that the government meet Canada's unemployment problem with a program geared to supplying the unmet needs of the nation and the underdeveloped countries was voiced by the more than 1,700 delegates at the closing session of the third constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress.

In a far-ranging statement on economic policy, the convention asserted that although official figures show 9.1 percent of Canada's labor force jobless in March, the actual rate was "about" 9.8 percent, and the number of unplaced job applicants on National Employment Service rolls was 13.3 percent—the worst record since the end of World War II except for March 1958.

"And this with production at an all-time high," the statement continued. "This situation is nothing less than outrageous. Governments, management and labor must bend all their energies to end it. But the heaviest responsibility rests upon the national government, which alone has the necessary powers to make full employment effective."

To provide and maintain full employment, the statement said, the annual rate of growth of the Canadian economy must be stepped up by meeting Canada's need for housing, schools, hospitals, parks, roads and other phases of social investment, and by helping the underdeveloped countries to raise their standards of living.

"There are enough unmet needs in Canada and among the free people of the world to provide full production, full employment and steadily rising standards of living for as far into the future as we can see," the convention declared.

The convention acted after hearing Minister of Labor Michael Starr concede "unemployment presents a challenge to Canada's industrial way of life" despite "indicators of vigorous economic expansion."

A "considerable amount" of unemployment, he claimed, "flows from the very complexity of our industrial organization" and is of the type "which can and must be tackled by labor, management and government, working together." While the government's winter employment program this year created about 50,000 jobs, he said, additional steps must be undertaken.

Starr also said that so long as he remains in office, the rights of labor and management as preserved in federal legislation will neither be "infringed nor abridged."

In other actions the convention:

- Directed CLC heads to renew negotiations with the Canadian & Catholic Confederation of Labor in an effort to find a formula for merger.
- Re-elected top officers, headed by Pres. Claude Jodoin, without opposition.
- Heard Pres. Arne Geijer of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions declare that the labor movement needs political parties and that they must be based on "realism and progressive thinking."
- Rejected a resolution which would have changed the CLC constitution to permit the entry of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, expelled from the former Canadian Congress of Labor more than a decade ago on findings of Communist domination. The Executive Council had previously rejected an application for affiliation on the ground that a clean-up had not gone far enough.
- Increased the per capita tax to the CLC from 7 cents to 10 cents per month and raised officers' salaries. Jodoin's salary was raised from $14,000 to $16,000 a year; Executive Vice Presidents William Dodge and Stanley Knowles from $12,000 to $13,000, and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald from $12,000 to $14,000.

Two Unions Expelled by Canadians

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Labor Congress convention voted to cut its ties with two major affiliates by expelling the Seafarers and giving the Teamsters 30 days to reform or face expulsion. Raiding was the charge in both cases.

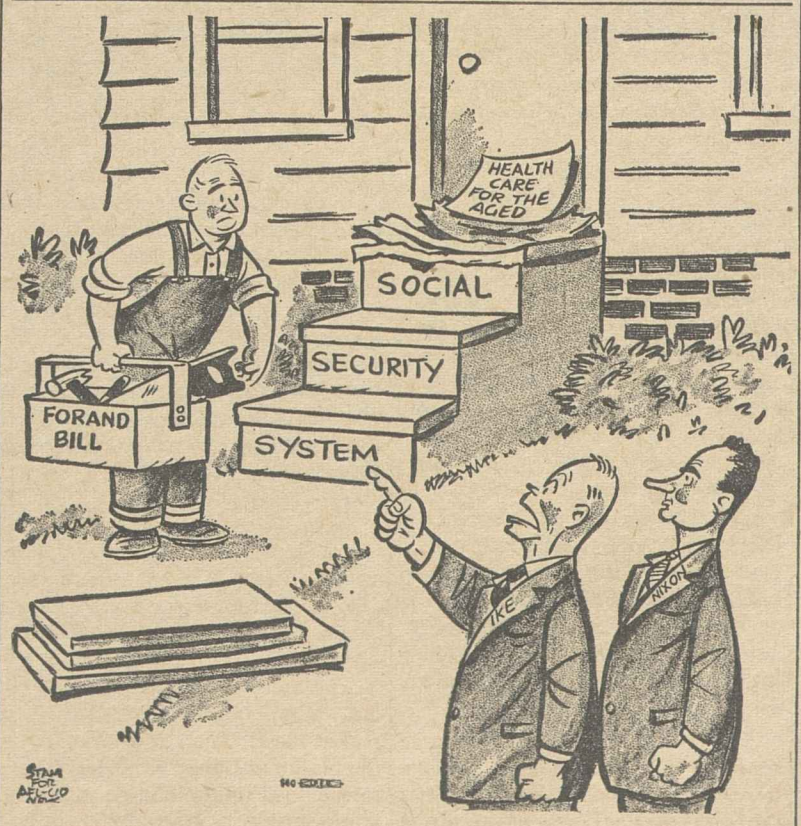
The Seafarers were accused of filching members from the National Association of Marine Engineers and the Teamsters from both the Railway Clerks and the Brick & Clay Workers.

Ousting of the SIU followed 18 months of preliminaries during which the union at times agreed to abide by CLC directives and later refused to, resulting in suspension by the CLC Executive Council on June 18, 1959.

The SIU had the right to appeal to the convention, but failed to put in an appearance. The Executive Council originally recommended to the delegates that expulsion be made automatic six months after convention action, but when no appeal was made changed its proposal to immediate dismissal.

Efforts to settle the dispute between the Teamsters and the Railway Clerks continued until a few hours before the convention took up the issue but were abandoned when the Teamsters refused to accept a compromise offered by the CLC Executive Council.

During the debate, which lasted for more than three hours, much of the support for the Teamsters came from Communist-oriented delegates.



Stop, That's Compulsion!

Millions Still Need Union:

Building Employes Step up Organizing

New York—The Building Service Employes Union—its ranks swelled by 50,000 new members since its last convention five years ago—has pledged a stepped-up organizing drive to meet the "challenge of a growing labor force."

More than 400 delegates attending the union's 12th general convention at the Astor Hotel here heard a report from the BSEIU's executive council declaring that "we cannot be content with the gains of the past while more than a half million workers in the service industries and several million employes of state and local governments remain unorganized."

A strong endorsement of the BSEIU's drive to bring the benefits of trade unionism to the unorganized came from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who warned that failure to win union recognition would leave millions of workers "at the mercy of some unscrupulous employers."

Mitchell declared that the country "owes its prosperity" to the trade union movement. "I have no patience," he told cheering delegates, "with those who say unions are not good things for the country. They don't know what they're talking about. We owe a great debt to the trade union movement."

The secretary paid high tribute to Pres. William L. McFetridge, who announced earlier to the convention that he was retiring after having served for 20 years as BSEIU president. Mitchell hailed McFetridge's long career of service in the trade union movement and praised the union president for help he has rendered the Labor Dept. over the years.

Mitchell presented to McFetridge a special citation—first of its kind ever given by the Labor Dept.—for his "distinguished service." The citation will be known as the Secretary of Labor's Award of Merit.

The executive board's report noted that the union is "uniquely suited" to undertake the task of organizing in the years ahead, since it has been operating in the service industries, "where the greatest future expansion (of the working force) can be expected."

The council noted that in some fields of service, particularly hospital employment, "labor costs constitute the major part of the total cost of the service. If wages are especially low . . . then the process of improving wages through collective bargaining must inevitably increase the cost to the ultimate purchaser of the service."

The report cautioned that "we must face the fact that, as these costs rise, many segments of the population may protest. This must not deter us in our drive to win for the service worker the better wages and working conditions he deserves."

Ahead of the convention were proposed changes in the union's constitution to meet requirements imposed by the Landrum-Griffin Act; election of officers; and action on a score of resolutions covering a broad range of trade union problems.

Labor Raps 'Politics' In Ike's Medical Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

maining 80 percent up to certain maximum limits.

The Administration offered its program as a substitute for the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill, which would finance medical care for the elderly through the social security mechanism. The cost would be borne by an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent in the social security tax levied on both employer and employe—a maximum tax increase of $12 a year for each.

The Executive Council emphasized that the American peo- "are willing to pay the necessary costs to provide health care for the aged but they will rightly insist on a sound and efficient program." The Administration proposal, it declared, "does not meet this test."

The council cited a half-dozen objections to the program Flemming submitted to the House committee, including:

- The plan "rejects the most universal, economical and dignified approach"—the use of the social security system.
- No health benefits will be available until state legislatures enact necessary laws and appropriate necessary funds. "Many states are financially impoverished," said the AFL-CIO; "many could only finance such a program through higher sales taxes; many more are all too susceptible to pressure from reactionary elements which would seek to block such legislation."
- It would not provide "the real help that low-income aged persons need." The 80 percent of those over 65 with incomes of less than $2,000 a year would have to pay $24 in annual premiums and $250 in out-of-pocket medical expenses before receiving any benefits at all. "The financial barrier to seeking early preventive care would remain. Medical costs would continue to wipe out savings and use up money needed for daily living essentials."
- It would not make benefits available "as a matter of right," instead would set up "a yearly income test for our elderly citizens."
- Administration would be "costly and unnecessarily complicated," involving 50 different state agencies as well as a federal administrative agency."
- It "opens the door" to using commercial insurance companies, a practice which the council called "inefficient and extravagant" since a large portion of premium dollars would be channeled "away from the beneficiary and into the coffers of private insurance companies."

Organized labor, the council said, wants a program "built on the proven, sound principle of social insurance, under which a worker by regular payments based on earnings during his working years insures his health benefits when he retires."

UIU Officer Elected To Secretariat Board

Montecatini, Italy—Vice Pres. Al Rota of the Upholsters has been elected the first North American representative on the executive committee of the Intl. Federation of Building & Woodworkers.

Joe Morris of the Woodworkers, a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, was named alternate. Sir Richard Coppock, of the Amalgamated Building Trades Workers of Great Britain, retired as president of the trade secretariat and was succeeded by I. Smets of the Belgian Woodworkers.

$18 Million in Benefits:

Phone Industry Pattern Set By CWA, Northwestern Bell

Omaha, Neb.—A new three-year agreement, hailed as "pattern-making and precedent-setting," was signed by the Communications Workers and Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. half an hour before expiration of the old contract.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne predicted that the agreement, which brought forth a package estimated at over 10 cents an hour the first year, would quickly become the 1960 pattern for the entire Bell System. He said it would bring benefits estimated at $130 million to telephone workers in every part of the nation. The contract provides for reopeners on wages and related matters after the first and second years.

The CWA estimated that workers would receive an average wage lift of over eight cents an hour from the contract formula. In addition, Beirne described the pact as representing a "major break-through to a new plateau of social welfare benefits, not only in telephone but throughout all industry."

Deemed of particular significance was the first "catastrophic illness and disability" protection ever negotiated for telephone workers. It provides that Bell system employes will receive coverage, supplementing their regular health benefits, of up to $15,000 for employes and their families. It requires the individual worker to make a comparatively small initial outlay, but after that the policy picks up 80 percent of the charges, up to the $15,000 maximum expenditure.

In addition, the agreement provides that the 46,000 Bell pensioners and their dependents will receive a $2,500 "major medical" insurance policy along similar lines.

Major Step Forward

This, Beirne declared, "represents a major forward step in providing badly needed medical protection for our older generation."

Over and above the wage and medical provisions, the contract provided that Bell will increase company-paid life insurance on each employe from $1,000 to $2,000; raise the minimum pension in two $5 step-ups; provide four weeks of vacation with pay after 25 years of service, instead of after 30 years as in the past; reclassify a number of cities and towns to permit higher pay scales, and improve a number of local conditions.

18,000 Immediate Beneficiaries

An approximate 18,000 Northwestern Bell employes were immediate beneficiaries, according to Dist. Dir. D. K. Gordon. The pact was negotiated by a five-man committee elected by local unions throughout the area, which comprises the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Contract talks between CWA and other Bell operations in Wisconsin, Illinois and the District of Columbia, which had been marking time while the Northwestern talks moved toward the deadline, were expected to bring quick agreement on the basis of the pattern.

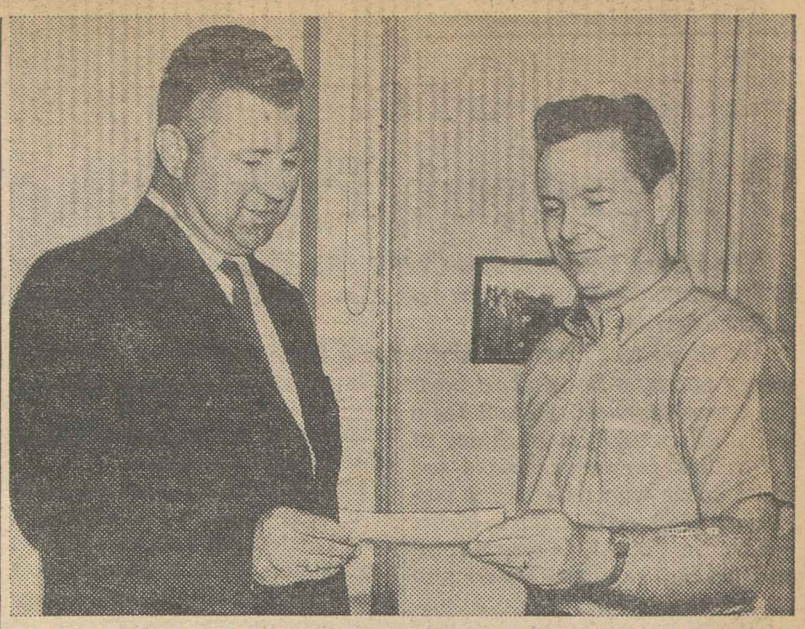
The contract was signed at 11:25 p. m. Apr. 30, just 35 minutes before expiration of the old agreement. The union had made it clear that because of great progress in the parleys, the old agreement would have been extended. There was no talk of a strike.

As the union moved towards the negotiations, it had developed a major public relations program to bring its story to the telephone-using public of the five-state area, and also to people in Wisconsin, Illinois and Washington, D. C.

Two-page advertisements in metropolitan newspaper Sunday magazine sections, ads in smaller papers, and a television speech broadcast in most cities in the area all stressed the union's desire to serve the public interest and to achieve benefits which would help not only the workers but their communities as well.

Using up-to-the-minute communications techniques, CWA had phone message centers operating in key cities throughout the five-state area to bring latest news of the contract talks to local union leaders and rank-and-file members. Recorded talks each day—and more frequently towards the deadline—brought new developments to those who dialed the special numbers at union offices.

The system is part of CWA's national "Dial U for Union" set-up of telephone message centers for getting information to the membership.



OUT ON STRIKE 22 months against Continental Trailways, 317 members of Street and Electric Railway Division 1142 were spurred to make their union the first in Dallas to hit 100 percent in COPE contributions. Business Agent Charles Hunter (left) presents check to Allan L. Maley, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Dallas AFL-CIO.

IBEW Wins Bell System Contract Gains

Omaha, Neb.—Local 1947 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has won agreement on major improvements in medical benefits, pensions and vacations expected to set a pattern for 55,000 members employed by the Western Electric Co.

The agreement, reached nearly two weeks before expiration of the current contract, is expected also to constitute a pattern for other major Bell System installations where employes are represented by the IBEW. Negotiations continue on wage increases for the local's 3,500 members.

The company agreed to pay for a major medical program with a maximum of $15,000 to be effective Sept. 1.

In addition it increased pensions at age 65 as follows: for those with 20 to 30 years of service, $115 a month; 30 to 40 years, $120 a month; and more than 40 years, $125 a month.

The $1,000 life insurance policy for each employe was doubled, going to $2,000, and four weeks of vacation was granted after 25 years instead of after 30 years.

SCME Locals Pledge Higher Per Capita Tax

Philadelphia—Delegates representing an estimated 90 percent of the support for a defeated resolution to increase the per capita tax voluntarily offered to hike their own monthly payments to the State, County & Municipal Employes at the union's 12th convention here.

The offer was accepted with "heartfelt gratitude" by Pres. Arnold S. Zander.

A proposal from the executive board to raise the per capita from 65 cents to 80 cents was beaten in the convention by 40 votes, with a two-thirds majority required. However, the delegates then raised the per capita for new locals to $1 a month.

They acted after hearing Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers say the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which he also heads, would extend financial assistance if the convention also took action to provide the international with additional funds. Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message had expressed the hope the delegates would vote additional support to the international "so that the interests of public employes may be served."

Reuther called education the country's No. 1 problem and civil rights "our second priority."

The richest country in the world, he declared, "is robbing our children of the opportunity of facing the future," adding that we seem to be more concerned with adequate plumbing than with adequate education.

"We must bridge the gap," he said in discussing civil rights, "between our moral principles and our nasty practices of discriminating against negroes."

A resolution sponsored by 25 locals called for full support for the Forand bill to provide health care for Social Security recipients, and was passed unanimously.

In addition, the delegates undertook on returning to their homes to embark on an intensified campaign to stimulate grass roots support for the measure. They agreed to ask city councils and state legislatures to pass resolutions urging Congress to pass the measure.

"As an international union successful in achieving enabling legislation to provide social security coverage for public employes," observed Zander, "we are happy to be extremely strong supporters of the Forand bill."

Pres. Adolph Kummernuss of the Public Services Intl., worldwide trade secretariat for unions of public servants, called for an increased awareness by U.S. labor of its responsibility to fight for a world in which all people can live in peace and freedom.

Kummernuss, a veteran German trade unionist who was tortured in a Nazi prison camp and twice condemned to death, recently completed a tour of Africa. What is going on there, he said, "demonstrates the vital importance of helping young and struggling labor movements before it is too late."

Zander and Sec.-Treas. Gordon W. Chapman were re-elected. Newcomers to the executive board include Vice Pres. Rena Ainsworth, Portland, Ore., who was given an ovation by the 800 delegates for her record of signing up one new member a day for the past two years.

Railway Employes Dept. Backs Wage, Job Goals

Chicago—The current battle of the shopcraft organizations to win higher wages and other benefits from the nation's railroads was given the unanimous support of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept. at the closing session of its 12th convention here.

The call for backing was sounded by Bert K. Jewell, veteran union leader who had served as president of the department for more than 25 years, and was answered with a rising vote by the delegates.

The unions in the department are the Machinists, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carmen, and Firemen & Oilers. In addition to wage increases, they are asking the railroads for improved vacations, a better health and welfare program, and life insurance at no cost to the employe.

The convention also called for a job stabilization program to provide "regular employment throughout the year" for all workers represented by the department's affiliated unions. The shopcrafts have seen about 175,000 jobs disappear since the end of World War II.

The resolution charged the management practice of "farming out" work usually done by the shopcrafts is "wasteful and inefficient," and pointed out that failure to "keep locomotives and cars in good repair causes loss of business" because the equipment isn't ready for shippers.

"Farming out" also creates a serious hardship for workers, the resolution continued, by undermining employment opportunities for men with long service "who have reached the age where they cannot secure employment in any industry, or else suffer a serious loss in income."

The convention called for enactment of legislation by Congress to end the "slaughter" of railroad passenger service through the carriers' abuse of provisions in the Transportation Act of 1958 which give them a large measure of freedom to cancel service as they please.

Enactment by Congress of pending legislation to advance employe and passenger service and reduce freight damage also was demanded.

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell fitted the railroad industry into Administration endorsement of the proposal of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that labor and management get together for discussion of common problems away from the bargaining table.

He said that now that railroading is no longer a monopoly to be regulated but competes with other forms of transportation, it is conceivable that joint labor-management discussions could produce possible recommendations to end what he called "over-regulation."

Portland News Strike Endorsed by Council

(Continued from Page 1)

written by strike insurance.

Noting that strikebreakers are an old story to labor and have "spread their stench" through the entire industrial history of America, the council said newspaper strikebreaking has developed to a point that a central agency is now maintained to "book scabs into newspaper strikes wherever they occur."

The Oregon Journal and the Oregonian, the latter a part of the S. I. Newhouse chain, have imported nearly 200 professional strikebreakers from all over the United States and have hired hundreds of others in the Portland area, the council said.

The council asked all affiliates to support anti-strikebreaker legislation in states and cities along lines proposed by the Portland unions. It directed legal and legislative departments of the AFL-CIO to "work for the introduction and enactment of appropriate federal legislation to ban the recruiting of strikebreakers by outside parties, and the employment of professional strikebreakers."

The striking unions have named Rene J. Valentine of the Typographical Union as strike coordinator and opened a central strike headquarters. Unions have been asked to send contributions to him at Room 714, Roosevelt Hotel, Portland, Ore.

The Portland Reporter, strike newspaper, is printing 100,000 copies twice a week, and trying for a third issue per week. More than 300 carriers are distributing the paper.

The Stereotypers struck Nov. 10, and other unions respected their picket lines. The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board rejected a union charge that the publishers were guilty of an unfair labor practice. A charge that the union refused to bargain will be heard by the NLRB May 10.

ILPA Rallies Aid For Portland Strike

New York—The Intl. Labor Press Association has called on labor editors to inform their readers of the threat to labor posed by the Portland newspaper strike, and to urge their financial support of the strikers.

A check for $1,000 from the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was the first tangible result. IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the contribution was a direct result of the ILPA appeal.

For Federal Employes:

House Group Votes 9 Percent Pay Hike

The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee has reported a 9 percent pay raise bill for federal workers in the face of strong Administration opposition.

Defying Pres. Eisenhower's demand for a pay freeze pending a salary survey scheduled to be completed after Congress adjourns, the committee voted 16 to 4 for a bill which would raise salaries of 1.7 million government postal and white collar workers either 9 percent or $350—whichever is higher—effective July 1. Congressional and judicial employes would also be included.

Committee action came as the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a resolution branding "the stalling and stalemating tactics of the Administration" on pay legislation as "despicable."

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (Tenn.) was the only Democrat reported voting against the salary proposal, which was pared down from the 12 percent originally sought by the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

The Executive Council charged the Administration with using the fact that government employes cannot strike or bargain collectively "as a lever to keep them from the economic advantages which non-government organized labor enjoys everywhere in the United States."

Meanwhile the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee moved swiftly with hearings on government pay raises.

In addition to testimony from officers of the Letter Carriers and the Post Office Clerks, the committee heard the wives of postal workers, members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Letter Carriers.

Mrs. Woodrow P. Gaines, mother of four children and wife of a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., carrier, told the senators what it means for a family to sink deeper and deeper into debt despite every possible economy.

"Financial trouble is the constant companion of our waking and sleeping hours," Mrs. Gaines said. She told how they had been forced to drop all insurance and take a second mortgage on their home to meet day-to-day expenses, even though she works to supplement her husband's income.

"My husband's best suit is nine years old," she added. "I cannot remember when we last saw a motion picture."

She asked the committee: "Have you ever been placed in a position where you said a prayer that a little boy would not really lose his loose tooth for two more days because it was Wednesday and payday was Friday and there just wasn't any small change so that the fairies could come? Have you ever known what it was to hunt in all the little teapots and containers to find 35 cents for the price of a child's school lunch ticket?"

Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty blasted the Administration's demand that pay be frozen until completion of the wage survey. He charged that at least four other government wage studies during the past seven years have been "virtually ignored . . . presumably because they did not produce the results the Administration wanted."

He said 65 percent of the nation's letter carriers work in cities of 100,000 or more population where living costs are highest and where the average letter carrier's salary of $4,640 is "clearly inadequate."

E. C. Hallbeck, legislative director of the Post Office Clerks, challenged the Administration's insistence on a pay freeze in view of "its participation in the settlement of the steel dispute." He said the Administration "cannot fairly deny at least equal increases to postal and federal employes."

Humphrey and Kennedy Split, Nixon Strong

A series of primary elections on May 3 gave Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) nine District of Columbia delegates for the presidency at the Democratic National Convention and saw Vice Pres. Nixon run strongly in Indiana in the Republican primary.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) won the Ohio and Indiana primary contests on the Democratic side, but ran somewhat behind Nixon in his personal vote in Indiana. The Vice President was unopposed on the Republican ballot while Kennedy was opposed by two minor opponents who siphoned off about one-fifth of the total Democratic vote.

In Ohio two slates of candidates pledged to Kennedy competed with each other. The slate backed by Gov. Michael V. Di Salle won most of the delegate seats over another group identified with Cleveland's former mayor, Ray T. Miller.

An effort by former U.S. Sen. George Bender (R) to buck a slate of pro-Nixon delegates by announcing support of New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller failed when Bender ran far behind.

In Alabama, the principal contest was between rival slates of "states' rights" and "loyalist" Democrats for the Electoral College. The "states' righters," refusing to pledge support of the Democratic presidential nominee, held a lead but runoff primaries will be required in most contests.

Humphrey beat Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), his only presidential rival in the District of Columbia primary, by an 8-to-5 margin, and won the convention delegates under a unit rule. His slate of delegates ran ahead of one pledged to Adlai E. Stevenson in most races but despite Stevenson's public request, Stevenson supporters in most cases surpassed the Morse slate totals.

MORE THAN A MILLION tickets have been distributed for the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in the Washington, D. C., National Guard Armory May 6-11. Democracy at Work is the theme of 375 exhibits showing almost every union craft, skill and service. Smiling a welcome above are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, and Joseph Lewis of the Union Labor and Service Trades Dept., which sponsors the show.

Union-Industries Show Opens in Washington

Organized labor's traditional symbols of quality goods and services—the union label, the shop card and the service button—went on display in the nation's capital for the first time as the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show opened May 6 at the D. C. National Guard Armory.

Pres. Eisenhower was scheduled to join with other leaders of government, labor and management and representatives of many of the world's free nations in opening the show, which will run through May 11.

Colorful Opening

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, top officers of national and international unions, members of the Cabinet and ambassadors from more than a dozen foreign nations were due to take part in the colorful opening ceremonies.

Virtually every craft, skill and service represented by members of AFL-CIO unions was on display in the huge Armory for the exhibition's six-day run, with scores of major companies having contracts with AFL-CIO unions entering exhibits.

The Union-Industries Show is sponsored and produced each year by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Joseph Lewis, the department's secretary-treasurer, is the show director.

The show, first staged in 1938 in Cincinnati, O., is a cooperative project between labor and management to focus attention on the day-to-day good working relationship that exists between union and enlightened management.

Theme of the massive show with its 375 colorful, action-packed displays is "Democracy at Work." The various exhibits, Lewis declared, "prove that harmony between labor and management is practical and possible."

More than $80,000 worth of valuable union-made goods—including an all-electric kitchen, gas and electric stoves, color and conventional television sets, electrical appliances and clothing—will be given away free during the six-day show.

Keep Wages, Taxes, Labor Down, Chamber of Commerce Demands

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce—praised in an opening speech by Pres. Eisenhower as "a great organization" because "you agree with me"—has called on businessmen to intensify their political activities against social security, medical care for the aged, a higher minimum wage, depressed area legislation and federal aid to education.

Flexing its political muscles in this election year, the 48th annual convention of the businessmen's organization came out four-square for lower taxes on higher income brackets and a reduction of the national debt.

Following a custom of nearly half a century, the 2,000 delegates meeting in the nation's capital were treated to a full-scale assault on the "lawlessness" of the trade union movement, linked to a renewal of the chamber's plea for compulsory open-shop legislation.

Eisenhower urged the nation's businessmen to join him in stumping for "prudence" in federal spending, declaring that "world peace and stability" depended on "the soundness of the dollar."

The President said that while the CofC had earned "a very enviable reputation" by its recommendations on government policy, it must step up its propaganda in members' home towns to "influence public opinion" against liberal legislation.

Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller expanded on this same theme, emphasizing that businessmen "are urgently needed . . . to create better public understanding of the priceless value of free enterprise."

"To keep mum on vital public issues," Mueller declared in an open bid for greater political activity by the business community, "would be to abandon the defense of business and to desert civic responsibility."

Outgoing chamber Pres. Erwin D. Canham warned that failure of businessmen to play an active political role could lead to "an unstable, uncompetitive economy."

Landrum-Griffin Praised

In a swipe against the labor movement, Canham declared that enactment of the punitive Landrum-Griffin Act last year helped "restore the balance of economic power," but added that "further steps" are necessary to control "the stark bargaining power of nation-wide unions in vital industry."

Speakers got around—briefly—to the chamber's own business: the business climate facing the nation this year. They expressed cautious optimism that the economy would make "moderate" advances, but agreed that it would not reach "boom" proportions.

Milliners Hail First Local At 50th Year

New York—Words and music went nicely together in Carnegie Hall when the Millinery Workers' Union celebrated the 50th birthday of Local 24, first U.S. milliners' union.

The words were provided by Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Pres. Alex Rose of the parent Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers; Manager Nathaniel Spector of the local joint board, and others.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a message congratulating the union and its 12,000 members for a half-century of success built on sacrifice.

The audience of 3,000 also savored the music of Kreisler, Bartok, Saint-Saens, Handel, Rossini, Gershwin, Buzzi-Peccia, Manuel de Falla, Bloch, Sibelius and Mana Zucca.

Speeches opened the program, and were resumed after some music and a 10-minute intermission. Then the musicians took over again—Isidor Lateiner, violinist; Jennie Tourel, soprano; William Warfield, bass-baritone, with piano accompaniment by Edith Grosz, Edwin Hymovitz, and John Wustman.

Wagner thanked the milliners for driving "Communists, gangsters and racketeers" out of the industry. Meany's message, read by Spector, recalled that members of the union have made many sacrifices which they can see today translated into hours, wages and working conditions comparable to the best.

Local 24's first agreement in 1910 provided a wage of $15 for 60 hours of work, compared with $115 today for 35 hours.

'Yellow Dog' Law Hits S. D. City Employes

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Firefighters and the State, County & Municipal Employes have announced plans to appeal a court ruling upholding a "yellow-dog" policy adopted by the Sioux Falls City Council.

A decision by State Circuit Court Judge Walter Seacat held that the city has the right to ban union membership in the Fire Dept., Police Dept. and Public Health Dept.—and to require employes to resign from their unions or be fired. The two unions had challenged the right of the city council to ban union membership and also had charged that the policy violated a so-called "right-to-work" provision in the state constitution.

Firefighters in Danger

If upheld, the decision would force the breakup of a long-established local of the Firefighters and put a major roadblock in the path of the AFSCME. The latter union had launched a promising organizing campaign shortly before the council adopted its union-busting policy by a 2-to-1 vote at the urging of Mayor Fay Wheeldon.

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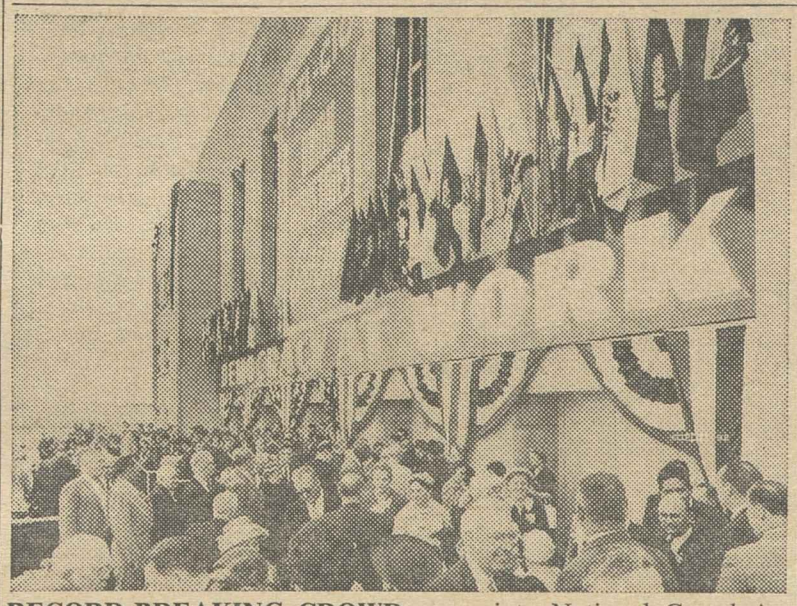
Jobless Rate Stuck at 5%, Meany Cites Danger Signs



RECORD-BREAKING CROWD pours into National Guard Armory in nation's capital to view annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show after formal opening participated in by Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Both presidents hailed the annual showing of the union label, shop card and service button as an outstanding example of labor-management cooperation. **(See story, Page 4; other pictures, Page 5.)**

Action Urged to Aid Distressed Areas

The nation's rate of joblessness stuck at 5 percent in April despite a jump in employment and a sharp drop in the total unemployed from March, according to the Labor Department's monthly job report.

The key rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, declined to 5 percent from the 5.4 percent of March. But this compared to 3.9 and 4 percent, respectively, in the pre-recession Aprils of 1956 and 1957.

"America cannot be smug," said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany while welcoming as "good news" the job rise of 1.9 million and the drop of 546,000 in the unemployed.

"There are more people unemployed than there were last year and almost a million more than there were in 1956 and 1957," Meany said, adding:

"The unemployment rate of 5 percent of the labor force is greater than in February, traditionally the month of highest unemployment.

"Long-term joblessness is about 40 percent above 1956 and 1957. The number of insured unemployed under the unemployment insurance system is approximately 10 percent above last year and a third more than it was three and four years ago."

Meany noted that the 33 major and 109 smaller industrial centers in "economic distress" exceed 1956 and 1957 and urged Pres. Eisenhower to sign the recently-passed $251 million area redevelopment bill to help ease the problem.

Eisenhower, at his press conference, broke what he called the good economic news in reporting the job rise to a total of 66.2 million and the drop in unemployment to 3.7 million.

The White House announcement

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Ike's Health Plan Lashed As 'Hoax'

By Don Gregory

New York—The Administration's plan for legislation to meet the health needs of the aged is "a political hoax" and a "Rube Goldberg contraption," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler charged here.

Branding the recently-unveiled plan "political in the lowest sense of the word," the AFL-CIO leader said the Administration has violated "its own rule against budget-busting."

"If Congress were to adopt it tomorrow, the President would have to veto his own plan," Schnitzler charged, since it calls for $600 million federal outlays. He said the Forand bill is "the only plan to date that is sound, practical and effective."

Schnitzler addressed more than

(*Continued on Page* 9)

ILG Routs Racketeers In Votes

The Ladies' Garment Workers scored a major triumph in a two-and-a-half year struggle with union-battling Pennsylvania dress operators when in 33-shop National Labor Relations Board elections the union won every shop and rolled up a total of 1,578 votes for the union, only 114 against.

The elections were considered crucial to maintaining the wage and pension standards won in a brief March 1958 strike in the eight-state area serving the New York metropolitan dress market.

'Jungle Competition' Ends

They were hailed by the ILGWU as final victory over racketeer and underworld elements that had fled from New York to penetrate the Pennsylvania manufacturers' field and sought to disrupt the union to restore "jungle competition" wrecking industry stabilization.

"The results," said ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky in New York, "represent a very gratifying demonstration of the workers' faith in their union. They show that underworld elements, even though they have their clutches on some of the contractors, cannot get a foothold among the workers."

David Gingold, ILGWU vice president in charge of the Northeast Div., hailed the election results as the final blow to the "discredited and defunct" Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers Association that had tried to split away, in 1958, from the established employer bargaining association in the area and set up shop under non-union conditions.

Nearly 250 operators were represented in the Pennsylvania group when it began challenging ILGWU representation of the workers in January 1958 and attempted to break away from the established employer bargaining group in March, with settlement of the strike.

More than 11,000 Pennsylvania workers stayed on the picket lines when the strike was ended else-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Kennedy and Nixon Score In Primaries

Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) scored a spectacular victory in the West Virginia Democratic preferential primary, knocking his principal primary competitor, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), out of the race, and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon continued a strong showing with a heavy write-in vote in Nebraska's Republican primary.

Fresh from a close victory in Wisconsin and facing what most observers considered an uphill fight in West Virginia, Kennedy pulled ahead of Humphrey in the first scattered returns and went on to win by landslide proportions with approximately 60 percent of the total vote.

In the face of journalistic reports that religious prejudice might influence the vote in strongly Protestant West Virginia, Kennedy met the issue head-on by directly challenging whispers that his Roman Catholic religion "disqualified" him for the presidency.

In an obvious reference to the religious controversy, which dominated reporters' stories before the election, Kennedy said in a post-

(*Continued on Page* 8)

To Protest Racism:

U.S. Urged to Ban South African Gold

The AFL-CIO has asked Sec. of State Christian Herter to give "serious consideration" to halting U.S. purchases of South African gold to demonstrate disapproval of the "inhuman and callous" racial policies pursued in that country.

"It is our firm conviction that only the most clear-cut expression of world public opinion can hope to modify the policies of the South African government," Pres. George Meany wrote Herter.

"It is in the light of this belief that the AFL-CIO is joining with the free trade union movement of the whole world, organized in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in organizing the boycott of South African goods."

The world boycott was authorized at the ICFTU's last congress. Special emphasis has been placed on its application during May.

Meany reminded Herter of the AFL-CIO's concern, shared with most other Americans, over recent developments in South Africa. He noted "unnecessarily brutal police action" which resulted in "innumerable deaths" during "justifiable demonstrations" of Africans against "apartheid" segregation policies, and the fact that thousands of Africans have been jailed "as a result of their demand for humane treatment and respect for their dignity as human beings."

The "inevitable reaction" of the great mass of South Africans, he pointed out, has resulted in "even fiercer repression" and "total disregard for the most elementary rights of human beings."

Meany also noted that a boycott of South African goods in the U.S. will have little effect because of relatively small imports.

Last year U.S. imports from South Africa had a dollar value of $104.8 million. The most significant consumer product consists of shellfish and their products, particularly the popular rock lobster tails which in 1959

(*Continued on Page* 2)

IUD Calls for Action on Legislation, Sets up Strike Aid, Jurisdiction Unit

By Robert B. Cooney

Some 500 delegates to a two-day legislative conference of the Industrial Union Dept. took their case directly to their legislators in a drive to protect the recently-passed depressed areas bill against a presidential veto and win health care for the aged, improved minimum wages, aid to education and more housing.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in his keynote address, lashed the Eisenhower Administration for standing "immobile, paralyzed by drift and indecision."

He urged the delegates to work hard to win legislation as a "down payment on the greater job" in the November elections.

The IUD Executive Board also met and named six members to a reactivated IUD-Building and Construction Trades Department committee whose aim will be to work out rules to resolve jurisdictional disputes.

The Board decided unanimously to create a multi-million dollar central strike fund and also voted aid to the Bethlehem Steel shipyard strikers and Portland newspaper strikers.

IUD Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a press conference the fresh IUD-BCTD effort was undertaken with the "express support" of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and BCTD leaders Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters. He also cited AFL-CIO Executive Council and convention support.

Carey said it was expected the BCTD Executive Council, at its scheduled May 16-18 meeting, would name its six members so the 12-man group could report its operating status to the AFL-CIO Council meeting in Chicago in August.

"This is an unusual opportunity," Carey added, "for the two departments to come to agreement on rules of procedure" to deal with disputes on "raiding and boycotts." He said it would make easier the broader work of the AFL-CIO Special Committee on Union Disputes.

Carey said the efforts of the earlier joint group, which met last in January of 1957, foundered chiefly because of "Jimmy Hoffa, who is no longer with us." Hoffa is president of the Teamsters, expelled in 1957 on grounds of corrupt domination.

In the course of their conference, the delegates heard speeches by Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.),

(*Continued on Page 12*)

NEW LABOR BACKING for Negro protests against lunch counter discrimination comes from three labor leaders in Harrisburg, Pa., joining in picketing of Woolworth store. Left to right are Marvin Rogoff of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 108; Pres. R. Stearl Sponaugle of Harrisburg Region Central Labor Council; Richard Madison of National Association for Advancement of Colored People; and Henry Dropkin, business agent of Clothing Workers Local 363.

SIU Ends Picketing of Arab Ship As State Dept. Gives Assurances

New York—The Seafarers ended their picketing of the United Arab Republic ship Cleopatra after the State Dept. assured the AFL-CIO it would "renew its efforts . . . to protect the interests of our shipping and seamen now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and blacklisting policy."

The Longshoremen, who had strictly observed the picket line since the ship arrived April 13 at East River's Pier 16, unloaded the Cleopatra and she set sail for other east coast ports.

The Cleopatra boycott action, taken by the SIU to protest mistreatment in foreign ports and the loss of jobs resulting from the Arab blacklisting of ships which touch at Israeli ports, inspired retaliation in Middle Eastern ports and sparked diplomatic repercussions.

After the AFL-CIO Executive Council firmly backed up the SIU picketing, negotiations involving AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Special Counsel Arthur Goldberg, Acting Sec. of State Douglas Dillon and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell finally produced a peace formula.

Meany informed the SIU of the new pledge from Dillon and suggested withdrawal of the pickets. SIU Pres. Paul Hall replied his union would comply, but cautioned in a statement to the press that the SIU would have no choice but to resume picketing if the State Department failed to give "practical implementation" to its pledge.

Two other problems remained in the wake of the agreement. The owners of the Cleopatra still have pending damage suits against the SIU totaling $110,000. In Congress, a clause inserted in a foreign aid bill would enable the President to withhold aid from the UAR until the Arab boycott ends. UAR Pres. Gamel Abdel Nasser already has reacted strongly against this move.

Upon receipt of a four-page "statement of policy" from Dillon, Meany wired Hall on May 6:

'Good-Faith Assurance'

"I have today received from acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon the good-faith assurance of the government of the United States that it will fully investigate the grievances of U.S. seamen and renew its diplomatic efforts to protect American seamen and shipping against future indignities and discrimination.

"I firmly believe that the good trade union purposes for which the Seafarers International Union established the picket line at the Cleopatra have been served and I suggest the picket line be withdrawn.

"Please be assured of the continued and complete support of the entire trade union movement for the members of the SIU and all merchant seamen. We intend to protect the interests of American shipping and seamen at all times."

Hall acknowledged Meany's report of the government's assurances and added:

". . . in deference to your suggestion as president of the AFL-CIO and in light of our traditional support of AFL-CIO policy, we will abide by your request and will remove the picket line.

"The officers and members of our union take this opportunity to express to you and to the Executive Council our deep appreciation for your interest in and support of our fight for the rights of American seamen and for freedom of the seas for American flag ships."

In a press statement, Hall reiterated the purpose of the picket line and added that, in the pledge given Meany, "it appears that for the first time the State Department has expressed its intent to face up to these problems and to take positive action."

"However, should the State Department fail to give practical implementation to the assurances made today, we will have no other recourse but to resort to picketing."

The State Department, in its statement, reiterated its support of "the principle of freedom of the seas and free access to foreign ports and facilities."

The department went on to spell out that it would press this principle with the governments concerned, work toward a solution of the basic Arab-Israel conflict underlying the problem, have its consular officers alert to the grievances of seamen and others and consult with the AFL-CIO and its maritime unions on future developments.

U.S.-Mexican Labor Set Joint Sessions

The Sixth Intl. Conference of the labor movements of the U.S. and Mexico will be held in Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoras, Tamaulipas, Mex., May 17-19, it has been announced by Frank L. Noakes, chairman of the U.S. Section of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Unions.

The call to the conference has been issued by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the hemispheric branch of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The conference is scheduled to chart the joint policies of the U.S. and Mexican labor movements for the coming year on such matters as pending proposals for renewing the Mexican Contract Labor Program and other matters affecting the welfare of workers on both sides of the border.

U.S. Ban on South African Gold Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

had a value of $9.9 million, an increase of nearly 200 percent in one year.

Other consumer products, imported in much smaller volume, include dried fish; fresh and prepared fruits; cocoa, coffee and tea; certain wines and liquers, and furs, most of which have to be processed before being sold to the consumer.

Imports of uranium are quite large but all relevant statistics are classified. The largest single imported item is unmanufactured wool, which was worth more than $20 million last year.

Other large imports include precious and semi-precious stones, including diamonds, which had a value of $15.4 million last year; and metals, including ferroalloy ores, copper ore, steel mill products and lead ore, with a total value of $36.5 million.

Workers Win Vote:

ILO Group Backs Cut in Workweek

Geneva—Worker delegates at the two-week session here of the Intl. Labor Organization's Petroleum Committee pushed through a demand for action on the issue of a shorter workweek.

Intl. Rep. Lloyd A. Haskins of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers authored a resolution calling for "concrete results" on the workweek question that was adopted by a vote of 54 to 42, with 15 abstentions.

"This is one of the most vital questions before the committee," Haskins told a plenary meeting of the government, worker and employer representatives from 20 countries.

The AFL-CIO delegate, who is chairman of the workers' group at the oil parley, brought the issue before the committee despite the sidetracking of his resolution by the session's steering body.

The proposal calls for the attention of the ILO annual conference meeting here in June to be directed to the "great interest which the petroleum workers attach to the reduction of working hours without loss of pay."

Haskins had raised the workweek issue during his major address to the committee as U.S. worker delegate when he recalled that 12 years after the ILO oil unit had recognized the 40-hour week as a "desirable goal," only four countries have actually introduced it.

"This is really a sad commentary on the industry, the governments and the trade union movements of our respective countries," he said.

Haskins congratulated Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board and U.S. government delegate for the "factually correct" account he gave of the situation in the American oil industry.

While agreeing with Rothman that the American unions had remedies available under the law against employers who fail to recognize their right to organize, he pointed out that they were slow and cumbersome.

"We do not like these conditions," he added, "but we consider them only temporary under our system of government. The remedy lies in the hands of the people. The people will act and conditions will change.

"The workers of the U.S. would not have it any other way. We can and do make progressive changes within the framework of our society," he said.

This reminder to the Communist delegates to the session was emphasized by Andre Miffre, observer of the Intl. Fed. of Petroleum Workers.

"We heard with satisfaction the U.S. government delegate declare that the right to strike was a sacred and indispensable right respected by his government," Miffre said.

"We would have been much more reassured on the way the freedom of trade unions is guaranteed the workers of eastern Europe if the government delegate of the Soviet Union had been as clear and as precise on the subject of the right to strike in his country," he added.

Among the conclusions adopted by the committee was the affirmation that "free, vigorous and healthy trade unions" can make an important contribution "to a policy of sound human relations in the petroleum industry, and to an improvement of social conditions generally in each country."

The committee also recognized the need for unions "to be supported financially by their members without financial dependence on employers, governments or political parties."

Arvil L. Inge, of the Operating Engineers and second U.S. worker member to the parley, served on the subcommittee that dealt with the question of employer-employe communications.

One of the subcommittee's recommendations adopted by the plenary group was the listing among the "most important aims" of the "bringing of grievances quickly to the attention of management."

Keyserling Sees Profits Reducing U.S. Markets

Duluth, Minn.—The United States is pricing itself out of world markets not because wages are too high but because profit margins are, Leon Keyserling, formerly economic advisor to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, told the second annual Labor Conference on World Affairs here.

The total labor cost per unit of production, he maintained, is lower in this country than in most others because of greater productivity.

Kyserling accused the Eisenhower Administration and its spokesmen of "misleading" the country by giving out "misinformation" to cover up their own economic failures. The Administration has abandoned an economy of abundance in favor of an "economy of scarcity," he added, claiming that restoration of an annual rate of economic growth of 5 percent would wipe out 95 percent of the country's unemployment.

If the economy were to grow the way it should, he declared, the U.S. could consume all it can produce plus all the imports now coming into the country.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers told the parley that American labor must insist on "full participation" in foreign affairs if the State Dept.'s policy "mistakes" regarding workers are to be corrected.

Harry Pollak, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, told a conference luncheon that Latin American workers intend to get "economic liberty plus political liberty," and declared the days of Latin American dictators are numbered.

Textile Workers Ask Joint Stand on Imports

New York—The impact of textile imports on the domestic textile industry is "a worker's problem and a community problem, too," declared the Textile Workers Union of America in a full-page appeal to management to join TWUA in a joint approach to the problem.

The union placed its advertisement in the Daily News Record, textile trade publication and mailed reprints to federal and state officials, legislators and community leaders.

By IAM and UAW:

Aircraft Contract Talks Under Way

Contract talks involving several hundred thousand aircraft and missile workers approached the critical stage as one local of 600 machinists struck, and another with 40,000 stayed at work in Boeing plants under a temporary contract extension.

Most companies in the aircraft, missile and related electronics industry are in negotiation with the Machinists and the Auto Workers.

The two unions made trade union history last August when they agreed on a joint collective bargaining program for nearly 600,000 workers. Seven basic contract proposals were spelled out.

Reports on the status of contract talks were discussed by the IAM executive council at a meeting in Washington. No acceptable pay pattern has emerged as yet.

Contract Deadlines Near

IAM and UAW contract deadlines will be reached this month—for IAM at various Convair and Lockheed plants in California, the Douglas plants at Santa Monica and El Segundo-Torrance, Calif.; at Convair in Fort Worth, Tex., and at Lockheed in Marietta, Ga.; for UAW, Douglas plants in Long Beach, Tucson and Tulsa; North American plants in Los Angeles, Columbus, O., and Neosho, Mo.

IAM and UAW members at several United Aircraft divisions are working without contracts. They want job security provisions on a company-wide basis.

First walkout in current negotiations closed down the Carlstadt, N. J., plant of Curtiss-Wright Electronics Division. Members of IAM Lodge 703 voted for a strike by a margin of better than 10-1 when Curtiss-Wright, a giant in its industry, offered no wage increase this year, five cents next year, plus a few fringes.

Boeing Airplane Co. has IAM contracts at plants in California, Florida, Kansas and Washington state.

A company-wide contract expired April 22, was extended to May 8, and then was continued indefinitely. Members voted twice in two weeks to turn down company proposals. Union meetings were held in Seattle and Moses Lake, Wash.; Wichita, Kan.; Edwards Air Force Base in California; Walton Beach and Cocoa Beach, Fla.

The union asked for a 7 percent package boost in each of two years, or about 36 cents for the term. Boeing offered a pay increase of 3.25 percent this year, 2.75 percent next year, a one-quarter of 1 percent boost in fringe benefits.

UAW Calls Conferences Of Ford Committeemen

Detroit—All Auto Workers' committeemen in plants of the Ford Motor Co. throughout the country will soon be called to regional meetings to prepare for the union's 1961 negotiations, the UAW National Ford Council decided at a meeting here.

In addition to preparing a trade union educational campaign based on the facts of wages, profits and prices, the regional meetings will explore the intensified political campaigning of business and underscore the issues of this year's presidential race, emphasizing the importance of the COPE dollar drive and local registration activities.

The council also reaffirmed the union's belief that Ford could cut prices $100 or more per car and "share with consumers some of the fruits of greater productivity and, thereby, lead to an expansion of the car market and an increase in job opportunities for Ford workers."

The cut would still leave Ford with annual net profits of about $300 million, the resolution said, plus additional profits growing out of increased sales.

Another resolution rapped Ford's present policy of scheduling overtime and hiring new workers at some plants while refusing to recall veteran Ford employes with long seniority who have been laid off at others. It urged the company particularly to channel more work into the "distressed" Rouge plant and to others hit hard by unemployment.

The council also acted to alert union members to the "thoroughly vicious, irresponsible and false campaign" of business to blame higher prices on wage increases won by workers. Ford officials, a resolution pointed out, have been particularly vocal in the drive.

"If we allow the false charges of Ford and others to go unanswered and permit the adoption of further restrictions on union effectiveness," the resolution said, "we will suffer a double penalty. We will not only be victimized by the impact of inflation upon our living standards and our job security, but we will be made to bear the guilt, in the public mind, for the cause of our own hardship and insecurity."

The fact that Ford officers, executives and a few "key" personnel shared $37 million in cash bonuses last year reveals "how false" is the company's claim that workers are responsible for too-high prices, the Council declared.

Labor cannot afford to be complacent in the face of business' twin propaganda and political campaigns, the council declared.

"By exploiting the myths of 'union monopoly' and 'wage-push inflation' industry is attempting to rob labor unions of their political voice and their economic effectiveness," it maintained. "They are attempting to turn the clock back to the pre-union days when depressed wage rates, intolerable production standards and miserable working conditions squeezed every possible dollar of profit out of every worker."

New Committee to Study Organizing

A committee of three AFL-CIO vice presidents has been named by Pres. George Meany to study the changing character of the work force and to plan future organizing campaigns.

The committee was created by the Executive Council at its spring meeting in Washington because of the new problems posed in organizing by the continuing drop in blue-collar workers and the corresponding rise in the number of white-collar workers.

Named as chairman of the committee was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers. Also appointed by Meany to serve on the study group were Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks; and Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters.

NEW PRESIDENT of Building Service Employes, David Sullivan (left) is shown receiving congratulations after BSEIU convention in New York elected him to succeed William L. McFetridge (second from right), who headed union for 20 years. Left to right are Sullivan, Vice Pres. Thomas Burke, McFetridge, and Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild.

Building Service Convention Names Sullivan as Successor to McFetridge

New York—David L. Sullivan, for 19 years an official of the Building Service Employes, has been elected president of the 275,000-member union at the BSEIU's 12th general convention here.

The 400 delegates unanimously chose Sullivan to succeed William L. McFetridge, 66, who stepped down from the presidency after leading the union for 20 years.

McFetridge, who will continue as a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and a federation vice president, was named to serve as an adviser and consultant to the BSEIU. In addition, he will devote time to the $36 million residential-commercial building project his union is sponsoring in Chicago.

Sullivan, who has been president of the BSEIU's 37,000-member Local 32B in New York for the past 19 years, pledged to the convention that, as the union's new international president, he would place primary emphasis on organizing so that millions of workers "may also enjoy the benefits we have achieved for our own members."

The new president told delegates representing 410 local unions in the U.S. and Canada that the trade union movement had done "more good for working people than any other groups, organizations, political parties and movements."

Automation Cuts Jobs

The convention was told that, despite a gain of 50,000 members over the past five years, the BSEIU is still faced with the loss of jobs as the result of automation.

Re-elected as members of the BSEIU executive board were Sec.-Treas. George E. Fairchild, and Vice Presidents Thomas Burke of Chicago, Charles Levey of Pittsburgh, Thomas Shortman of New York, George Hardy of Los Angeles, and Albert Hearn of Toronto.

Henry Kruse of Chicago was elected to the vice presidential vacancy caused by Sullivan's election as president.

In five days of sessions, the convention amended its constitution to provide for holding conventions every four years, instead of five years as in the past, in order to comply with Landrum-Griffin Act requirements. Delegates also adopted resolutions:

- Providing for the creation of a strike fund to pay benefits of $20 per member per week.
- Urging amendment of the Social Security Act to make tips count as credit towards old age retirement benefits.
- Calling for establishment of a federal minimum wage of $1.50 per hour.
- Urging the strengthening of civil rights laws.
- Revising the union's dues structure downward for retired members.
- Urging establishment by the AFL-CIO of a daily labor newspaper.
- Protesting the "apartheid" racial policies of the government of South Africa.

Sullivan, 56, a native of Cork City, Ireland, was one of the founding members of Local 32B in 1934 and soon afterward became the local's business agent. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the local in 1938 and president in 1941. That same year he was elected a BSEIU international vice president.

Active in community service affairs, Sullivan has received citations from such groups as the American Red Cross, March of Dimes, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Cerebral Palsy and the Boy Scouts of America.

Ladies' Garment Union Wins 33 NLRB Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

where by agreement on pensions, job security and wage increases and a rigid system of contract enforcement to checkmate chiseling employers seeking to undermine union standards.

Differential Approved

Eventually the Pennsylvania manufacturers accepted the standard contract with an understanding they would receive a 10 percent differential to compensate for trucking charges and other legitimate differences in production costs, and the shops resumed work. The industry's impartial chairman, Harry Uviller, fixed the 10 percent figure as a reasonable differential and the ILGWU had acknowledged from the start the Pennsylvania operators' right to such an arrangement.

The NLRB rejected the claim of the so-called Pennsylvania Garment Manufacturers Association to bargain for the shops, and individual contractors and operators began signing up on a full union basis. Others, however, still challenged ILGWU representation.

When the NLRB ordered individual shop elections last November, only 117 operators remained on the holdout list, and this figure shrank to 41 on the eve of the NLRB balloting.

During the May 2-4 elections, eight more shops surrendered, leaving only 33 shops where ballots were actually cast and counted to show the ILGWU triumph.

Unions Win First Contracts In Citrus Drive

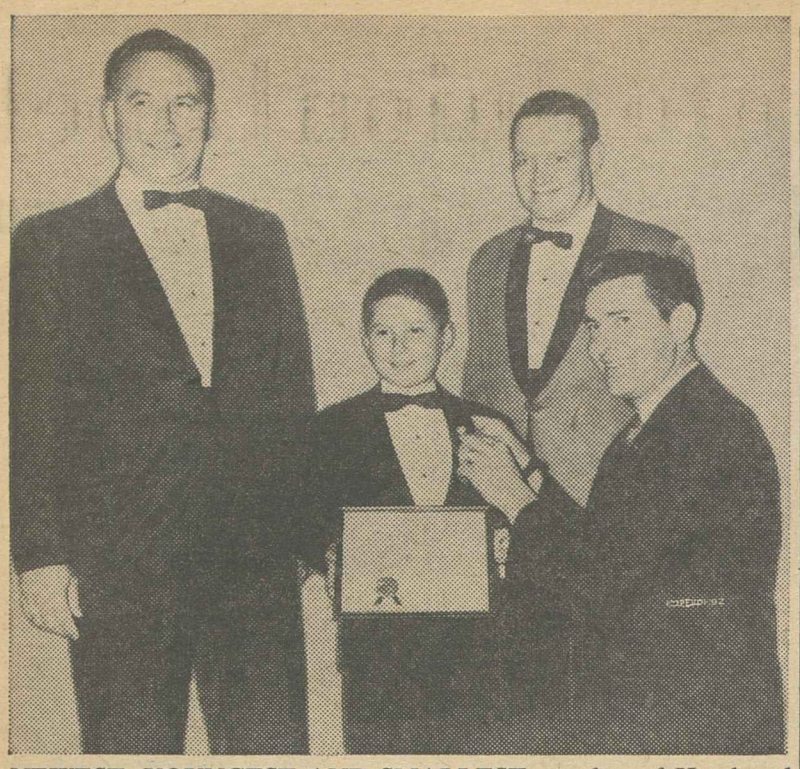
Stockton, Calif. — Seven years of company stalling ended when five Sunkist affiliates in the lemon packing industry signed first contracts containing the highest wages and best working conditions in the country's citrus packing industry.

Announcement of the signing was made by Norman Smith, director of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee which is conducting an organizing campaign among field and shed workers.

"These agreements," he said, "constitute a major break-through toward organizing the 25,000 workers employed in the citrus industry. Now that a beach-head of union organization has been established in the Sunkist empire, AWOC will push to expand its membership throughout the citrus industry."

The agreements provide wages ranging from $1.35 to $1.80 an hour; overtime after 8 hours in one day or 40 hours in a week; time and a half for Sunday and holiday work; employer-paid hospitalization and medical insurance, and paid vacations after one year.

The marathon battle began in 1953, when the 500 workers in the plants voted for union representation. Smith hailed the Packinghouse Workers for carrying the fight through the years in the courts and before the National Labor Relations Board in its determination to win contracts.



NEWEST, YOUNGEST AND SMALLEST member of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, 10-year-old Stuart Yachnowitz is shown receiving union button following award of honorary membership from Local 164 in New York. The youngster, who "helps out" in his father's catering business, is shown with the local's officers. Left to right are Pres. Joe Yachnowitz, father of the young member; Shop Steward Daniel Carroll; and Sec.-Treas. Stephen A. Szekely.

Brownlow Urges More Jobs for Handicapped

Responsibility for helping the physically handicapped cannot be met merely by appropriating funds for food, clothing and shelter but only by integrating them fully into the work force, Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The meeting in the U.S. Labor Dept. auditorium was attended by an audience of about 1,000 including 42 winners of a nationwide essay contest for 11th and 12th grade pupils in public, private and parish schools.

The 42 winners came to Washington as guests of the AFL-CIO, its state federations, and the Disabled American Veterans. The AFL-CIO organizations paid travel expenses for 37 of the winners, plus $100 each for spending money.

The young people shook hands with Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the AFL-CIO Union-Industries show; toured the Capitol area, Mt. Vernon, and the AFL-CIO headquarters. At the meeting of the president's committee, they heard speeches by Brownlow, Vice Pres. Nixon, and others.

Trophy Presented

Nixon presented the President's trophy to Dwight D. Guilfoil Jr. of Arlington Heights, Ill., as "Handicapped American of the Year" for 1959. Guilfoil, 37, has been confined to a wheelchair with spinal meningitis and polio since 1943. He founded a company which makes devices for the handicapped.

At a luncheon for the winners, Pres. Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers presented gifts in the name of Pres. Meany, whom he represented. Al Capp, cartoonist, was master of ceremonies.

Theme of this year's essay contest was "Jobs for the Handicapped, Passports to Dignity." Winner of the $1,000 top prize was Gail Marie Chadwell of Reno, Nev. Runners-up were Kay Clausing of Toledo, Cynthia Neild of Pawtucket, R. I.; Craig Grant, Denver; Sandra Fairburn of Hueytown, Ala.; Kay Smith, Dallas.

At the committee meeting, Brownlow said the record shows continuing progress in employment of the handicapped, but at far too slow a rate.

"We have won some skirmishes, but the victory still lies ahead," he said.

"We cannot meet this responsibility by merely appropriating money for food, clothing and shelter.

"We must devote ourselves to the task of integrating the handicapped into our society and work force, regardless of the cost and effort required. Only in this manner can we meet our responsibility."

Walter J. Mason of the AFL-CIO legislative dept. is the federation's representative on the executive committee of the President's committee.

University to Train Unionists In World Role

The AFL-CIO and the School of Intl. Service of American University, Washington, D. C., have announced plans for a special program in international labor studies to prepare trade unionists to meet the increasing need for trained personnel in the international labor field.

It will include nine months of classroom work and three months of in-service apprenticeship aimed at giving the best individual training possible to fit the needs of the student and the requirements of his potential assignment.

Studies will include a view of the U.S. labor movement in international perspective, the international labor movement and U.S. labor's role in it, U.S. foreign policies and programs, contemporary world labor movements and ideologies, labor in specific foreign countries, and an appropriate foreign language.

Nominations, within certain broad limitations, will be made by the international unions. Admissions will be limited to 10 students the first year to be selected by a panel headed by Philip M. Kaiser, director of the school's program for overseas labor and a former assistant secretary of labor.

Scholarships for tuition and general fees are available under arrangements between the AFL-CIO and the university, but it is expected the sponsoring international unions will pay for living expenses, books and other costs.

Eisenhower, Meany Open Exhibition:

'Democracy at Work' Theme Of Union-Industries Show

By Eugene A. Kelly

The close working partnership between organized labor and its fair employers was spotlighted by Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at ceremonies opening the 1960 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.

Speaking at ceremonies launching the first showing in the nation's capital of labor's annual exhibit of the union label, the shop card and the union button, Eisenhower described the exhibition as an example of what can be accomplished by "real cooperation" between labor and management. Meany termed the show "a venture we can all be proud of."

Both addressed a record-breaking opening day crowd which had gathered outside the District of Columbia National Guard Armory for the ceremonies which launched the six-day run.

"It is," said Eisenhower, "with a distinct sense of personal honor that I accepted the invitation to be with you on the opening of this great industrial exhibition.

"After touring the show, the reaction I had was that of realizing anew what can be achieved by real cooperation."

Meany said: "This show is a fitting example of union-management cooperation, an indication of the philosophy of the American trade union movement, under which a man must have a successful business in order to fill a pay envelope.

"This is a cooperative venture of free workers and their employers in a free society. I hope it will encourage labor and other representatives of management to cooperate with a sense of responsibility to consumers and all of society."

John J. Mara, president of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, presided at the opening ceremony as head of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. Joseph Lewis, director of the department, described the show's theme as "Democracy at Work," and said the show was sponsored by "free labor, free management, and the agencies of a free government."

The invocation was delivered at the opening ceremony by Msgr. George G. Higgins, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The show, with 375 exhibitors, pleased the President and evidently pleased the crowds. Rain on Sunday, third day of the show, failed to keep away a house that stayed packed until closing time.

All exhibit space was taken a month before the exhibits opened, according to the sponsors. They said it was the first "sellout" in history, and that it set a mark to shoot at for next year's show in Detroit.

Eisenhower toured the exhibits with Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and the White House press corps.

He told Meany he wanted to see the exhibits of the plumbing trades in which Meany once worked. Later he told the first-day audience that "Mr. Meany acknowledged himself amazed" by the technological changes in his old trade.

"I was impressed," the President said, "that in the AFL-CIO booth there is an exhortation to help the less well-developed nations. If we exhibit that kind of concern for our brothers, we make this a more peaceful, more prosperous and better world."

The president received a pair of union-made golf shoes and a pair of hunting boots from the Boot and Shoe Workers. Val Hamer of Baltimore, a glass bottle blower for 44 years, blew a large glass bubble and a small bottle for Mr. Eisenhower.

Sees Train Exhibit

The chief executive looked at a model train display of the Railway Clerks; an all-electric kitchen, given away on the closing day by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; a fallout shelter and an apprentice bricklayers' contest sponsored by the Bricklayers and their employers.

Meany introduced Eisenhower to 42 students who won top state awards in an essay contest. The president saw Patricia Hiele of Culver City, Calif., in her stocking feet. When he asked if her feet hurt, Barbara said "They're killing me."

Exhibiting for the first time, the Ladies Garment Workers presented two shops, the old and the new. Crews of comely girls produced cocktail aprons for the crowds.

Hottest exhibit was a 2,700-degree furnace heating glass for the blowers. Show viewers saw exhibitions of sheep shearing, meat cutting, cake frosting, mail sorting and other pursuits.

Washington Local 36, Fire Fighters, showed a fire engine retired from service in 1929, and gave away a bicycle. Some $80,000 in gifts were distributed during the show.

Press comment on the show was favorable. The only sour note was sounded by the National Association of Manufacturers. Its newsletter said "unionists usually manage to get top-flight politicians to endorse the exhibit" and "aim to give the impression that union label products are better made and longer lasting."

Actors Seek Gains In TV Contracts

Hollywood—A pension plan and a health and welfare plan topped the list of union proposals as television actors in the Screen Actors Guild opened negotiations for a new contract with the Association of Motion Picture Producers and the Alliance of Television Film Producers.

The current contract expires May 31.

The Guild also is seeking increased minimum salaries and a contract three years in term.

The pension and health and welfare plans sought by the union would be financed by employer contributions of amounts equal to 5 percent of total actors' payroll including residuals.

Other demands are for an upward revision of residual payments for re-runs of television films throughout the world and such improvements as meal and rest periods and a five-day week.

Council Asks $250,000 In 'Project HOPE' Drive

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has announced a drive to raise $250,000 within the trade union movement to help finance medical care for underdeveloped nations through "Project HOPE."

At its spring meeting in the nation's capital, the council discussed the medical aid plan with Dr. William Walsh of Washington, D. C., president of the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., which is sponsoring the project.

The council's action is in line with a resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO's third biennial convention in San Francisco last September, which strongly endorsed "Project HOPE" and called on the trade union movement to "contribute generously to this worthwhile project."

Discussing the council's plans at a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the federation will campaign for the financial aid by reaching down to the local union level through national and international unions.

Although the federal government has taken a former hospital ship out of mothballs and made it available as a floating medical center, "Project HOPE" is not a government project. It will be operated by the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., with funds contributed voluntarily by the American people.

The hospital ship is in the process of being fitted out at the present time and is scheduled to be dispatched shortly to aid underdeveloped nations in Southeast Asia, with Indonesia as its first stop.

The AFL-CIO convention resolution hailed the projected plans to help directly in medical treatment and rehabilitation and to help improve health standards generally, declaring:

"This is a humanitarian project of the highest sort calculated to help relieve human suffering wherever found. This type of people-to-people project can only cement friendly relations between peoples of East and West and is thus directly in line with the aims and ideals of the AFL-CIO."

'Freedoms' Theme Urged For Roosevelt Memorial

The theme of the "Four Freedoms" has been suggested by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne as the design for the proposed Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial in the nation's capital.

Beirne made the proposal as Francis Biddle, chairman of the FDR Memorial Commission, appointed a panel of five judges to consider memorial designs. The memorial has been urged by the CWA since its 1953 convention.

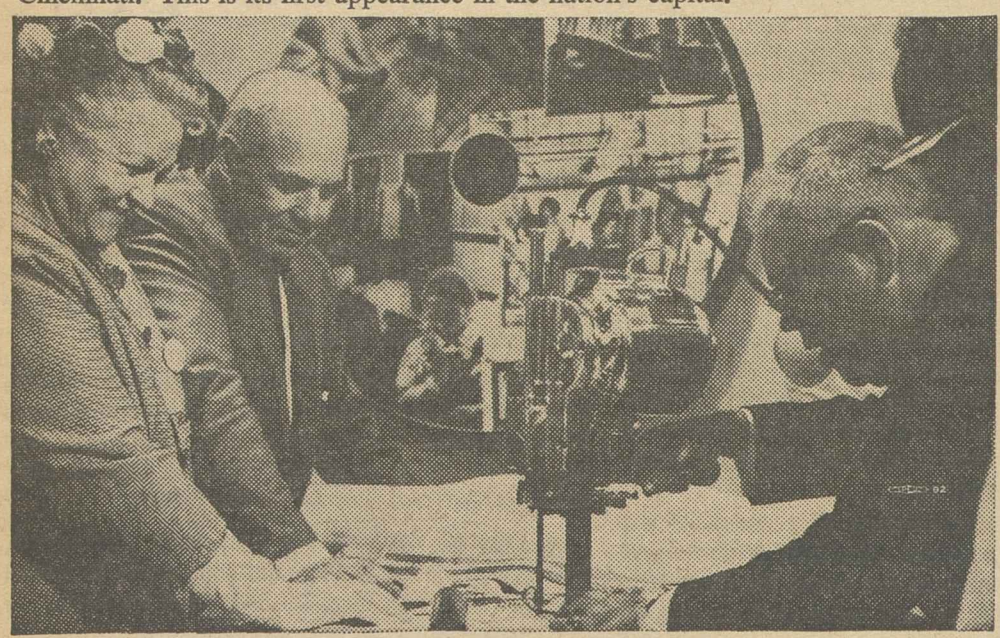
The "Four Freedoms"—freedom of speech and of religion, freedom from fear and from want—were enunciated by Roosevelt in his State of the Union Message to Congress in January 1941. Beirne wrote Biddle that a design incorporating these principles would be "fully expressive" of Roosevelt's life.

The National Capital Park Service has offered a 27-acre site on the Potomac to the commission for erecting the FDR memorial.

Nation's Capital in Salute to Union Label

HERE IS OVERALL SCENE at the District of Columbia National Guard Armory, where the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show ran May 6-11 with 375 colorful, action-packed displays showing cooperative relationships between unions and enlightened management. The annual show was staged the first time in 1938 in Cincinnati. This is its first appearance in the nation's capital.

YOUNG LADY WITH SHOES OFF, Patricia Hiele of Culver City, Calif., tells President feet "are killing me." Winner of California essay contest on jobs for handicapped, she came to Washington with expenses paid by AFL-CIO.



DAVID DUBINSKY, longtime president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, proves he has lost none of his skill with a cutting machine. Onlookers are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Mrs. Meany, a former garment worker who still holds an honorary ILGWU card.

CUTTING THE RIBBON for official opening of the Union-Industries Show is Pres. Eisenhower. Flanking the President, left to right, are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. George Meany, Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis; department Pres. John J. Mara.

ATTRACTIVE AND FASCINATED young girls, perhaps with an eye to the future, observe delicate final touches in the production of a cake by member of American Bakery Workers.

HERE A WIDE-EYED GROUP of visitors watches a skilled worker, member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Operative Potters, give painstaking attention to the hand decoration of chinaware.

Economy's Danger Signals

NEITHER BAD WEATHER nor illness can explain the salient factors in the government's latest report on unemployment, a report that reveals a basic weakness in the country's economy.

Despite a numerical drop in the number of unemployed, the rate of unemployment is still at the persistently high rate of 5 percent of the labor force. And even with the drop in unemployment there are more jobless this April than a year ago.

The number of hours worked per week have continued to decline, a sign that inventories are not moving.

In face of these danger signals—including the failure of long-term unemployment to drop—the Administration's refusal to move on legislative solutions is inexplicable.

The unemployment problem will not go away if we don't look. And if action on a broad program to assure full employment and production is not taken the situation will become increasingly aggravated and acute at a time when the nation needs its full economic strength in the struggle for peace and freedom.

New Form of Dictatorship

WHAT STARTED OUT in Cuba as a revolution to replace the Batista dictatorship with a political and economic system based on social justice and freedom has become a new form of totalitarianism and among the victims of this new regime have been the free trade unions.

As Cuba continues to move implacably toward a form of dictatorship the Castro regime has abolished collective bargaining and imposed a harsh regimentation that prevents workers from changing jobs without government approval. The Cuban Confederation is completely dominated by the government and is in the hands of pro-Communist leaders.

The Cuban workers' bid for political democracy also has been nullified. Opposition to the government is tagged as counter-revolutionary and punishments are severe. Opposition newspapers have been forced to close and the right of habeas corpus has been suspended.

These are not the hallmarks of a democratic government nor do they fulfill the promise that greeted the overthrow of the Batista regime.

The Castro revolution is being consolidated into a pro-Communist regime that threatens the peace and economic stability of Latin America.

It's Up to Ike

CONGRESS HAS discharged its responsibility to the country by passing and sending to the President a bill to aid depressed areas. Now it's up to Mr. Eisenhower.

The bill that finally hurdled the conservative coalition in the House is a weaker version than the Senate measure passed last year. But it is a start on the solution of a chronic problem. There are over a hundred American communities today where unemployment is high and unyielding, where prosperity is a hollow mockery. These are areas where raw materials have been exhausted, technological changes have taken place, government programs have been shifted or curtailed. The result is the same—depression.

In light of these facts, for the President to invoke his new formula of "one-third plus one" and veto the measure is to sentence these depressed areas to a continuing slow death. Superficial budgetary considerations must be put aside. The depressed area bill concerns people, not dollars.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Shadow Over the Caribbean

Community Must Fill Gap:

Workmen's Compensation Acts Neglect Rehabilitation Needs

PROBABLY SIX MILLION persons of working age today have serious disabilities which create difficulties in getting proper jobs, according to estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The magnitude of this problem has too frequently been overlooked.

It was believed that when the principle of workmen's compensation was established—even though the benefits were low—the major battle for protection of injured and disabled workers had been won. The widespread conviction is that the problem has not been resolved.

In 1954 the Rehabilitation Committee of the Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions ripped into the states for their failure to up-date archaic and outmoded aspects of workmen's compensation, saying:

"Workmen's compensation has long been looked to as the program with primary responsibility for protecting the welfare of injured workers; it is now often accused of being one of the institutional barriers to successful rehabilitation."

In the years since this statement appeared little progress has been made.

A frontal assault on the problem took place in Atlantic City recently where a representative group of experts in this field met. They were from the rehabilitation organizations, the labor movement, the medical profession and state and federal governments. The conference was called the National Institute on Rehabilitation and Labor Health Services.

The primary purpose was to establish a program whereby labor and consumer-sponsored health programs could be brought into closer working relationship to help meet the problem of disability.

IN THEIR STUDIES the technicians also came to the conclusion that workmen's compensation, far from helping injured and disabled workers rehabilitate themselves, actually serves to defeat the avowed objects of rehabilitation. Here are some of the ways this happens:

- Victims of occupational disease or injuries are often given a lump sum settlement, usually closing the case, without proper attention having been given to the use of full, retroactive medicine and rehabilitation services which could have enabled them to return to useful work.
- Injured workers sometimes have stiff and useless hands, atrophied muscles and other conditions which could have been prevented if they had been given other physical treatment in the early part of medical care.
- Injured workers often suffer from traumatic neuroses and are unable to work. This could have been prevented if they had received early counseling before being overcome with feelings of discouragement and fear as to the future.
- Injured workers are frequently discharged from hospitals as "cured" but are unable to work thereafter, and nothing is being done for them.

Many groups today are supporting drastic changes in our workmen's compensation laws and administration which would help resolve these tragic problems. However, since today's injured workers must be cared for under today's law, organized labor and the rehabilitation groups are now planning to work for adjustments and practices which can better serve the rehabilitation needs of the injured worker today.

There are today more than 60,000 men and women from the ranks of organized labor serving on boards and committees of public and voluntary community health and welfare organizations.

The plan is that these and other community service workers be familiarized with the many rehabilitation facilities and programs so that workers may enjoy their advantages.

In addition, of course, the growing medical and welfare programs of unions are expected to be geared to a closer working relationship with rehabilitation agencies. This is already being done in some areas. Labor has assumed a major role in the work of the President's Committee for Aid to the Handicapped. In several states unions are represented on state vocational rehabilitation agencies.

All told, though, there is great need for a vast, coordinated program involving labor, government and rehabilitation agencies.—(Public Affairs Institute, Washington Window.)

Morgan Says:

Even Administration Celebrates Birthday of New Deal's REA

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT WASN'T SO LONG AGO that vast areas of our own land were remote and cut off. Progress, such as it is, came to rural America long after it came to the cities. But when it came it came rapidly and its arrival was hastened, perhaps more than by any other single factor, by a Roosevelt New Deal invention called REA, the Rural Electrification Administration, branded by its enemies, mostly the private utilities, as a form of creeping socialism.

Morgan

This is the 25th anniversary of REA, which has crept, quite unsocialistically but with exciting success, into almost every state in the union to revolutionize the life of the American farmer. Although private power interests are still fighting it at almost every turn, REA has become such an established institution that the current Republican Administration took care to see that a special observance be held on this birthday.

When REA was formed, on May 11, 1935, only one U.S. farm in 10 had electricity. Private power companies had ignored or couldn't afford the investment required to bring current to the consumers in the country.

Today some 97 percent of our farms are electrified, about half of them—around 2¼ million—according to REA, served by systems financed by that agency. Think of the transition that has been wrought in a quarter of a century! The hand pump in the backyard has been replaced by a powered water system; coal stoves have given way to electric ranges and cows are now not only milked but washed by machines. And television, while its culture content has been low, has penetrated farm life's isolation.

THIS IS ALSO the silver jubilee year for the Rural Electric Cooperatives, the non-profit, locally owned and operated private enterprises supplying low-cost electricity to much of rural America.

Some tension has been created between cooperatives and the REA, largely due to the high-interest-rate policies of the Eisenhower administration. The president in his last budget message called for a rise in the two percent ceiling of REA loans. But Congress, which fixed the ceiling in 1944, has so far refused to change it.

There is still a rising need for rural electrical power. By no means has all the darkness been lifted from American farms, some of which are in the weakest brackets of our economy.

There is something stirring, something smacking of the flavor of the frontier in the continued efforts of the cooperatives to light up the rest of the country.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Two Left Hands Can Make Life [illegible]wnright Frustrating, It Seems

By Jane Goodsell

[illegible]OMEN I ENVY most are those who [illegible]escribed by other women as the sort who "do everything so nicely."

They arrive at birthday parties and baby showers with gifts so handsomely wrapped that everyone murmurs that it's a shame to unwrap them. Clever little pipe cleaner figures or tiny nosegays are tucked into the ribbon. I join in the cries of "How clever!" and "How adorable!" but I smoulder with envy and resentment.

The gentle, womanly art of flower arrangement is one that I have never mastered. I like flowers at all times except when I am trying to make them look nice in a bowl. Then I could—and sometimes do—wring their pretty necks. For me, flowers refuse to swoop gracefully or tower regally. Instead they huddle together in a clump like orphans of the storm or they sprawl, leaving an enormous gap in the middle.

When it comes to wrapping gifts, I am so awkward that I need gobs of cellophane tape and somebody with a ready finger in order to produce a bow with two loops.

MY HANDWRITING is neither dashing nor pretty, but just a hard-to-read scrawl with no character.

At sewing, my skill is taxed to its limit when I mend a sock or sew on a button. I burn with envy when I hear another modestly admit that she made her own living room draperies, adding that French pleating really isn't difficult. Maybe not. For *her*.

I can cook a pretty good pot roast, but I cannot, to save me, produce a pretty carrot curl or a radish rose. I can toss a salad, but I cannot "arrange" one. When I try to make things look dainty on a plate, I achieve the frazzled, belabored, done-over-and-over-again look of a child's first attempt at writing.

With my own two hands, I can make a mess of anything.

Washington Report:

Continuing Study of Jobless Problem Urged by Clark, Scott

THE NEED for a continuing study of unemployment in the nation, with particular emphasis on the fact that the number of jobless is larger after each successive recession ends, was stressed by a Democratic and a Republican senator on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) declared that legislation to end chronic and cyclical unemployment has been prepared and submitted to Congress, adding: "I hope it will have bipartisan support." Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) said that Republican and Democratic members of a special Senate Committee on Employment were in substantial agreement on findings and recommendations.

"The problem of unemployment is going to get worse instead of better unless decisive action is taken by both private and public agencies," Clark quoted the majority as warning.

He outlined the committee recommendations: Using all possible public facilities to increase the rate of economic growth; distressed areas bill; national standards for unemployment insurance; federal grants for public assistance should include the jobless; an improved educational system; restudy of defense and trade policies with a view to relieving unemployment; elimination of discrimination in employment; extension of unemployment benefits to migratory farm labor; strengthening of unemployment services; stand-by anti-recession legislation; better unemployment statistics; increased attention to manpower, resources and utilization.

SCOTT SAID that there must also be consideration of the unemployment problems of the aging and young people looking for their first jobs. He stressed the importance of aid to needy children.

"The test should be the need of the child rather than the divorce of parents or the mental incapacity of one parent," Scott said.

Clark declared that unemployment is the concern of the federal government because most of the causes are national in origin,

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE assigned to investigate the federal regulatory agencies has made a good many headlines during its history, but there is not much assurance that it will ever produce the kind of inquiry and the kind of final report that will point the way to basic reforms.

Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) took over control when Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.) resigned the chairmanship after the uproar involving the committee's original counsel, Bernard Schwartz, and the replacement of Schwartz by Robert W. Lishman. Since then, in its two years, it has exposed the Bernard Goldfine business that led to the departure of Sherman Adams from the White House; has revealed various favors and kindnesses to agency members by the industries they are supposed to regulate; and has beaten loud publicity drums with the exposure of television "payola."

In the latest episodes it has managed to bring up two big names: Dick Clark, whose disc-jockey career appears to be remarkable for the good business counsel he received from his advisers, and Thomas G. Corcoran ("Tommy the Cork"), a former architect of the New Deal who now practices lucrative corporation law in Washington.

There is no sign that the investigation is seeking to show how the regulatory agencies have fallen into the hands of commissioners who seem to think their primary purpose is not to regulate, and what Congress might do about it.

* * *

THE CASE CAN BE MADE that at least two of the agencies—the Federal Power Commission and the Federal Communications Commission—have steadfastly declined to exercise their authority to police the industries.

The FCC obviously does not know how to cope with the unmistakable fact that TV licenses tend to be treated as vested rights of the private owners, rather than franchises granted for the use of the public's limited air channels for the "public interest, convenience and necessity." The Harris subcommittee has not said anything to indicate that it might recommend FCC licensing of the networks as well as individual stations.

The FPC has been abruptly and pointedly overruled by the Supreme Court in major cases of extreme generosity to the oil-gas-pipeline complexes and told, in effect, that it is failing to enforce the basic law under which the commission exists. If this produces in the subcommittee a sense of indignation at scandalous nonfeasance by government officers, the chairman has not led the way in saying so.

* * *

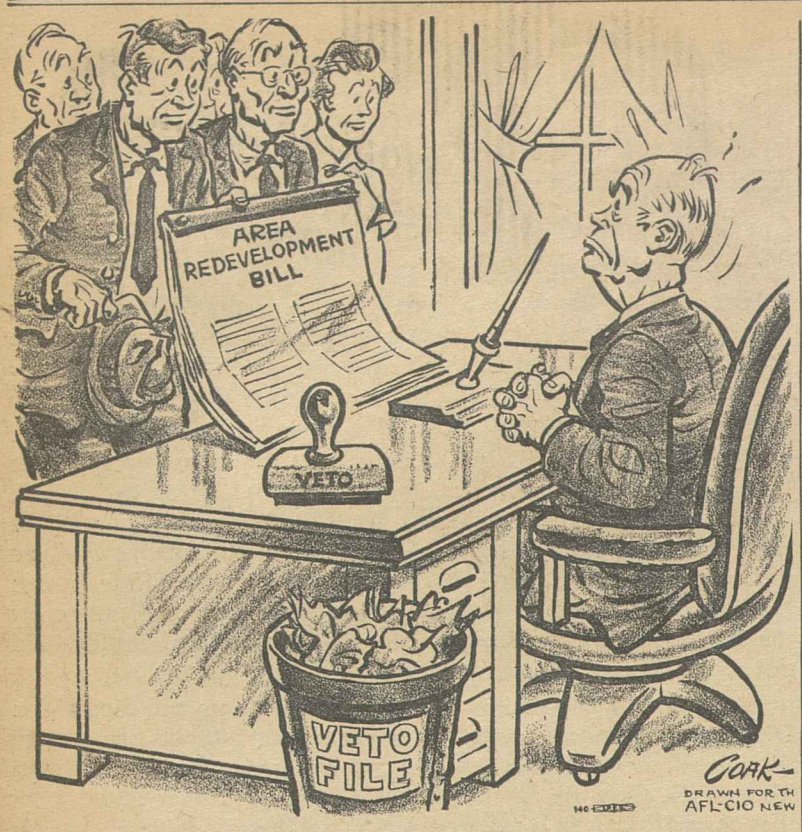
IT MAY BE ARGUED that the Senate, under the constitution, has the exclusive power to confirm or refuse to confirm presidential appointees to the regulatory agencies and that the House may shrink from re-examining the working habits and attitudes of commissioners the Senate has approved.

This is too narrow a viewpoint. The House played a part in creating the agencies and in writing the basic laws, and it has a coordinate part to play in inquiring whether the agencies and their members are doing what they were instructed to do.

The story circulated when the subcommittee investigation was set up was that Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who at an earlier period had much to do with sponsoring the agencies, was deeply disturbed at their deterioration. Two years have passed—and if any agency other than the Federal Trade Commission shows more signs of life, the evidence is invisible.

Chairman Harris is from a gas-producing state. He was co-sponsor of a bill designed to weaken Federal Power Commission regulation of the huge gas corporations. And Democrats from the southwestern states, who occupy powerful positions in the Senate, had much to do a decade ago with denying a new term to FPC Commissioner Leland Olds, a strong regulation man.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS NOT a necessary part of the free enterprise system and can be corrected by public and private policies, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), on left, and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



Ike Expected to Veto Aid to Depressed Areas

Pres. Eisenhower was reportedly poised for an election-year veto of a $251 million depressed area bill which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a special letter to the White House, called a "fair" and "humane" measure.

Meany's appeal to the President to sign the bill pointed out that it would be "effective in removing from the American nation continuing high unemployment in the surplus labor areas" and would help thousands of citizens "regain their economic livelihoods and their dignity as human beings."

The flat prediction that Eisenhower would veto the bill—similar to one which he pocket vetoed in 1958—came from Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). He noted that the margins by which the measure passed—201 to 184 in the House and 45-32 in the Senate—were not large enough to override presidential disapproval.

At his May 11 press conference, Eisenhower said he was "not predicting anything" about what he would do with the measure, but hinted strongly that "I don't approve" of the bill which Congress passed despite his recommendation that only $53 million be spent to aid areas of chronic joblessness.

The President called the measure "greatly inflated" and a "pork barrel bill."

In his letter to the President, Meany declared that the bill passed by Congress would "not place an undue burden on the federal government." Eisenhower, in vetoing the 1958 measure, had argued that it placed too great a strain on the federal budget.

Basically, the measure seeks to deal with chronic joblessness by providing loans and grants to communities and private business for the diversification of industry in areas where unemployment has reached 6 percent of the labor force for 18 of the previous 24 months, or where joblessness has been substantially higher for a shorter period of time.

It would create a special Area Redevelopment Administration with powers to make 30-year loans to both rural and industrial areas, with programs for economic development to be prepared by local leaders with federal government assistance.

6,500 Delegates Participate:

Big Turnout, Enthusiasm At COPE's Area Parleys

A record turnout of local union leaders and a record display of enthusiasm featured this year's coast-to-coast series of COPE area conferences on "Issues and Communications" which concluded recently in Portland, Ore.

Nearly 6,500 delegates from all 50 states took part in the 15 two-day sessions, which began Feb. 13 in Savannah, Ga. Attendance exceeded all expectations, since only seven conferences were Saturday-Sunday affairs.

Delegates left no doubt that they felt the effort was worthwhile. At the final meeting in each area they were asked to submit their comments, unsigned. Of the thousands turned in, only a handful were critical.

New Format Praised

Especially popular was the new format of this year's conferences.

Each began with a general session on the opening morning. In the afternoon and the following morning, the delegates were divided into four discussion groups. Each group, in turn, dealt with four different topics. Another general session concluded the conference.

Carrying out the general theme, three of the group sessions were devoted to national issues of current importance and those that will be at stake in the November elections. The fourth dealt with communications—ways and means of getting labor's political story to the membership and to the community.

In most instances, discussions were still going at a lively clip when the 75-minute classes ended. Movies and film-strips were used to help tell the story on some issues.

The largest turnout was 1,281 at a weekday conference in Philadelphia, which comprised the Middle Atlantic states. Weekend meetings in Indianapolis (Indiana, Michigan, Ohio) and Nashville (Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee) drew 712 and 647, respectively. A weekday throng of almost 600 in St. Louis (Illinois, Missouri) was the biggest surprise, swamping the host hotel.

In each area, COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and his staff held private conferences with state AFL-CIO leaders on the political outlook in every Congressional district.

Labor Spurs Fight on Bias In New York

New York—the New York City AFL-CIO has announced formation of a civil rights committee to "promote aggressively" AFL-CIO anti-discrimination programs and policies in Greater New York.

Louis Simon, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and manager of the Laundry Workers' Joint Board, is chairman. He said the 10-member committee will concern itself with all forms of discrimination, inside and outside the labor field.

"We do not intend," said Simon, "to sit back and wait for complaints. We are going to uncover conditions which violate AFL-CIO policy and [illegible] and we will act to corre[illegible]

The committee has [illegible] seven-point program to [illegible] rights of every indiv[illegible] group" in the fields of hiring, [illegible] and employment conditions, public and private housing, education and voting.

It has asked "constant alertness against discrimination in the administration of justice." Its program will be coordinated with an educational campaign to "eradicate the seeds of discrimiantion" in the labor movement and outside.

Other committee members are William Bowe, Sleeping Car Porters; Warren Bunn, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Bert Jemmott, Amalgamated Laundry Workers; Sam Kaplan, Glaziers; Albert Perry, Building Service Employes; Milton Reverby, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store; Paul Sanchez, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Arduilio Susi, Hotel & Restaurant; James Trenz, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Primaries Boost Stock Of Kennedy and Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

primary statement to West Virginia Democrats:

"Despite all that has been written about the people here, after traveling to every corner of your state and meeting you, I had no doubt that you would cast your vote on the basis of the issues and not on any religious prejudices."

Humphrey in a statement congratulated Kennedy on a "significant and clear-cut victory" and announced that he was no longer a presidential candidate but would seek re-election to the Senate in Minnesota.

"I shall do whatever I can to make sure that the Democratic convention will adopt a liberal platform and nominate liberal candidates who will be elected in November," Humphrey declared.

Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) now seem certain to go to the July 11 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles with massive voting strength on the early ballots, with Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, the party's nominee in 1952 and 1956, as potential compromise candidates in case of a deadlock.

Nixon, who has rolled up substantial votes in successive GOP primaries in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, continued an impressive showing in the Nebraska primary, and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.) claimed the results "dispelled" the claim that Republicans were "weak" in farm areas.

Nixon has all but publicly repudiated Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson, architect of Eisenhower farm policy, and has openly pledged a new program if he should be elected. Benson, who earlier had announced support of Nixon, more recently expresed uncertainty about the Vice President's nomination for the White House.

Kennedy ran away with the Democratic Nebraska primary, where his name was the only one appearing on the ballot, and his competitors got only token write-in votes.

Nixon rolled up a Republican write-in vote that trailed by only a few thousand Kennedy's Democratic total in the state. As he has done elsewhere, he swamped New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in the write-in contest, leading by about a 30-1 margin.

Jobless Rate Stuck at 5 Percent, Meany Warns of Danger Signs

(Continued from Page 1)

came amid reports that Eisenhower was prepared to veto the pending depressed areas bill.

The Labor Dept.—which normally issues the job report unaided—reported "the employment situation rebounded between March and April with the return of better weather."

The March-to-April job rise took place chiefly in the seasonal industries of agriculture, construction and trade, the Labor Dept. said. The 1.9 million increase compared to the normal rise of about 600,000.

Unemployment dropped by 546,000 to a total 3.7 million for April. The normal seasonal decline is about 300,000.

However, these larger-than-seasonal changes "must be viewed against the weather situation of the past few months," said Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert. Bad weather has been blamed in the past few job reports for holding down outdoor employment and buoying the jobless figures.

The 3,660,000 unemployed in April compared to 3,627,000 for the same month yast year, 2,755,000 in April 1956 and 2,690,000 in April 1957.

A warning signal was raised as the Labor Dept. reported that "several hard goods manufacturing industries reported employment declines larger than normal for this time of year."

Manufacturing Jobs Down

Manufacturing employment dropped by 112,000 to a total 16.4 million in April. Greater-than-usual cutbacks were reported in automobiles, fabricated metals supplying auto plants, primary metals and electrical machinery.

Calling this "a very critical sector, Wolfbein conceded in answering a question that in terms both of fewer jobs and reduced hours, "you don't have the buoyancy in that particular sector" as in other industries in the April report.

The long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—remained about the same for April at a total of 1.2 million. This compared to 1.4 million for April 1959, but was still far above the 648,000 for April 1956 and the 706,000 for April 1957.

The Labor Dept. also reported a decline for the third straight month in the factory workweek, a decline of 18 minutes to 39.4 hours. This reflected a drop of 24 minutes in overtime to 2.1 hours in April, the report added.

The decline in hours was "especially sharp" in autos, metals and the machinery industries, the report said.

The shorter workweek was due in part to the fact that some 3.5 million workers had taken time off for the Good Friday and Passover holidays, which occurred in the survey week, the report contended.

An effect of the reduced hours was to cut factory earnings by $1.08 over the month to $89.83 in April, the report added.

Wolfbein forecast that unemployment would decline to about 3.5 million in May, rising to about 4 million in June with the entry of school graduates into the job market. He said projections show the jobless total should certainly drop below 3 million in October, traditionally a lowpoint month.

Labor Dept. Announces L-G Form for Employers

The final form for reports by employers under the Landrum-Griffin Act will be published in the Federal Register by May 15, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has announced.

Mitchell, in his announcement, asserted that promulgation of the employer report form under government procedures "had raised serious legal and even constitutional problems." The form now being officially announced requires reports from employers 90 days after the end of their fiscal year.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its last meeting discussed the matter of equal treatment in the administration of L-G reporting requirements. It instructed the Executive Committee and AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll to study the problem and report back.

The Labor Dept. noted that when the employer form was published in preliminary form, a number of its requirements were objected to by both the chief employer groups and organized labor as going beyond the requirements of the new law.

The Mitchell announcement came on the heels of a sharp protest by Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther that corporations had been allowed to treat the new law with "arrogance and open defiance." The deadline for filing reports based on the calendar year was Apr. 1.

Reuther pointed out that over 50,000 local and international unions had complied "promptly and responsibly."

At Community Services Conference:

Administration's Health Plan Branded as 'Political Hoax'

(Continued from Page 1)

500 labor and social welfare representatives at a four-day AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services at the Hotel Commodore.

In other conference developments:

- Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, said the scientific battle against disease is being lost through the lack of comprehensive medical care for the American people.
- Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director, issued a plea for government and the community to assume greater responsibility for consumer protection.
- Murray D. Lincoln, Cooperative League of America president, asserted the nation has failed to organize its health services so that people can take advantage of preventive medical examinations.
- Dr. George Baehr, medical consultant to the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, attacked the Administration's proposed health care plan as a "pie-in-the-sky" scheme designed to "fool the public." Costs under the Administration plan would be "excessive," he said, in endorsing the use of social security machinery for financing health insurance.
- George P. Larrick, Food and Drug Administration commissioner, pointed up the need to expand FDA's total investigational program to protect the American people.
- The American National Red Cross presented a citation to the AFL-CIO for its support of Red Cross blood bank program and disaster services.

On the Forand bill, Schnitzler said: "We now have the most promising opportunity in our time of enacting this great social reform before the present Congress adjourns."

"Clearly, the people of this country want action—and they want action now—to protect the aged from the devastating costs of illness," he maintained.

Most Challenging Issue

Schnitzler termed the problem of providing health care for the aged "the most challenging issue before the nation."

He cited the opposition from the American Medical Association, the insurance companies and the Administration when the AFL-CIO launched its campaign to obtain enactment of the Forand bill three years ago.

"But this year there has been a revolutionary change in the climate of public opinion," Schnitzler said, adding that the members of Congress have been hearing from "the old folks at home and from the younger folks in their families."

"So great a torrent of mail has never before flooded official Washington," he contended.

When the AMA's cry of socialized medicine "fell flat," the AMA along with the Administration and the insurance corporations denounced the Forand bill as "compulsory," Schnitzler declared.

"That is a new scare-word injected into this issue when the old scare-word of 'socialized medicine' failed to click," Schnitzler said. "The Forand bill is compulsory in the same sense that the social security system itself is compulsory."

He said that "even the AMA would not dare to demand repeal of social security and school attendance laws on the ground that they are compulsory."

He said if the new Administration plan were to be enacted, "we might wind up with 50 different health insurance programs for the aged or none at all." He charged also that "it can be safely assumed that the private insurance companies are given a guaranteed profit in this Administration plan supposedly designed to help the old folks."

He stressed the fact that the requirement for state as well as federal action, "automatically nullifies whatever good there might possibly be in the plan."

"Everyone knows how the state legislature drag their feet on issues involving social progress," Schnitzler said. "Everyone knows that the states already are hard pressed to meet their financial commitments and will not lightly undertake" any additional annual expenditures.

He said the Administration plan is intended "to deceive the American voters into believing that the Administration is generous, rather than cold-hearted in its attitude toward the health problems of retired citizens."

An 'Out' for Orators

"It is designed to provide an 'out' for pro-Administration orators in the coming campaign," Schnitzler continued.

"I do not believe this transparent, hypocritical trick will work," he added. "I do not believe the voters of this country will be fooled that easily."

He predicted the plan will "boomerang against the Administration and those who propose to follow in its footsteps."

He questioned why the Administration can "accept the idea of subsidizing private insurance groups to do a half-way job without a shudder, yet go into a swoon at the very thought of a government insurance program to protect the aged."

He said an Administration veto of the Forand bill would mean "political suicide in the elections."

He said the AFL-CIO is "willing to make this the central issue of the 1960 campaign."

"We are in the fight not for political considerations but in order to win a significant victory for humanity," Schnitzler concluded.

CSC Chairman Beirne, who lashed out at the high cost of medical care, said: "Hospitals, drug companies and even doctors have priced themselves out of reach."

"They are living in the aspirin day and charging penicillin prices," he said. "They should stop considering cold cash and rusty tradition and start considering the consumer."

Perlis, in a keynote address, proposed that consumer education be made a part of the adult education program of the nation's public school systems. He also called for the creation of consumer counsel posts by every governor; community-wide consumer conferences to be called by every mayor; and the establishment of a federal department of consumer interests, headed by a secretary of cabinet rank.

Sharply critical of hospital costs, Lincoln predicted they will jump from the current $28 per day to about $58 a day by 1975.

Commissioner Larrick, detailing the needs of FDA, declared: "We now get into the average factory once in four years." Five years ago, he said, "we were inspecting plants on the average of about once in 10 years."

"This is much better, but it is still totally inadequate to give a clear picture of what goes on in the food, drug and cosmetic industries," Larrick said.

The CSA parley centered on four main community issues: health services, needs of the aging, consumer education, and juvenile delinquency.

CITATION FOR LABOR'S ROLE in time of disaster and its support of Red Cross blood bank program is presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler by Vice Pres. Robert Shea (right), of American Red Cross, at opening day luncheon of fifth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services at Hotel Commodore in New York.

Labor, AMA Meet on Better Health Plans

Chicago—Five representatives of the AFL-CIO headed by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers are meeting here with spokesmen of some 30 other organizations to seek ways to improve prepaid health insurance plans and strengthen union-negotiated medical care programs.

Sponsor of the meeting is the American Medical Association, which sought the counsel of other groups in a Congress on Prepaid Health Insurance.

In a statement issued on behalf of the AFL-CIO representatives, Zimmerman pointed out that the federation and the AMA have in common the objective of "making prepaid health insurance more effective."

"We are here," he continued, "because we have an enormous stake in the success" of such plans. "We have made substantial contributions toward better medical care through negotiated health plans of many varieties."

Labor "vigorously supports"

the Forand bill for medical care of the aged under the social security system, Zimmerman said, but the fact that on this bill the AFL-CIO has "vast differences" with the AMA "does not rule out worthwhile discussions in other areas."

"We have learned that our responsibilities do not end when the employer has agreed to devote a certain sum of money to health coverage," Zimmerman said.

Labor speakers on the conference program include Dr. William A. Sawyer, medical consultant of the Machinists, and Jerome Pollock, social security program consultant of the Auto Workers.

AFL-CIO representatives, in addition to Zimmerman, are Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the federation's Industrial Union Dept.; Isador Melamed, executive director of the Philadelphia AFL Medical Service Plan; Anthony G. Weislein, director of the research and education department of the Building Service Employes.

Liberal Senate Democrats Offer New Bill on Health Care for Aged

A new drive has been launched on Capitol Hill to win passage this session of legislation to finance health care for the aged through the social security system.

With the Forand bill stalled in the House Ways & Means Committee, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and 15 other liberal Democrats introduced in the Senate an insurance plan geared to social security but also providing federal contributions to cover some 3 million oldsters not receiving retirement benefits.

The McNamara bill—far broader than the labor-backed measure introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.)—would provide payments for out-patient diagnostic service, hospitalization, nursing home care and home health services, and partial payment for expensive drugs.

Broader Than Forand Bill

By contrast, the Forand bill would provide only hospital and nursing home care. Both measures would be financed by increases of one-quarter of 1 percent in the social security taxes levied on both employers and employes. This would mean a maximum additional tax of $12 a year each.

The filing of the McNamara proposal came as a belated Administration substitute — geared to federal-state subsidies for private insurance companies—came under fire from several quarters.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R-N.Y.) flatly rejected the White House suggestion that a national medical program should be financed out of the general revenues of federal and state governments and again endorsed the principle of social security financing of a health care program.

Pointing to the heavy burden that the bill would place on the states, Rockefeller said that even as wealthy a state as New York would "find it difficult" to raise its share out of general revenues. As proposed by the Administration, the federal government would pay a $600-million-a-year subsidy to private insurance funds, and the state governments would be expected to raise a similar sum.

Democrats Attack

Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Pat Brown of California assailed the plan as a "sub-minimum proposal which tries to dump a major part of a federal fiscal burden on hard-pressed state governments," and Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) branded it "irresponsible," noting that many states are "unable or unwilling" to assume this responsibility.

Right-wing elements in Eisenhower's own party also attacked the proposal—but for different reasons. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) called it "socialized medicine," and the American Medical Association, which has consistently opposed all health care measures, termed the White House plan "unacceptable." The majority of older people, said the AMA, "can afford" health care.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had assailed the Administration's subsidy proposal, declaring it had "evidently been shaped to meet the political demands of an election year rather than the urgent needs of the aged."

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a letter to Eisenhower, said the plan "would impose extra charges and heavy costs on older people . . . (and) would allow commercial insurance carriers to profit at the expense of the aged."

White House Plan

Under the White House plan, elderly persons on public assistance would receive free coverage. A means test would be applied to all other retirees, and single oldsters with less than $2,500 a year in annual income and couples with under $3,800 a year would pay an annual fee of $24 per person.

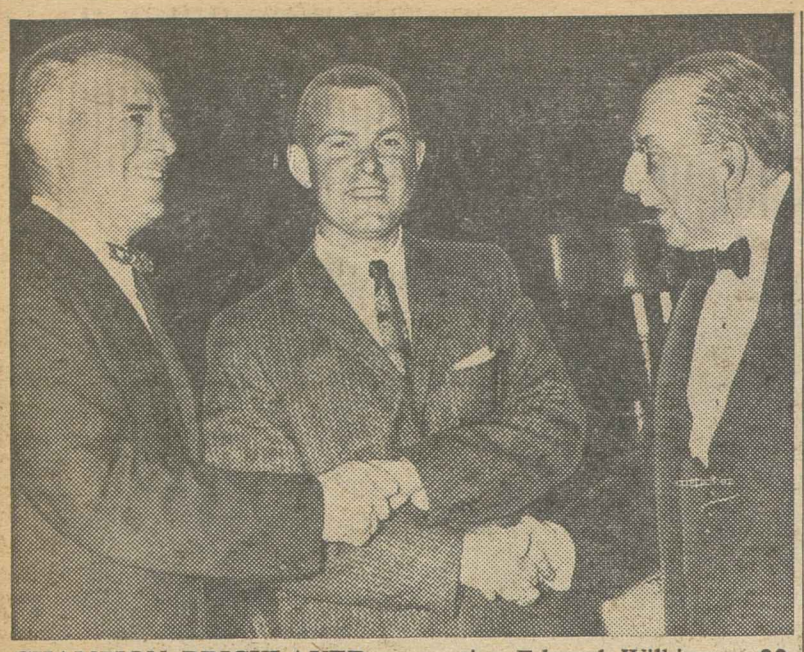
Protection would be on a so-called "catastrophic" basis, with subscribers paying the first $250 in annual medical expenses and 20 percent of all costs over that figure.

N.Y. Times Editorial Supports Forand Bill

The influential New York Times has thrown its full editorial support behind the Forand bill, and has rejected a federal-state substitute proposed by the Administration as "little short of bewildering."

In the lead editorial in its May 10 issue, the Times said the "arguments for using social security," as proposed in the Forand bill, are "overwhelming."

It denied there was any "compulsion" involved in the labor-backed Forand bill, adding that the Administration bill involves a great compulsion since the use of general tax revenues to finance the White House proposal would mean that "taxpayers as a whole—including those not given protection—would be compelled to cover the costs of state and federal subsidies."



CHAMPION BRICKLAYER apprentice Edward Wilkinson, 22, of Local 1, Wilmington, Del., smiles proudly as he is congratulated by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.), on left and Sen. Theodore F. Green (D-R. I.), on right. Occasion was testimonial banquet for Fogarty sponsored by Allied Masonry Council. Wilkinson won national contest.

Labor, Industry Pay Tribute to Rep. Fogarty

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.), bricklayer-turned-congressman, has been paid special tribute by the labor-management Allied Masonry Council for his "devotion to the education of the youth of America and to sound apprenticeship training."

A highlight of the testimonial banquet attended by several hundred guests was the crowning of 22-year-old Edward Wilkinson of Bricklayers' Local 1, Wilmington, Del., as the nation's champion bricklayer apprentice.

President-emeritus Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers—the labor side of the council—praised Fogarty not, he said, because Fogarty is a friend of labor but "because he is a bricklayer who has translated the craftsman's skill, the logic of construction and the pride in good building into worthy deeds at the highest levels of the United States government."

Bates singled out Fogarty for "his support of apprenticeship, which can truly be said to be the lifeblood of our craft skills in America."

Cabinet Officers in Tribute

Two cabinet officers who have faced Fogarty from the witness side of the table at hearings of his appropriations subcommittee also paid him high praise.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming lauded Fogarty for his "deep concern" for human welfare. He said Fogarty played a key role in the passage of the defense education program and with creation of plans for the coming White House Conference on the Aging set for next January.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell praised Fogarty as a model "nonpartisan" legislator who puts first the welfare of the people.

Mitchell credited Fogarty with helping to enlarge such Labor Dept. activities as law enforcement, apprenticeship programs, the Women's Bureau and especially international labor. He then presented Fogarty his agency's award of merit.

Douglas Whitlock, council chairman, stressed the need in the coming decades for "an enormous number" of apprentices. He said it will come from city youth, from displaced farm youth and from minority groups previously denied opportunities and he urged that labor and industry not be found wanting.

Whitlock, who also is chairman of the board of the Structural Clay Products Institute, presented to Fogarty on the Council's behalf a silver trophy showing a bricklayer poised with trowel in hand.

Stephen D. Raimo, president of the Mason Contractors Association which, with the institute make up the employer side of the council, said Fogarty has endeared himself to every contractor for his part in the development of apprenticeship training.

The bricklayer apprentice winners finished in this order after a series of local and state contests: Wilkinson; Richard Gyrha of Local 1, Omaha; Leonard Egnor of Local 1, Wilmington, Del., and Frank Blonda of Local 21, Chicago.

Wilkinson received a trophy and $500; the runners-up received cash prizes of $300, $200 and $100, respectively.

Charges Against O'Rourke Dismissed

Mineola, N. Y.—Extortion charges against John J. O'Rourke, head of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, have been dismissed in Nassau County Court here.

Judge Paul Widlitz ordered the jury to dismiss the charges against O'Rourke and four co-defendants on the basis of a legal technicality over wiretapping.

The others freed with O'Rourke were Anthony Pafumi, Charles DeForte, Kenneth Ciazza and Pasquale Catroppa.

'No Longer a Stepchild:'

AFL-CIO Unions Set Program On Safety, Occupational Health

Delegates from 50 international unions and state central bodies hammered out a program for protecting workers against occupational health hazards through collective bargaining, state and federal legislation and education at a three-day conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

Keynoting the conference, held at AFL-CIO headquarters, Pres. George Meany described safety and occupational health programs as "outstanding examples of cooperation between labor and management."

In the past 20 years, Meany declared, the emphasis has switched from court battles to require unwilling employers to compensate workers for illnesses resulting from their work to cooperation among unions, employers and governmental bodies to prevent health hazards.

Conference Chairman Richard F. Walsh, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, said the active participation of unions in safety and health activities demonstrates that the field "is no longer considered a stepchild of the labor movement."

He reported that as a result of recommendations made at last year's conference—the first of its kind held—the AFL-CIO conducted a survey of collective bargaining agreements to determine the extent to which union contracts are used to promote safety and industrial health.

George T. Brown, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO committee, gave the delegates a detailed report of the survey results, which showed that:

- Two-thirds of 7,000 contracts analyzed contained safety clauses. This, Brown said, "demonstrates clearly that AFL-CIO affiliates recognize the value of labor-management relations to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for their members." It demonstrates "with equal clarity," Brown said, that "there is room for improvement."
- Forty percent of contracts containing safety and occupational health clauses provide for participation of union representatives on safety committees, but only 15 percent grant equal participation on joint labor-management committees.
- In virtually every contract having a safety clause, specific provision was made for use of grievance machinery to resolve safety problems and disputes.
- Ninety-seven percent of all safety clauses required employers to meet standards higher than those required by law. "The survey demonstrated positively that turning over responsibilities of safety to the state by means of legislation was not a satisfactory answer for trade unions (since) safety laws, at best, set minimum requirements."

Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, occupational health consultant to the Chemical Workers, emphasized the inadequacy of existing state and federal legislation.

Few states have meaningful occupational health programs, he emphasized, and there has been too little research into job-related diseases. He urged unions to "be more active" in pressing for legislation which would bring the federal government into the occupational health field.

Delegates also heard and questioned experts from government and private agencies on problems of radiation burns, industrial poisoning, industrial noise and eye protection.

Daily workshop sessions were held to draft recommendations under the chairmanship of Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; George DuVal, Communications Workers; F. A. VanAtta, industrial hygienist for the Auto Workers; and Frank Burke, safety director of the Steelworkers.

Judge Rules Against 'Runaway' Shoe Firm

Philadelphia—A "runaway" shoe manufacturing firm has been found guilty of violating its union contract by a federal judge who ruled that a partial change in ownership did not invalidate an existing collective bargaining agreement.

District Judge Harold K. Wood upheld the claim of the United Shoe Workers that a contract with the Brooks Shoe Mfg. Co. prohibiting any shutdown of the firm's Philadelphia plant is still in effect despite a reshuffling of the company's top management.

The firm, while continuing to operate a non-union plant in Hanover, Pa., closed and sold its Philadelphia factory which had been under union contract for 20 years. It claimed that its union agreement was no longer in effect because one of the two brothers who had operated the business as a partnership had dropped out and the business was changed to a corporation owned by the remaining brother and a nephew.

Rejecting this defense, the court held that the new corporation was merely "the alter ego" of the old partnership.

The court also dismissed a defense claim that the move from Philadelphia to Hanover had been prompted by the desire to produce cheaper shoes for which there was a larger market.

"We can well understand why the cheaper labor at Hanover was sought," Judge Wood commented. "But cheaper labor in this case means non-unionized labor paid at a lower wage scale. Even in the absence of a runaway shop provision in a collective bargaining agreement, an employer may not move his business operation in order to obtain such labor.

"We think the record here reveals a design on the part of the employer to avoid his duties and responsibilities to his unionized Philadelphia employes by moving his manufacturing operation to the non-unionized shop at Hanover."

The union's attorneys, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., and John Silard, said the next step in the legal proceedings will be a court hearing on the remedies to be ordered in the case, including the issue of back pay for the Philadelphia workers.

City Orders Registration of Organizers

Statesville, N. C.—The City Council of this community of 17,000 has unanimously passed an ordinance requiring the registration of persons soliciting paid memberships in clubs, associations or unions.

In the past, similar laws have been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mayor J. Garner Bagnal, in discussing the new law, referred to "union thugs and goons" and the long strike of the Textile Workers Union of America against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills at Henderson, N. C.

"Henderson's situation would not have come about had that city an ordinance such as the one we have just passed," Bagnal declared.

The law requires a paid organizer to obtain a license from the city clerk's office on payment of one dollar.

He also must be fingerprinted, furnish two letters from residents and prove he has no record of felony convictions. In addition, he must never have been connected with any group listed as subversive by the U.S. Attorney General.

Each day's refusal to comply will count as a separate offense, punishable by a fine of $50 and/or 30 days in jail.

CofC Speakers Ask Drastic Curbs On Labor Political, Economic 'Power'

Abolition of labor's right to participate in political activity was called for at the 48th annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Calling for new legislative restrictions on organized labor were Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Dr. Sylvester J. Petro, professor of law at New York University. They spoke at a chamber session devoted to "Union Power in a Free Society."

Despite last year's passsage of the Landrum-Griffin Act, the Arizona Republican declared, "Congress has still to come to grips with the real evil in the labor field . . . the enormous economic and political power now concentrated in the hands of union leaders."

Goldwater said that labor "hurts the nation's economy by forcing on employers contract terms that encourage inefficiency, lower production, and high prices—all of which result in a lower standard of living for the American people." He added that labor "corrupts the nation's political life" by its activities in election contests.

Petro charged that labor has "built a political position of awesome strength." Declaring that unions "are the most vicious self-interest groups in the country," the NYU professor called for enactment of new legislation to "restrain trade union excesses."

Petro also called for abolition of the National Labor Relations Board, which he charged with making a "sham" of the Taft-Hartley Act through "maladministration and misinterpretation" of the law. In effect, he said, the NLRB has "repealed Taft-Hartley in labor's favor."

Before the 2,000 delegates ended their meeting in the nation's capital they were treated to a rose-colored-glasses view of the future as Bell & Howell Co. Pres. Charles H. Percy projected his "newsreel" of America in 1976.

By that time, said Percy at the CofC annual dinner, America's population will have zoomed 60 million to a level of 240 million; the gross national product will be $900 million — nearly double the present level; and "the average annual income per family will have increased by 50 percent."

But, said Percy, this will not be accomplished unless the nation's businessmen "make certain that employes . . . fully understand the importance of adequate profits;" support federal fiscal policies "that will result in a sound dollar;" participate in politics; and "govern our businesses in accordance with the highest ethical standards."

'A Deluxe Snow Job':

Administration Hit For U. S. Pay Stall

Administration attempts to block action this year on pay raises for government employes have been described by the AFL-CIO as "a deluxe snow job."

Legislative Rep. George D. Riley, testifying before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, accused the Administration of "stalling" by insisting that further studies and surveys be made before Congress acts on pay legislation.

The federation spokesman said the Administration has consistently ignored previous surveys which showed the need for pay adjustments. The only thing significant about current salary studies, he said, is the fact that they would not be completed until after Congress adjourns.

Strong support was reportedly building up in the Senate committee for a bill matching the 9 percent pay raise bill reported by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee May 4.

As the Senate committee wound up its hearings on postal pay, Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes opened up the case for a pay hike for 1 million classified, white collar employes.

Most government salaries, Campbell emphasized, have lagged behind the cost-of-living increase since 1939 and have fallen far behind the level of private industry. The federal government, he declared, "was a leader" at one time and set the salary pattern in the white collar field.

At present, he said, that leadership has passed to large business corporations which set salaries for office and professional employes either through direct negotiations or on the basis of patterns established in collective bargaining agreements with production workers.

Campbell declared that testimony by Budget Director Maurice Stans and Civil Service Commission Chairman Roger Jones "has proved just one thing—there is no legitimate case against pay increases."

The Administration's appeal for delay pending "further study" also brought a sharp attack from Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D.-S. C.), chairman of the committee.

Johnston declared: "I have heard many times that the Administration does not favor or wish to consider legislation because it does not know the facts. . . . I, as chairman, will tolerate no longer the excuse that we do not know, that we need to study, that we should form a commission to find out."

Meanwhile the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has called on federal workers to write to Vice Pres. Nixon, calling on him to support "sorely needed federal and postal pay raises." Nixon, the council declared in a bulletin to affiliates, is the only announced presidential candidate who has not yet expressed support for pay raise legislation.

Wage-Hour Hearings In Last Week in House

A House Labor subcommittee moved into its final week of hearings on wage-hour legislation, with union spokesmen strongly supporting the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the wage floor to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.6 million additional workers, with employer representatives flatly opposed to any improvement in the present law.

Meanwhile, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) announced that the Senate Labor Committee will resume consideration of a minimum wage bill on May 23 and will continue to meet in executive sesssion until a bill is reported.

"It is already long past the time when a $1 an hour wage could provide the barest necessities of life," Kennedy declared. "The test of our belief in human dignity is the manner in which we treat those at the bottom of the economic ladder."

Two unions with large groups of members in industries presently excluded from the Fair Labor Standards Act told the House Labor subcommittee that discrimination against workers in excluded industries should be ended.

Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter of the Meat Cutters said there is no justification for exempting firms processing fruits and vegetables from the overtime provisions of the wage-hour law during peak periods of operation.

Leading processing firms, he said, show steadily rising profits and can well afford to pay overtime rates, especially since productivity in the industry has outstripped wage gains.

He called also for elimination of the exemptions for large retailers and the seafood processing industry.

Pres. John M. Elliott of the Street, Electric Railway Union asked for an end to "the unjust discrimination against transit employes."

Declaring that "transit systems in many cities of varying sizes are presently operating successfully under union agreements providing for a 40-hour week," Elliott said "the time is long overdue for Congress to remedy the inequities that were established at the time the law was passed."

TWU Council Backs Pickets At Woolworth

New York—Support for Woolworth store pickets and sitdowners, and condemnation of the Woolworth Co. for "discriminatory practices" has been voted by the Transport Workers' executive council.

The TWU executive council adopted a resolution deploring the "shameful pattern of racial segregation" and pointing out that the humiliation of any minority group for reasons of race, color or creed is in "flagrant violation" of the morals, ethics, and humanitarian principles of the overwhelming majority of the American people.

"The Woolworth chain of five-and-dime stores throughout the South," it said, "has refused to serve our Negro brothers at their lunch counters and cafeterias, along with white members of the community.

"A spontaneous and non-violent movement among Negro students has challenged this practice by the staging of sit-down strikes.

"Therefore the Intl. Executive Council condemns the discriminatory practices of the Woolworth Co.; supports the picketing and boycotting of Woolworth stores; recommends support for the pickets and community action until the company yields."

LETTER CARRIER'S WIFE, Mrs. Woodrow P. Gaines, tells Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee what it means to try to stretch inadequate government pay to meet minimum family needs. With her are Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty and Vice Pres. Jerome J. Keating.

It's the Little Things that Hurt Most, Letter Carrier's Wife Tells Senators

Mrs. Woodrow P. Gaines, wife of a union letter carrier and mother of four children, gave an eloquent and moving reply to Administration demands for a continued wage freeze for government workers. Following are excerpts from her testimony before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee:

My husband has the top seniority among letter carriers in the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., post office by virtue of his 21 years service . . . but we have found that we cannot eat seniority privileges, nor can we cash them at the bank.

Many things which most families consider part of their normal routine are luxuries beyond a letter carrier's reach. My husband's best suit, for instance, is nine years old. I cannot remember, offhand, when we last saw a moving picture show. If enjoyment costs money, it is beyond the Gaines family budget.

We have been blessed with four wonderful little boys, the oldest 10, the twins 7, and our youngest, 4. My husband's take-home pay has less buying power than it did before we started our family. Surely a couple should not be expected to remain childless merely for the privilege of the husband's being a government employe!

Despite the fact that I, also, have to work and my husband takes odd jobs after his regular day's work is done, we had to take a second mortgage on our home. We have found it necessary to drop mortgage insurance and hospitalization insurance . . . maintained for 10 years at great personal sacrifice until it became a luxury which we could no longer afford. . . . We have more indebtedness on our home than on the day we bought it.

Because of low pay and rising costs we have been taking one step forward and sliding back two—no, three steps.

I am a public stenographer working in our own home and I have done this for five years. I average six to six and one-half hours sleep per night because there is not time for more. I am too busy supplementing my husband's salary, plus running a home and caring for four growing boys to wear out and out-grow clothes, whose growing feet require shoes and whose healthy appetites make a grocery expense that is a first on our budget.

To a wife and mother, it is the little things that hurt. When one 4-year-old begs, "Mama, please rock me," it hurts that I am typing material that must meet a deadline.

Have you ever been placed in a position where you said a prayer that a little boy would not really lose his loose tooth for two more days because it was Wednesday and payday was Friday and there just wasn't any small change so the fairies could come? Have you ever known what it was to hunt in all the little teapots and containers to find 35 cents for the price of a child's school lunch ticket?

On my last birthday, my dad, who is not a postal employe, sent me $20 with the stipulation that I buy some "extravagant thing" which I could otherwise not afford.

I would have much preferred to use that money toward new shoes for the four boys which we could not otherwise afford. I distinctly remember using it for groceries. You see, it was only Sunday and payday was a week away.

But, why should it be necessary to continue this narrative which I find is both distasteful and harrowing?

The Gaines family is in financial trouble. Financial trouble has become a way of life with us—it is the constant companion of our waking and sleeping hours. And—as I say—we are typical of the letter carriers' families of this country.

Certainly our failure to make ends meet is not the result of any extravagance or self-indulgence on our part. My husband is a high school graduate, possessed of a great deal of common sense, and like myself, a person of moderate tastes and desires. Neither of us drink nor do I smoke. My husband is a man who is respected in our community. We are both very proud of the fact that we work with youth groups, he holds an office on the executive board of the PTA, and is an active member of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church of which we are members.

Before our marriage I was trained in Business Administration and given half a chance could run the household well and save money for future needs, but the United States Government is not even giving us that half a chance.

We are not embittered but we are terribly concerned and deeply troubled. Surely the United States of America—the richest and most powerful nation in the world—can afford to pay their letter carriers a decent salary so they can rear their children in pride and decency.

This is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman and members of this committee. If I have appeared less than objective, I feel that in all sincerity I may state that I do not feel that God expects us to be objective about a situation that is so desperate and so pressing to so many people, the letter carriers and their families.

In our daily struggles there is a little prayer which I frequently use for comfort and with your kind indulgence I wish to pass it on to you.

"We cannot all be heroes on the front lines. Lord, make us winners of the daily round. Send us out to do the best we can—where we are—with what we have."

IUD Urges Action on Key Legislation

Strike Aid Voted, Unit On Jurisdiction Set

(Continued from Page 1)

Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) and Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.). National committee chairmen Paul Butler, for the Democrats and Sen. Thruston B. Morton, for the Republicans, also spoke.

Clark urged the delegates to pin down candidates during the coming election campaign and try to win commitments that they will support an overhaul of the "obsolete" Senate and House rules which now block meaningful civil rights, social and other needed legislation.

McCormack told the conference that health care for the aged is a "must." He expressed optimism about getting an aid-to-education bill to the floor for a vote.

Bowles praised labor for sensing America's potential during World War II and he called on labor to meet the challenge of moving America into taking a more active role in "a world in ferment—a world in change."

Bolling said the delegates could do "a good deal" to move needed legislation, adding that this would point the way toward the critical fall elections.

Reuther called on the delegates to relate their legislative efforts to the political decision of November when, he said, it will be decided whether America will have "eight more years of drift and indecision . . . of sweeping problems under the rug, of government by public relations. . . ."

He said it is "incredible" when Pres. Eisenhower on the same day can appeal for support of a $4 billion foreign aid bill and then characterize as "extravagant" the $251 million area redevelopment program proposed and passed by the Democratic Congress.

Reuther called on the delegates to intensify their support of the Forand bill, which would provide health care for social security beneficiaries.

Observing that Eisenhower had criticized the Forand approach as "compulsion" because it would be financed through payroll deductions, Reuther pointed out the President's proposal would be supported by government payments.

"Is that going to be a voluntary tax?" Reuther asked.

He gave this example of how the average widow with $800 annual income would fare under the Eisenhower plan if she had a medical bill of $440; it would take a $24 premium to be eligible for coverage; she would have to pay the first $250 and 20 percent over that or an additional $38.

Thus, Reuther said, this widow would pay $312 of a medical bill totaling $440. She would be left with less than $10 a week to live on over the year, he added.

The IUD Board, in a series of actions:

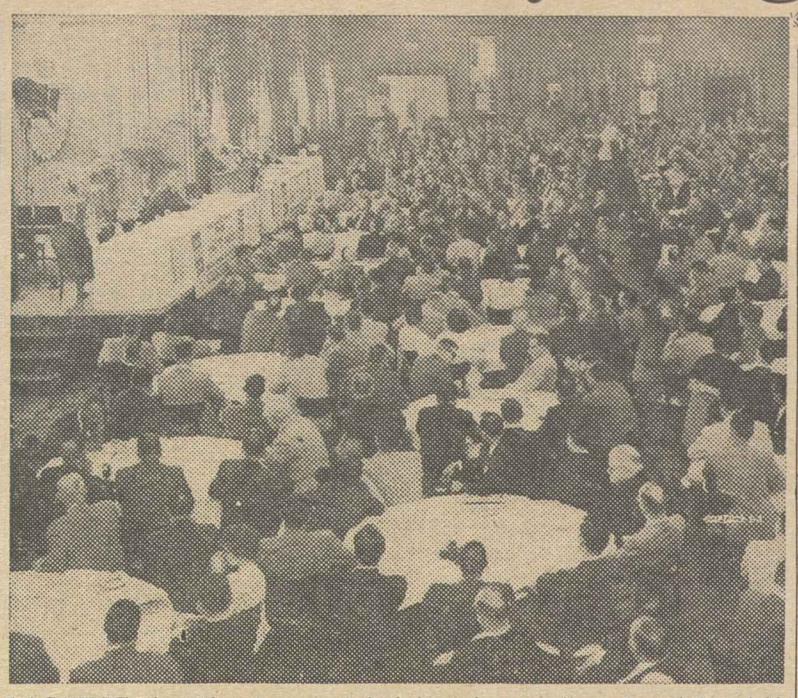
- Named as its members to the IUD-BCTD committee Reuther, Carey, Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Paul Phillips of the Papermakers and Paperworkers, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and IUD Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich.
- Created a central strike fund, to consist initially of the $1 million strike contributions returned to the IUD by the Steelworkers plus $1 per member from each participating IUD affiliate.

Carey said the fund, for which rules remain to be set up, is designed to cover situations where a company "tries to put the union out of business." He gave Kohler, Wilson, Westinghouse, Henderson and O'Sullivan as examples.

He said participation would not be restricted to the 65 IUD unions with their total dues-paying membership of 6 million.

- Voted to send $50,000 to the Shipbuilding Workers and $5,000 to the Technical Engineers, both on strike against the Bethlehem Steel Shipyard Division. An as yet undetermined amount was voted for the newspaper unions striking against the Portland Oregonian and the Oregon Journal.
- Confirmed the appointments of Jacob Clayman as IUD administrative director and Zonarich as organizational director.
- Approved a joint approach toward pooling the organizing efforts of affiliates. Carey explained that, with Zonarich as coordinator, four big unions were asked to name their 25 primary organizing targets in the Philadelphia area.

He said the UAW, IUE, Machinists and Steelworkers compiled a total of 94 plants and it was shown that only 7 campaigns overlapped, with not more than two unions involved in each overlapping.



LASHING the Eisenhower Administration as "paralyzed by drift and indecision," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Department urges some 500 delegates to an IUD legislative conference to persuade their legislators to act on health care for the aged, minimum wages, housing, education and other measures.

Machine Tool Industry Seen Failing Challenge

The domestic machine tool industry is facing a growing challenge from the Soviet Union in world markets, delegates of five unions attending a meeting of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Machine Tool Industry Committee were told.

The meeting was called to review the economics of the industry in preparation for bargaining developments. Two reports were presented to the day-long session, one prepared by the IUD's Research Section and a special report presented by Prof. Seymour Melman, an expert on the economics of the industry in the U.S. and Europe.

Unions represented at the meeting were: the Machinists, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Steelworkers, Auto Workers; and the Mechanics Educational Society. Delegates from local unions and the internationals concerned were in attendance.

The IUD report noted that despite wide fluctuations, the industry has enjoyed good profits during the postwar period. It stated that no reason exists for the industry to expect its workers to subsidize it by accepting static wage levels.

Prof. Melman charged that the machine tool industry has "failed to meet the needs of America and the West for inexpensive and highly productive machines." Noting that machine tools are the basis for industrial progress, Melman stated that the failure is "inhibiting U.S. productivity."

Outdated Equipment in Use

Because of a lack of economically produced machines, tool-using industries have tended to retain older equipment, he said. In 1959, he pointed out, "about 60 percent of the machine tools used in the United States were 10 years old and more, with a resulting depressing effect upon the efficiency of manufacturing industry as a whole."

Melman, who visited Soviet machine tool factories last year, told the delegates that in the Soviet Union the machine tool industry has been highly standardized and mechanized. He added that this, far more than any low direct labor costs, will permit the Soviet to challenge U.S. superiority in the field.

Melman's report was corroborated by a lengthy study made by the Industrial Union Dept.'s own researchers. This study pointed out among other things that the U.S. is losing ground in foreign markets, although exports of machine tools are still in excess of imports.

The study pointed out that even during the recession year of 1958, only one major company had an actual deficit operation. It found that from 1946 through 1959, "all major companies showed a good increase in net worth."

Senate Asked to Boost Labor, HEW Budgets

The AFL-CIO, accusing the Administration of "greater concern for the budget deficit than for the human-needs deficit," has asked the Senate to appropriate more funds for the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare than Pres. Eisenhower has requested.

Labor's position was outlined for a Senate Appropriations subcommittee by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder in testimony on House-passed Labor-HEW appropriations for fiscal 1961 totaling $4.2 billion. On the HEW side, the figure was $197.5 million higher than the Administration wanted.

Bookbinder, noting that Eisenhower recently sent a special message to Congress warning legislators not to "overspend and overreach" in the fiscal field, declared:

"The fact is that if Congress had followed the Administration's proposals over the last seven years, it would have appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars less on public health services.

"Can anybody show that Congress did 'overspend and overreach' when it supported hospital construction and medical research and water pollution at levels higher than the Budget Bureau recommendations?"

In adding money to the HEW budget, the House followed a course it has pursued since Eisenhower took office in 1953 whereby it has each year voted increases in funds for this department.

These boosts included $24 million more for hospital construction; an added $25 million for constructing waste treatment plants; $61 million for aiding schools in federally impacted areas; and $55 million more for the National Institutes of Health. On the Labor Dept. side, the House added back $2 million which the Administration had cut from vocational educational programs.

The AFL-CIO spokesman urged the Senate to keep these added sums in the budget and to add to the House-passed measure $900,000 to hire 100 more investigators for the Wage-Hour Div. "to detect and prevent chiseling on payments due workers."

Bookbinder declared that it is "difficult to understand" the Administration's continued pleas for "fiscal responsibility" in the face of its action on legislation to provide health care for the nation's retired workers.

The White House, he declared, rejected the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill which would have provided health care through social security taxes on employers and workers, and substituted instead a proposal for direct government subsidies to private insurance companies that will siphon $600 million a year from general treasury funds.

J. A. Owens Dies, AFL-CIO Staffer

San Francisco—John A. Owens, 59, a member of the organizing staff of the AFL-CIO, died here of a heart attack May 9.

A member of the Boilermakers for over 30 years, Owens was appointed by then AFL Pres. William Green an an organizer in Hawaii in 1941, shortly before Pearl Harbor.

He came to California on the AFL regional staff in 1953, covering the states of California and Nevada.

Six-Member Harmony Unit Meets May 19

Plans for a top-level conference of labor and management to consider "guidelines" for industrial harmony moved forward as plans were laid for a preliminary exploration meeting in Washington May 19.

Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell announced the first session of the outside-the-bargaining table meetings. They said a committee of six—three from labor and management—would get together. The cabinet officers emphasized that the group would handle future conference details without further participation by the government.

Representing organized labor at the conference—called by Pres. Eisenhower at the suggestion of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—will be Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison.

On the management team will be Pres. William J. Grede of the J. I. Case Co., currently struck by the Auto Workers; L. A. Petersen, president of Otis Elevator Co.; and Robert W. Stoddard, president of Wyman-Gordon Co. The appointments were in keeping with Eisenhower's decision that only firms with collective bargaining agreements with AFL-CIO affiliates would be eligible for representation on the planning body.

National Association of Manufacturers Pres. Rudolph Bannow, who chose the three industry delegates and who heads the non-union Bridgeport Machines, Inc., will attend the first planning session only.

5-14-60

In calling the two sides together, Eisenhower said following a recent White House conference with Meany that the conference was the first step toward encouraging "regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table." He emphasized the talks would be held "without government participation."

Speed Urged in Civil Rights Drive

Omaha, Neb. — Although substantial progress has been made in the area of civil rights in recent years, the pace is not fast enough, Don Slaiman, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, declared here.

Addressing the second annual institute on human relations staged by the Omaha Central Labor Council at the University of Omaha's conference center, Slaiman told delegates that organized labor feels it must step up the tempo of its own efforts to rid its ranks of discrimination, despite the fact that the AFL-CIO has moved faster in this regard than any other group in the nation.

Presiding over the conference was Pres. Herman Groom of the Omaha central body. Cooperating in this program was Prof. Virgil Sharpe, assistant dean of the university's adult education program.

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Distressed Area Bill Vetoed; Rally Hails Forand Measure

Workers of U.S. 'Behind Ike' In Summit Crisis, Meany Says

Here is the text of a statement issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in support of Pres. Eisenhower following destruction of the Paris summit conference by Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union:

SOVIET RUSSIA has now demonstrated the bankruptcy of her position on peace.

Khrushchev has destroyed the hopes of the free world that the tensions of the cold war could soon be eased.

Clearly Khrushchev sought to create political division in America by his intemperate and insulting denunciations of Pres. Eisenhower.

His attack on the President will have the opposite effect. It will unite America.

The workers of this country stand behind Pres. Eisenhower. Their confidence in the honesty of the peaceful intentions of the United States is matched only by their thorough mistrust of the intentions of Soviet Russia.

'Racket' Local Dissolved:

AFL-CIO, Affiliates Rout Phony 'Union'

By Gene Zack

New York—The AFL-CIO and two affiliated unions, backstopped by the New York State Labor Relations Board and the courts, have led a successful fight to outlaw a "racket" union which claimed affiliation with the federation.

Michael Mann, director of AFL-CIO Reg. II, spearheaded the drive against Amalgamated Local 2379, which had been signing "sweetheart" contracts in the bowling alley field to block an organizing drive of the Building Service Employes.

Cooperating with the regional office were the BSEIU, the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and the Committee on Exploitation of the Greater New York AFL-CIO Central Labor Council. The latter was set up two years ago at the urging of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to end exploitation of workers by "racket" unions.

The joint drive against the self-styled local and its president, Joseph Scalza, resulted in issuance by the New York Supreme Court of an order permanently restraining the local from claiming AFL-CIO affiliation; withdrawal by the SLRB of its certification, and the subsequent dissolution of the local.

Hearings Expose 'Rackets'

During the labor board's hearings into the activities of the local, officials from the AFL-CIO and its affiliates testified against Local 2379's activities and its "collusive arrangements" with management.

Among them were Mann and RWDSU Intl. Vice Pres. Alex Bail, who told the board a "charter" issued by a New Jersey RWDSU local to Local 2379 had been disavowed by the international and withdrawn by the New Jersey local.

The "racket" local's status as a labor organization first was challenged by BSEIU Local 54, which

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Labor-Management Conferences Begin

Labor-management talks in the hope of charting ways to industrial peace got under way with a three-hour session in Washington May 19.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking for both labor and management representatives, said there had been "an amicable and reasonable discussion of some of the matters" referred to the group by Pres. Eisenhower. The discussions, he said, covered "at length proposals for improvements of labor-management relations."

The conferees will meet again in about six weeks or two months, Meany said.

Present for the AFL-CIO, in addition to Meany, were Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks.

Rhode Island Anti-Scab Bill Killed by Veto

Providence, R. I.—Gov. Christopher Del Sesto (R) for the second time in recent days has vetoed an anti-scab bill aimed at banning the importation of strikebreakers into this state.

The Rhode Island general assembly is no longer in session, and the governor's action apparently kills anti-strikebreaking legislation this year.

'Disregard of Workers'

Edwin C. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO, said of Del Sesto: "I am convinced that his second veto of a strikebreaking bill will be a major issue in our campaign to defeat him regarding any office he may seek."

Brown said the governor's action was a "clear indication of his complete disregard for the welfare of workers."

About the same time, Del Sesto also vetoed two other bills which had gone through the legislature with the support of the Fire Fighters.

One would have given a salary increase of $300 annually to all firemen and policemen in the state. The legislature acted because the municipalities were unable to raise enough additional revenue to finance the wage boost, and it felt the state had a measure of responsibility.

The second bill would have amended the fire fighters' pension system so that cancer would be considered an occupational disease.

The two anti-scab bills had been patterned after the Pennsylvania anti-scab law and were part of the

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Meany Hits 'Politics' in Substitute

New York—More than 20,000 senior citizens attending a mammoth rally at Madison Square Garden heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany deliver a blistering attack on the Administration plan for health care for the aged, coupled with a charge that the White House moved only after the issue "snowballed into emergency proportions" with strong political implications.

At the same time Meany accused Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee of "surrender" to the Administration by introducing a "watered-down" version of the White House plan.

The midday rally on behalf of the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill filled the Garden nearly to capacity, with some of the elderly persons having come 450 miles from Buffalo aboard five buses chartered by the Auto Workers.

Crowd Present Early

At 8:45 a.m. 200 senior citizens stood outside the arena in a cold, pelting rain. By 10 a.m. the crowd was so dense special police had difficulty getting the doors open.

The hero of the hour at the rally sponsored by Golden Ring Clubs of older citizens was Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), sponsor of the bill to provide medical care for the aged through the social security system, who received a thundering ovation.

The crowd was in a holiday mood, giving Meany, former Sen.

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Backlog Piles Up In Congress

By Willard Shelton

A White House veto of the depressed areas bill hit Congress as the legislature headed into what is expected to be the last six weeks of the session, and a major backlog of other legislation remained piled up as the conservative House Rules Committee delayed action and the threat of additional vetoes slowed the Democratic majorities.

An effort may be made to override Pres. Eisenhower's disapproval of the depressed areas bill. A two-thirds majority in each house would be required to pass the measure over the veto. The House vote in favor of the bill was only 201 to 184 and the Senate vote was 45 to 32, both short of a two-thirds margin.

In the last legislative week of May, here was the picture:

- A House vote on the long-stalled federal aid-to-schools bill appeared assured before the end of the month. The Senate last year passed a $1.8 billion bill providing assistance for construction and teachers' salaries; the House Education Committee this year approved a $975 million bill for construction only.
- The House Ways & Means Committee once again failed to reach agreement on any program of health insurance for the aged under the social security system as provided in the Forand bill.

Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) of the committee suddenly

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Committees Slate Vote On Wage-Hour Revamp

By Dave Perlman

Two congressional committees were scheduled to meet in executive session May 23 to begin voting on amendments to the wage-hour law, including the AFL-CIO-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to raise the wage floor to $1.25 and extend coverage to 7.6 million more workers.

A House Labor subcommittee wound up 10 weeks of hearings at which a score of union spokesmen called for a major updating of the wage-hour law, employer groups including the National Association of Manufacturers warned of "inflation," and Administration spokesmen, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, supported "modest" increases in coverage and amount.

While the six-member subcommittee—reported to be evenly divided between supporters and opponents of labor-backed improvements—will take up the bill first, the actual job of writing a bill may be done by the full committee beginning at its May 26 meeting.

Before the committee, in addition to proposals for raising the minimum and extending coverage, is a "sleeper" amendment which would in effect repeal the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts.

The amendment, introduced by Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R-Calif.) provides that no person could be found in violation of the Walsh-Healey Act, under which in-

(*Continued on Page 9*)

BCTD Names Committee on Jurisdiction

Appointment of a six-man committee of leaders of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., to meet with a similar group from the Industrial Union Dept. on jurisdictional disputes has been announced by BCTD executive council.

Appointment of the committee, as part of a reactivation of a IUD-BCTD joint effort to work out rules to resolve jurisdictional problems, was made at the suggestion of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Named to represent the BCTD were the department's president, C. J. (Neil) Haggerty; Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; and Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers.

The naming of only principal officers of international unions to serve on the committee was in accordance with a recommendation by Meany, who pointed out to both departments that the naming of deputies would be a waste of time.

Earlier, the IUD executive board named its six-man committee.

Representing the IUD will be the department's president, Walter P. Reuther, who is also president of the Auto Workers; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Pres. Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; and IUD Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich.

New Jersey Unity Blocked By Stalemate

Newark, N. J.—Efforts to create a united labor movement representing New Jersey's nearly half-a-million trade unionists collapsed as the two state labor bodies failed to reach agreement on merger terms.

Informed of the stalemate, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany postponed indefinitely the harmony convention scheduled to open in the National Guard Armory here on May 19.

Meany's decision was announced jointly by his two assistants, Peter M. McGavin and R. J. Thomas, who had been appointed to work with the State Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council in the creation of a united labor movement.

In a message to the 2,000 AFL and 1,000 IUC delegates who held separate meetings in place of the unity session, Meany declared he was acting "to protect the best interests of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, their subordinate bodies and members in New Jersey."

At the same time, the AFL-CIO president said he was postponing "until my further order and direction" the effective dates for the revocation of the charters of the two state bodies.

McGavin and Thomas issued a joint statement that efforts to accomplish "an honorable merger . . . have not proven successful." They added that it was "tragic" that the state bodies had been unable to agree to "reasonable terms for accomplishing unity."

Since the national merger of the AFL and CIO in December 1955, a total of 48 state bodies have achieved merger. The 49th—Pennsylvania—is scheduled to unite in June.

LABORERS' NEW HEADQUARTERS building was formally dedicated in Washington, D. C., before government and union officials and local delegates from throughout the U.S. and Canada. Here a speaker pays tribute to the union's progress.

Union Plans Appeal In Bethlehem Case

New York—A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended dismissal of a sweeping bad-faith bargaining complaint against Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Shipbuilding Div. in connection with a four-month-old strike of 17,000 members of the Shipbuilders.

Examiner Thomas A. Ricci held that the company did not violate the law by what NLRB charges called a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude at the bargaining table since last July, or by unilateral imposition of work-rule changes in August 1959 affecting seniority rights, grievance procedures and shift differentials.

Instead, he held that Bethlehem was guilty of only a "limited unfair labor practice" at its eight East Coast shipyards by insisting on one minor contract provision "to the point of bargaining impasse."

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan announced immediate plans to appeal to the full labor board the examiner's proposed dismissal of the main charge. The ruling in this instance, he said, "ignored all legal precedent."

At the same time, Grogan declared that Ricci's report pointed squarely to Bethlehem's "outrageous refusal" to bargain in good faith, and expressed satisfaction that the examiner had taken note of this refusal in at least one instance.

Ricci's recommendation that the basic charge be thrown out came despite rulings by both federal and state courts that the company had consistently failed to bargain in good faith.

Court Actions

In April, U.S. District Judge George C. Sweeney issued an injunction against the company in Boston, ordering it to bargain in good faith. A month earlier, the Massachusetts Superior Court refused to bar mass picketing by striking IUMSWA members, declaring that the company's failure to bargain in good faith denied Bethlehem recourse to the court under the state's labor injunction law.

In a lengthy intermediate report, Ricci pointed out that two weeks after the old pact expired—during a period when the union continued working without a contract while it sought to negotiate a settlement—the company "put into effect at all shipyards those changes in its method of operations which it had proposed" at the bargaining table.

"These," the NLRB examiner's report said, "were largely diversified changes in the seniority rules, work assignments, division of work within categories, and special employe benefits, such as bonus, premium or overtime" pay.

He conceded that "loss of earnings . . . would be suffered by individual workmen" under the "curtailment of special assignment premiums . . . discontinuance of the escalator clause . . . and changes in the method for dividing work."

Ricci ruled, however, that none of these actions constituted "anti-union bias" on the part of the company, but instead was a move "to exert a pressure upon the union to accept the company's demands and come to terms on that basis."

'Limited' Unfairness

The "limited unfair labor practice" involved in the company's position, he said, covered management insistence that the new contract require the signatures of individual workers on grievances before they can be processed.

The trial examiner recommended that Bethlehem cease "insisting to impasse" upon this contract clause, and that the company "upon request" bargain collectively with the Shipbuilders on wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Union Is 450,000 Strong:

Laborers Dedicate New Headquarters

The new headquarters building of the Laborers', 57 years old and 450,000-members strong, was dedicated May 14 in Washington, D. C.

In a speech at the dedication ceremonies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reaffirmed labor's faith that America's strength rests in a trade union movement "that represents the human being rather than in the faceless corporations that represent material wealth."

Laborers' Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi, Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco and Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell were other speakers at ceremonies attended by several hundred local union delegates and guests.

Meany observed that the Laborers in early days were made up of immigrant groups — the union's journal at the time was published in English, Italian and German.

"America has always been the haven of the oppressed," the federation president declared, ". . . for political reasons, religious reasons and for reasons of economic oppression, and let us hope it will always remain a haven for the oppressed."

He said the union's new headquarters building stands as a symbol of its achievements in bringing a better life to its members, and said he hoped it would be a kind of "half-way house."

White House Message

Moreschi, after whom the eight-story structure was named, said in brief dedicatory remarks that the union believes that "in order to have a strong America we need a strong labor movement." Moreschi has headed the union since 1926.

O'Connell said the granite of the new building symbolically reflects "the great strengths of the many national strains" which make up the Laborers and the American labor movement.

Vincent F. Morreale, the union's general counsel, read a congratulatory message from the White House and presented a gold-plated trowel to Fosco for the cornerstone laying.

Fosco read a list of the contents of a box placed inside the cornerstone—a history of the union, the 1951 convention proceedings authorizing the new building, copies of the union's charters and other historical documents.

As Meany, Moreschi, O'Connell, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and other guests looked on, Fosco spread the mortar and set the stone. The job was completed by Fred Peterson, stone foreman and member of Bricklayers' Stone & Marble Masons Local 2; William Tymus, labor foreman, and H. B. Buskey, both members of Laborers Local 74.

The Laborers' headquarters building was designed in modified federal-style architecture by Eggers and Higgins of New York. It is faced with Indiana limestone, with bronze spandrels and window frames.

An 18-foot mural by Louis Ross in the lobby is dedicated to "laborers through history" and depicts the activity of laborers from the time of the pyramids to the present.

The spirit of the laborer is provided by this quotation from William Shakespeare's "As You Like It," mounted in metal in the vestibule:

"I am a true laborer: I earn that I eat, get that I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good."

Actors Equity Charges Producers Plan Lockout

New York—Actors' Equity Pres. Ralph Bellamy has accused Broadway producers of "lockout tactics" and of threatening to black out theater marquees when the union's current contract expires May 31.

Bellamy's charge that the major producers were planning to ring the curtain down on all Broadway shows came as the League of New York Theaters announced suspension of all activity on future productions until a contract is signed.

The Equity president said negotiations, which opened in mid-April, have made no progress because of management's "lack of good faith" at the bargaining table.

The union is asking a new three-year pact containing the first pension and health and welfare fund in the legitimate theater, raising of minimum salaries and improvement of "substandard" working conditions. On the latter point, the union has issued a survey pointing to "unsafe and unsanitary" conditions both in Broadway theaters and theaters across the country where actors make road-show appearances.

Theater owners countered with a 41-point demand calling for a five-year agreement. Management demanded reduction in rehearsal time; sharp limitations on outside appearances except for unpaid publicity appearances on behalf of the show; and elimination of union security provisions in the old pact.

In the wage area, Equity asked that minimums for actors and chorus be raised from the present $103.50 a week to $120 in New York, and from $135 to $160 on the road. For extras, the union asked a hike from the current $52 weekly to $60. Comparable raises also were asked for stage managers and their assistants.

In its appeal for pension and welfare benefits, the union noted that "actors' incomes are notoriously erratic," and that taxes take "disproportionate bites in the good years" making the accumulation of substantial savings difficult.

The union's safety and sanitary demands included adequate lighting backstage, proper ventilation in dressing rooms, showers and hot and cold running water.

Halfway Action on Rights 'Not Enough,' Meany Says

The Supreme Court's historic decision on public school desegregation has been carried out with much less than the "deliberate speed" it ordered, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said May 17 on the sixth anniversary of the high court's action.

"Much more must be done to translate principle into reality," he said, "not only in the schools but in other aspects of civil rights. The task would be nearer completion if Congress had enacted a broad and effective civil rights law this year, instead of a very narrow measure of dubious value.

"Halfway and half-hearted action is not enough. We in the AFL-CIO pledge again that we will press the next Congress for legislation that will make our constitution meaningful to every citizen; we will attack bigotry and discrimination on all fronts for as long as they continue to betray the democratic faith."

Machinists to Lead Campaign:

Labor Opens Major Drive To Organize U.S. Gypsum

A major new campaign to organize 31 unorganized plants of the bitterly anti-union United States Gypsum Co. has been launched with eight AFL-CIO unions agreeing to concentrate campaign responsibility in the Machinists.

The campaign to bring the benefits of union contracts to 9,500 Gypsum workers started with a leaflet distribution at 26 company locations in the U.S. and 5 in Canada. It will be carried to a conclusion by the IAM staff with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and its regional directors and organizers.

Six petitions for elections at Gypsum locations already have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board, and others will be filed shortly, machinists Vice Pres. George Watkins reported to IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes.

Elections covering 700 employes have been asked for two plants in Jacksonville, Fla., and one each in Falls Village, Conn.; Gerlach, Nev.; Greenfield, Miss.; Corsicana, Tex., and New Braunfels, Tex. At Gerlach, the Machinists intervened after the Teamsters filed a petition.

The history-making agreement by the eight unions that the Machinists should take leadership in the Gypsum drive was brought about by what the unions involved have called "the challenge of Sewell Averyism."

Avery is a Gypsum director and a long-time foe of unions. A report prepared for the AFL-CIO Executive Council said "the spirit of Sewell Avery permeates this company's attitude."

Avery as president of Montgomery Ward & Co. during World War II carried defiance of unions to such a degree that Pres. Roosevelt ordered his plant seized. Army men had to carry him forcibly from his Chicago office.

Gypsum has 61 plants with 12,500 employes. Only 17 plants are organized, and most of the unions involved report management harassment with every known legal and psychological device.

The eight-union agreement for the new Gypsum campaign has the support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and a report prepared for the council had this to say about the company:

"Nothing short of a major organizing campaign could solve the bargaining problems of individual unions in the plants.

'Notorious' Policy

"The spirit of Sewell Avery permeates this company's attitude. Avery is neither chairman of the board or company president, but his spirit and influence run deep in USG policy.

"A bevy of shrewd lawyers is hired to keep unions continually involved in litigation. The company is notorious for its policy of breaking unions at any cost. Where legal tactics cannot be applied, USG conducts a polished but vile game of psychological warfare."

Unions involved in the agreement with the Machinists represent about 3,000 company workers. They are the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; a Canadian Labor Congress federal union; Cement Workers; Papermakers & Paperworkers; Chemical Workers; Steelworkers; Pulp, Sulphite Workers. Last year the Machinists won bargaining rights at the Staten Island, N. Y., plant.

USG, with general offices in Chicago, had 1958 sales of $265 million and operating profit of almost $76 million.

It owns quarries, mines, paper mills and plants making metal, lime, asphalt and asbestos cement products; insulation lath, wallboard, sheathing and hardboard. It owns five ocean-going freighters.

NLRB Orders Cross Co. To Rehire All Strikers

Fraser, Mich.—The Cross Co., blamed by the National Labor Relations Board for provoking a strike by the Auto Workers in August 1959 has announced defiance of an NLRB order to rehire strikers and, if necessary, fire the strikebreakers who took their jobs. The firm makes automation equipment.

The labor board, going beyond the recommendation of a trial examiner, ruled that the "basic cause of the strike" was the company's "refusal to bargain" with the union.

As "unfair-labor-practice strikers," the UAW members are entitled to their jobs back with full seniority, the NLRB said, and if they aren't rehired within five days after application they are entitled to pay from that date until they are called to work.

Some 100 of the union members, those who were available for employment, promptly applied for their jobs in the face of a company announcement that management will carry its fight against the ruling to the courts.

George Merrelli, co-director of UAW Region 1, declared: "The strike can be settled in a matter of hours once the company gets around to honest bargaining. The (NLRB) order is truly heartwarming to the workers."

A statement from the Cross company "welcomed" the NLRB ruling as an opportunity to carry its fight with the union "into the federal courts as quickly as possible." The company said it "admitted frankly" that it had "refused to bargain" with the UAW.

The strike, marked in its early days by clashes between pickets and strikebreakers, began after the Cross management had refused to accept an NLRB rejection of a company appeal from two representation elections. The second vote, in Nov. 1958, represented a UAW victory in a consent decertification election.

Cross management, claiming that the UAW had "misled" the workers in a handbill, refused to meet with the union after the labor board rejected the company's objections.

In a series of legal skirmishes, the company lost a federal appellate court bid to have the NLRB election set aside but was able to obtain from a state court an injunction against mass picketing.

NLRB Trial Examiner James A. Shaw on Feb. 5 found the company guilty of refusal to bargain but recommended only that the firm be required to negotiate with the union and cease from discouraging union membership.

The labor board, acting through a three-member panel of Philip Ray Rodgers, Stephan S. Bean and John H. Fanning, branded the dispute an "unfair labor practice strike" and asserted the right of the strikers to their jobs, even if it would require the company to lay off the strikebreakers.

NLRB Gives First Ruling On L-G Boycott Clause

Laborers' Local 1140 of Omaha has been hit by the first National Labor Relations Board decision applying the expanded secondary boycott bans of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The 4-0 decision ruled that the union violated the new amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act by "coercing and restraining" a general contractor to cease doing business with a subcontractor and also to force the latter into recognizing the union without certification.

In announcing the ruling, the board said that pressure on secondary employers had been lawful before the Landrum-Griffin Act, the original boycott ban being held to apply only to pressure exerted on employes.

The case involved Local 1140 and the Gilmore Construction Co., general contractor on a project at Omaha's South High School. Gilmore had eight subcontractors, one of whom was the Simpson Co.

On last Nov. 20, Simpson hired several non-union "day laborers" for work on the otherwise all-union project.

The board said the stipulated facts were that the non-union workers and a union employe of Gilmore's stopped work at the request of Local 1140's business agent and a picket line was set up.

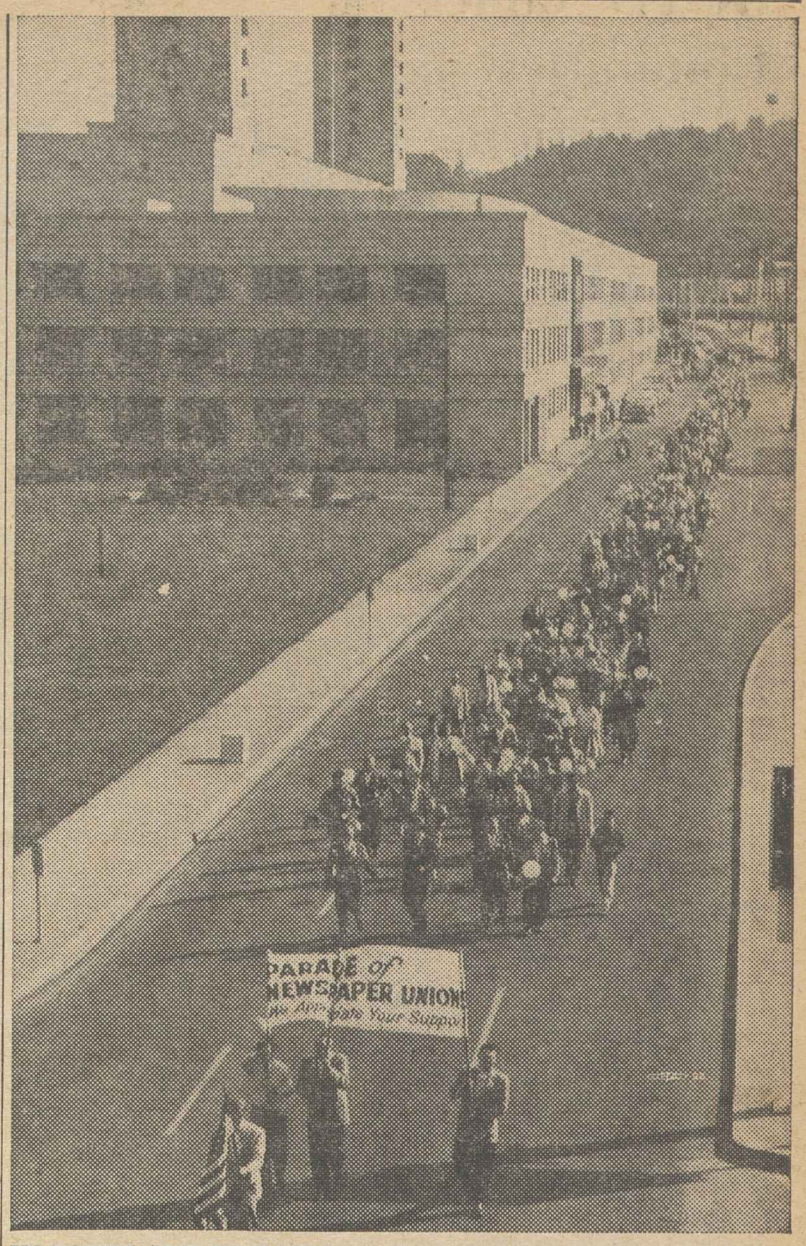
The board said that, after Simpson agreed to pay union scale but refused to sign a contract, the union continued picketing; refused an offer by Gilmore to supply union laborers; and sought to have a Gilmore official who also was an officer of Associated General Contractors put Simpson on the AGC blacklist. A temporary restraining court order ended the picketing.

Stone Workers Rout Mine-Mill

Carlsbad, N. Mex.—The AFL-CIO Stone & Allied Workers smashed the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers by a 277 to 160 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Intl. Mineral and Chemical Corp. here.

The victory eliminated Mine-Mill from this area, which produces 90 percent of the nation's potash, capping a multi-union drive launched eight years ago. Mine-Mill was expelled from the former CIO on grounds of Communist domination.

At the same time, a half-dozen companies in the potash basin agreed to joint negotiations with a four-union group chaired by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. The unions, representing some 4,000 workers, are the Stone & Allied Workers, Machinists, Boilermakers and Operating Engineers.



IN PORTLAND PARADE members of eight newspaper unions, on strike for seven months against two publishers, march past the Journal plant to remind the public they still are fighting for survival against union-busting and imported professional strikebreakers.

Oregon Unions Rally Aid For Newspaper Strikers

Portland, Ore.—A pledge of support from unions all over Oregon has put new heart into 400 newspaper workers on strike since Nov. 10 against two Portland dailies.

The pledge was made by delegates from AFL-CIO and unaffiliated unions at a statewide union rally here. Conference Co-chairmen James T. Marr and Ed Whelan called the rally the first manifestation in years of statewide labor solidarity. Marr is executive secretary of the state AFL-CIO and Whelan secretary-treasurer of the Multnomah County AFL-CIO, Portland.

In two days of meetings, delegates heard reports on the strike, now in its seventh month. They agreed to:

- Broaden and intensify the campaign to stop buying, reading and advertising in the two struck papers, the Portland Journal and the Oregonian.
- Contribute money regularly for the support of the strikers and their families.
- Support the Portland Reporter, strike newspaper, and its advertisers.
- Endorse a U.S. Senate resolution by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) for an investigation into anti-union activities of newspaper publishers. Morse also has suggested a fact-finding panel to be headed by Dr. George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, who was chairman of a Taft-Hartley fact-finding unit in the steel strike.

Delegates agreed to maintain statewide machinery for defense against anti-union programs, including an expected attempt at a compulsory open-shop law. They agreed to support a proposed state law to forbid the importing of professional strikebreakers.

The two struck newspapers have been operating with the help of out-of-state as well as local strikebreakers. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its spring meeting, called for federal and state laws outlawing the recruiting and employment of such outsiders to break strikes.

Some delegates remote from Portland saw copies of the Portland Reporter for the first time. They asked that it be circulated in their areas to help with the drive for cancellation of Journal and Oregonian subscriptions.

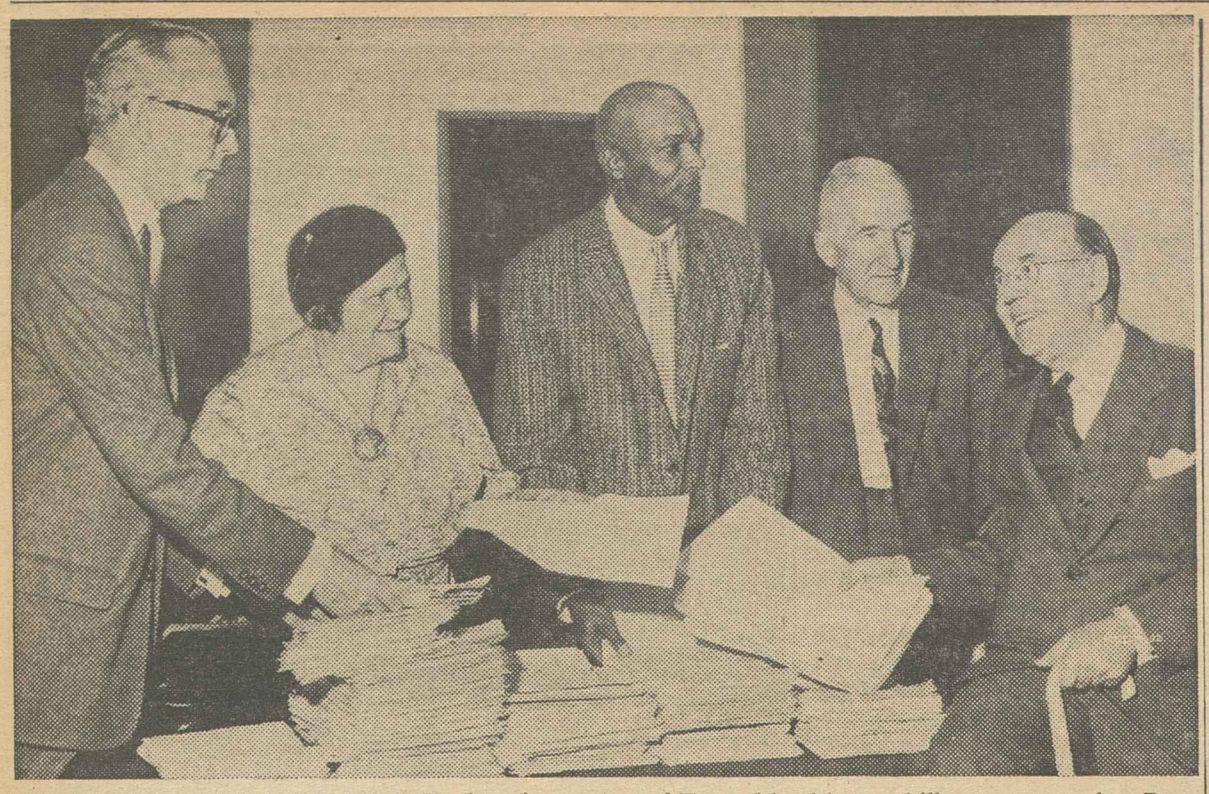
A resolution adopted by the conference recommended that the Reporter be made a daily paper, and be distributed statewide. Lacking a wire service and syndicated features, the Reporter is centering its attention on the Portland area.

The paper now publishes 125,000 copies twice a week. Two recent issues have been running 56 pages.

The struck newspapers have filed new charges with the NLRB accusing four unions of supporting an alleged illegal strike of the Stereotypers; one also is accused of seeking to cover a union foreman in its contract. All the unions have denied breaking the law. An earlier charge that the Stereotypers refused to bargain in good faith will be heard by the labor board June 1.

The strikers have been telling their side of the story on a Sunday television program. On two recent programs, a panel of unionists answered questions phoned in by viewers. Publishers of the struck dailies had refused a union invitation to take part in the panel discussion.

Meanwhile Levi S. McDonald, Stereotypers' Local 48, has announced that he will appeal his conviction of a charge of dynamiting trucks used to haul the struck newspapers. Circuit Judge Alan F. Davis sentenced him to serve 10 years in the state penitentiary and pay a $500 fine.



PETITIONS FROM 160,000 New Yorkers in support of Forand health care bill are presented to Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D-N. Y.), left, and Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), right, the bill's sponsor, on behalf of New York City AFL-CIO. Petitions were brought to Washington by three busloads of retired workers, members of Pensioners Society of N. Y. Hotel Trades Council. Pictured are Mary Fox, E. P. Gibbs and Paul Englander.

7-Year Fight by UAW Wins Back Pay for 30

Wooster, O.—A seven-year legal battle by the Auto Workers has produced an order by the National Labor Relations Board that Borg-Warner Corp. must make back-wage payments of $18,678 to 30 union members in its plant here.

The 30 are the only survivors of a struggle that started when the UAW won a bargaining election Dec. 11, 1952. They won their rights after a strike, a return to work, several firings, and hearings before the labor board, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The latter court upheld the right of the international union to be a party to the contract. It turned down a company claim that non-union workers have a right to vote on union-negotiated contracts.

The Court of Appeals previously had referred to the NLRB the question of reinstatement for fired strikers, and back pay for lost time.

The latest NLRB ruling supports the union's original position completely, said UAW Reg. Dir. Patrick J. O'Malley, Cleveland. The total money settlement would have been much larger, O'Malley said, except that many workers left Borg-Warner for other jobs early in the dispute.

An NLRB officer said the Supreme Court decision in the case has set a legal precedent for solving similar issues in contract disputes.

After UAW organized the plant, management made demands that stalemated negotiations. The demands were, UAW said, that all plant employes be permitted in a secret ballot vote to decide whether to reopen the contract or to strike; and that UAW Local 1239 be sole signatory to the contract.

That would have eliminated the international union from the contract. UAW said Borg-Warner had made no such demand at any of its 30 other plants under UAW contract. The union struck the Wooster plant in March 1953, and filed charges Apr. 7, 1953.

In May of that year, O'Malley advised the strikers to return to work until the labor board and the courts had ruled. After an NLRB hearing, an examiner ruled in favor of UAW on all counts. Labor board members modified the examiner's ruling by denying reinstatement and back pay to fired workers.

When Borg-Warner failed to comply with the NLRB directive, the case was carried to the appellate court, then to the top court. Borg-Warner has notified the NLRB regional office that checks for back pay will be mailed within 30 days.

Union and management signed a contract last March providing for a modified union shop, a 6-cent annual improvement factor, supplemental unemployment benefits, cost of living increases, shift premiums, health insurance, paid vacations, and seniority provisions.

New Yorkers Petition for Forand Bill

Three busloads of retired hotel workers served as spokesmen for 160,000 fellow New Yorkers who petitioned Congress to pass the Forand health care bill.

The petitions, sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO, were collected in a whirlwind campaign which included sidewalk booths and house-to-house canvassing.

On hand to present the stacks of petitions at a ceremony in the House Ways & Means committee room were members of the city's congressional delegation, including Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D), a committee member. Also present was the sponsor of the bill, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), who was greeted with an ovation by the 100 members of the Pensioners Society of the N. Y. Hotel Trades Council, ranging in age from 65 to 80.

Sec-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the City AFL-CIO formally turned the petitions over to the committee as they were brought in by the hotel pensioners who had carried them from New York.

Walter Sheerin, director of the Pensioners Society, and Julia Algase, legislative spokesman for the Hotel Trades Council, told the assembled congressmen that the Administration health care program would require retired workers to spend two or three months total income on an illness before qualifying for benefits.

Clothing Workers Aid Addams Fund

Philadelphia—The Jane Addams centennial campaign, set up to honor the memory of the pioneer social worker and first woman winner of the Nobel peace award, has received gifts of $1,000 from the Clothing Workers and $2,000 from the Sidney Hillman Foundation, which seeks to perpetuate the ideals of the union's founding president.

The centennial observance was initiated by the Women's Intl. League for Peace & Freedom, of which Miss Addams was a founder, and was given unanimous approval by the last AFL-CIO convention. The campaign goal is $200,000 which would be used, among other things, to support and publicize international peace activities.

Jacob S. Potofsky, successor to Hillman as ACWA president, asked that the foundation's gift be used to reprint Miss Addams' book, Peace and Bread in Time of War, an account of her work in Europe after World War I.

AFL-CIO and Affiliates Break Up Phony Union

(Continued from Page 1)

sought to organize employes at a Queens bowling alley and discovered it was stymied by a five-year "collective bargaining agreement" between the employer and Local 2379.

The board noted that the so-called union had been formed primarily by businessmen and employers, that its operating funds were obtained from certain employers who also constituted the executive board, that no employes participated in its formation, and that the "contract" with the bowling alley gave employes no added wage or fringe gains.

Mann hailed the SLRB's decision in withdrawing certification of Local 2379 as "paving the way" for BSEIU organizing among the 15,000 workers in the bowling alley field in this area.

The New York Times editorially lauded the AFL-CIO and its affiliates for the role they played in fighting the "racket" local, declaring it was "an important demonstration of how legitimate unions can bring about the ouster of those who don't genuinely represent the workers."

SLRB Chairman Jay Kramer also hailed labor's coordinated drive to bring about the "extinction" of Local 2379. Kramer added that victory over the self-styled union "is expected to play a significant part in the continuing attempt by the AFL-CIO to combat illegal activities in the labor relations field."

Meany Blasts 'Political' Substitute:

20,000 at N.Y. Rally Demand Forand Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) and Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D)—whose father sponsored the social security bill a quarter-century ago—a tumultuous reception.

Lehman called passage of the Forand bill a "must" and said the issue "cannot be dodged or ducked any longer." He lashed the American Medical Association for its opposition to the bill and declared the medical lobby "has just about forfeited its moral right to be listened to" on the issue.

Wagner gave his all-out support to the Forand bill, declaring there is "no sense" to the suggestion that a prosperous nation like the U.S. "cannot arrange for the retirement of our workers at a reasonable age and provide them with the means for medical care."

Also among the speakers was Frances Perkins, secretary of labor under the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and strong champion of social security and labor-protection programs. Miss Perkins received an ovation.

Forand Raps Opposition

Forand disclosed his office has "definite proof" that the health care issue had been turned into a "political football." He said he had copies of letters sent by some doctors to others in the medical profession urging campaign contributions to the Republicans "because they're fighting the Forand bill."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), the only one of several GOP legislators who accepted an invitation to appear, was booed when he referred to his own alternative for health care without the social security principle. As the crowd made it plain it favored the Forand bill, Javits declared: "I know how you feel. I knew it before I came. But I came anyway." He received a large round of applause when he concluded his remarks.

The rally—keyed to the 25th anniversary of the signing into law of the Social Security Act by Pres. Roosevelt — heard Meany attack the White House proposal as "unworkable" and designed solely for "political purposes."

Despite this, he said, the Administration plan "represents a tremendous victory for our cause." The White House, he said, has finally "abandoned its posture of detached indifference and admitted publicly for the first time that the government has a clear and direct responsibility" in this field.

"We have won the first round—a victory for the basic principle of government responsibility," Meany told the huge crowd, which interrupted his speech 27 times with applause and cheers.

Thousands of pamphlets on health care legislation were distributed. Indicative of the melting-pot character of the rally, they were printed in six languages—Greek, Spanish, Chinese, Yiddish, Italian and English.

The Administration plan — subjected to harsh criticism by all of the speakers except Javits—was described by Meany as one which promises "the American people the moon without providing any way of getting there."

Meany was equally critical of the proposal Mills advanced in committee on the eve of the rally. The AFL-CIO president called it a "watered-down" version of the White House plan, adding that the proposal "is not in accord with the kind of action called for" by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.)

The AFL-CIO official declared that "only through social security can we get full medical insurance coverage for all retired citizens over 65. Only by such universal coverage can we spread the risk and keep costs down."

Answering AMA charges that the bill would be "compulsory," Meany said the only compulsory feature would be an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent each in social security taxes on employers and employes.

"This is compulsory in the same sense that all taxes are," he said. "For that matter, school attendance is compulsory, but no one considers it un-American."

He added:

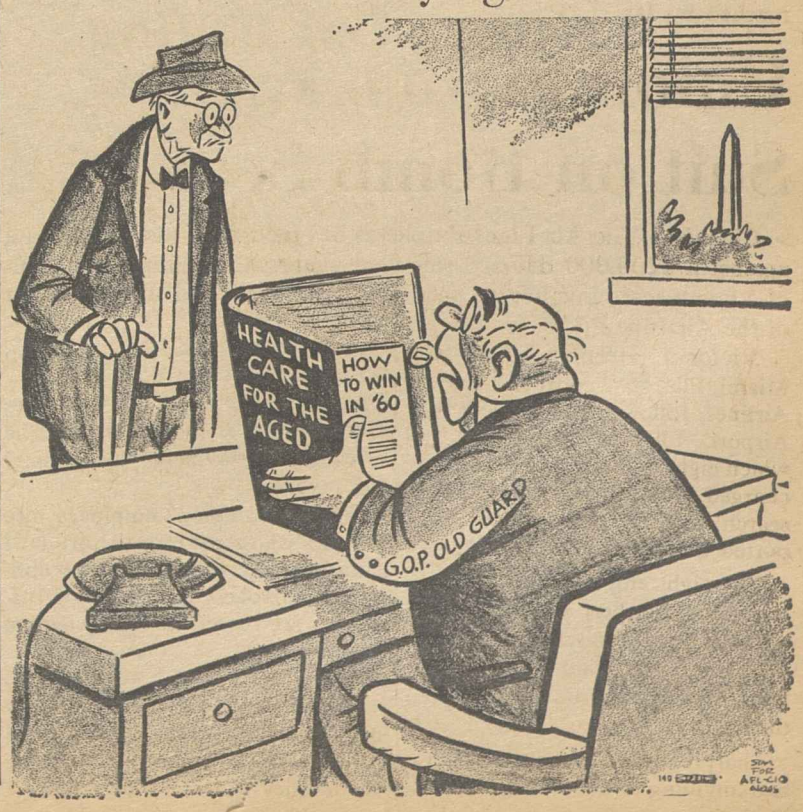
"All this boils down to the simple but hard fact that when one grows old, his income shrinks, his need for health care expands and existing forms of health insurance no longer meet his requirements.

"This is the problem that afflicts the older citizens of our country. This is the needless wrong that we are determined to right.

"We are determined to do it the same way we wiped out the threat of the poorhouse—through social security."

One of the rally's highlights was the presentation of a pageant—"Each Age Is a Dream"—written by Hyman H. Bookbinder and Lee Bamberger, both of the AFL-CIO headquarters staff. It dealt with Roosevelt and the Social Security Act of 1935.

'I'm Studying It'



Depressed Area Bill Vetoed:

Bottleneck Slows Legislative Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

announced support of the Eisenhower Administration's principle of benefits financed by grants from government treasuries outside the social security system, but with benefits sharply scaled down from those envisioned in the Administration substitute for the Forand bill. His proposal was promptly denounced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

● A bill to legalize job site picketing of multi-employer construction operations by building trades unions—the "situs picketing" bill—remained stalled in the House Rules Committee. The measure has been approved by the Labor Committee but drastic action may be needed to force it to the floor.

● A House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.) threatened severe slashes, as much as $1.5 billion, from the $4 billion authorized for the mutual security program. A letter from Meany to all members of the House warned that such an attack on funds for mutual security would endanger the program.

● House and Senate committees were scheduled to begin work May 23 to May 26 on minimum wage bills, and Senate approval of a bill to raise the minimum from the present level of $1 an hour and to expand coverage was considered likely. House opponents are expected to seek to delay action until

● A pay increase for government workers hung uncertainly, with a House committee having approved an average increase of 9 percent and the Senate committee still considering various proposals to benefit postal and civil service employes in the face of Eisenhower Administration hostility.

On the depressed areas bill, Eisenhower's veto message denounced the measure as having "departed from standards" he was willing to accept. The bill would have provided $251 million in loans and grants for areas of chronic heavy unemployment, including both urban and rural areas. Eisenhower's own proposal was limited to $53 million in loans.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had urged Eisenhower to sign the bill, citing "persistent joblessness" and "persistent economic distress and high levels of unemployment" reported by the Labor Dept. "in 33 major and 109 smaller industrial communities."

The President vetoed a comparable bill in 1958 just before the congressional elections.

The problem of advancing legislation as Congress neared adjournment was pointed up by maneuvers involving the school aid bill.

Two school bills approved by the House Education Committee have been held in the Rules Committee, with Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) and four Republicans preventing their clearance.

Faced with an ultimatum threatening a bypass of the Rules Committee, Smith scheduled a hearing on a $975 million bill for school construction only sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.).

If the bill should not be cleared, leaders promised it would be forced to the floor by so-called "calendar Wednesday" procedure.

Under calendar Wednesday rules, any bill may be called up by the committee that approved it originally, but opponents may resort to filibuster and delaying tactics. Action except for final passage must be completed in a single day or the bill is dropped.

CONTRACT PROVIDING wage, health, vacation and pension benefits for members of the Communications Workers employed at Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. is formally signed by union and management negotiators. Seated, left to right, are O. W. Selindh and M. L. McLellan, both company executives, and CWA Dist. Dir. D. K. Gordon and Asst. Dir. E. J. Follis. Standing are: L. C. Blanc, J. S. Tighe and F. F. Wright, management negotiators, and Beverly McCarthy, F. A. Marsh, J. J. Klauer and Agnes Granger, members of the CWA negotiating committee.

House Blocks 'Giveaway' in San Luis Bill

The long fight by organized labor, both in California and nationally, to block a federal giveaway and preserve a democratic reclamation policy was rewarded as the House voted by 214 to 181 to apply the 160-acre limitation to the San Luis, Calif., irrigation project.

The bill now goes to conference to resolve minor differences with a Senate-passed measure which also contains the 160-acre limitation.

In a recent letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged elimination of the provision in the bill which would have exempted state-served areas from the 160-acre limit, thereby benefiting large corporations holding a substantial portion of the land in the San Luis area.

The House bill was passed by voice vote after the exemption was knocked out and after adoption, by the 214-181 vote, of an amendment by Rep. Al Ullman (D-Calif.) to apply the 160-acre limit to the state-served areas.

The project is designed to irrigate 480,000 acres of rich land on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The federal government can proceed alone if agreement is not reached by Jan. 1, 1962.

Union Fights Airlines Suit on Bomb Search

Chicago—The Air Lines Employes has pledged a showdown fight against a $200,000 damage suit filed against the union as a result of a bomb scare involving a passenger airplane. The union is a unit of the Air Line Pilots.

Victor J. Herbert, union president, said that the suit, filed in Miami, Fla., state court by National Airlines, followed a dispute at Intl. Airport, Idlewild, New York, in which eight union workers were discharged for alleged "refusal to search baggage on a plane purported to have a bomb aboard."

The eight employes were shortly reinstated, Herbert said, and there were no further discharges in spite of a threat that others would be fired "if they also refused to search the baggage."

Sharply denying that the union had anything to do with the dispute at the time of the firings, Herbert rejected the National Airlines charge that a "violation of the existing employment agreement" was involved.

"Ground station employes are the ones who must bear the brunt of dangers of searching for a bomb. These employes, on threat of discharge, are forced to conduct these searches."

"In most instances," Herbert concluded, "their insurance coverage is invalidated while they are forced to perform a hazardous job for which they haven't the slightest training."

Labor Rights Group Meets In Midwest

Chicago — The newly-organized AFL-CIO Midwestern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights held its first meeting here May 16-17.

Following a first-day organizational session, the group marked the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation. Luncheon speakers were Milton P. Webster, first vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Augustine Bowes, chairman of the Chicago Human Rights Commission.

The new group is comprised of representatives of the Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan AFL-CIO state federations, all of which have state civil rights committees.

Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, was named chairman of the committee, which was appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Each state will have three members—the executive of the state central body, the chairman of its civil rights committee, and one committee member.

Among those attending the initial meeting were: Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and Assistant Directors Theodore E. Brown and Donald Slaiman; Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope of the Ohio State AFL-CIO; and Pres. George A. Haberman of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO.

Also present were international union consultants from the Auto Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Workers and Steelworkers, and AFL-CIO and affiliated union regional officials.

N.Y. Labor Backs Negro College Aid

New York—The New York City Central Labor Council has voted unanimous support of the 1960 United Negro College Fund and issued an appeal to all affiliated unions in this area.

Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Sec. Morris Iushewitz and Treas. James C. Quinn are serving as co-chairmen of the College Fund's New York City Labor Committee.

UNCF embraces 33 private, accredited and desegregated universities, all but one located in the South and all with the purpose of providing higher education to Negroes at a price they can afford.

Detroit Picked for Next Union-Industries Show

Labor's annual display of products produced by the cooperation of union workmen and fair employers will move to Detroit next year for an Apr. 7-12 showing at the new Cobo exhibition hall.

The announcement was made as the doors closed on the 1960 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in the District of Columbia National Guard Armory.

An attendance of more than 239,500 was recorded in six days of the Washington show. Sponsors said the attendance was a "gratifying demonstration of the interest shown by District of Columbia residents in union label products" on the show's first visit to the Washington area.

The annual exhibition brought home to visitors the quality and quantity of products produced under the symbols of the union label, the union shop card, and the union button. More than 375 exhibitors used all available Armory space to make the show a "sellout."

The 1960 show was noteworthy for the presence of Pres. Eisenhower, who toured the exhibits with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Also present were leaders of labor, management and government; members of the President's cabinet and Congress, and ambassadors or representatives of 14 nations.

Pres. Eisenhower addressed an opening day crowd of 5,000, and cut a ribbon to open the exhibition formally.

The nation's President complimented the AFL-CIO for an exhibit stressing the need of helping less well-developed nations.

Meany described the Union-Industries Show as a fitting example of union-management cooperation. He noted that "the payment of good wages and the maintaining of good conditions can well be part of a successful business."

After the show closed, thanks to all who participated were expressed by John J. Mara, president of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., and by Joseph Lewis, its secretary-treasurer.

Rhode Island Governor Vetoes Anti-Scab Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

Rhode Island State AFL-CIO's 1960 legislative program. The original sponsors of the legislation were Providence Local 33 and Pawtucket Local 212 of the Typographical Union.

In his veto message killing the first bill, Del Sesto complained it had a misleading title and ambiguous language. The bill sought to outlaw the hiring of strikebreakers for "an industry" through outside agencies.

The governor said, for example, it was not clear whether the ban would apply to only the struck plant or a whole industry.

His first veto was overridden in the House, but did not come up for a vote in the Senate.

The second anti-scab bill submitted by the State AFL-CIO contained some of Del Sesto's suggested revisions, but not all.

In the second bill labor refused to go along with a suggestion from the governor that it include a preamble "pointing out clearly that this evil of strikebreaking agencies does not exist in Rhode Island and has not existed in the past, but that the bill is merely preventative.

Labor leaders said such a preamble would be "foolish" since it implies there is no need for such legislation.

The AFL-CIO also refused to accede to a request from the governor that the second bill require registration and reporting by employers and strikebreaking agencies because "if you register, then you legalize scab-herding."

Labor officials contend that the governor was under "terrific pressure" from newspapers and TV and radio stations, as well as industrial leaders contributing generously to campaign funds, to veto any anti-scab bill.

Therein, they charged, lies the real reason for the vetoes—rather than the language of the measures.

The measures were designed to prevent the importation of professional strikebreakers from out of state as in the strike at the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal. They had the solid support of the Rhode Island locals of the Newspaper Guild, the ITU, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers and Photo Engravers.

The governor said he received more communications concerning the anti-strikebreaking bill than he had regarding any other piece of legislation coming before the 1960 General Assembly.

A Myth Explodes

SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV has exploded the carefully nurtured myth that the Soviet Union is dedicated to easing world tensions and creating an atmosphere for "peaceful co-existence."

Whether because of the impact of the U-2 plane incident or because the Kremlin finally realized that the West would not surrender Berlin to the East German puppet government, Khrushchev has crudely posed impossible ultimatums to the free world and specifically to the United States.

No nation dedicated to peace, freedom and human dignity can tolerate threats and bullying tactics, first on Berlin and now on the plane incident. These are the tactics of a dictator and a regime seeking to heat up the cold war rather than seeking to ease tensions and arrive at reasonable solutions.

There is no point in negotiating with a dictator so long as he continues to club representatives of the free world with ultimatums.

Politics in 1960

THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED series of COPE two-day conferences covering all 50 states has demonstrated a very live and deep interest in the issues of the 1960 campaign.

Record turnouts and sustained interest reveal that more and more unionists have grasped the essential fact that the solution to many of the problems confronting the trade union movement is political because labor's opponents have taken these problems out of the economic area and into the legislative halls.

With the conferences laying the groundwork, the next job is to achieve political effectiveness for labor's goals by intensive registration campaigns, contributions to COPE and a continuing examination of the candidates and the issues.

In 1960 the political results will have as great a bearing on the worker's economic status as each union's negotiating sessions with the employer.

The Single Forand Issue

THE ISSUE INVOLVED in the Forand bill is a simple one despite the complications in which opponents have attempted to entangle it: It is whether the social security principle is valid in meeting the natural hazards of life—including ill health in old age as well as dependency, disability and such hazards as blindness.

A quarter of a century ago the American people, acting through their political institutions, decided that social security was the proper way to protect themselves against the inevitable decline in earning power as age comes on.

The system has been expanded and improved; it has been spread to include more persons and more types of hazards. Never in all the years has any responsible official taken the viewpoint that social security is wrong, that it should be abandoned, that it has not worked.

The Administration, caught in its contradictory dogmas, opposes the Forand bill, and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee is proposing approaches even weaker than the Administration's unworkable substitute. But the logic persists: The social security system offers the correct and sensible method of insuring older people against the costs of ill health, and nothing short of the social security principle will meet the need.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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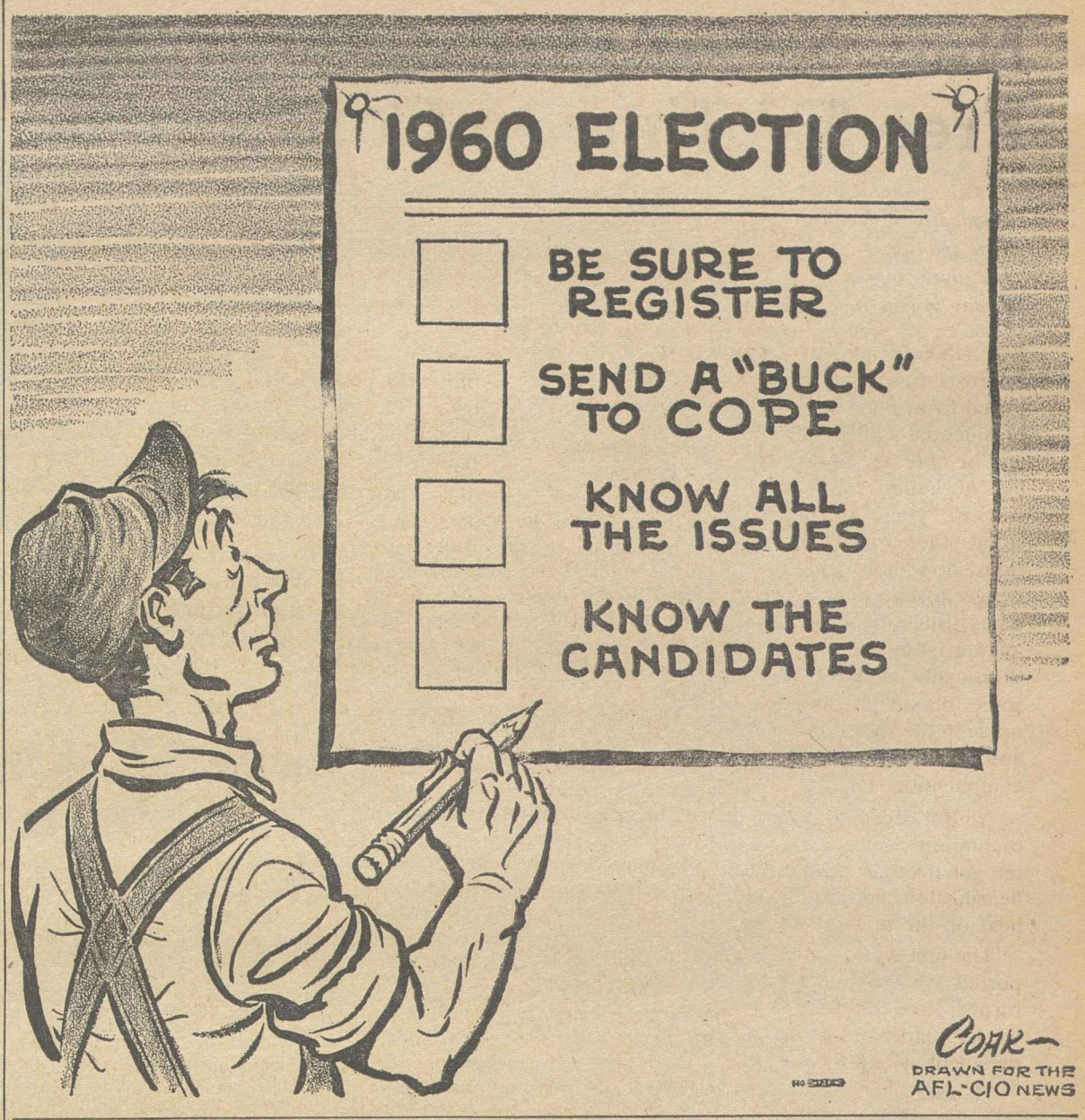

Mediation Director Says:

Understanding of Real Issues Key to Effective Negotiations

Following are excerpts from an address by Joseph F. Finnegan, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, at the annual forum of the Fordham University School of Business:

THE PRESENT LABOR - MANAGEMENT SCENE bears little resemblance to that of 15 to 20 years ago. Even after the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935, strikes were often characterized by violence practically amounting to armed warfare between deputized company guards or police and pickets.

The modern strike, in most instances, does not smack of warfare, but merely a means of enforcing the bargaining position of the union.

Workers tend to regard their unions, once a contract has been signed, not as an instrumentality for beating the employer over the head, but more as a mechanism for policing the workers' relations with the company and to assure fair review of whatever complaints they may have regarding working conditions or application and interpretation of the contract.

ANOTHER ASPECT of the current labor-management scene is the tendency—with a few notable exceptions—for labor and management leaders to take less emotional positions in negotiations.

The mature company negotiator does not waste his time calling the labor leaders "Communists, agitators, outsiders," or applying similar uncomplimentary labels. The experienced union negotiator does not try to revive the old picture of the boss as a pot-bellied gent wearing striped pants and a cutaway coat, wielding a lash.

MANY INDUSTRIAL LEADERS are genuinely convinced that unions can be a real asset to a company in effectively communicating company problems and policies to the workers.

Many labor leaders also recognize that it is part of their job to see that the companies with which they have contracts remain economically healthy and prosperous, not through any motives of altruism, but because they recognize that unless the companies achieve and maintain this state they will be unable to pay the wages and other benefits which go to make up a good union contract.

I clearly recognize that there are certain areas of conflict which will never be permanently resolved. The management which surrenders or permits undue invasion of its responsibilities to run the business in an efficient manner is derelict, and equally derelict is the union which does not vigilantly police managerial actions. Drawing the lines of demarcation necessarily engenders conflict.

THERE IS ONE CARDINAL RULE to be observed if one is to bargain intelligently—namely, careful advance preparation by the bargainers so that when contract negotiations start the parties are not in a haze as to what happened the last time or as to how the contract has functioned during the contract term.

Preconditioning should be a continuing process and careful notes should be kept as to how the contract has functioned so that if you are a union business agent you will know when you sit down at the table where the sore spots have been during the past year and those portions of the contract which you want clarified, eliminated, changed, or modified. By the same token, the company negotator should be thoroughly cognizant of the weaknesses of the contract which have come to the surface during the past contract term.

The period between contract negotiations should not be left fallow. I think that both management and union representatives should get to know each other better during this interim period, because the contract was never written which covers all contingencies—and it never should be written.

Experienced labor and management representatives recognize that on occasion each can take the other "off the hook." Internal politics is most certainly a part of labor relationships, and the company representative who insists on rigid adherence to a contract provision which may make a "sitting duck" of his union counterpart may find it the counsel of wisdom to waive his technical rights rather than face an embittered opponent at the next bargaining session.

The same thing applies to the union representative who is confronted with a situation where the management bargainer has slipped or "pulled a boner." Adhering to a technically correct position may expose the management bargainer to criticism and embarrassment, which will most certainly condition his thinking in future dealings with the union representative.

Morgan Says:

Networks Asked to Provide Free TV Time to Candidates

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, the pile of frustration that summit hopes have been reduced to in Paris will poke its way into the 1960 presidential campaign. It will be only one of a number of issues. How well will we come to understand these basic questions, how thoroughly will we get to know the candidates discussing them? The answer is: neither well nor thoroughly enough unless some major changes are made in the slick, gimmick and costly methods of campaigning.

Morgan

All but drowned out by the rumbling crumbling of summit conference plans, a Senate subcommittee got off to a dignified, dispassionate start with hearings on legislation to aim more light and less heat on the presidential race.

The first witness was Adlai Stevenson, who supported a bill to require all television networks to furnish free prime time once a week for eight weeks before the election to the two principal presidential nominees.

"I doubt," Stevenson testified, "if ever before in history have so many men and women, living over so wide an area, been expected to participate in choosing from among men they do not know, two national leaders to whom they will entrust such a large measure of their destiny. I doubt further if the issues with which these leaders will have to deal have ever been more complex and fateful."

To hear issues and see principals of bygone campaigns, Stevenson recalled, "people rode all day by buggy and wagon; they waited for hours for the candidate's train; they stood in the sun and rain and listened." But today, at the height of the huckster era, the electorate is mobilized by such commercials as "vote for Dan, the man with the plan."

Stevenson conceded these were not very reflective times and it would be too much to expect a revival of such a great debate as his great-grandaddy, Jesse Fell, suggested to Lincoln and Douglas on slavery.

But, he argued, people would listen if a serious try were made to get the presidential candidates to discuss the issues without a lot of extraneous political claptrap. His medium: television, the only way possible to reach virtually all the country's 100 million voters. His format, 90 minutes or at least 60 minutes a week to be divided equally between the Republican and Democratic nominees in a single program but it would not necessarily be a debate—each would discuss the issues he thought important and in his own way.

Stevenson estimated that an hour of evening time on all TV networks this fall may cost more than $6,000 a minute—a terrific burden on national committee exchequers, though an advantage to the party with the fatter kitty.

Licensed as they are to use a public utility, the air, networks should be required to furnish this time as a public service. If this temporary sacrifice proved too sharp a loss in revenue—and Stevenson doubted that it would—he suggested the federal government should be prepared to help foot the bill.

He was leery of volunteered time because "such offers of cooperation are always made with the unstated reservation that it be on the networks' own terms."

LATER TOP NETWORK executives, plus a parade of Republican notables, from Herbert Hoover to Richard Nixon, had their say before the subcommittee and the word was a unanimous and horrified "no" to any compulsory plan.

With ABC to be heard from later, NBC and CBS said they were willing to offer at least one hour free air time weekly to the major presidential candidates this fall, preferably in a debate or discussion format; presumably to minimize the danger of boredom; admittedly some political speeches can be deadly dull.

If the networks can indeed fill the electorate's requirements on a voluntary basis then, obviously, compulsory legislation is not needed. But on the strength of past performance on their responsibility to the public, the burden of proof is on the networks. When the chains—and the listeners—realize that a meaningful discussion of disarmament might possibly be as important as a deodorant commercial, that will be the day.

Washington Reports:

Bill to Assist Family Farmers Would Also Aid City Worker

LEGISLATION TO AID the family farmer would benefit city workers as well, Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. D.) and Rep. Alvin O'Konski (R-Wis.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 350 radio stations.

"We've lost about a million family farms in the last 10 years and the problem is getting worse," McGovern asserted.

"Farmers are leaving the farms by droves," O'Konski said. "The only way in which a farmer in my district can make a living now is by working on the farm and holding down a city job, and that's taking jobs away from city people. It's increasing unemployment rolls and having a tremendous adverse effect on the economy of the country."

McGovern made the additional point that, "with farm purchasing power down approximately a third from the level of 10 years ago, there is a real threat to those producing for the farm trade."

McGovern has a bill before Congress called the Family Farm Act, "to gear federal farm programs to aid the average family-type farm unit."

O'Konski asserted that operators of the large industrial type farm don't need federal aid.

THE McGOVERN BILL would give "farmers the opportunity to devise their own program," the South Dakota congressman explained. "The legislation would provide for creation of farmer-elected committees for each commodity in participation. These farmer-elected committees would suggest commodity stabilization programs designed to help the farmer adjust his marketing volume to what the market will absorb at a fair price.

"Industry uses this device. They don't sell automobiles below the cost of production. They adjust the number going to the market to what it will support at a fair price."

Taking up McGovern's statement that "some people have the false notion that you encourage farmers to reduce their production by dropping their price," O'Konski asserted: "That's where Secretary of Agriculture Benson is totally unsound in his program. I remember in Wisconsin, when we dropped off 90 percent of parity, every farmer in my district added two, three, four or five cows because his costs are fixed. He has to take in so much money."

Both congressmen attacked publications that criticize the farm program "on the claim that it makes subsidized stooges out of farmers." Both said the farmer would prefer not to get hand-outs. They want and need a fair price. Said McGovern, "The very magazine" carrying the editorial he referred to "is getting a $10 million subsidy every year in mailing privileges."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EXPERIENCE OF THE DEMOCRATS during nearly two complete sessions of the 86th Congress suggests that changes in the rules or the makeup of the controlling committees in the House are urgently needed.

An effort to change the rules at the beginning of Congress in January 1959, immediately after the 1958 elections, failed. One of the rejected plans was an attempt by liberal Democrats to restore a 21-day rule, adopted in 1949 and lasting only one Congress, that gave to chairmen of legislative committees the power to call up bills after the otherwise all-powerful Rules Committee had delayed action for more than three weeks.

We are now close to the waning days of Congress—and it can be said that the bipartisan coalition that controls the House through committee and leadership posts has been extremely effective in postponing, watering down and threatening to kill a substantial body of legislation.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) was successful in denying clearance to a depressed-areas bill approved in 1959 by the Banking Committee, and the measure had to be hauled on to the floor by the complicated procedures of the so-called "calendar Wednesday," which give parliamentary advantages to opponents ready to filibuster.

The Rules Committee declined clearance of a school-aid bill, providing $4.4 billion in federal grants for teachers' salaries and construction, approved last year by the House Education Committee. When a drastically scaled-down measure offering less than $1 billion for construction alone was offered by the Education unit, Smith's Rules Committee still delayed until it was threatened with "calendar Wednesday" procedure.

* * *

THE TECHNIQUES BY WHICH bills may be delayed by hostile committee chairmen are almost innumerable.

A Labor Standards subcommittee headed by Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.), who lent his name as a sponsor of the Landrum-Griffin bill last year, went through nine weeks of exhaustive hearings on a minimum wage measure before Landrum would agree to call a halt.

Landrum is opposed to the present enforcement and concept of various laws that protect workers; the slowdown on minimum wage legislation was one method of handling things. Whenever a bill is approved by the full Labor Committee, it still will have to run the gantlet of Smith's Rules Committee.

A hostile chairman can also delay an official report on a bill to take maximum advantage of the approach of adjournment.

Along about two weeks before adjournment, in the past, Mr. Smith of the Rules Committee has frequently felt an urgency to return to his home-district farm and study extensively the well-being of his cattle. In his absence, time ticks away.

* * *

TINKERING WITH THE RULES is by no means a complete answer to the fact that the House during this Congress has proved slow to act on legislation promised quite clearly by the Democratic platform of 1956.

The ouster of Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) from his House GOP leadership and the election of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) meant that Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) faced difficulties in working out a program. Halleck is a partisan in a grimmer sense than Martin, and he has worked closely in concert with southern conservative Democratic powers in controlling the situation.

The operation of the coalition and the exploitation of the rules in this Congress nevertheless make it clear that the House is less responsive than it should be to the voice of the people as expressed in the 1958 election. This is a problem for Democrats in Congress as well as for the country generally.

CRUX OF THE FARM PROBLEM is the salvation of the family-type farm, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.), left, and Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S. Dak.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

New Benefits for Vets Offer Life Protection

By Sidney Margolius

THE NEW VETERANS' BENEFITS effective July 1 actually assure that you or your family will never be left destitute if you must stop working because of disability or old age, or if you die. These new benefits now become your second biggest backlog against financial disaster—second only to Social Security.

That is, if you and your family know about them. Like Social Security, you get vets' payments only if you apply when eligible. They never arrive automatically. It would be wise to have your wife read this report, and file it with your insurance policies. In effect the new benefits are an insurance policy.

Perhaps the most important new feature is the protection for your family if anything happens to you. Widows and minor children of World War II and Korean War vets can get monthly payments—just like World War I widows have been getting—if their income falls below a certain level. Up to now, bereaved families of the more recent GI's qualified for monthly payments only if the vet had a service-incurred disability.

After July 1, widows with no minor children, and orphaned children with no parents, will be eligible if their total other income is no more than $1,800 a year. Widows with minor children can get payments if their other income is no more than $3,000.

Social Security as well as private income is counted in the "other income." Large families getting the maximum Social Security family payment of $254 a month thus would not be eligible. Ironically, they would lose $70 or more a month because of the extra $4. But most Social Security payments are below the new limits for veterans' benefits.

Take a widow with one child getting, say, $1,650 a year from Social Security, and with $300 of other private income. Since her total is under $2,000, she'd be eligible for an additional $60 a month from the Veterans Administration.

A widow with one child, who has other income of no more than $1,000, gets $75; with other income of $2,000-$3,000, it would be $40. The payment is increased $15 for each additional child.

Widows with no minor children get $60 a month if their other income is no more than $600, and $45 if other income is $600-$1,200; $25 if $1,200-$1,800. Since the present maximum Social Security payment to a widow without dependents is $90, most moderate-income widows would be eligible for at least some VA payment.

THE OTHER BIG BENEFIT in the vets' law is that the breadwinner himself is eligible for payments if he becomes totally disabled, or in old age, and if his other income is no more than $1,800 with no dependents, or no more than $3,000 with dependents. The disability need not be service-incurred. Any disabling permanent illness or injury that prevents you from obtaining regular full-time employment will qualify you. Don't shrug off this potential benefit because you're still young and vigorous. This is like getting a valuable accident and health insurance policy at no cost.

When you reach 65, you also have a good chance of getting the VA payments in addition to your Social Security. The law presumes that vets over 65 are 90 percent disabled merely because they are 65. Few have any trouble proving the other 10 percent disability through such common ailments as bad eyesight, varicose veins, etc.

A single veteran who qualifies through disability or old age would get $85 a month if his other income is not over $600; $70 if between $600 and $1,200, and $40 if over $1,200 but not more than $1,800.

If he has one dependent, he'll get $45 to $90 a month, depending on how much other income he has.

In addition, any war vet's family, no matter what its income, is eligible for a $250 burial benefit from VA when he dies.

The new rules immediately qualify almost 300,000 widows and vets who previously were ineligible. VA offices will accept applications from them now.

VETS OR FAMILIES already getting VA pensions have a choice of coming in under the new rules or remaining under the old. Compare your present payments with the new payments based on income limitations. Once you switch to the new system, you have to stick to it.

For example, under the old law, a qualified vet's widow with no minor children gets $50.40 a month if her annual income is not more than $1,400. Under the new law, she gets $60 a month if her income is not more than $600 a year; $45 or less if income is over $600. Thus a widow with not more than $600 should choose the new rules. One with over $600 should stick to the old plan.

Because of some confusion, VA officials emphasize that the new law deals only with non-service pensions. It does not affect benefits being paid for service-connected disabilities.

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Former Medical Director Charges:

Drug Industry Tactics Put Profits Above Principles

Dr. A. Dale Console was chief medical director of the Squibb division of Olin Mathieson Co. for five years, until 1957. Following are excerpts from his testimony in the Senate investigation of the drug industry being carried on by the Kefauver antitrust committee:

WHEN A PATIENT pays for a drug which he does not need or for one from which he derives no benefit, the cost is excessive regardless of price.

I would classify drugs roughly in four categories:

1. Effective drugs prescribed only for patients who need them.

2. Effective drugs prescribed for patients who do not need them.

3. Drugs from which patients derive either no benefit or no more benefit than would be derived from an inexpensive substitute.

4. Drugs which have a greater potential for harm than for good.

These are all products of the pharmaceutical industry. Since the incidence of disease cannot be manipulated, increased sales volume must depend at least in part on the use of drugs unrelated to their utility or need, or in other words, improperly prescribed.

Human frailty can be manipulated and exploited and this is fertile ground for anyone who wishes to increase profit. The pharmaceutical industry is unique in that it can make exploitation appear a noble purpose. It is the organized, carefully planned, and skillful execution of this exploitation which constitutes one of the cost of drugs which must be measured not only in dollars but in terms of the inroads the industry has made into the entire structure of medicine and medical care.

THE PRACTICE WHICH FORMS the backbone of all advertising and promotion of drugs is the use of the testimonial as scientific evidence.

A drug trial which makes no allowance for placebo effect, and which fails to make accurate comparison with an untreated group, is suspect. The vast majority of reports on such studies are simply testimonials, not scientific evidence.

A testimonial written by a doctor, even when it is given the additional cloak of respectability afforded by publication in a scientific journal, is still a testimonial. It has no more scientific validity than the opinion expressed by the woman who caught the largest tuna on record, that a certain brand of cigarettes is kind to the throat. Yet the claims for the efficacy of an amazing number of modern drug products are based exclusively on this type of evidence.

Testimonials are used not only to give apparent substance to the advertising and promotion of relatively worthless products, but also to extend the indications of effective drugs beyond the range of their real utility. They appear either as complete reprints or as priceless quotations in advertisements or brochures. They convince too many physicians that they should prescribe these drugs.

These practices and others more vicious such as subtle persuasion to use indiscriminately drugs which are dangerously toxic and indicated only in selected desperately sick patients suggest that dedication is primarily to profit, even at the expense of good medical care.

ONE MUST WONDER about the responsibility of the leaders and educators in medicine. Most face the problem with denial, complacency, or a sense of futility.

How can legitimate education compete with the philosophy of the opium pipe and the carefully contrived distortions driven home by the trip-hammer effect of weekly mailings, the regular visits of the detailman, the two-page spreads, and the ads which appear six times in the same journal, not to mention the added inducement of the free cocktail party and the golf outing complete with three golf balls stamped with the name of the doctor and the company in contrasting colors?

There have, however, been encouraging moves by courageous medical educators to ascertain and disseminate unbiased information on drugs. Unfortunately, the principal audience for this information consists of those who are already skeptical.

I SUGGEST with hesitation the consideration of a central agency empowered to approve or to disapprove the sale of drugs on the basis of objective evidence of efficacy and to ban misleading and ambiguous advertising and promotion. I recognize that it will be virtually impossible to set up proper criteria but there are some areas where it is better to be guided to the dictates of good common sense rather than tortured legal constructions.

Surely a panel of experts who can distinguish between privilege and license, charged with the responsibility for protecting medical care can make these decisions better than someone who has something to sell, and who simply makes "business decisions."

From Soup to Nonsense:

At Least Great-Grandma Could Complain of Her Aching Back

By Jane Goodsell

THE TROUBLE WITH BEING a housewife in this 20th century era of "carefree modern living" is that you can't ever complain about your aching back.

The American housewife—or modern homemaker, as she is usually called—is regarded as a pampered creature who spends her days lying on a patio lounge, drifting into the house occasionally to push a languid finger to a button that sets in motion one of her automatic household servants.

If she should complain that she is all tired out, her husband would stare at her in amazement. How can she be tired? Has he not provided her with an automatic washer that washes and rinses the laundry at the mere flick of a switch?

Her husband has heard so often that all the drudgery has been eliminated from housework that he sometimes wonders what on earth his wife does all day. He has provided her with a host of household aids, and he knows what they do for her.

HIS WIFE, on the other hand, knows what they do not do for her, and she knows only too well what she does all day. She dusts and sweeps and changes diapers and scours and polishes and chauffeurs children and weeds and scrubs and peels and stirs and mends.

But she, too, has read about the new work-free era of home-making. She has also heard about great-grandmother, who bore eight children and made her own soap and scrubbed clothes on a washboard.

She has even toyed with a nasty little suspicion that maybe there was a hired hand or a slave or an unmarried female relative lurking somewhere in great-grandmother's kitchen. But she isn't convinced enough to get any real comfort from her suspicions.

When great-grandmother felt like a tired housewife, she could act like a tired housewife. She could grumble about how hard she had worked all day because she wasn't constantly being told what a lucky woman she was.

There is no such thing as an automatic child-tending machine and, if you look behind that wonderful roll-easy vacuum, you'll find a woman pushing it.

Modern household aids are marvelous, but the price comes high. The price is a woman's right to complain about her aching back.

Consumer Pays Bill:

Drug Probe Shows High Prices, Profits

New federal laws may be necessary to protect the American people from the monopolistic practices of drug manufacturers, and existing laws should be more vigorously enforced to stop profiteering and misleading advertising, the AFL-CIO has declared.

The continuing investigation of the Senate anti-trust subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), commented Economic Trends and Outlook, publication of the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, "has already shown that the American people are paying vastly inflated prices for prescription drugs because of the policies and practices of the large drug manufacturers."

These practices, the AFL-CIO charged, "maintain uniform high prices, extraordinary profits, exaggerated advertising claims and great expenses for advertising and promotion aimed at convincing doctors to prescribe drugs by their brand names."

The AFL-CIO said the government so far "has failed" to protect consumers against these practices.

The gap between the production cost of prescription drugs and their sales price is "staggering," the AFL-CIO said.

The Senate hearings showed that the drug prednisolone cost $1.57 per 100 tablets to produce and bottle. This amount sold for $17.90 to druggists and $29.83 to consumers, according to staff testimony, the AFL-CIO said.

"The difference between the $1.57 production cost and the $17.90 wholesale price is mainly composed of extraordinary profits and the substantial expense of propagandizing the nation's physicians," the AFL-CIO said.

The analysis said that, in 1959, the after-tax profits of 27 top drugmakers were 21.9 percent of their net assets or nearly double the 11.6 percent profit rate of some 2,000 leading manufacturers.

Profits Exceeded Investments

The Kefauver hearings showed, the AFL-CIO said, that a banking group which bought the war-seized Schering Corp. from the government's Alien Property Custodian for $29 million in 1952 had run up $32 million in after-tax profits in five and one-half years.

In illustrating one way profits reach these proportions, the AFL-CIO noted that a House committee report in 1957 revealed apparent widespread price-fixing on Salk polio vaccine.

High prices are maintained not only by "extraordinary profits" but also by great expenditures for advertising and promotion, the analysis said.

The AFL-CIO said the Kefauver hearings revealed that the 20 largest drug manufacturers spend 24 cents of each sales dollar on advertising and promotion, compared to 6.4 cents for research. This means about one-half billion dollars a year out of a sales volume of $2 billion, the AFL-CIO added.

The major promotion expense is the maintenance of some 15,000 so-called detail men who try to persuade doctors and druggists to use particular high-price, brand-name drugs, the analysis said.

IBEW Wins Contract Gains In Bell Unit

Wage increases ranging from $2 to $4.80 per week have been gained by Local 1974 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers following negotiations with Western Electric Co. in Omaha, Neb. Settlement came a few minutes before a midnight contract deadline May 12.

The settlement is in addition to gains in non-wage areas negotiated Apr. 30. IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman said the settlement totaled "more than 10 cents an hour," for the 3,500 members.

The IBEW represents over 55,000 Western Electric employes as well as some in other Bell units. Freeman said the cost to Western Electric would "exceed $11.5 million over the next 12 months" as the contract terms are applied in other IBEW units of the company.

Major gains were made in the arbitration clause of the agreement, which also creates job evaluation and wage incentive committees. The three-year contract provides wage reopeners in May of 1961 and 1962, with the right to strike recognized on each reopener, Freeman stated.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT calls for better education of American youth at the final dinner of the four-day AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services in New York City. Seated at left of Mrs. Roosevelt is Richard F. Walsh, president, Theatrical Stage Employes union; at right is Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director.

Ike's Health Plan Hit As 'Outlandish Scheme'

New York—The Eisenhower Administration's recently-unveiled plan to provide health care for the aged is "an outlandish scheme unworthy of being called health insurance," Dr. George Baehr, special consultant to Health Insurance Plan of New York, declared here.

Speaking at the fifth annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, Baehr said the Administration plans are "so complicated, so costly to administer and so inefficient they would never have a chance of being enacted by this or any other Congress."

He told more than 500 labor and social agency representatives that the Administration measure follows the pattern of "so-called major medical insurance, promoted most profitably by commercial insurance companies."

Such insurance, he said, is "appropriate for wealthy business executives but not for poor, old people, most of whom live on social security or on small retirement incomes."

The Administration proposal and other plans supported as alternatives to the Forand bill are "so unrealistic we must assume they were designed to delay action and bamboozle the public," he declared.

Final sessions of the four-day health and welfare parley also saw:

- Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declare that Americans are not giving their young people good enough education.
- Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) announce that two government agencies have been allocated a total of $1,060,000 to develop a major national blueprint for the control of juvenile delinquency.
- Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, vicar, Lower East Side Mission of Trinity Parish, New York City, call upon organized labor "to challenge the existing power structures which unite in maintaining conditions which produce delinquent behavior" in American youth.
- Dr. Howard A. Rusk, associate editor, New York Times, outline labor's "strong stake in rehabilitation."

In addition to sharply criticizing the new Administration plan, Baehr said the Javits-Keating bill —a substitute program by GOP Senators Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and Kenneth Keating (N. Y.)—is "just as bad because it violates all health insurance principles for spreading the risk."

"It is most encouraging, however, that one Republican, Gov. Nelson Rockfeller (N. Y.), promptly repudiated this outlandish scheme and has come out publicly in support of the Social Security method for prepaying the cost of hospital and nursing home care," Baehr said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, addressing the final dinner of the CSA conference, said: "We ought to change the base of higher education."

"We should open higher education to every child on the basis of ability," she stated, adding that this country "cannot afford to go on wasting ability in our young people."

Fogarty, hitting hard at what he termed "the epidemic of delinquency," said FBI estimates show that delinquency is costing the national economy four billion dollars each year.

He said the Appropriations subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, which he heads, has appropriated $1 million to the National Institute of Mental Health and $60,000 to the U.S. Children's Bureau to come up with a plan for coping with the delinquency problem.

Maryland Primary Won By Kennedy

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) swept the Maryland Democratic presidential primary May 17 and promptly headed for the nation's final pre-convention contest in Oregon, scheduled May 20.

He rolled up 200,000 votes to 49,000 for Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) in the Maryland race, with a total of 11,000 for two nominal candidates and 25,000 cast for an uncommitted slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention opening July 11.

Kennedy, backed by most of the state Democratic organization including Gov. J. Millard Tawes, scored with approximately 70 percent of the voters. Under Maryland law, the state's convention delegates are bound to vote for him on the first convention ballot although not thereafter.

In the Oregon race, Kennedy's forces hoped to pull an upset victory over Morse in the latter's home state. Morse three times has overwhelmed opposition, both Republican and Democratic, in contests for the Senate.

Also listed on the Oregon ballot are three additional Democratic figures—Senators Stuart Symington (Mo.), Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Humphrey's withdrawal for the presidential race following his defeat by Kennedy in West Virginia came too late for his name to be removed from the Oregon ballot.

Neither Johnson, an unavowed candidate, nor Symington has campaigned in Oregon. Former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, whose name was entered by petition of his supporters, removed it by filing an affidavit with the Oregon secretary of state that he was not a candidate.

In other political developments, Symington was given the not-unexpected backing of former Pres. Harry Truman, who praised the Missouri senator as "outstanding," and it was reported that Charles H. Percy, president of Bell & Howell Co. and last year chairman of the Republican Committee on Program and Progress, would be named chairman of the GOP National Convention's Resolutions (platform) Committee.

Committees Slate Vote On Wage-Hour Revamp

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry minimum wages are set for firms supplying goods to the government, unless he has previously been convicted of a Fair Labor Standards Act violation. Hiestand's amendment would apply also to the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires prevailing wages to be paid on federally-financed construction, and the Eight-Hour Law, limiting work on government construction to eight hours a day unless overtime rates are paid.

Instead of meeting the often considerably higher standards of these laws, designed to prevent government contracts from being used to undercut existing standards in private industry, employers would only have to meet the subsistence-level minimums of the Wage-Hour Act.

The Senate committee had before it a subcommittee bill reported last year which it began working on before the civil rights debate tied up legislative activity.

In the final union testimony before the House subcommittee, the Pulp-Sulphite Workers urged elimination of the exemption from the Wage-Hour Act of logging crews consisting of 12 men or less.

George W. Brooks, the union's research and education director, charged that the exemption, originally intended to help farmers who do part-time logging, "has been perverted into an elaborate system of evasion of the social responsibility for paying living wages."

He said "the great disparity of coverage between groups in the mills and in the woods in the same industry is not healthy either for the industry or for the communities dependent upon the paper industry."

Meanwhile, in a statement filed with the subcommittee, the NAM expressed concern that a higher minimum and extended coverage "would be harmful to wage earners."

The NAM said the result would be "increases in the cost of living which would possibly lead to demands for another increase in the minimum wage."

Talks with AMA Useful Despite 'Propaganda'

Representatives of organized labor and some 30 other organizations have held "constructive discussions" of methods for improving prepaid health insurance plans, an AFL-CIO delegation reported following a two-day conference in Chicago.

At the same time, the five AFL-CIO representatives, in a joint statement, expressed "regret" that the American Medical Association took advantage of the meeting "to provide a propaganda platform for persons whose bitter and reactionary philosophy . . . is clearly repugnant to representatives of labor and many others attending the meeting."

The statement on behalf of the labor delegation was issued by its chairman, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The AFL-CIO sent a delegation to the AMA-sponsored conference "in good faith," the statement said, adding: "We cannot quite understand why the AMA should have chosen to harangue those it invited to its congress with political outbursts."

One of the conference speakers was Sec.-Treas. Roger Flemming of the American Farm Organization, who attacked the labor-backed Forand bill as "socialized medicine."

Representing the AFL-CIO, besides Zimmerman, were Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security; Leonard Lesser, director of social security activities for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Isador Melamed, executive director of the Philadelphia AFL Medical Service Plan; and Anthony G. Weislein, director of research and education for the Building Service Employes.

The delegation pledged it would make further efforts to work with elements of the AMA in "objective and unprejudiced consideration of all varieties of health plans and many different methods of organizing and paying for medical care."

PASSAGE OF HOUSING LEGISLATION is needed to provide 2.3 million units annually for the next 10 years and to forestall another recession, Boris Shishkin (right), secretary of AFL-CIO Housing Committee, told Senate Banking subcommittee. Accompanying Shishkin at hearings was Bert Seidman (left) of AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

AFL-CIO Warns of 'Disastrous Decline':

Housing Legislation Urged To Avert Recession Threat

The nation is faced with another "disastrous decline" in residential construction which could "pull the country down into the morass of another economic recession," the AFL-CIO warned as it called for prompt congressional enactment of omnibus housing legislation.

Testifying before a Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), a federation spokesman sharply criticized the "failure of the present Administration to face up to the full dimensions" of the housing problems confronting the nation.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, called for construction of 2.3 million private homes annually for the next 15 years to meet national needs. Official Census Bureau figures show new housing starts are currently running at an annual rate of slightly over 1.1 million—down sharply from the 1959 rate of 1.3 million.

"It is incredible," Shishkin said, "that in the face of the current sharp dip in housing construction and the gloomy prospects ahead, the Administration nevertheless seems to display nothing but optimism about the housing situation."

Shishkin spelled out labor's broad program geared to the long-term housing requirements of the nation. It included:

- Restoration of the authorization for construction of public housing provided in the Housing Act of 1949. This would in effect permit construction of an additional 100,000 low-rent public housing units. He called this a "rockbottom minimum requirement."
- Authorization of $600 million for urban renewal capital grants as called for in a bill introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), as a start toward aiding cities in the undertaking of a "full-scale, long-range attack against the blight and slums that are threatening to engulf them."
- Approval of a proposal by Clark and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) creating a federal agency authorized to issue a maximum of $2 billion in long-term, low-interest bonds for construction of housing for moderate-income families and elderly persons.
- Authorization for the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase $50 million in FHA-insured cooperative housing mortgages.

Shishkin called for legislation barring bias in housing, payment of prevailing wages in any housing project involving federal financial assistance, a $500 million authorization for college housing, and protection of homeowners against foreclosure in the event of temporary unemployment, illness or other emergency.

The AFL-CIO spokesman urged establishment at Cabinet level of a Dept. of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs, as provided in legislation introduced by Clark. Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, concurred in this plea for the new cabinet post, declaring that "the present status of federal housing . . . and related programs has suffered from lack of representation" in the inner circles of the Administration.

Federal Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason told the Sparkman subcommittee that the new federal department should be created soon to help cities solve housing problems, but added he opposed the Clark measure "at this time."

Mason urged that Pres. Eisenhower be allowed to make the recommendation later in the year as part of a government reorganization plan the President proposes to send Congress just prior to leaving the White House.

Furniture Union Spurs Political Action Drive

Chicago—All-out trade union participation in the crucial 1960 presidential and congressional elections is essential to winning enactment of liberal programs to aid the nation, the 11th biennial convention of the Furniture Workers declared here.

The 150 delegates, representing 40,000 UFWA members in 150 locals in the U.S. and Canada, approved a resolution calling for 100 percent contribution from trade union members to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Adoption of the resolution followed an address by Al Barkan, deputy director of COPE, who stressed the stake which American labor has in the forthcoming elections.

The delegates unanimously reelected Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford to two-year terms. Pizer has been president since 1946, and Fulford has been secretary-treasurer since 1950.

Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the Auto workers, delivered a blistering attack against the Eisenhower Administration for its opposition to the Forand bill to provide medical care for the aged. Mazey accused Eisenhower of being an "ingrate" in receiving free medical service throughout his lifetime as an Army officer and as President, while denying similar care to the elderly.

Nicholas Zonarich, new director of organization for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., spelled out IUD programs for coordinated organizing activities and for a strong central defense fund to aid unions against management efforts to "turn back the clock."

In a series of actions, delegates approved resolutions:

- Instructing UFWA officers not to sign the AFL-CIO No-Raiding Agreement.
- Urging repeal of the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley Acts.
- Calling for new legislation by the 87th Congress to strengthen civil rights guarantees.
- Demanding passage of legislation along the lines of the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged through the social security system.
- Urging passage of a $1.25 minimum wage and broadening of the Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to include several million additional workers.
- Calling for passage of a comprehensive housing bill to meet mounting national needs and forestall a new recession.

NMU Scholarship Worth $10,000

New York—The Maritime Union's second annual $10,000 college scholarship has been awarded to 17-year-old Vernon M. Edgar of Great Neck, Long Island, son of a sea-going matron.

Vernon's mother, Mrs. Vinnie E. Edgar, is now at sea aboard the cruise ship SS Santa Rosa. She has been an NMU member since 1938. His father, David Edgar, is a high school social science teacher.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran presented the scholarship, which pays up to $2,500 per year for tuition and expenses for four years at the college of the winner's choice, except for schools which discriminate in enrollment on grounds of race or religion.

AFL-CIO Cites Perils In Bill on Monitorships

The AFL-CIO has expressed opposition to a bill that would prohibit federal courts from appointing monitors or receivers of labor unions.

In a letter to Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), chairman of a House subcommittee that has begun hearings, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pointed out that there is "no evidence that the federal courts have engaged in . . . abuse of their powers" in undertaking supervision of union affairs.

The Norris-La Guardia Act limiting the powers of federal injunctions in labor cases, Meany said, followed "a period of years (in which) the federal judiciary had engaged in widespread abuses."

If federal courts were abusing their powers "by unwarrantably undertaking to supervise the administration of labor unions," the federation president said, "I would be the first to object, but I know of no evidence that they are doing so."

The immediate purpose of the bill, Meany observed, is to end the monitorship now exercised through U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia over the unaffiliated Teamsters.

This monitorship, he pointed out, exists because of a consent decree entered into by the union and members who had filed charges involving the rigging of elections and alleged irregularities in the handling of funds.

As a general rule, Meany said, Congress "should refrain from interfering with the judiciary's performance of its function" for the purpose "of affecting the outcome of a particular pending case."

He pointed out that issues under the Teamsters' monitorship are now before the U.S. Court of Appeals and that the appellate court's decisions, in turn, will be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

Meany also cited two other objections to the bill: that it would restrict federal courts from legitimately appointing receivers to preserve assets in a "schism" situation involving intraunion contestants, and that the state courts, more likely to indulge in "abuses" in the appointment of receivers, were not covered.

Meanwhile, in the tangled actions and counter-actions involving the Teamsters Board of Monitors, a scheduled hearing for union Pres. James R. Hoffa on charges of misusing funds of Local 299 for real estate speculation in which Hoffa allegedly had a personal interest was delayed pending appeals.

U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who set up the monitorship under the consent decree entered into by all parties, disqualified himself from conducting the hearing when the Teamsters filed an affidavit of prejudice. A retired judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Joseph R. Jackson, was named as Letts' successor.

The appellate court overruled Letts in the latter's attempted ouster of Monitor Laurence T. Smith as representatives of plaintiffs in the case and Smith remained on the board.

The resignation of Daniel B. Maher as monitor representing the Teamsters was accepted by Letts after weeks of delay and William Bufalino was sworn in as his successor.

Six Democratic Senators Sponsor Bill to Provide Jobs in Recession

A stand-by anti-recession measure—designed to create jobs and reduce unemployment during business slumps—has been introduced in the Senate as the aftermath to a six-month study of recession-bred joblessness by the McCarthy Special Committee on Unemployment.

The measure would make funds automatically available for public works and housing construction at the outset of a recession, without the need for further congressional action.

Principal sponsor of the bill is Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). Cosponsors, all members of the committee, include Chairman Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Senators Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), and Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.).

In effect, the bill would create a "shelf" of federal, state and local public works projects on which work could begin within three months after a determination that the nation's economy was in trouble.

The provisions of the bill would be placed into effect whenever the national unemployment rate rose for six consecutive months and reached a point above 5 percent. When unemployment was again brought down below 5 percent, the President would be authorized to terminate the programs.

Of the authorized funds, $1 billion each would be available for expediting federal public works, for loans for state and local public works, and for purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Association of FHA and VA mortgages on lower-priced homes.

Formula Based on Experience

Clark explained that the formula for triggering the bill's provisions was derived from an analysis of the three postwar recessions—the only occasions in the past 14 years when unemployment increased continuously over a six-month period and exceeded 5 percent.

Had such an act been on the books during the three recent recessions, the government could have moved promptly to halt the economy's downward trend, he pointed out.

"During the 1958 recession," Clark said, "we lost precious months debating whether anything at all should be done and, if so, what. If we can decide in advance, those months will be saved.

"The timing of the action is vital. A spurt in public works as the downturn is getting under way might reverse the whole recessionary movement."

The recession-caused federal deficit of $12.4 billion in fiscal 1959, Clark said, was due more to loss of revenue than increases in federal expenditures. He added that if the downturn could have been checked, the revenue loss would have been prevented and higher expenditures for public assistance and unemployment compensation would have been averted.

Transfer of Funds Possible

Under the proposed program, the President would be authorized to transfer $1 billion from any unused appropriation balances to such federal construction programs as public buildings, hospitals, roads, airports or stream control where projects could be expedited.

The $1 billion for state and local public works would be loaned at 2 percent interest, with terms up to 50 years — terms which coincide with those in the Rural Electrification Association power and telephone projects.

AFL-CIO Cites Exploitation:

Wage Law Urged For Factory Farms

By Robert B. Cooney

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to extend federal wage-hour coverage to factory farms as a start toward breaking "the discriminatory manacles which chain hired farm workers to an old world of poverty and disease and hopelessness."

The passage of pending bills to provide wage-hour protection, to end child labor and to require crew-leader registration would be a long step toward bringing the farm worker to first-class citizenship, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.).

The Meat Cutters said a farm minimum wage would help end the "scandal" of farm worker poverty and strengthen family farms against the present cheap labor edge of factory farms. The Meat Cutters also backed the ban on child labor, crew-leader registration and a separate pending bill to curtail or end the importation of Mexican workers.

It is not true, Biemiller told the subcommittee, that the farm worker has been "forgotten."

"On the contrary, he has been carefully and skillfully discriminated against by a wide range of laws and administrative procedures."

Biemiller backed as "a modest beginning" a bill, co-sponsored by Sens. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), which would apply a three-step minimum wage to farm workers.

A 75-cents an hour minimum would apply initially, rising to 85 cents the next year and $1 an hour in the third year. It would cover the biggest 26,000, of the nation's 4.6 million farm operators, benefiting an estimated 800,000 workers.

Biemiller said the bill's exemption of farms employing "not more than 2,244 man-days of hired farm labor during the preceding calendar year" would be very difficult to administer because of the lack of record keeping. He proposed instead a test based on either total annual cash wage bill or value of gross sales of output.

Biemiller also put labor's strong support behind another McNamara bill which would end a provision exempting farm children from general protection of the wage-hour law. He said present law, purporting to prevent child labor "during school hours," is ineffective because "crop vacations" close down schools at harvest time.

"In this rich land, in this affluent society," Biemiller continued, "there is no excuse for utilizing the labor of children under 16 years of age in commercial agriculture."

On crew-leader registration, Biemiller said labor would be happy to see the passage of either of two pending bills to end the "old and ugly story" of exploitation by labor contractors. One was introduced by Williams, the other by Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.).

Biemiller said labor prefers the Javits-Keating test of three workers for defining compulsory crew-leader coverage instead of ten workers as in the Williams bill. But the Javits-Keating measure is deficient in other respects, he added, urging that any bill reported require adequate insurance and record keeping.

The Agricultural Workers urged the committee to support an end of the government program of importing Mexican farm workers; the legal right to organize; wage-hour protection and jobless pay coverage. The AFL-CIO has called for elimination of the Mexican worker program within five years.

School Funds Sought For Migrant Children

The AFL-CIO and other interested groups have called upon Congress for federal funds and other aids to state and local school agencies to help them serve the children of the nation's 500,000 migratory farm workers.

"During the last century, the labor movement worked to get children out of the mills and mines and into school," Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, told a House Education subcommittee.

"In the twentieth century, America is overdue in getting children out of the fields of industrial agriculture and into school."

Ignorance passed on from parent to child is a waste "too costly in human terms and in economic terms," the federation spokesman declared.

Biemiller expressed labor's support of a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.).

The Bailey bill would provide open-end federal payments to local education agencies to help them meet the impact of migratory farm families and authorize $300,000 in grants to help state and local bodies set up summer schools and $250,000 in state grants to survey needs and plan programs.

A bill sponsored by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) differs chiefly in that it would specify $2.5 million a year in federal payments to local school agencies and would provide fellowships for specialized training in languages and the social sciences.

Biemiller stressed that the education in migrant-worker areas is a "national problem susceptible only of a national solution" because of the transient and seasonal nature of farm work.

He noted that, during the 1958 fiscal year, the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour inspectors found 4,491 children—over 3,000 of them under 14—working illegally in the fields.

He estimated some 500,000 children work in the fields legally because of loopholes and shortcomings in federal law and the inadequacy or absence of state laws.

Eli E. Cohen, executive secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, backed both bills as "excellent," but urged clearer definitions so as to cover intra-state migrants.

Miss Elizabeth B. Coleman, testifying for the Migrant Children's Fund, Inc., strongly backed the planning grants section as vital to the development of special programs.

William L. Batt, Jr., Pennsylvania's secretary of labor and industry, pointed to government findings that migrant children are one to four years behind in school. He said education would do more than anything else to break the migrant's "pattern of poverty."

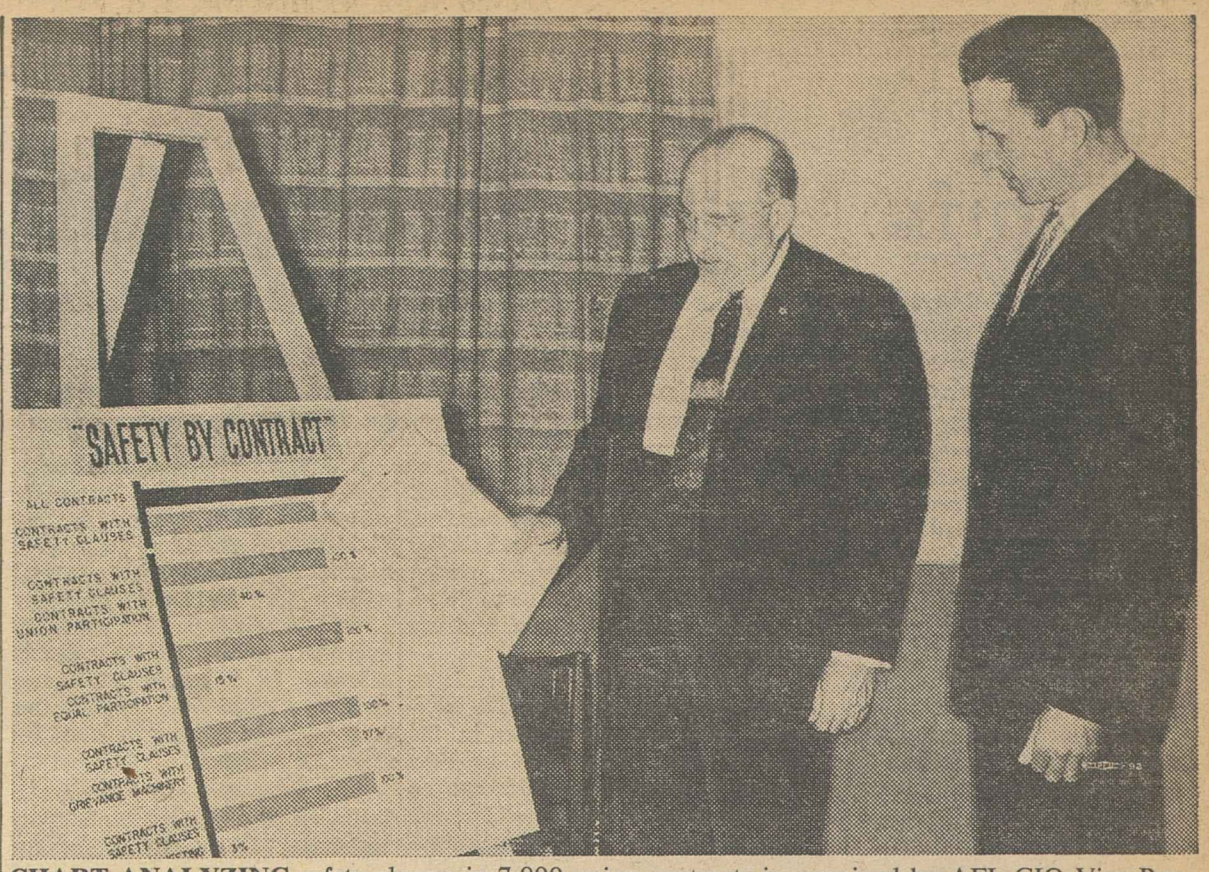

CHART ANALYZING safety clauses in 7,000 union contracts is examined by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of federation's Safety & Occupational Health Conference, and Thomas F. Miechur, who represented the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers at the three-day session at AFL-CIO headquarters. Delegates pledged campaign for safer job conditions.

Three Pickets Stabbed in ACWA Strike

Shreveport, La.—A spirit that will not be daunted has kept up the morale of 235 striking Clothing Workers here despite the arrest of 29 pickets and the stabbing of three strikers.

The pickets have been arrested at various times since the walkout started Apr. 27 at three plants of the Shreveport Garment Mfg. Co.

Knives Used on Pickets

They face trial on assault and battery complaints issued by strikebreakers.

Last week, eight strikebreakers were walking toward the company's McNeil Street plant when three pickets approached. The pickets were cut with knives and scissors, and five strikebreakers face trial on assault charges.

Mrs. Roberta Williams 26, one of the pickets was stabbed eight times. She is in serious condition in Physicians & Surgeons Hospital here. A knife cut pierced her spinal cord, and her left leg may be paralyzed permanently, medical men said. A presser, Mrs. Williams is the mother of a 5-year-old son.

The ACWA local was organized last October. Morale has been high and spirit strong, according to ACWA Vice Pres. Richard Brazier, St. Louis, and ACWA Reg. Dir. William Hall. Other unions have strongly supported the infant local in its first strike, Hall said.

Union Chosen by Workers

The company is one of the South's largest manufacturers of work clothes. Two Shreveport plants with 322 employes make trousers. Another with about 65 workers makes shirts at Mansfield, La., 40 miles away.

ACWA began an organizing campaign at the three plants last fall and won bargaining rights, 226-149, on Dec. 4.

After 15 negotiating sessions management had made no wage offer, though average wages are $1.10 an hour, Hall said. The union voted to strike, and walked out in April.

Management refused to budge at a meeting recently with a U.S. conciliator. The union is asking a wage increase of 12.5 cents an hour, plus 5.5 percent of payrolls for welfare benefits.

Safety Conferees Map Drive on Job Diseases

Delegates to the AFL-CIO's National Conference on Safety and Occupational Health have pledged "renewed efforts" to protect workers against job-caused disease.

A statement adopted at the conference's closing session called for a stepped-up drive "to preserve the lives of wage-earners" through collective bargaining, education of union members and a campaign for effective state and federal legislation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in announcing the conference action, observed that the delegates were "shocked" by the nation's "calloused indifference . . . to the health hazards which wage earners are expected to accept as a part of their jobs."

The delegates, representing 50 international unions and state central bodies, charged: "Federal responsibilities for on-the-job health of workers have been avoided by assigning such duties to the individual states."

States 'Ignore' Problem

The conference statement pointed out that "most states ignore this obligation." In 36 states, the delegates noted, public health expenditures for occupational health programs range "from nothing to less than 5 cents per worker per year."

Pointing up the obstacles to be overcome, the delegates declared:

"Efforts by individual workers to protect themselves against many on-the-job health hazards are often meaningless, since some occupational diseases develop slowly and require years of exposure before their dire effects make themselves known.

"Even then, medical diagnoses often fail to pinpoint the origin of industrial diseases because all too often physicians have not been trained to recognize the relation between the occupation of the wage earner and his illness.

"Trade unions have been largely blocked in their efforts to protect workers by an inability to obtain the elementary facts in sufficient quantities to awaken the conscience of America. Most industrial diseases are not officially reported and many such diseases are not compensable under state workmen's compensation laws."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health, which sponsors the annual conference, told the delegates that the committee will move promptly to enlist the participation of all AFL-CIO affiliates in the drive against occupational health hazards.

White House Delegates Cite Radiation Risk

The need for adequate measures to safeguard both workers and the public against excessive radiation exposure was highlighted at the recent White House Conference on Occupational Safety.

This was disclosed as the Labor Dept. published a summary of conclusions reached by delegates.

The summary declared there is a need for "more industrial personnel trained in the evaluation and control of harmful exposure," in view of the growing industrial use of radioactive materials.

The delegates also called for effective government regulation "to keep necessary exposures within maximum allowable limits," and urged a study of adequate methods for disposal of radioactive wastes.

Organized labor's delegates to the conference called by Pres. Eisenhower included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes; George T. Brown, assistant to Pres. George Meany; Pres. James Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Hunter Wharton of the Operating Engineers; and Harry See, safety director of the Railroad Trainmen.

Union Label Knows No Language Bar

New York—There is no language barrier when it comes to promoting the union label, according to Sec.-Treas. Harry Avrutin of the Union Label and Service Trades Council of Greater New York.

Avrutin reports that Ladies' Garment Workers Local 23 is using a four-page Chinese-language newspaper to reach more than 900 Chinese-speaking members here in the skirt and sportswear field with news about products carrying the union label.

In Letter to Congressmen:

Meany Warns of 'Reckless' Slash in Mutual Security Aid

By Gervase N. Love

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress, in letters sent all members of the House by Pres. George Meany, to resist "reckless slashing" of mutual security appropriations.

Meany acted following newspaper reports that as much as $1.5 billion may be cut from actual appropriations under the $4 billion authorized by Congress and approved by Pres. Eisenhower.

The federation president told House members the possibility of a deep cut in appropriations is "particularly distressing" after the "very welcome" completion of congressional action a week earlier. Congress had authorized only $88.7 million less than the $4.1 billion requested by the President.

Meany recalled to the congressmen that the AFL-CIO recently held its Conference on World Affairs in New York.

"As a result of these deliberations," he said, "American labor is more convinced than ever that Communist imperialism must be fought with every means at our command, in every possible way. Military preparation is crucial, but it will be to no avail if we do not help our allies and the uncommitted nations of the world continue economic and political resistance to Communist aggression.

"I am keenly aware of and sympathetic to the problems faced by members of Congress who find it difficult to support 'foreign aid' when the Administration refuses to give adequate support to domestic measures such as aid to education, aid to depressed areas, and similar measures. We have urged passage of such bills and continue to do so. America needs such help, and can afford it.

"Our failures in these areas, however, must not be permitted to interfere with our obligations in the world area. There will be little value in protecting and extending the frontiers of security at home if communism is permitted to extend its frontiers throughout the world."

Committee hearings on mutual security appropriations got under way in both House and Senate soon after Eisenhower, expressing his thanks to Congress, signed the authorization bill.

The $4 billion authorized includes $1.3 billion in new spending and $2.7 billion which was authorized during the last session of Congress and was carried over.

The new authorization is broken down into $256 million for special assistance; $150 million for the President's contingency fund; $675 million for defense support; $1.3 million for the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees; and $16.5 million for the relief of refugees in Palestine. Congress also earmarked $6.5 million that may be spent for the relief of the Palestine refugees.

The hold-over authorization is made up of $2 billion for military assistance; $700 million for the Development Loan Fund and $20 million for administration.

After passage of the bill, Chairman J. W. Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned that the program "cannot survive many more annual authorizations" because each year Congress has tied on more "administrative strings" which have resulted in making the program "so slow and cumbersome as to reduce its effectiveness very greatly."

"Multi-year authorization" should replace the yearly authorization and appropriation procedure, he asserted, with Congress restricting itself to "periodic review." The AFL-CIO has frequently testified before congressional committees in favor of long-term authorization.

This is the 16-page AFL-CIO special supplement that appeared in the New York Times on May 8. Fill out and mail the coupon below to insure delivery of the number of copies you need.

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Hayes Cites Case for Liberal Trade Policy

Organized labor's traditional support of a liberal foreign trade policy is maintained, despite internal stresses, because "we must look at the whole economy and not just a part," Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists said in a speech before the Industrial Management Club of Port Chester, N. Y.

A policy based on low and reasonable tariffs at home in order to keep markets open for sales abroad, he said, is "particularly troublesome" to the IAM, which has members working in some 250 different industries.

"Employers may worry about the impact of foreign competition on their profits," he pointed out, "but our members worry about its effect on their jobs.

Special Consideration Asked

"Therefore, we receive many appeals from our local lodges asking the international to adopt a position in favor of higher tariffs on this commodity or that. However . . . we know that a tariff favoring one group may easily lessen the job opportunities of many other groups.

"Thus, despite pressure, we have maintained our commitment to the principle of liberal trade. We believe that in this matter, as in all others, the determining consideration must be the national interest. And we frankly believe that a liberal policy of reciprocal trade is in the national interest."

Hayes, who also is an AFL-CIO vice president, said the fact that Europe and Japan are again competitive after the vast destruction of World War II, is testimony to the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan in attaining its announced goal of restoring them to competition.

The situation created by the return of foreign producers to international competition "is not so desperate as some people would have us believe" for either manufacturers or workers in the United States, he asserted.

He dismissed as "specious" the argument raised during the steel strike that U.S. wages were "pricing U.S.-made goods out of world markets," pointing out that we still export far more than we import.

The Labor Dept., Hayes noted, has estimated that the jobs of about 4.5 million workers, or some 7 percent of the labor force, depend on foreign trade. The Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, he continued, has estimated that if the U.S. abandoned all tariffs, somewhere between 200,000 and slightly more than 400,000 jobs would be lost. If we went to the other extreme of high tariffs, all 4.5 million jobs could well be wiped out.

Low Pay Not Always Cheap

Despite the fact that U.S. wages are the highest in the world, Hayes said, the U.S. manages to stay in world markets because "low-paid labor—foreign or domestic—is not necessarily cheap labor."

"The true measure of labor costs is not hourly wages but unit labor costs," he said. "And in Europe when a manufacturer calculates his costs on a unit basis, he finds that what costs less by the hour often costs more by the piece.

"It is not relevant to compare the direct hourly wages of European workers and American workers, for the two are not comparable. In Europe a worker gets many fringe benefits in the way of health care, housing, retirement and so forth that go far beyond those enjoyed by American workers. These benefits come out of the cost of production, of course, and when they are taken into account, the difference between labor costs abroad and those at home is considerably smaller than a mere comparison of hourly wage rates would indicate.

"And even if there remains a margin between American and European wages, it is fast disappearing for the simple reason that wages are rising faster in Europe than they are in America."

South African Boycott Wins World Support

Free world labor's boycott of South African products has won the unqualified support of internationally-known persons who are prominent in a wide range of spheres of activity.

Among them is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who heartily endorsed the boycott so long as South Africa continues its repression of Africans and its disregard of their elementary rights.

The boycott, which has the firm support of the AFL-CIO, was instituted by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a demonstration of labor's solidarity with the people of South Africa and to exert pressure on the government to change its racial policies.

In addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, backing for the boycott came from the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, the English clergyman who has worked long and devotedly in African locations in South Africa; Gabriel Marcel, of the French Academy; J. B. Priestley, the British novelist, and Earl Russell (Bertrand Russell), English philosopher.

"There is now little doubt that unless very massive pressure can be brought to bear upon the South African government," wrote Father Huddleston, "the kind of tyranny now in existence there will continue for a long time. . . .

"What is really needed is the kind of economic pressure which would convince white South Africa that isolation is a real possibility, and that, in any case, there is no hope of South Africa being received back into the fold until a change of policy is brought about. I believe that the trade unions are capable themselves of providing just this kind of pressure."

Earl Russell wrote that he has previously refrained from buying South African products. On support of the boycott, he said:

"I propose doing so until the South African government adopts a more liberal policy."

Meantime, the ICFTU has sent the Intl. Labor Organization a detailed report on the prison farm labor system in South Africa and asked ILO Dir. Gen. David Morse to call it to the attention of the ILO Committee on Forced Labor "with particular reference to ILO Convention No. 105 concerning the abolition of forced labor."

The ICFTU report was based on a first-hand investigation by a representative of the worldwide labor center.

It noted that African labor has been made available to European farmers in South Africa through two systems. One is prison labor, which is still in force, when an African has been sentenced in a court. The other is the so-called "volunteer" scheme under which petty offenders are induced to take farm jobs instead of being prosecuted. The latter system, the ICFTU pointed out, seems no longer to be applied to the native-born, but is still in effect for other Africans.

"There have been a number of cases of ill-treatment of these workers brought to court, but this, of course, does not mean that all cases have been reported," the ICFTU document said.

"Some of these cases are in keeping with the best traditions of Belsen (a Nazi Germany concentration camp), but it would be highly inaccurate and unjust to say that all white South African farmers treat their laborers in this inhuman fashion. There is, however, a sufficient number of these cases to warrant a full investigation."

5-21-60

ILO Treaties Accepted by UAR, Liberia

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has announced the ratification of seven ILO conventions, or treaties, by the United Arab Republic and of three concerning seafarers by Liberia.

The UAR agreed to four conventions concerning conditions of work—two restricting the work period to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in industry, commerce and offices; another on weekly rest in industry; and a fourth on minimum wage-fixing machinery.

The UAR also approved two conventions concerning workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, and a seventh barring discrimination in employment and occupation.

Liberia adopted conventions setting standards for officers' competency certificates, shipowners' liability in case of sickness and injury, and the minimum age for employment in the maritime industry.

Union Gives $2,000 For Polio Victims

New York—Manager Philip Lubliner of Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Local 1 has presented the 1960 March of Dimes with a $2,000 check, bringing to over $10,000 the total of contributions from the local's members since 1955.

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House Passes School Bill; Adds Discrimination Bar

Living Costs Up Sharply, Pay Down

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living jumped sharply to another record high in April while the purchasing power of factory workers slumped for the fourth straight month, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly report.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index to 126.2—a rise of 0.4 percent from March and the largest advance since last June—was caused chiefly by the sharpest hike in food prices in two years, the report said.

This means the market basket which cost $1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs just over $1.26.

The Labor Dept. reported that cutbacks in the auto, metals and machinery industries and "to some extent" the religious holidays occurring in the April survey week combined to shorten hours of work, dropping spendable earnings by 85 cents between March and April.

This drop in spendable earnings, taken with the rise in consumer prices, left the factory worker with three dependents with buying power of $63.55 per week in April. Last December, his buying power or "real" spendable earnings totaled $65.74.

The April CPI will mean a wage increase of 1 or 2 cents an hour for the greater part of some 1.1 milllion workers whose escalator contract clauses are tied to the April index.

Some 975,000 workers in the automobile, farm equipment and related parts industries will receive a 2-cent hike.

About 150,000 workers—most of them with Westinghouse Electric Corp.—will receive 1-cent increases. City indexes will bring a one-half cent hike to 12,000 employes of the Chicago Transit System and a 1-cent increase to 4,000 employes of American Bosch Armour in New York.

Arnold Chase, the department's price expert, expressed the view that the large advance in the April CPI "does not mark the beginning of a sharp upward trend."

He said the large April rise means much of the seasonal increase in food prices has now occurred, though there will be increases continuing through the summer months.

Asked if any price declines are expected which will offset the 0.4 percent April rise, Chase said it is unlikely since, with food more than with any other group, "consump-

(*Continued on Page* 2)

ACLU Defends Dues Use for Political Aims

New York—The use of members' dues by unions for political purposes is "an exercise of the right to free expression of opinion protected by the First Amendment," according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Although a minority of union members may dissent from the opinions expressed," the ACLU said, "so long as such members have an effective right to participate in the decision-making process within the union, including the right to vote for union officials of their choice, they are not deprived of their civil liberties.

"The remedy lies not in stifling the expression of group opinion, but in democratic participation in the political life of their union so that a majority of

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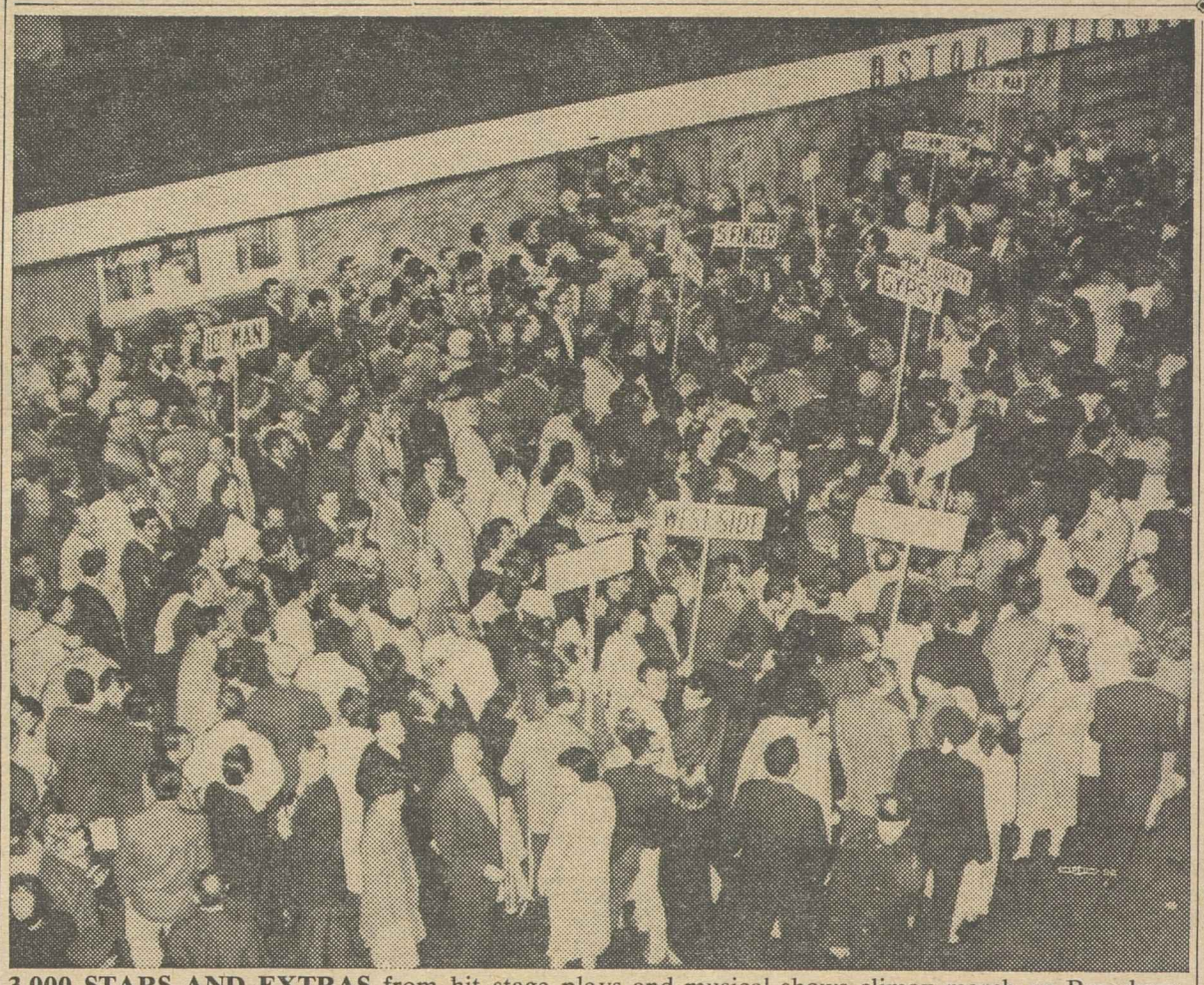

3,000 STARS AND EXTRAS from hit stage plays and musical shows climax march up Broadway, crowd into New York's Astor Hotel to endorse Actors' Equity negotiating team in deadlocked contract talks. Actors approved union recommendation against general strike, voted instead to hold nightly "meetings" of various show casts which could bring temporary cancellations of individual performances until contract is won from League of New York Theaters.

Producers Threaten to Close Shows

New York—Broadway producers voiced open threats of a lockout that would darken legitimate theater marquees here, as negotiations between Actors' Equity and the League of New York Theaters limped along toward a May 31 deadline.

The threat of a complete blackout was made by Burton A. Zorn, special counsel for the theater owners, who warned the producers would "close all productions" if the AFL-CIO union attempts selective closings of hit shows after current three-year contracts expire at month's end.

More than 3,000 members of Equity earlier overwhelmingly endorsed their union's recommendations that they decline to halt all Broadway shows by a general theater strike. They approved, instead, an Equity plan for nightly "meetings" of various hit-show casts which would result in scattered cancellations of individual performances.

The action by performers from the casts of leading dramatic and musical shows came as Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) stepped into deadlocked talks and called both actors and producers into continuous negotiations in an effort to iron out the dispute.

The actors and actresses gave a ringing endorsement to the

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Committee Showdowns Near:

Wage Drive Gains Steam in Congress

A drive to modernize the minimum wage law picked up steam as a House Labor subcommittee agreed to turn over to the full Labor Committee on June 2 a compromise Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

On the Senate side, an effort to get a meeting of the Labor Committee on minimum wage proposals was blocked by objections from Senate Republican Floor Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), who twice invoked a frequently-waived Senate rule to prevent the committee from meeting while the Senate was in session.

In both committees the stage is apparently set for eventual showdown votes on bills scaled down from the original Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt proposal that would raise the minimum from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour and widen coverage to an estimated 7.8 million workers not now protected by the law.

The Kennedy - Morse - Roosevelt bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, was sponsored by Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.). As reported last year by subcommittee to the full Senate Labor Committee, it would have added about 10 million now unprotected workers to the

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Measure Approved By 206-189

By Gene Zack

The House has passed an expanded $1.3 billion four-year aid-to-education bill — the first general federal school-aid measure ever to win approval in the House of Representatives.

The vote on final passage was 206 to 189.

Passage came despite addition of a so-called anti-segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.) and sealed into the measure by a rollcall vote of 218 to 181.

In both 1956 and 1957, the only other years of the Eisenhower Administration when federal school bills came to a vote in the House, addition of such an amendment sounded the deathknell of construction-aid bills. The measures were killed after the amendment had been adopted.

The fate of the measure remained uncertain this year as doubts were expressed whether the Senate, which earlier had passed a $1.8 billion program for grants for both teachers' salaries and school construction, would accept the Powell amendment.

The possibility existed that a joint Senate-House conference committee could reach a compromise satisfactory to both chambers.

Before final passage, provisions affecting state contributions were adopted as the House tailored the bill slightly to meet White House demands in an effort to head off a threatened presidential veto.

Passage of the bill came after two days of parliamentary maneuvering which saw these developments:

- **A move to substitute the Administration's modest bill pro-**

(*Continued on Page* 2)

AFL-CIO Raps Dirksen Anti-Strike Proposal

The AFL-CIO has sharply denounced a proposal by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to prohibit workers from striking in protest against abolition of jobs and to prevent unions from bargaining with employers about layoffs.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Dirksen bill, which would amend the Norris-La Guardia, Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Acts, "is more than reactionary. . . . For parallels to this proposal, one must look to totalitarian sources—Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia."

Biemiller, charging that Dirksen "has repeatedly shown his subservience to anti-union employer interests," added: "Even so, we doubt that the Senate minority leader comprehends the full reach of this bill, which was evidently slipped to him by some railroad lobbyist."

Biemiller's denunciation of the Dirksen proposal was issued in a statement released to the press. He said the judgment of the effect of the Illinois senator's move was based on analysis by legal counsel.

A Supreme Court decision on Apr. 18 invalidated an injunction prohibiting the Railroad Telegraphers from striking to prevent unilateral action by the Chicago & North Western Railway to close several hundred small stations. The court, declaring that "there is nothing strange about (collective bar-

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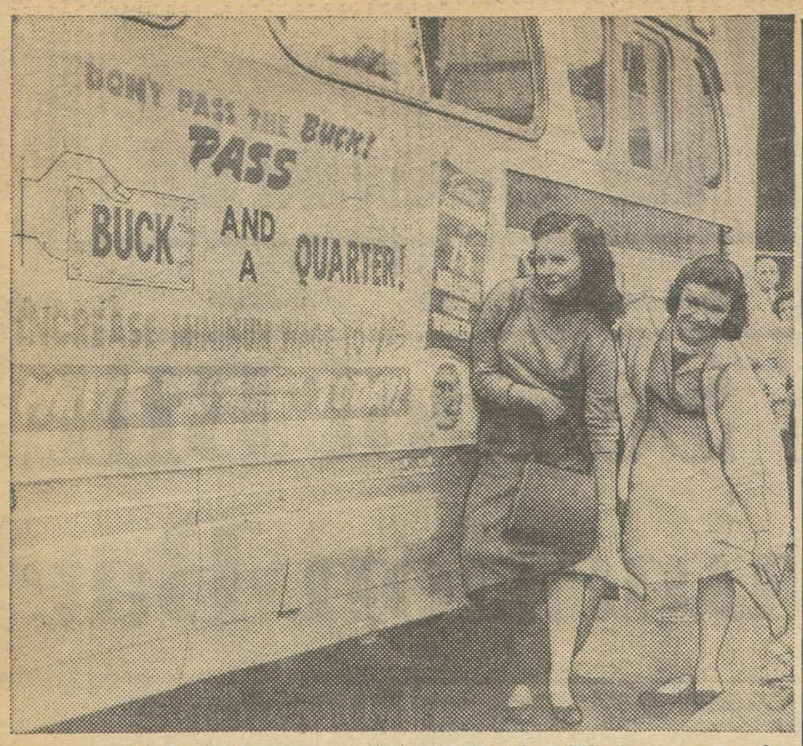

TWO KENTUCKY members of the Clothing Workers, part of a three-state delegation which won a trip to Washington by bringing in the most letters from neighbors and co-workers in support of minimum wage legislation, find that calling on congressmen and senators is hard on a girl's feet. Shown alongside of the special bus which brought them to the capital are Retha Cook and Betty Miller.

Showdown Near in N. Y.:

Hospital Employes Pressing For Recognition, Contracts

New York—The drive for union recognition by workers in private, non-profit hospitals here has neared the showdown stage with eight hospitals under contract or in negotiations and 10 holdouts warned that they face a "sure strike" unless they agree to negotiate with their employes.

Pressing for full union recognition is Drug & Hospital Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which waged a 46-day strike for recognition in 1959 against seven hospitals. The strike ended with a truce when the city's voluntary hospitals issued a statement of policy setting up a grievance procedure, agreed not to discriminate against union members and established a $1-an-hour minimum wage.

Charging that the unilateral policy set by management "hasn't worked," Local 1199 has pressed for written contracts and full recognition.

The union has offered—and has negotiated—an unprecedented "never-strike pledge" which provides for arbitration of all disputes, including contract renewals.

The latest breakthrough by the union came when the Beth Abraham Home & Hospital signed a union-shop contract covering its 350 non-professional employes. The agreement marked a sharp turnabout for the hospital which last February locked out a large group of union members for six days after a demonstration for recognition.

At the same time, Local 1199 announced that the Home of Old Israel, with about 85 employes, has agreed to recognize the union and negotiate a contract.

The three-year pact negotiated with Beth Abraham provides major improvements in vacations, sick leave, severance pay and other fringe benefits, with the wage issue submitted to arbitration.

The first of a series of strike votes has been scheduled by the union for workers at Mount Sinai Hospital, one of the largest of the institutions struck last year. The hospital, in a move which Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis charged was designed to "lull" the workers, has announced that its minimum pay will be raised to $1.125 an hour on July and said it "plans" to increase the wage floor to $1.25 at a later date.

Hundreds of hospital workers at institutions where the union claims a majority have taken part in off-duty picketing demonstrations demanding union recognition and written contracts.

A brochure including editorials in five New York newspapers hailing the union's permanent no-strike offer was sent by the union to trustees of the holdout hospitals, under the heading: "An Appeal to Reason—How to Avoid Another Hospital Strike."

School Aid Bill Passed By House 206 to 189

(Continued from Page 1)

viding $100 million a year for 30 years to help states pay the interest charges on school construction bonds, was defeated by an overwhelming voice vote.

- An attempt by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to include federal aid for teachers' salaries was ruled out of order on the grounds that the debate was limited to aid for school construction.
- A move by Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) to broaden the bill to provide loans to parochial and private schools was blocked when the amendment was ruled out of order.
- Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), sponsor of the original three-year $975 million measure, won approval of his broader substitute by a teller vote followed by a rollcall vote of 233 to 170.

In an effort to compromise with the Eisenhower Administration, Thompson's final bill called for either state or local contributions to match federal grants in the first two years of the program, with matching state grants required the final two years.

As the debate opened, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming raised the threat that Pres. Eisenhower would veto the measure unless changes were made in matching state grants. As originally drafted, the bill called for matching state funds in the second and third years but federal grants only the first year. Flemming urged that state funds be required in each year.

At the same time, the HEW official, in an exchange of letters with Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R-Pa.), called for proportionately larger sums for the poorer states "where the need for federal assistance is greatest."

Wage Drive Gains Steam In Congress

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coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

New Formula Possible

Various proposals now pending in committee would call for reduction of the number of newly covered workers to an estimated 5 million or 6 million, a series of step-ups in higher minimum wages and a series of step-downs in weekly hours for workers now lacking in protection.

The Eisenhower Administration through Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has endorsed a "modest increase" in the minimum wage, which Mitchell has defined as perhaps $1.10 or $1.15 an hour and coverage of about 3.1 million new workers by wage provisions.

The last time the minimum wage was raised was in 1956, when the statutory wage was lifted from 75 cents to $1 an hour but there was no change in coverage.

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed broader coverage this year as well as a higher wage, pointing out that the percentage of workers in interstate commerce now protected is far smaller than 1938, when the first Fair Labor Standards Act was passed.

Three Nations Ratify 7 ILO Conventions

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has announced the ratification of seven assorted ILO conventions, or treaties, by three nations.

Liberia ratified three conventions concerning fishermen adopted last year, dealing with minimum age for employment, medical examinations and articles of agreement. Iraq approved three dealing with working conditions—weekly rest in industry, paid holidays and protection of wages. Portugal ratified the convention on workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Living Costs Up Sharply, Spendable Wages Down

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is relatively inelastic."

The April CPI, at 126.2, was 1.9 percent higher than in April 1959. Comparing the Aprils of 1959 and 1960, medical care is now 3.9 percent higher; food is up 1.6 percent; housing, up 2.1 percent; apparel, up 1.8 percent; transportation, up 0.6 percent; personal care, up 2.2 percent; reading and recreation, up 2.9 percent; and other goods and services, up 2.9 percent.

The only significant decline from March was for used cars in the private transportation subgroup. Used cars are meeting "severe competition" from new compact cars, the report said.

In a concurrent report on the spendable earnings of factory workers, the Labor Dept. said the March-April decline was "more than seasonal."

The drop of 85 cents or 1 percent in net spendable earnings—after deduction of social security and federal income taxes—left the worker with three dependents with $80.20 per week; the worker without dependents with $72.66.

The "real" spendable earnings represent the buying power of the spendable earnings after the change in the cost of living is taken into account. For the worker with three dependents, the figure of $63.55 in April was down 1.5 percent from March and down 2.5 percent from April 1959.

Meany to Head N.Y. Labor Day Parade

New York — AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accepted an invitation to act as grand marshal of the Labor Day Parade sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council.

State AFL-CIO Wins Compensation Claims

Charlestown, W. Va.—The AFL-CIO West Virginia Labor Federation provides a service for the members of its affiliated unions which pays off in cold cash at a time when dollars and cents have a particular value.

In brief, it follows every claim for workmen's and unemployment compensation from the time it is filed until the case is closed. In the first 17 months of operation it has won for injured union members alone $38,871 they otherwise would not have had.

"The cost of this entire service is included in the per capita tax of 12 cents per month for each affiliated member," said Miles C. Stanley, president of the state labor body.

The federation has set up a special Workmen's/Unemployment Compensation Dept. in the state office with an experienced full-time director and the necessary clerical help, and because of a State Supreme Court ruling barring laymen from representing claimants before appeal boards, has retained a lawyer, James M. Sprouse, on practically a full-time basis to act in litigation on appeal cases.

In practical operation, this is how the service works:

- Each local union has set up a compensation committee, the chairman of which notifies the federation's compensation department whenever a member sustains an industrial injury, incurs an occupational disease or runs into difficulty in filing for or obtaining unemployment compensation.
- A file is built in the federation's office and is kept up to date through every step of the claim.
- All litigation, before field examiners or in the courts, is handled by Sprouse with the express consent of the claimant.

During the first 17-month period, the department took 661 unemployment compensation claims to hearings. It won nine, lost one and is awaiting decisions on the rest.

In the same period it handled 898 workmen's compensation cases. Hearings were held in 33, of which the department won 12, lost three and awaits decisions in 18. An additional 14 hearings are pending.

In addition to approximately $130,000 in benefits paid, on approval of the workmen's compensation commissioner, the federation's service won for members $24,700 by reopening claims for permanent partial awards; $6,200 in increased rates, additional time of payments, etc.; and $8,000 in awards won at hearings.

SNAPPILY-DRESSED MODELS and "Uncle Sam" were on hand to greet federal employes who work for the District of Columbia when they reported for work May 24 at the District Building in Washington. The employes were given copies of the health insurance program the American Federation of Government Employes is offering its members.

Non-Ops Conclude Case:

Four Boards Weigh Rail Wage Cases

By Dave Perlman

Chicago—A Presidential Emergency Board here heard closing arguments in the dispute between 11 railroad shop crafts seeking a 25-cent hourly raise for half-a-million workers and rail management, which has countered with a 15-cent wage slash proposal.

The three-member board has until June 8 to submit its recommendations, which are non-binding. The Railway Labor Act prohibits a strike for an additional 30 days while direct negotiations are resumed on the basis of the emergency board proposals.

Meanwhile, an arbitration panel has concluded its hearings on the wage demands of the 40,000-member Locomotive Engineers, unaffiliated, and there was a possibility that its decision might be announced before the report on the non-operating unions' case. The BLE chose binding arbitration, one of the alternatives under the Railway Labor Act, in preference to the emergency board procedure.

Still another long-smouldering rail dispute—involving the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the Transport Workers represent the largest group of non-operating employes—hit the emergency board stage.

Strike Averted

In a move to avert a scheduled June 6 strike by 25,000 TWU members, Pres. Eisenhower named a board headed by University of Michigan Prof. Russell A. Smith to make recommendations on union demands for a 35-cent wage increase, a ban on contracting-out maintenance and construction work and changes in job classification and work scope rules.

The same board will consider wage and rule demands of some 8,000 Pennsy workers represented by craft unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept.

A series of "continuous meetings" of TWU members to protest management delay during more than two years of negotiations virtually halted freight operations and curtailed passenger service on May 19. The railroad obtained a federal court injunction against the union; the TWU, declaring that the stoppages were the result of local actions, advised its members to return to work. Pennsylvania management has filed suits in federal court seeking $15 million damages from the union.

Switchmen Case Referred

In the national negotiations with the railroads, involving the standard rail unions affiliated with the Railway Labor Executives' Association, an emergency board has been convened to consider the wage dispute of the Switchmen. The board is headed by Frank P. Douglass, former chairman of the National Mediation Board.

Other operating unions—besides the Locomotive Engineers and the Switchmen—are still in earlier stages of mediation.

The most-publicized dispute involving railroad workers and their unions is not expected to come to a head for several months. This is the "work rule" proposal served on the operating unions by the railroads.

Changes asked by management, the unions contend, would throw thousands of workers out of their jobs, make ghost towns out of railroad communities and take away safeguards won in generations of collective bargaining.

As the Locomotive Engineers concluded their presentation before the arbitration panel, Grand Chief Engineer Guy L. Brown, who has headed the BLE since 1953, announced that he will retire July 31.

VICTORY OVER UNION-BATTLING Pennsylvania dress operators is cheered by members of Ladies' Garment Workers at Lackawanna Dress Co., Scranton, after union won sweeping National Labor Relations Board elections in 33 shops. Major triumph capped two-and-a-half-year struggle against racketeer and underworld elements which had penetrated Pennsylvania dress field.

ACLU Defends Dues Use for Political Aims

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the union members may, in time, be persuaded of their wisdom.

"This view does not impair the right of dissenting members to express their opinions in public debate of public issues."

The statement was adopted by ACLU's board of directors in comment on a union political expenditure case now before the U.S. Supreme Court. The case went up on appeal by the Machinists from a Georgia Supreme Court decision that the Railway Labor Act, which permits employers and unions to sign union-shop agreements, is unconstitutional.

The Georgia court ruling was based on the claim that the union shop interfered with the freedom of opinion of workers who disagree with a union's political stand. As a result, the opinion said, a worker "compelled" to "support candidates" for public office "is just as much deprived of his freedom of speech as if he were compelled to give his support to doctrines he opposes."

AFL-CIO Files Brief

The AFL-CIO has filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court supporting the IAM appeal.

The ACLU also pointed out that the constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act is related to the political spending problem raised in the Georgia case. This act bars unions and corporations from spending funds "in connection with any election (to federal office) . . . or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates (for such office) . . ."

The U.S. Supreme Court has never ruled on the act's constitutionality. In 1948 the late Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO was indicted for violating it in connection with the election of Rep. Edward Garmatz (D) in a Baltimore, Md., district. The Supreme Court threw out the indictment without considering the constitutionality. The officers of a St. Louis Teamsters local are currently under indictment.

The ACLU in 1948 asserted the act was unconstitutional because it interfered with the right of free speech by the majority of union members. The application of the act to the political expenditures of corporations and trade associations is now being studied by the ACLU's Freedom of Speech and Association Committee.

Trial Examiner Hits Newspaper as 'Unfair'

Arlington, Va.—The Northern Virginia Sun was guilty of an unfair labor practice when it fired 14 union printers in March 1959, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled in an intermediate report.

Examiner Louis Plost said the paper, published daily except Sunday in this suburb of Washington, violated the Taft-Hartley Act in firing the printers to make way for a Photon machine and teletypesetters run by non-union men.

He recommended that the paper be ordered to return the 14 men to their jobs, with back pay to the date of firing minus any wages earned meantime. Ten other Sun printers, on strike for 14 months, must be offered their jobs back if they apply for reinstatement, the examiner recommended.

The back wage bill will total about $125,000, according to the Columbia Typographical Union, ITU Local 101. Sun Publisher Philip M. Stern said he will appeal the ruling to the NLRB.

Stern and three others started the paper in April 1957. One of the partners was Clayton Fritchey, former executive director of the Democratic National Committee and former editor of the New Orleans Item. Stern himself is a former research director for the Democratic National Committee.

The trial examiner held that the introduction of new machinery does not free an employer from the duty of recognizing and bargaining with a previously certified union.

The paper must reinstate the 24 ITU men, Plost recommended, and train them at its own expense, if necessary, to operate machines installed at the start of the strike.

The Sun's agreement with Local 101 expired Feb. 28, 1959. Before the expiration date, the examiner reported, the newspaper secretly recruited non-union replacements and prepared to install the new machines without telling the ITU.

Plost's decision followed a hearing ordered by the NLRB general counsel and a previous dismissal of the charges by the NLRB regional director.

His intermediate report held that the Sun laid plans almost a year before its ITU contract expired to run with non-union help. It said the paper:

- Secretly recruited non-union employes to stand by.
- Installed, on the day after the contract expired, new photocomposition and teletypewriter equipment previously bought and secretly stored during contract negotiations.
- Failed to give any notice to the union that such equipment was to be installed; failed to offer union members a chance to operate the equipment; failed to make any effort to bargain on wages or working conditions for operators of the new machines.

Contracts Extended as Aircraft Talks Continue

More than 100,000 of the nation's aircraft and missile plant workers are staying on the job under contract extension while bargaining committees of the Machinists and Auto Workers are continuing negotiations with management.

Most of the agreements covering 600,000 workers have reached their expiration date, or will do so shortly. Talks are proceeding under a cooperative bargaining program agreed on last August by the IAM and UAW.

Several expired contracts are being extended day by day. At numerous locations, well-attended membership meetings have voted by overwhelming margins to authorize a strike call, if that becomes necessary.

Strike authorizations have been voted as follows:

United Aircraft plants in Connecticut employing 30,000 at the East Hartford and Manchester main plant (IAM); Hamilton Standard division plants at Windsor Locks and Broad Brook (IAM); the Sikorsky plant in the Stratford-Bridgeport area (UAW); the Pratt & Whitney engine plant at North Haven, Conn. (UAW).

Convair plants with 14,000 IAM members at San Diego, Pomona and other California locations; Douglas plants with 3,500 workers at Long Beach, Calif.; other Douglas plants at Tulsa, Okla., and Charlotte, N. C.

Lockheed Missile & Space units around Los Angeles with 10,500 IAM members employed.

Negotiations are continuing at all locations where strike authorization has been voted recently, and at Convair in Ft. Worth, Tex.; Douglas in Santa Monica and El Segundo-Torrance, Calif.; Lockheed in Burbank, Calif., and Marietta, Ga.; Boeing plants at Seattle, Wash., and Wichita, Kan.

The only walkout to date in current negotiations continued for the fifth week at the Carlstadt, N. J., plant of the Curtiss-Wright Electronic Division. Some 600 Machinists walked out after futile negotiations.

IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock issued a statement after a meeting of the IAM-UAW Joint Coordinating Committee in Washington. They said:

"We are gravely concerned at the lack of progress so far in our discussions with the industry. In this most critical period for our nation's defense, management is trading on borrowed time.

"Already 70,000 workers have chosen to work temporarily without contracts rather than settle for substandard agreements. It would be a mistake for anyone to believe that this situation can continue indefinitely."

In Hartford, Conn., Pres. Hayes was keynote speaker at a rally attended by several thousand United Aircraft workers who voted to authorize strike action.

Masters, Mates Union Revamps Constitution

Galveston, Tex.—Major revisions of the constitution of the Masters, Mates & Pilots to give local unions an expanded voice in the operation of the international were voted here by the 44 delegates to MMP's biennial convention.

At the same time, the delegates representing 11,000 MMP members in 47 locals in the U.S., Canada, Panama and Puerto Rico made the office of president a full-time, fully paid post for the first time in the union's history and nominated a slate of officers for top positions.

The delegates abolished the posts of district vice presidents, previously filled by convention action, and created instead a board of directors. Under the new arrangement, the executive officer of each local will automatically become a member of the board.

In addition to voting the added democratic safeguards, the convention made constitutional changes to conform with the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act's provisions.

Capt. Robert E. Durkin, MMP president since the 1958 convention in San Francisco, declined nomination for re-election to the full-paid post as head of the union.

Nominated by delegates for the presidency were P. F. O'Callahan of Baltimore, Arthur L. Holdeman of New York, Price L. Mitchell of Mobile, Ala., Roy D. Lurvey of Boston and Floyd D. Gaskins of Norfolk.

Nominated for secretary-treasurer, the only other full-time post in MMP, were the incumbent, Capt. John M. Bishop, and Carl B. Mortensen of New York.

Still Demanding Attention

In Pageant at Rally:

Zeal of Forand Bill Supporters Spurred by FDR's Magic Voice

". . . Our progress must continue to be a steady and deliberate one; we cannot stand still, we cannot slip back . . ."

The recorded voice of Franklin Delano Roosevelt boomed over the loudspeakers, 20,000 senior citizens who remembered F.D.R. gasped, and a solemn hush settled over the almost-darkness of New York's Madison Square Garden.

The Roosevelt speech set the theme for a special pageant—"Each Age Is a Dream"—presented at a Golden Age Clubs rally May 18 marking the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act by urging its modernization to provide health care for the aged.

Written by Hyman H. Bookbinder of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, assisted by Lisbeth Bamberger of the Dept. of Social Security, the pageant was punctuated with the bittersweet ballads of the trade union movement—sung by Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers.

For the thousands of Golden Age Club members who jammed the Garden to emphasize their support of the labor-backed Forand bill, the pageant was a time of remembering, of reliving the struggles of a quarter-century ago.

"We remember well the 1920s—and the 1930s," the narrator said. "We remember a United States without minimum wage laws, without public housing laws, without unemployment insurance laws, and, yes, without social security benefits for those who gave a lifetime of service to society."

Then came the voice of F.D.R.:

". . . It is my hope that soon the United States will have a national system under which no needy man or woman within our borders will lack a minimum old-age pension that will provide adequate food, adequate clothing and adequate lodging to the end of the road—and without having to go to the poorhouse to get it."

And Glazer sang:

"If each little kid could have fresh milk each day,
If each working man had enough time to play,
If each homeless soul had a good place to stay,
It could be a wonderful world."

The Opposition

The battle for social security legislation, the pageant recalled, was not an easy one. Typical of the opposition was that of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, which warned Congress that it was embarking on the road to socialism—"upon a pathway which has destroyed nations." And a congressman said on the floor of the House: "We are simply going to wreck the nation as sure as the sun rises tomorrow morning."

But the dream of social progress that marked the New Deal was not to be denied, and on Aug. 14, 1935, Roosevelt signed the bill with the declaration that "today a hope of many years' standing is in large part fulfilled."

"How shall we measure what social security has meant in these 25 years?" the narrator asked. "How shall we measure the added serenity, the added dignity, the added calm which has come to us in the autumn of our lives?

"Who can count the homes we never abandoned? Who can count the hunger pangs we never felt? Who can count the tears we never shed?"

The pageant turned, then, to the Forand bill—"a new goal, a new hope, a new dream," the narrator said.

"There are ugly voices again being raised to oppose social progress," he went on, "and this time, the charge is being led by groups who should know better—the medical societies."

He quoted one medical spokesman: "The beginning of a new year should find us with renewed vigor for the fight with that monster—the Forand bill. The advocates of this lizardous bill will be pushing it with greater-than-ever enthusiasm . . . they are like lurking snakes with double tongues ready to strike at us."

'We Shall Not Be Stopped'

"But we will not be stopped," the narrator said, and the crowd roared its determination. "We will defeat the calamity-howlers, the vested interests, the do-nothing crowd."

Glazer dipped again into labor's songbook and sang:

"We will overcome, we will overcome;
We will overcome, some day . . ."

Then came the recorded voice of F.D.R. again, and tears welled in the eyes of the oldsters:

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little. . . .

"Shall we pause now and turn our back upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or shall we continue on our way? For 'each age is a dream that is dying, or one that is coming to birth.'"

Thousands of voices joined with Glazer to give the answer:

"We will build a new world, we will build a new world.
We will build a new world, some day.
Oh, oh, down in my heart, I do believe
We will build a new world some day."

Lockout Threat Raised By Broadway Producers

(Continued from Page 1)

union's negotiating team which for six weeks has unsuccessfully sought to win producers' approval of demands for the legitimate theater's first pension, health and welfare fund, plus minimum salary hikes and improvement of backstage sanitary conditions.

Before meeting at the Astor Hotel in the heart of the theater district, the entertainers had staged an early morning mass march up Broadway, alternately singing trade union songs and hits from currrent musical shows.

The Broadway producers have flatly rejected the union demands, contending they would result in theater ticket price increases which would reduce boxoffice receipts. Louis A. Lotito, president of the producers' association, charged that the legitimate theater is "a chronically sick industry, already close to disaster."

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Equity, countered with a statement that the producers are giving a "false image" of the industry's condition. He cited a report issued by the Dept. of Commerce and Public Events of the City of New York which showed that gross receipts last year hit $45.5 million, a 17.7 percent increase over 1958.

Wagner's entrance into the stalled contract talks came just one week before the current contracts were due to expire. The mayor said he intervened because the Broadway theater is an "important segment" of the city's economy, and that a shutdown of shows would hurt not only the entertainment industry but also hotels and restaurants.

Dr. Witte Dies, Framed Social Security Act

Madison, Wis.—Dr. Edwin E. Witte, 73, widely known as the father of the Social Security Act of 1935, died here recently as the nation was celebrating the 25th anniversary of the legislation he drafted.

A retired professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, he was known throughout the nation as an authority on labor relations and labor law.

In the early 1930s, he was summoned by Pres. Roosevelt to head the committee which worked out the social security system that stands as a landmark for all of the social legislation enacted during Roosevelt's years in the White House.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, expressed "deep regret" at Witte's death. Dr. Witte, he said, "made a tremendous contribution to the people and the nation in his role as architect of the Social Security Act which has brought dignity and security to retired workers, widows and orphans."

Witte was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1909, and served as a statistician for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. He subsequently was a special agent for the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.

During World War II he served on the National Defense Mediation Board and the National War Labor Board. From 1949 to 1953 he served on the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel.

Clerks Win Gains In A & P Contract

Indianapolis—Retail Clerks Local 725 has won hefty wage and fringe gains in a new two-year contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. chain in this area.

Hikes of 10 to 18 cents an hour went to both male and female clerks, with top classifications receiving from 13 to 18 cents.

AFL-CIO Raps Dirksen Anti-Strike Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining) agreements that affect the permanency of employment," held that the anti-strike injunction granted by a lower federal court violated the Norris-La Guardia Act.

The railroads have launched a drive for legislation to restrict the scope of collective bargaining. The Association of American Railroads, in a letter addressed to "editors and commentators" throughout the nation, has called for passage of the Dirksen bill.

Biemiller, describing Dirksen's proposal as "shocking," declared:

"Nothing is of greater or more legitimate concern to workers than their job security. Enlightened students of labor relations, including employers, recognize that employers owe an obligation to their workers and to society generally to provide maximum practicable continuity of employment, to pay reasonable severance pay when layoffs are inevitable, and to make decent provision for their workers' old age.

"Employers are, as the law now stands, obligated to engage in good faith discussion of all of these matters with unions of their employes, and while employers are not required to agree to any union proposal . . . the workers are free to strike if agreement is not reached."

Biemiller added that "the scales are already tipped against employes" in efforts to negotiate job security.

Highly-Skilled Plate Printers Keep Sharp Eye on Effects of Automation

New York—Increased automation and competition from workers with inferior wages and working conditions are causing unionized printers of paper currency and hand-engraved stationery to keep a close watch on standards of one of the nation's most highly skilled crafts.

This emerged as the union's number one problem at the end of the week-long 68th annual convention of the Plate Printers, Die Stampers, and Engravers Intl. Union of North America held here.

Twenty-six delegates representing 14 local unions in the United States and Canada unanimously re-elected Ben J. Mazza president and Walter J. Smith secretary-treasurer of the 800-member union. Also re-elected for the ensuing year were 14 executive board members. A new first vice president, John Fesi of New York, was named.

The main business before the convention was amending the union's constitution to conform with provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

One of the first six labor organizations in this country to affiliate with the former American Federation of Labor, the Plate Makers, were originally part of the 19th Century Knights of Labor. Members of the union are employed at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving in Washington, D. C. and by leading domestic producers of postage stamps, certificates, foreign currency and other specially engraved material.

Their crafts include plate making, printing press operations, hand tracing, vignette engraving, etching, die molding and other allied work.

One of the major concerns of the union these days is foreign competition, particularly in Great Britain where workers are paid roughly one-third of what American workers earn. A number of American firms do their basic printing there. However, according to Mazza, his union is enjoying the cooperation of British unions which are endeavoring to increase wages and eliminate unfair competition.

Except for the secretary-treasurer of the Plate Makers, who receives $750 a year for expenses, none of the union officers either on the international or local union level receives any compensation. Each is paid by his local union or by the international union for expenses incurred for meetings and conventions.

Members' monthly dues range from $2.50 to $6, and current contracts provide for wages ranging from $95 to as much as $300 per week, depending on the type of work performed.

The union's next convention will be held in 1961 in Ottawa.

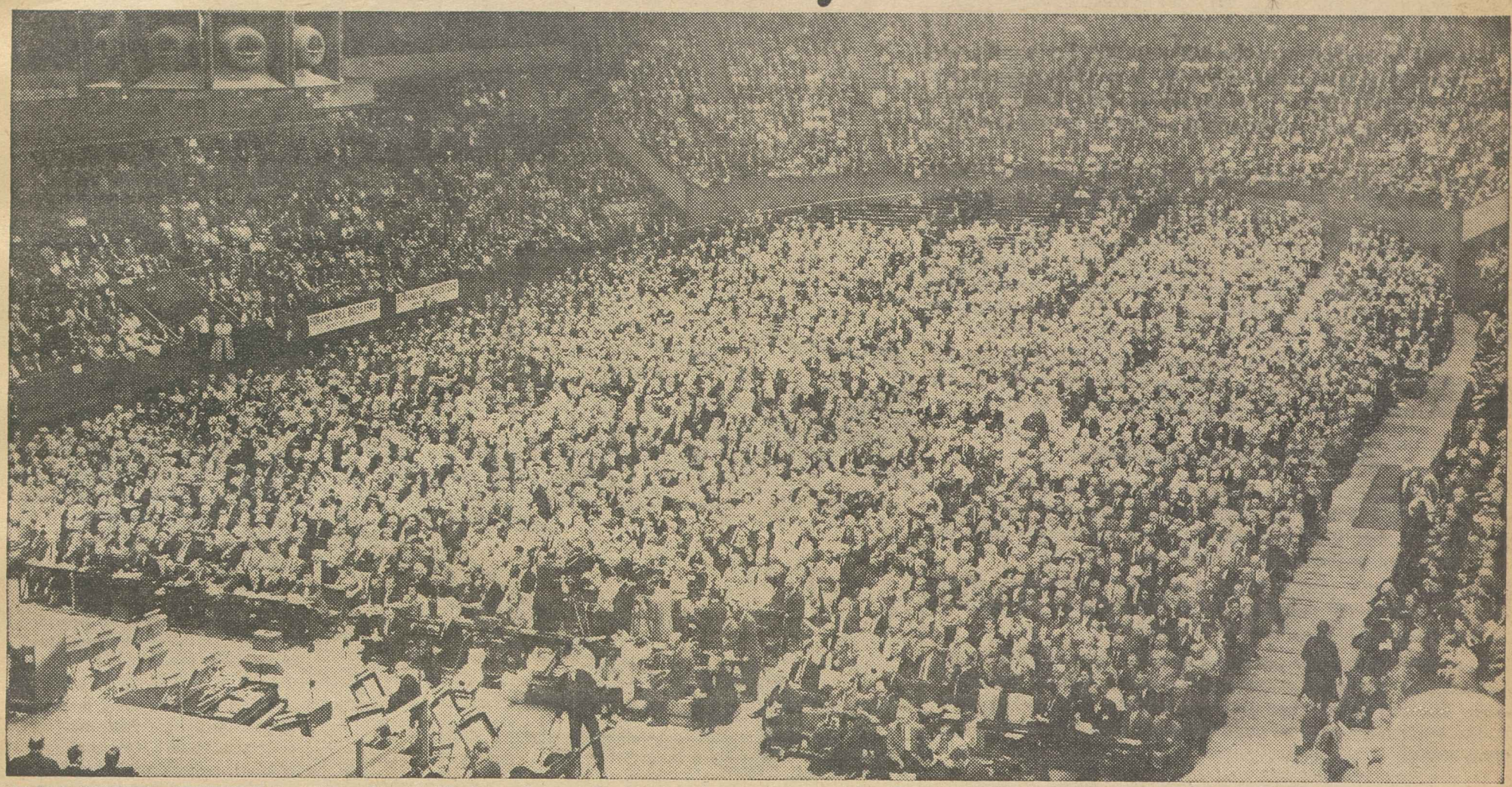
Colorado AFL-CIO Re-Elects Cavendish

Denver, Colo.—Executive Pres. George A. Cavendish and Executive Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson were re-elected by acclamation at the annual convention of the Colorado AFL-CIO Labor Council here.

A. Toffoli of Pueblo, a member of the Hod Carriers, was elected executive secretary-treasurer by a 5 to 4 margin over the incumbent, J. Clyde Williams of Denver. More than 300 delegates representing 130 locals attended.

20,000 at Madison Square Garden:

Senior Citizens Rally for Forand Bill

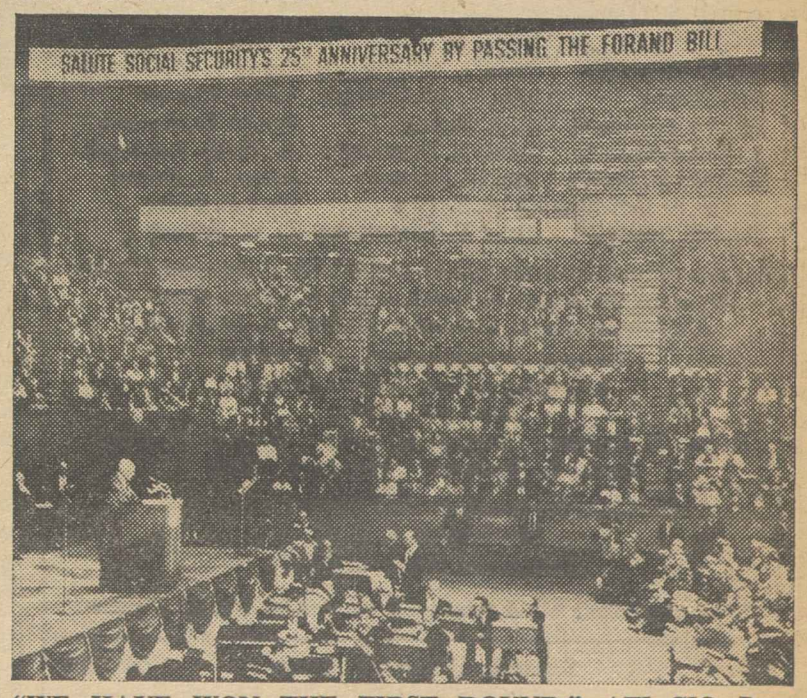


20,000 SENIOR CITIZENS jam New York's Madison Square Garden for giant rally to mark 25th anniversary of Social Security Act and to urge broadening of law to include Forand bill provisions giving retired workers health care. In charge of rally were Adolph Held of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Zalmen Lichtenstein, president and program director, respectively, of Council of Golden Ring Clubs which sponsored event.

FROM BUFFALO, 450 miles away, retirees took long trip aboard buses chartered by Auto Workers to attend rally, register their support for AFL-CIO-backed health care measure. Gay holiday mood prevailed among those at rally.

IN COLD, PELTING RAIN hundreds of oldsters lined up outside Madison Square Garden hours before doors opened. Extra detail of New York police was put on duty to help speed admission of senior citizens into arena.

RAPT ATTENTION shines on faces of retirees as they watch pageant recalling struggle quarter century ago to pass Social Security Act, heard recorded voice of Franklin Delano Roosevelt call for assuring aged of adequate care "without having to go to the poorhouse to get it."



"WE HAVE WON THE FIRST ROUND," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Golden Ring Clubs rally, referring to belated Administration recognition of responsibility in health care field.

New Threat to Unions

SEN. DIRKSEN of Illinois, the Republican Senate leader, has filed a menacing little bill that would handle the problems of people faced with automation joblessness by depriving them of protections existing under the Norris-La Guardia and other federal laws.

It would be impossible, under Dirksen's bill, for a union to bargain legally on the question of layoffs. It would be impossible, under the Dirksen proposal, for workers to strike to protect job continuity and enforce safeguards in regard to layoffs and job rights.

The presumption must be that Dirksen's bill arises from railroad lobbyists protesting a Supreme Court decision upholding the right of workers on the Chicago & North Western Railroad to strike against a management decision to close stations. Its impact is obviously broader: A major issue in the 1958-1960 bargaining of the Auto Workers, the Steelworkers and the railroad brotherhoods has been precisely the issue of job losses and the responsibility of the industries that have profited by the labor of the workers.

The clumsy, brutal solution Dirksen offers—a law to deprive unions of the right to effective protest—is a discredit to the senator and to the industry spokesmen who suckered him into it.

Ailing Economy

ONCE AGAIN the cost of living, as measured in terms of 1947-49 prices, has jumped. The increase taken by itself is not overwhelming, but it is considerably more spectacular than the slow, steady rise experienced in other recent months.

There has been a general trend, a persistent benchmark, identifying the state of the economy in the aftermath of the recession that was supposed to have been ended long ago.

Long-term joblessness continues to rise. The rate of unemployment has never yet dropped to the rate preceding the recession. The cost of living has continued to rise. It is hard to argue that a combination of these three economic facts represents hardy good health.

One-Third Plus One

MR. EISENHOWER'S VETO of the depressed-areas bill was sustained by the Senate, and the Administration has again proved that "one-third plus one" of either house is sufficient to control the government's policy. It was nevertheless proper for the supporters of the bill to make the effort to override the veto. There is no other way in which their differences in viewpoint with the Administration can be highlighted.

The President's veto message carried language suggesting that anyone who disagreed with his analysis of the legislation was guilty of "pork-barrel" raids on the Treasury. This involves a kind of logic-in-circle. A pork-barrel raid is any expenditure of which the Budget Bureau disapproves, and Mr. Eisenhower hires the Budget Bureau people who dispense the advice.

Everything and everybody is now fine and dandy except for the jobless workers and sinking economies of the areas of chronic distress—and for the handful of Republican Senate liberals, including some seeking re-election, who vainly appealed to the President to sign the bill.

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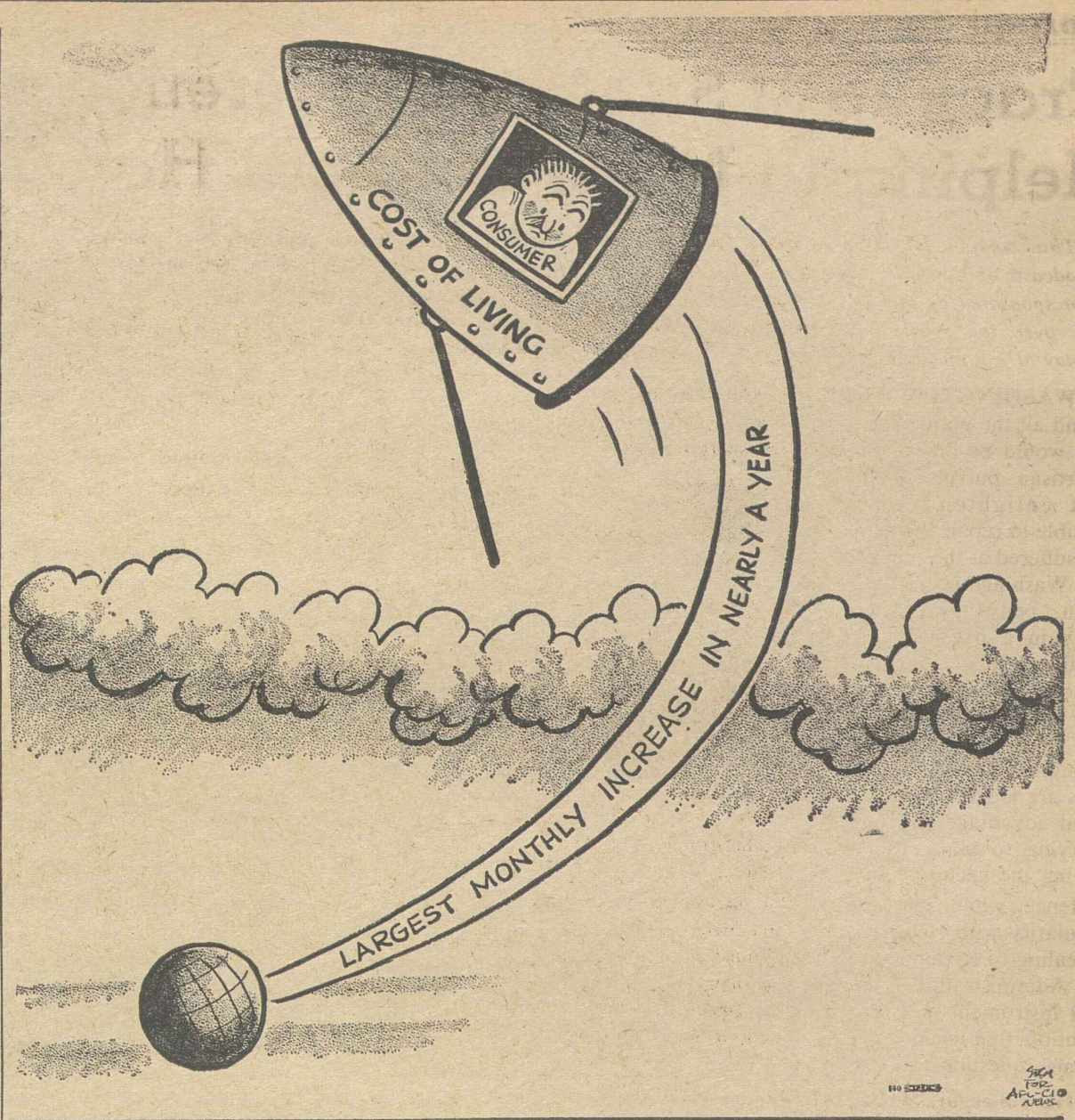


In Wake of Scandals:

'Consumers Becoming Wiser And the Politicians Know It'

Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union, was one of the speakers at a Consumer Round Table sponsored by the Food & Drug Administration. Following are excerpts from his talk:

THIS PROMISES to be a decisive year for the consumer. Congressional hearings last year revealed leading networks, leading advertising agencies and leading advertisers to be joint partners in television fraud. The current Kefauver hearings have shaken American consumers of all ages. Covering as they have the wide gamut from phony automobile pricing practices to those of avaricious drug firms eager to capture the highest possible profit margin from the ailing and infirm, they have shocked the nation.

The Federal Communications Commission has, in its hours of trial, provided an excellent exhibit of what a public service agency should not degenerate into. Only recently, under the impact of these many blows and under new leadership, has the Federal Trade Commission found new life after years of slumber. The Dept. of Agriculture has recently added its anti-consumer contribution by its efforts to abandon lamb grading.

Indeed, in all Washington, the only consumer protective agency which has acquitted itself well has been the understaffed Food and Drug Administration which has had to stand up under unprecedented assaults ranging from cranberry and orange growers to drug and lipstick manufacturers.

WHILE BILLS to emasculate the Food and Drug Act and to reestablish fair trade continue to pour into the congressional hopper, a novel type of bill—consumer bills—have for the first time in many years begun to receive genuine and sympathetic consideration from congressmen who keep a close eye on the direction from which the wind is now blowing.

The fact of the matter is that consumers are becoming educated and are not quite such easy victims for planned obsolescence championed by grinning television artists.

Consumers cannot be content with such minor goals as having an occasional advisory committee and writing letters protesting some obvious fraud. A primary goal in a consumer platform is to have a Dept. of the Consumer—an agency which should in its scope be as important to the nation as a Dept. of Commerce or a Dept. of Agriculture.

A second consumer goal is that of protecting and expanding the existing consumer outposts in Washington, specifically the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission has in recent months been somewhat rejuvenated by the emergence of a new and vigorous chairman, Earl Kintner. It is too early to say whether Mr. Kintner will receive sufficient support from the other commissioners and from his staff to make the agency a genuine consumer protection effort.

A third plank in a consumer program is that of cleaning up the Federal Communications Commission.

A fourth consumer plank is a bill to label the true cost of consumer credit. This bill, introduced by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois calls for the disclosure of true finance charges on all consumer-credit transactions. The proposed law simply requires that all consumer-credit charges be stated in true-annual-interest terms, so that borrowers may be able to compare costs between competing sellers and lenders.

A fifth plank in a consumer program is to stop price hikes in goods in the so-called "administered price" category. The Kefauver hearings have vividly made evident that prices in a wide range of goods bear scant relationship to costs.

Another consumer plank is that of meat grading. There has been a months' long seesaw on the part of Agriculture Sec. Benson between big-packer pressure and consumer insistence on protection.

CONSUMER PROGRAMS, at the state as well as the federal level, need to be developed in a dozen fields—in eliminating unsightly billboards, in preventing bait advertising, in eradicating the racket of fictitious pricing, in tightening laws affecting consumer credit, in coordinating laws on usury, so that outrageous rates would be eliminated, and in developing a clear and explicit definition of the "cost of doing business."

Seldom has there been a time in which the consumer movement has been more vigorous. National organizations, ranging from the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the AFL-CIO, have placed consumer programs on their agendas. Schools and colleges are increasingly using consumer materials in classes. And while our expectations still outrun our results, we do have a considerable number of new consumer credit protection measures.

Morgan Says:

Crackup of Summit Conference Helping to Make Political Hay

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF WASHINGTON WERE the capital of Utopia and all the politicians were paragons, the scene here would be one of orderly soul-searching and bipartisan pursuit of the most enlightend policy possible to repair the damage suffered at the summit. But Washington can be a mean, petty town, especially in a presidential election year.

Morgan

Both parties are being only about half responsible, partly because both Republicans and Democrats are jockeying for political advantage and each is trying to make it look as if the other were playing the exclusive role of villain.

Hence, while Vice Pres. Nixon is risking unpopularity with rightwingers in his own party by appealing to Republicans in the House to support the Administration's foreign aid program as a vital instrument of U.S. policy, he barks the implication that Democrats are being irresponsible to raise questions about the conduct of policy.

His colleague, Senate Minority Leader Dirksen, made himself vulnerable to charges of irresponsibility by quoting a repudiated "interview" in a Paris newspaper as proof that Adlai Stevenson would appease Khrushchev.

Dirksen's gamey gamesmanship will be hard to match. But behind and apart from the evolving debate on foreign policy, a couple of obscurely powerful Democratic congressmen are victimizing government projects whose importance, ironically enough, has been increased by the recent turn of events.

Mention the name of Rep. John J. Rooney of Brooklyn at the State Dept. and the place becomes a petrified forest of apprehension. Mention the name of Rep. Otto E. Passman of Louisiana to a representative of the mutual security program and a similar paralysis sets in against a background pulsating with profane frustration.

As chairmen of two appropriations subcommittees, these honorable gentlemen have inordinate influence on American foreign policy and they use it in their own peculiar ways. A master of detail, Rooney rides herd on the State Dept. budget with the ruthlessness of a prosecutor—which he once was. Projects live or die according to Rooney's whim.

At a time when the Administration is supposed to be mounting a major effort on disarmament, he chose this session to axe a State Dept. request for $400,000—one-hundred thousandth of the defense budget—for various studies on arms control.

Passman, a delightedly dedicated foe of foreign aid except, apparently, for Franco Spain, is flexing his prerogatives even more menacingly. He is intent on cutting the heart out of the foreign aid money bill, the size of the slice ranging upwards by various predictions to $2 billion, which is almost exactly half the entire program.

PASSMAN HAS BEEN CONDUCTING hearings on the measure with breath-taking disregard of objectivity or fairness, delicately referring to government witnesses as "liars" and their testimony as "stinking." He invited some 30 major national organizations favoring the program to testify all on a Saturday morning with a time allotment of 10 minutes each. To an America First group headed by a fancier of the late Sen. McCarthy and of the notorious pamphleteer, Joseph Kamp, Passman gave a day and a half for testimony against the bill.

Responsible leaders of both parties have long since subscribed to the principle of foreign aid. One scandal or one stupidity in the administration of the program is one scandal or one stupidity too many but the basic meaning of the whole idea is to contribute to the economic health of our allies and the so-called neutral countries so they can be strong enough to be free.

A major weakness has been a lack of continuity, preventing the fruition of long-range projects. But a major weakness in any Democratic critique of Administration foreign policy now is the spectacle of Passman trying to emasculate foreign aid at a time when an adequate, wisely administered program is needed most.

Washington Reports:

Summit Failure Points up Need For Aid Funds, Senators Say

THE FAILURE of the summit conference in Paris makes substantial appropriations for mutual security imperative, Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 350 radio stations.

"The Khrushchev tantrum in Paris provided one more bit of evidence that the East-West struggle—rather than diminishing—will in all likelihood continue sharply on all fronts in the future," Wiley asserted.

Sparkman declared that: "Khrushchev, of course, is going to appeal to the so-called uncommitted nations of the world."

Both senators, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were asked about reports that the Mutual Security appropriation will be cut $1.5 billion from the authorization just voted by Congress.

"There is always talk of big cuts about the time the bill hits the appropriations committees," Sparkman said. "There may be some cuts, but I doubt there will be anything like that. . . . The appropriations committees have not acted yet, and I think they certainly will have this (summit conference failure) well in mind in any actions they might take."

Wiley answered: "I think new conditions in Europe will help the appropriations go through. I think Congress will act responsibly." He added: "The renewal of the tough Stalinist line—as evidenced by Khrushchev at the Paris meeting—will, I believe, add new emphasis to the need for maintaining strong, effective cooperation among the free nations of the world to hold off Communist aggression."

BOTH SPARKMAN AND WILEY stressed the point that most defense-support money in the Mutual Security bill goes to countries on the border of Communist Russia and China: South Korea, Formosa, Pakistan, Turkey, Greece, Iran, Laos and South Vietnam. Sparkman, in talking about defense support, asserted:

"Take Korea and Turkey, for instance. They have military forces far beyond their economic ability to maintain and they are two of the strongest bulwarks that we have against Communist aggression."

Wiley reminded listeners: "The program reflects a realistic effort to fulfill our responsibilities as a world leader; in addition, it represents self-interest in providing the nation with greater protection at less cost than could otherwise be obtained."

Technical assistance, another part of the program, "is just about the smallest item," Sparkman said, "but measured from the amount of money spent, it is the best."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE headed by Rep. Phil Landrum (D-Ga.) heard about nine weeks of exhaustive testimony on minimum wages before it closed off its labors, and the subcommittee was expected to buck the whole issue up to the full House Committee on Labor. This is procrastination by conservative congressional coalition; Mr. Landrum the Georgia Democrat, along with the Republican subcommittee members, disbelieves in improving minimum wages.

The subcommittee nevertheless received some testimony that could have been usefully emphasized, such as the testimony of Mrs. Mary Dublin Keyserling that the number of low-income people has been increasing in recent years.

Mrs. Keyserling, testifying for the National Consumers League, cited government statistics to show that the number of families or "consumer units" earning less than $1,000 a year had jumped from 3.4 million in 1953 to 3.7 million in 1958. The number receiving less than $2,000 in annual income increased from 9.5 million to 9.6 million.

The harsh truth remains that great islands and areas of poverty remain in our affluent society, and that a low-wage policy in many industries and a few sections is substantially responsible.

There has been a tendency to fasten the "low-wage" label on southern employers, but in this as in other matters some misunderstanding is involved. The fiercest lobbyists against protection of millions of workers have been the wealthy, powerful retail department stores and chain stores, controlled by remote northern managers and sprawled all over the country in their sales outlets.

* * *

SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER (R-Ariz.) is quoted as follows by Murray Kempton of the New York Post in regard to the medical-handout program advanced by Sec. Arthur S. Flemming as a substitute for the Forand social security bill:

"Three days before the Medicare plan was announced, I went to a legislative meeting with the President and he pounded the table and said that so long as he was President the federal government would not spend one cent for aid to the aged. And then this comes out."

There is no reason to disbelieve the senator from Arizona in his expression of disillusion with Mr. Eisenhower. He sometimes also seems disillusioned with Vice Pres. Nixon, and thinks he has the duty of warning Mr. Nixon that "millions" of dead-end-kid Republicans will sulk at home and refuse to vote if the Vice President acts too "liberal."

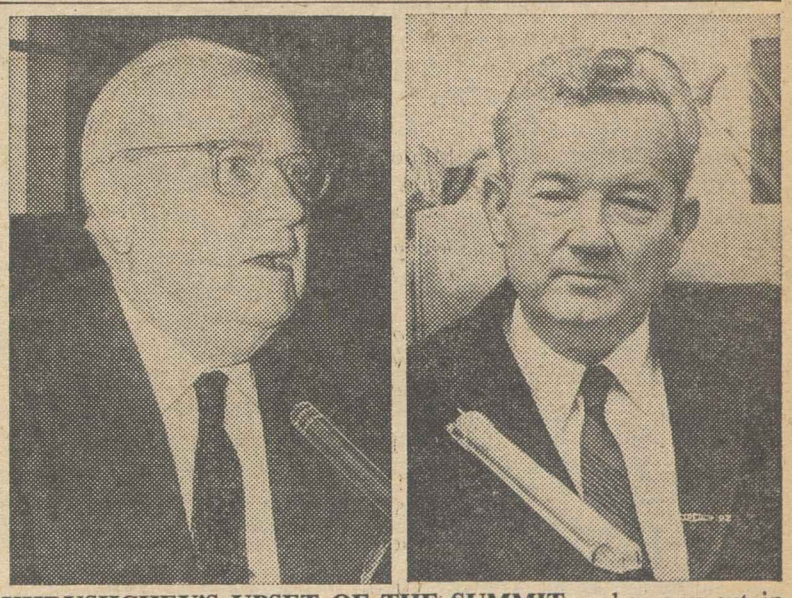
It is perfectly possible to accept the Goldwater testimony that Mr. Eisenhower, three days before Flemming went up to Capitol Hill with a "plan" for the aged, was refusing to acknowledge that any such thing was necessary. Mr. Flemming began his assault on the White House fortress, to compel it to recognize the need for "a plan," last November, and for many weeks it was by no means certain that he could get any plan past the Budget Bureau.

* * *

ONE SCARCELY DARES to say it, but among the most sensible speeches of 1960 was an address on federal intervention in local affairs to a national convention of parent-teachers' groups by Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College.

Dr. Gideonse assailed the sacred slogans about "local control of the schools"—which he pointed out meant many substandard school systems, resisting consolidation into sensible districts and lacking study of foreign languages and a good many other subjects.

His major point was that the fetish against "federal intervention" in local affairs is celebrated by political philosophers whose constituents have benefited for decades from expensive if entirely justifiable federal programs—for the farmers, for example. Two-thirds of our people now live in cities and their suburban areas, Dr. Gideonse pointed out, but if anyone mentions the need of cities for slum clearance and urban renewal there is a pretense that the moral fiber of the nation has rotted.



KHRUSHCHEV'S UPSET OF THE SUMMIT makes any cut in mutual security appropriations unlikely according to Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), left, and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), both members of the Foreign Relations Committee. They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Social Security Isn't Sufficient

By Sidney Margolius

CONFERENCES ON RETIREMENT problems recently held in various states have brought out significant financial facts that even workers who have some years to go ought to know about. As Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) remarked at a Cleveland conference, despite the increase in life expectancy the death rate is still 100 percent. So's the retirement rate.

This department has estimated a minimum budget for a retired couple based on data from the Community Council of Greater New York, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other agencies.

Here is approximately what this budget would run in a typical U.S. city at today's prices:

	Monthly
Food	$ 62.00
Housing, utilities	77.00
Medical care	18.00
Clothing	13.00
Other goods, services	40.00
Total	$210.00

The total would be somewhat higher in the West, especially in California, and a little less in the East.

This budget is really the minimum. It allows only a dollar a day per person for food, and just a two or three-room rented apartment. It would provide a retirement of shabby respectability. You could pay your basic bills. But you couldn't own a car on it, nor have much recreation, nor any margin to cope with an expensive medical disaster.

Actually, most of the already-retired workers this reporter met at the conferences estimated that you really need about $250 a month for modestly-comfortable retirement. Florida state authorities, who have had a lot of experience with retirement expenses, also warn retirees they should have about $250 a month.

LOOKING AT THIS ESTIMATE of modest living costs for a retired couple in a large city, you can see your potential problems are:

- Insufficient income to cover even a very modest budget. Even maximum social security currently payable to a retired couple, of $180 a month, falls noticeably short of the minimum budget.
- Housing takes an unusual slice of the retired couple's budget—37 percent compared to the more usual 33 percent. Housing is the largest expense. The housing allotment in this budget includes furnishings, cleaning supplies and utilities.
- **Medical care also looms notoriously large in a retired worker's budget. It's given 9 percent of the income compared to the 5½ per cent younger families typically spend.**
- Present Social Security rules are hard on widows especially. A widow gets only three-fourths the amount payable to her husband, or to put it another way, half what they got together. But her living costs are more than 50 percent. Typical living costs of a single person are about 70 percent of those of a couple. Thus, the most a widow can get from Social Security at this time is $90 a month. But the costs of this minimum budget for a single person would be close to $150 today.

YOU DON'T have to be an economics expert to look at these estimated living costs and see what's most urgently needed to assure retirees at least shabby respectability.

Most obvious need is to provide hospital and surgical insurance through the social security system. At the various retirement conferences the big plea was for the Forand bill. In fact, at the Lakewood, N. J., retirement conference, the delegates ignored the hotel's evening entertainment until the master of ceremonies hit on the idea of introducing the entertainers as supporting the Forand bill.

Another critical need is moderate-cost housing. If a couple can arrange mortgage payments during their working years so their house is paid up on retirement, they will have taken a big step toward solving this costliest problem.

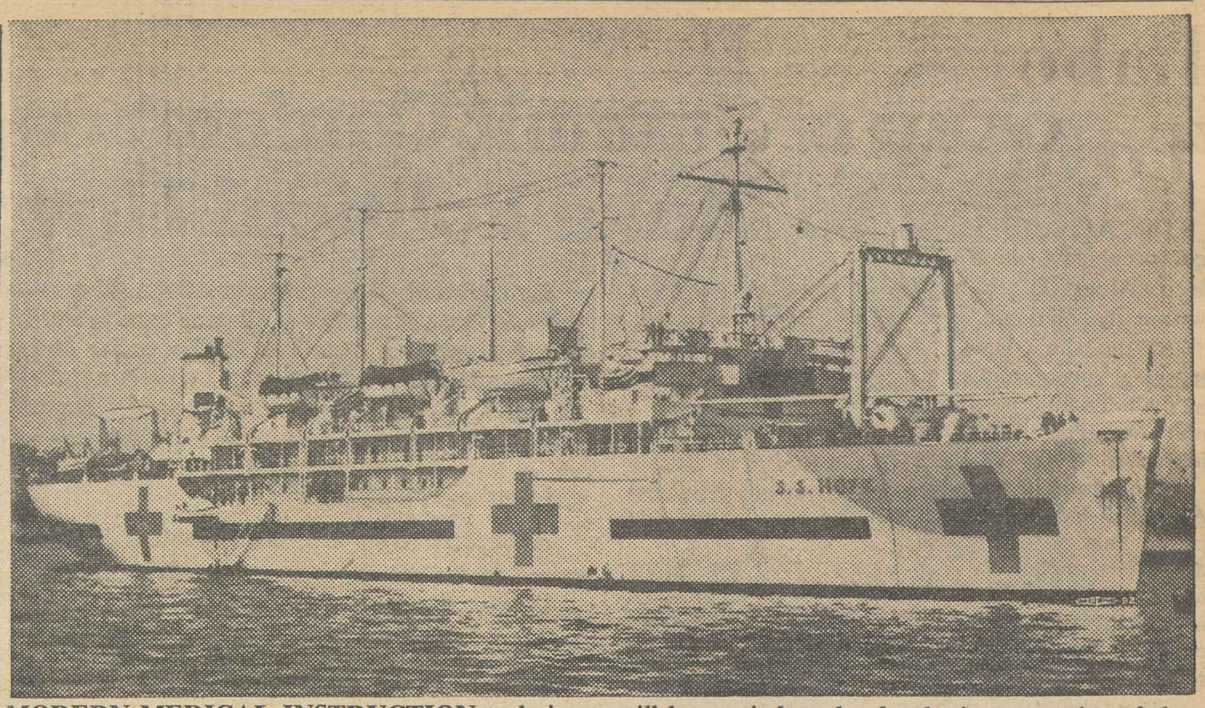
But many working families can't manage this. Other potential solutions are cooperative housing or government-sponsored developments that will provide three-room apartments for $60-$75 a month including utilities.

ANOTHER URGENT NEED is for financial, medical and nutritional counseling of older people. They are the targets of a number of health rackets, real-estate promoters, nutritional fads and insurance promotions. The mails, ads and TV commercials are filled with promotions for miracle medicines, vitamin preparations, special diagnostic machines and vibrators guaranteed to cure everything from falling hair to high blood pressure.

Another promotion that has been hitting retired families is furnace remodeling. Salesmen go into older houses and offer a furnace cleaning at no cost. In actual cases the "repairmen" have knocked holes in furnaces to convince older folks they need new ones, although neither the age of the couple nor of the house justified such a purchase.

Since the Better Business Bureaus and other authorities are very aware of the furnace racket, the promoters now remove the old furnace completely, so no one can tell whether a new one really was needed.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)



MODERN MEDICAL INSTRUCTION techniques will be carried to the developing countries of the world aboard the combined hospital and training ship "Hope" when the project of the People-to-People Health Foundation gets under way. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked the presidents of national and international unions to urge contributions from their locals to the privately-financed project, which was endorsed at the 1959 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

People-to-People Medical Aid:

Labor Urged to Launch HOPE on Asian Mission

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY, with the full backing of the Executive Council, has given a shot in the arm to the move to get "Project Hope" out of the mothballs and off to Southeast Asia on a goodwill floating medical mission.

"Project Hope" is the plan of the People-to-People Health Foundation to take the Navy hospital ship "Consolation" out of the mothball fleet, rename it the "Hope," and send it to the underdeveloped areas of the world to help by teaching some of the techniques of attack on one phase of the vicious circle of disease, ignorance and substandard economic development from which so much human misery flows.

A campaign to raise $3.5 million to get the project off to a good start has been under way for months. Meany has now asked the presidents of all national and international unions to write their locals urging them to contribute to "Project Hope" a donation from their treasuries equal to 10 cents per member.

Meany also asked the national and international presidents to tell their members through the locals that "Project Hope" is aimed at bringing the skills of the American medical and health professions to people in countries where medical knowledge is scant and good health is rare.

The immediate objective is to get the 15,000-ton, 800-bed hospital ship to Southeast Asia this year.

"Project Hope" is not a government operation. It is simply a matter of the people of one country—the United States—helping the people of other countries who need aid in fighting to build the good health on which they can call in striving for improved standards of living, greater productivity, self-reliance and true independence.

It is based on the belief that too often the best-intentioned efforts of government and international organizations are suspect, but that when individuals reach out to help, barriers can be crossed more easily, teaching is more effective and understanding on both sides comes more easily.

The AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last year "strongly" endorsed "Project Hope" after hearing it explained by Dr. William B. Walsh, president of the People-to-People Health Foundation. Meany is a member of the board of directors.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP is envisioned as a floating medical center and school that will carry the modern concept of health to the people who need it most. It will be essentially a teaching operation, though not excluding treatment, directed toward the medical professions and the auxiliary medical and health services of countries it will visit only upon the invitation of their medical men. Especially it will show its "students" how to pass on their newly-acquired skills to their associates.

It will have teaching and clinical facilities aboard, and in addition will have mobile units which will carry instruction and treatment inland to areas far from port cities. These will include units for epidemiological research, nutritional research, sanitation and public health, and other specialties to be determined by local needs.

The hospital-school ship will be manned by civilian seamen and will be operated without fee by the American President Lines.

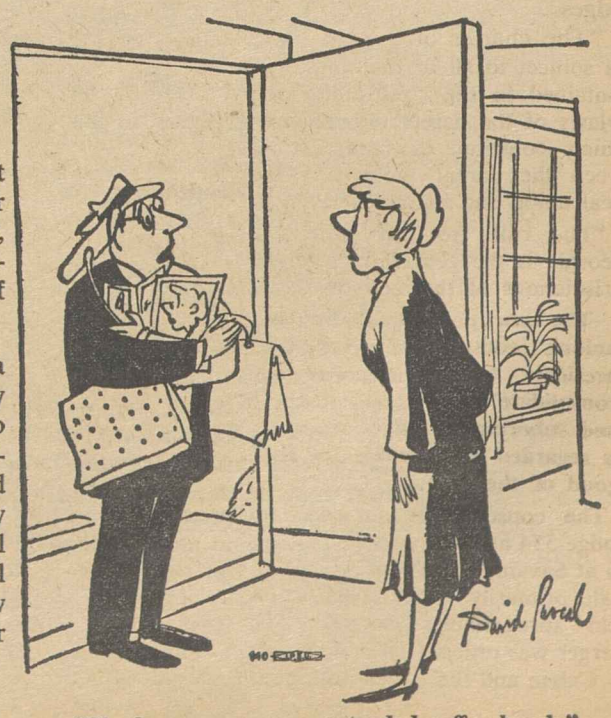
The medical staff will include both full time and rotating personnel from the top levels of their professions. The permanent staff will be made up of 10 to 15 physicians who are experts in their various fields; two dentists, 20 graduate nurses and 20 auxiliary personnel. In addition, a rotating staff of 35 physicians will carry out four-month turns of duty.

Work of preparing the ship is already under way. It has been repainted and given its new name, and the red crosses that warn off war craft have been brightened.

THE FINANCING to complete the job and to maintain the "Hope" once it leaves the West Coast on its career of mercy will depend entirely upon donations from private sources, including organized labor. The depth of the need for its services is attested to by the fact that already it has received invitations from the medical professions of Indonesia, Korea, Vietnam, Okinawa, Pakistan and other countries.

Southeast Asia was selected for the first venture because of the great need for raising the level of medical care, plus the fact that a ship is the ideal way to reach large numbers of its people.

Meany asked the contributions from local unions be channeled to their internationals, and thence to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for transfer to the foundation.



"The boss gave me an extended coffee break."

Warns of Slump:

Labor Asks Housing To Meet U.S. Needs

The AFL-CIO has called again for congressional passage of comprehensive housing legislation based on bills sponsored by Rep. Albert D. Rains (D-Ala.) in order to "bring good housing within the financial reach of the average American family."

At the same time, a federation spokesman told Rains' House Banking subcommittee, enactment of the bill would help stem the current downturn in the home building industry.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, declared that if the sharp housing dip is left unchecked it could lead to another recession just as declines in housing activity "helped to precipitate" the 1953-54 and 1957-58 recessions.

'Indifference' Charged

With housing starts running at a rate of only 1.1 million annually, compared with estimated needs of 2.3 million new units a year for the next 10 years, Shishkin accused the Administration of "indifference" to the nation's need.

The Administration's sole contribution to revive housing construction, he said, has been to reduce down payments on houses ranging from $15,000 to $26,000 in price by sums of from $50 to $500. Shishkin charged the move would breed "false complacency" which could delay effective congressional action.

"What is needed more than anything else," he declared, "is the exercise of responsible leadership by the executive branch of the federal government."

He praised recent House approval of Rains' $1 billion emergency housing measure designed to pump new life into the sagging home building industry by freeing extra funds for FHA and VA mortgages. The measure, now awaiting Senate action, will make an "important contribution" toward maintaining a prosperous economy, he said. It is approved by the Eisenhower Administration.

Omnibus Bill Approved

Shishkin said, however, that "more than emergency legislation is needed to meet the rapidly expanding housing needs of the nation." He called for prompt approval of Rains' omnibus bill "geared to the long-term housing requirements of all American families."

He urged appropriation of $600 million a year for a 10-year period for urban renewal, as requested by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, to permit cities to undertake a "full-scale, long-range attack against the blight and slums that are threatening to engulf them."

Shishkin also endorsed a provision to make available 60-year loans at 2 percent interest—the same rate used by the Rural Electrification Administration for the past 25 years—to finance middle-income housing for families displaced by urban renewal programs. At least $1 billion should be authorized at the outset, he said, to permit construction of 75,000 to 80,000 units.

The AFL-CIO spokesman also called for:

- Authorization of at least $50 million in additional funds to finance FHA-insured cooperative housing projects.
- Restoration of the public housing authorization in the Housing Act of 1949 to permit construction of an additional 100,000 units "as quickly as possible."
- Appropriation of at least $50 million in added funds for the program of direct loans for housing for the elderly launched last year.
- An increase of $4 billion in the FHA insurance authorization.
- Reduction in the FHA insurance premium from the present one-half of 1 percent to one-quarter of 1 percent.
- Protection of homeowners against foreclosure in the event of temporary unemployment, illness or other emergency.
- Federal action to bar discrimination in housing because of race, color, creed or national origin.
- Authorization of $500 million for college housing.
- Adoption of an "effective farm housing program to make good homes available to rural families."
- Requirement of payment of prevailing wages in any housing construction involving federal grants, loans, guarantees or insurance.

Georgia Court Upholds Union's Merger Order

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the right of Intl. Pres. William A. Calvin and the executive council of the Boilermakers & Blacksmiths to merge two local lodges.

"The charter of a local union," the state's highest court ruled, "is subject to all of the conditions contained in the constitution and bylaws of the parent organization, which constitute a contract between the parent union and the local union and its members.

"The rule (to this effect) in Georgia is the general rule in the jurisdictions of this country."

The court pointed out that the union's constitution gives the president "unlimited power to consolidate" offices and district and subordinate lodges when it is regarded as desirable for the good of the union.

The consolidation involved Lodge 554 at Brunswick and Lodge 26 at Savannah, both of which operate primarily in the construction field throughout Georgia. The merger was ordered 18 months ago by Calvin and the Executive Council on the ground that the state could not support two lodges.

Business Agent C. K. Curry and Sec.-Treas C. T. McCullough of Lodge 554 objected and went to court seeking an injunction barring the merger. The international union appealed the lower-court injunction and won the reversal from the Supreme Court.

"There are no allegations of fraud, accident or mistake," the ruling said, "on the part of the international president, the executive council of the international union or the person designated by the president (Vice Pres. C. S. Massey) to effect a consolidation . . . and no right is shown in the plaintiffs to oppose the consolidation of the local unions, which consolidation would terminate their offices in Local Union 554."

A WATER-BORNE TAXI gets a Seafarers' representative on board a lake freighter in the St. Clair River. The "taxi" is a 26-foot speedboat owned by SIU and used to provide union service for crews on board cargo carriers. The SIU boat carries a loudspeaker system for use in organizing campaigns.

Union-Owned Launch Ferries SIU Agents to Crews on Lakes

Algonac, Mich.—"Get on board," the union song advises—and that's what the Seafarers are doing in the busy St. Clair River with the aid of their own 26-foot speedboat.

SIU representatives, unwilling to wait six hours for the end of a freighter trip between Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., use a launch to board Great Lakes freighters as they move up and down the river connecting the upper and lower lakes.

That saves a lot of time, and it enables SIU representatives to get the maximum good out of visits to crews and captains as the bulk carriers move without reducing speed.

This unique water taxi service started this year, when SIU bought its own launch. It has proved so satisfactory that the union has been able to service twice as many ships as before.

Last shipping season SIU rented J. W. Westcott Co. launches to get staff members on board freighters as they passed Detroit or Port Huron, but the staffers had to wait until the ship reached the other end of the river to disembark after completing their business.

Most freighters do not stop in the St. Clair or Detroit Rivers. They pick up mail and boarding parties from launches.

Shipping companies with SIU contracts have agreed to a regular shipboard grievance procedure. Grievances that cannot be worked out between SIU representatives and the freighter captain are submitted to shore procedure, then to arbitration if that step is needed.

The SIU launch can call ships by radio telephone, and ask the captain's permission to board. The union boat has two 100-horsepower Gray Maine engines, powerful enough to pace the fastest freighters on the lakes. Its sturdy construction can withstand the roughest river weather without strain.

Chief benefit of the new service, the union's Great Lakes district says, is that the SIU can go to its members when it is most convenient for them. Otherwise port agents would have to wait for ships to dock, and crews to give up part of their short shore leave, to meet. Most freighters are in port only from four to eight hours.

The SIU launch is equipped with a public address system. That enables union men to talk to unorganized crews, and to conduct "sales" campaigns with the aid of recordings.

Just ended is a drive to organize seamen on ships of the Pioneer, Buckeye and Steinbrenner-Kinsman fleets. Labor board elections have been held on those ships, and another will start June 1 in the Interlake fleet, operated by Pickands Mather & Co. SIU has contracts with 25 other lake fleets.

Ship Safety Programs Reduce Injury Rate

New York — Shipboard safety programs are producing results because of a joint program of the Seafarers and 70 shipping companies, SIU reported in the first edition of a new publication called "Safety Line." Irwin Spivack is editor.

The four-page three-column tabloid says accident rates have dropped by 30 to 60 percent on some lines. The average industry rate has decreased from 7.30 in 1957 to 5.12 in 1959. Joe Algina, SIU safety director, said safety training films will be shown soon to SIU seamen at New York dock locations.

False Inflation Issue Seen Blocking Progress

The United States in recent years has concentrated attention, efforts and policies "on the wrong economic and social issues," Nat Goldfinger, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Goldfinger declared we have "ignored or shunted aside the major economic and social issues of our time, and failed even to deal with the actual problem of a slowly upcreeping price level."

"Under the leadership of business and Administration spokesmen," he asserted, "the nation has concentrated much of its attention in the decadent effort to defeat a nonexistent runaway inflation instead of concentrating on economic growth to meet our national needs—more adequate national defense and public services, adjustments to radical technological change, elimination of poverty at home, technical and economic aid for the less developed areas of the world.

"This creeping rise of the price level has been falsely diagnosed as runaway inflation, based on the fiction of excessive general demands and widespread shortages, and it has been blown up for propaganda purposes into an overriding national economic issue, to be combated at all cost by depressing the rise of demand for goods and services from both the private sector of the economy and the federal government."

The result since 1953, Goldfinger said, has been a "condition of near-stagnation" that has seen the rise in the real volume of output cut to the point where it has become not much greater than the population growth. In addition, while 5 million persons have joined the labor force, fewer than 1 million new full-time jobs have been created in the past seven years and all employment has increased by only 2.9 million. The number of unemployed, on the other hand, had doubled, he said.

Productivity Big Factor

Goldfinger told the conference board that productivity "obviously" will be a factor in collective bargaining in the period ahead, "and it may be a factor of growing importance."

"The trade union movement hopes," he said, "that the economic and social environment in the period ahead will be considerably different from what it has been in recent years—a faster rate of economic growth, a greater degree of utilization of productive capacity and manpower, an easier adjustment to radical technological change, a better atmosphere for labor-management relations, and, above all, a much greater sense of national purpose."

Texas Labor Names Scholarship Winners

Austin, Tex.—Winner of a $500 award for the best essay in the Texas State AFL-CIO's college-scholarship contest was Marilyn Preusse, Austin, for an essay on "Labor's Role in Our Society."

An essay on "Do We Need Unions?" won the $250 second award for Deanna McGuire of Gilliland. Fifteen other essayists will get $50 to $250, when they register in college, from local unions affiliated with the state AFL-CIO.

1960 Schedule for Union Conventions

Herewith is a revised list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1960 by AFL-CIO national and international unions and by federation departments and state central bodies. Additions and changes will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
May 30-June 3	Clothing Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 30-June 4	Textile Workers Union	Chicago, Ill.
June 6-9	Michigan	Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 6-9	Musicians	Las Vegas, Nev.
June 8-10	Ohio	Cleveland, O.
June 9-10	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 9-11	South Dakota	Aberdeen, S. D.
June 13-15	Idaho	Idaho Falls, Ida.
June 13-17	Communications Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 13-24	Railroad Telegraphers	Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Montana	Miles City, Mont.
June 19-24	Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 23-25	Maine	Portland, Me.
June 27-July 1	Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 27-July 1	Newspaper Guild	Chicago, Ill.
June 27-July 1	Potters	Seattle, Wash.
July 11-14	Washington	Seattle, Wash.
July 18-22	Bookbinders	Chicago, Ill.
July 25	Glass & Ceramic	New York, N. Y.
July 28-30	Kansas	Kansas City, Kan.
Aug. 1-5	Oregon	Baker, Ore.
Aug. 1-6	Theatrical Stage Employes	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 8-10	Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
Aug. 8-11	Texas	Dallas, Tex.
Aug. 9-11	Women's Intl. Union Label League	Pocatello, Ida.
Aug. 15	California	Sacramento, Calif.
Aug. 15-18	Special Delivery Messengers	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aug. 15-19	Teachers	Dayton, O.
Aug. 15-20	Photo Engravers	Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 16-18	Iowa	Sioux City, Ia.
Aug. 19-21	Nevada	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 20-26	Typographical Union	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 21-27	Letter Carriers	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 22-24	Postal Transport	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 22-26	Technical Engineers	Toronto, Ont., Canada
Aug. 22-27	Post Office Clerks	St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 28-Sept. 3	Fire Fighters	Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 29-31	Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 29-31	New York	New York, N. Y.
Aug. 29-31	Virginia	Roanoke, Va.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Government Employes	Cincinnati, O.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Wisconsin	Green Bay, Wis.
Sept. 6-9	Indiana	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 6-10	Grain Millers	Denver, Colo.
Sept. 6-16	Machinists	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 12	Tobacco Workers	Montreal, Que., Canada
Sept. 12-16	Bricklayers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 12-16	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Sept. 12-16	Stereotypers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 16-17	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.
Sept. 16-18	Vermont	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Sept. 19	Alaska	Sitka, Alaska
Sept. 19	Bill Posters	Boston, Mass.
Sept. 19	Steelworkers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 19-23	Chemical Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 19-23	Rubber Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 19-24	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 26	Printing Pressmen	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 26-28	Missouri	Kansas City, Mo.
Sept. 26-29	Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.
October	Air Line Dispatchers	New York, N. Y.
October	Alabama	Not selected.
October	New Mexico	Santa Fe, N. M.
Oct. 2-7	Railway Patrolmen	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 3	Cigarmakers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 3	Roofers	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 3-7	National Maritime Union	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 5-7	Massachusetts	Boston, Mass.
Oct. 10	Illinois	Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 10-12	Nebraska	Grand Island, Neb.
Oct. 10-14	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 13-15	Utility Workers	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 17-20	Florida	Orlando, Fla.
Oct. 17-22	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Dallas, Tex.
Oct. 21-22	Railway Supervisors	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 24-28	Bridge & Structural Iron Workers	Not selected.
Oct. 24-28	United Textile Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov. 14-16	Arkansas	Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. 14-18	Air Line Pilots	Miami Beach, Fla.
Nov. 19-20	Rhode Island	Providence, R. I.

TV Drama Based on Sacco-Vanzetti Case

The National Broadcasting Co. will present a two-part television documentary drama based on the Sacco-Vanzetti case from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. EDT on successive Fridays, June 3 and 10.

Scores of labor figures participated in the fight to save Nicola Sacco, a shoe factory worker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, from execution in Massachusetts in 1927 following their conviction of a 1920 payroll holdup-murder. Many contended the two men were convicted because of their belief in anarchism and that their guilt was not proved at their trial.

The NBC program, "The Sacco-Vanzetti Story," is the work of Reginald Rose, one of television's leading playwrights, whose "Twelve Angry Men" won an Emmy award.

Cheap Labor Imports Worry Trade Group

Geneva—The General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) is making an effort at its three-week meeting here to solve the problems raised by instances of sudden flooding of world markets with low-priced goods produced by cheap labor.

The major industrial nations are seeking to reconsider protection of the relatively high living standards of their own citizens and the need to help the developing and other low-wage countries to expand their international trade and thus raise their living standards.

Japan is a typical case in point, it is indicated here. Highly mechanized and with low-cost labor, Japan's industry has broken into world markets which previously had offered outlets to exports from nations where the worker gets a larger share of the return from his labor.

GATT was founded in 1948 to break down trade barriers under agreements intended to give all countries a fair deal and thus promote mutual prosperity by expanding exchanges of goods in all directions.

Japan is a member, but 13 GATT countries have invoked a waiver clause allowing them to withhold application of all the "equal treatment" rules.

Longshore Compensation:

Pier Injury Benefit Betterments Urged

Organized labor has mounted a drive to win from Congress the free choice of doctors and higher minimum and maximum disability benefits for some 600,000 workers covered by the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Labor "urgently" asks favorable action on pending bills to achieve these and other improvements, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Walter J. Mason told a House Labor subcommittee. He also testified for the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and the Washington Central Labor Council.

The Longshoremen's Act, first passed in 1927 and last amended in 1956, covers longshoremen, ship repairmen, harbor workers and other off-shore workers; all workers for private employers in the District of Columbia and employes of government contractors at defense bases or on public works projects overseas.

Congress has a responsibility, Mason stressed, to make the act a model for state legislative efforts. The need for improvement, he added, is demonstrated by government accident figures for 1959 on workers covered by the act.

He said there were 187 deaths from on-the-job accidents and there were these injuries: 29,663 longshoremen; 24,069 harbor workers; 8,692 defense base workers and 27,968 private employes in the District. The total: 89,392.

Mason described as "commendable" efforts to improve medical care the bills sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D-N. Y.).

These bills would give injured workers the right to choose a doctor from a panel assembled by the employer. At present, the worker must acept the employer's choice of doctor. Mason said the panel would be "more ideal" if chosen jointly by the medical profession and program administrator.

With regard to benefits, Mason said identical bills sponsored by Zelenko and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) would cut from 28 to 21 the number of days before benefits are allowed for the first three days of disability; raise the maximum to $70 per week from the present $54; raise minimum benefits to $22 per week from the present $18 and hike death benefits to widows to $70 per week from the present $54.

A separate Roosevelt bill would reduce the qualifying period to 21 days before the first three days of disability are paid; raise the maximum to $121 per week; raise the minimum to $26 a week and set maximum death benefits at $121 a week.

Mason said setting the maximum benefit at $70 a week would restore the principle of two-thirds of the average wage loss only to those earning up to $105 a week, the average pay for New York longshoremen. The average pay overseas is much higher, he noted, while the average weekly wage in the district in 1959 was $87.

Other bills pending deal with the fuller protection of employe rights and administration of the program.

Exec. Vice Pres. Patrick J. Connolly of the Longshoremen, testifying on behalf of some 75,000 workers in East Coast, Gulf and Great Lakes ports, declared the union is "alarmed" over the way the act has been allowed to lag behind.

Connolly supported bills to give workers "a reasonable degree of choice" in choosing doctors; the Zelenko bill to set a $22 minimum and $70 maximum on benefits and a "very much needed" bill sponsored by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N. J.) to protect employe rights.

3 Honored for Work on Aging

New York—Citations for outstanding work on behalf of the aging have been presented to three persons by District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The union's fourth annual "Senior 65er" awards went to Sen. Patrick McNamara (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging; Ollie Randall of the National Committee on the Aging; and Dean John McConnell of Cornell University's school of industrial and labor relations.

Retired members were in the audience as framed scrolls were presented. McNamara was cited for his efforts to improve health and welfare laws; Miss Randall for helping to develop social work services for the elderly; McConnell for outstanding research into, and organization of studies related to, pre-retirement programs.

THREE HEAD TABLES were needed at this dinner in Boston, Mass., for the first Gompers-Murray memorial sponsored by the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO. Federation officers gave citations to 21 heads of national and international unions, and to a congressman, for being a credit to the state.

At UPWA Convention:

Delegates Back Up Civil Rights Vote

Chicago—Six hundred delegates to the Packinghouse Workers' twelfth constitutional convention gave a dramatic demonstration of their support of a strong civil rights resolution by picketing two Woolworth stores on State in the heart of Chicago's "Loop" area.

The demonstration was a scheduled part of convention business. Delegates recessed from the convention floor and reassembled before the two stores to endorse southern sit-ins at eating places and to protest segregation and discrimination.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein told the convention in his keynote speech that the loss of jobs through automation and plant closings is "a tragedy that cries for solution." He said that a fund to study the effects of automation is now a feature of some UPWA contracts and he predicted that the study will lay a basis for next year's contract negotiations with the meat industry.

Employment in the industry dropped by 30,000 between 1956 and 1959, Helstein noted, and he added that last year there was a net loss of 5,100 packinghouse jobs. He forecast an intensified organizing drive by UPWA, particularly in Puerto Rico where the union already has more than 50,000 members and in the agricultural fields of the West.

Helstein added that particular organizing attention would be given to plants now under contract to the so-called National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, an unaffiliated group that was a disruptive force during UPWA's 109-day strike against Wilson & Co. several months ago.

Referring to the collapse of recent summit talks, Helstein denounced "as pious hypocrisy the Soviet outrage at spying." He branded the Administration's handling of the U-2 incident as "inept" but said, "the ill-considered demands made by Khrushchev for apologies could not have been met by any self-respecting nation."

Praised for Rights Stand

UPWA was praised by Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters for the lead it has taken in promoting civil rights at every level of the union. Only the complete elimination of discrimination and segregation because of race, creed or color will "complete the house of democracy," Randolph said. He advocated an amendment to the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices to deal with "those who practice racialism" just as the codes now ban corruption and communism.

Al Barkan, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, warned the delegates that time is running out for launching successful drives to elect liberal officials.

OFFICERS OF NEWLY-MERGED Cincinnati AFL-CIO take oath of office before 500 delegates and guests. AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Jesse Gallagher administers the obligation.

Fire Fighters' Survey Shows Casualty Rate Up

The rate of fire fighters killed in the line of duty jumped 78 percent between 1958 and 1959, according to a special survey compiled by the Fire Fighters.

"The startling rate of fire fighters killed in the line of duty mounted from 37 per 100,000 men in 1958 to 66 per 100,000 men in 1959 largely due to structural collapses, explosions, asphyxiations, electrical shock, burns and traffic accidents," the IAFF study reported.

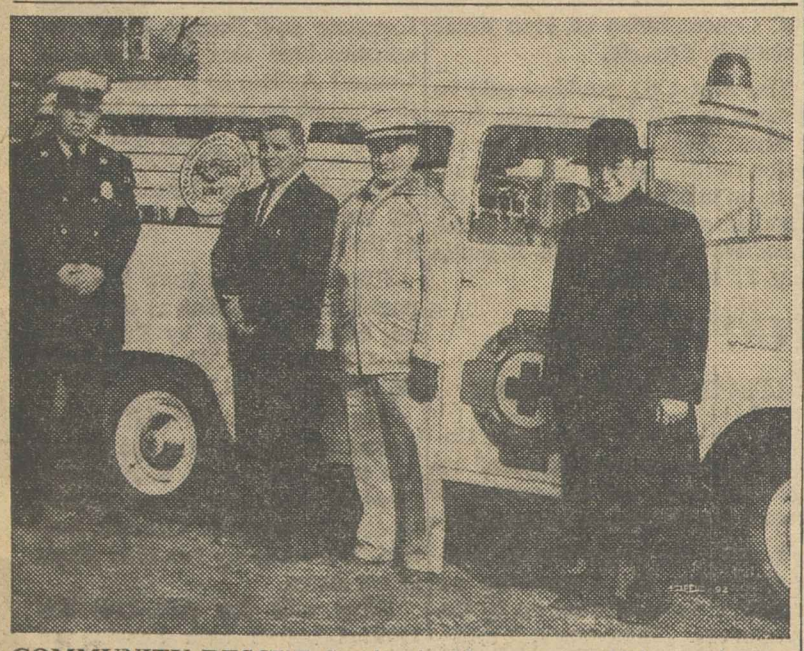
The survey covered 1,200 cities and towns.

The union noted that the rate of accidental deaths among fire fighters was triple the rate of 22 per 100,000 for the average worker. Fire fighters also suffered seven times as many on-the-job injuries in 1959, the union added.

New York and Chicago each reported seven fire fighters were killed in the line of duty last year, the union said. Six lost their lives in St. Louis and five died in a Kansas City, Kan., tragedy. Four other fire fighters met death in Philadelphia.

The IAFF study also disclosed that 208 active fire fighters were fatally stricken with heart attacks last year, a ratio of six out of every ten fire fighter deaths. The union said this is "an especially high count" since the average age of fire fighters is 38 years.

The union said the survey, revealing that heart attacks and cardiovascular disorders are far more common than in other lines of work, reflected the strenuous work of the fire fighter. A high incidence of respiratory diseases caused by inhaling smoke, gases and dust also was recorded.



COMMUNITY RESCUE Service in Hagerstown, Md., received a new ambulance from the Central Maryland AFL-CIO Council, with Sec.-Treas. Ralph Wagaman (second from left) of the council making the presentation.

Civil Defense Funds Backed By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has appealed to the Senate Appropriations Committee, for the sake of "a strong, capable, total national defense" in the present crisis, to appropriate the full $76.4 million asked by the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization for fiscal 1961.

Curtailments recommended by the House Appropriations Committee represent a "short-sighted approach" which will nullify efforts at federal leadership having citizens provide fallout protection for themselves, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley told the Senate group.

Riley testified that civil defense helps served as "an antidote for nuclear blackmail, a deterrent to war and a capability for survival if the worst comes."

He said the AFL-CIO is so "intensely serious" about the problem that it has been microfilming records and documents for safe storage at a relocation site; relocated files and equipment there; surveyed building facilities of organized labor for conversion to fallout shelters; conducted education programs and built prototype shelter projects.

He said the OCDM request amounts to "survival insurance" at the low cost of 50 cents per capita.

Morgan Cited For Quality Of Newscasts

Edward P. Morgan's "penetrating" news commentaries have won the praise of McCall's Magazine, which recently took sharply to task the "sensationalism" and "yellow journalism" of most radio newscasts.

Commented McCall's:

"There are well-informed, serious men who are not content with the pattern. Newscasting is their profession. Listen, for example, to Edward P. Morgan—one of the very best—who broadcasts the news five evenings a week over the ABC network.

"He does more than read you the headlines; what you hear is a penetrating distillation of Morgan's inquiry, research and knowledge. . . . 'Those 15 minutes a day,' he says, 'take all my energy. It's a full-time job. And then there's always a chance to do just a bit more, follow one more lead, make one more contact, be a little more thorough.'

"As a result, Morgan puts the news in intelligent perspective, discusses the more important issues of the day, and gives listeners an informed opinion, with absolutely no interference — to the great credit of the AFL-CIO, his longtime sponsor."

100,000 Cincinnati Unionists in Merger

Cincinnati—More than 500 delegates voted unanimously to approve merger of the former AFL and CIO bodies here May 14 to form the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council.

The council, which includes 63,000 former AFL members and 37,000 former CIO members, is headed by John J. Hurst of the Carpenters, who had headed the old AFL Central Labor Council since 1934. George Jent of the Auto Workers is executive secretary-treasurer. They will be the only full-time officers.

Delegates to the merger meeting heard Hurst, Jent, Dir. Al Whitehouse, of Steelworkers Dist. 25, Charles Paulsen, director of organization for the Restaurant Workers, and others, urge the necessity for labor unions to work and fight together.

Local political leaders, including Mayor Donald Clancy, Sheriff Dan Tehan and Councilmen John J. Gilligan and Charles P. Taft, welcomed the merged group and congratulated Cincinnati union members on their long record of clean and militant progress.

The old AFL council here was unique in that although it was formed in 1896, it had one of the few charters which was not signed by Samuel Gompers, AFL founder, but John McBride, who unseated Gompers for a single year.

Biggest affiliate among former AFL unions is the Machinists, with about 5,000 members; next is the State, County & Municipal Employes with 4,000. The Building Trades have about 2,200.

Top among the old CIO unions are the UAW, 12,000 members; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Steelworkers, each with 8,000 members; Clothing Workers with 3,600.

Though one of the last to sign a merger pact, leaders here have pledged "to make it work." Hurst acknowledged that "we'll have to make some adjustments," but added that he personally feels "it is a fine idea because it will enable labor to present a solid front in Cincinnati."

Advisors on Radiation Job Perils Again Asked

The AFL-CIO has renewed its plea for creation of a statutory labor-management advisory committee on atomic radiation hazards to assure that progress in the peaceful development of the atom is not made "at the expense of human safety."

In a letter to Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of a subcommittee of the Joint Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said labor has proposed such a committee "without avail" for the past three years.

Biemiller said that the "unconscionable delay" on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission in taking more than a year to put radiation regulations into effect "points up the urgent necessity" for creation of the labor-management panel.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO spokesman restated labor's dissatisfaction with a law enacted last year which sidestepped the establishment of federal standards on radiation and instead left the question of supervision of hazards up to negotiations between the AEC and the governors of each of the 50 states.

Biemiller called this "a serious potential threat to the health and safety of workers" because it means "fragmentation among the states of radiation health and safety programs heretofore carried out by the federal government."

The 1959 law, he said, made the "erroneous" assumption that the individual state governments, "for the most part possessing miserable records in economic and social legislation, are now somehow armed with ability to undertake this additional new and complex" task of setting up adequate radiation safeguards.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO will spell out its specific objections and suggest changes in the AEC's so-called "standards" when it presents formal testimony to the Joint Committee in mid-June.

USWA Helps 128 Through College

Pittsburgh—A total of 128 students are now enrolled in colleges and universities on scholarships sponsored by the Steelworkers, Pres. David J. McDonald has announced.

Local unions set aside $67,620 annually and USA districts contributed $60,600, making a total of $128,220 under current scholarship aid programs.

The first scholarship fund in the steel union was undertaken by a 344-member local in Logansport, Ind., in 1948. Grants now range from the $100 program of Montana miners to the two annual $4,000 grants made by Kaiser Local 2869 at Fontana, Calif.

U.S.-Mexico Committee Meets:

Unions Agree on Bracero Standards

Brownsville, Tex.—A six-point statement of policy on the Mexican farm labor import program was unanimously adopted at the sixth conference of the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee held here and in the nearby Mexican city of Matamoras.

In addition, the Mexican labor movement renewed its declaration that its members have no desire to displace U.S. farm workers or to undercut their wages when "braceros" enter this country to work on farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The policy statement:

- Urged Pres. Eisenhower to veto pending legislation sought by growers' associations to take administrative control of the program from the Secretary of Labor.
- Called on the U.S. Labor Dept. to tighten its procedures for certifying the need for foreign workers and for determining the prevailing wage in areas where they are to work.
- **Demanded establishment of a minimum wage of "no less than $1 an hour" in the next agreement between Mexico and the U.S., which must be reached if the program is to go beyond next year.**
- Asked "many times" the present number of Labor Dept. compliance inspectors and amendment of the international agreement to permit Mexican consuls to set up similar compliance staffs.
- Called for broader and increased insurance for both occupational and non-occupational sickness and injury protection.
- Condemned the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service for its continued issuance of "special" work permits under which Mexican workers cross the border to work on U.S. farms at substandard wages and without proper legal safeguards.

A resolution on cooperation urged greater exchange of information between counterpart unions in the two countries, and praised the "solidarity pacts" between U.S. and Mexican unions already existing in several industries.

It also commended the Mexican Confederation of Workers and the Texas State AFL-CIO for renegotiation of their agreement not to undercut each other's wage standards so as to make it applicable to all construction jobs on the Rio Grande.

Sec.-Gen. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, convened the session and praised the affiliates for their contribution to worker solidarity.

Noakes Named Chairman

Sec.-Treas Frank Noakes of the Maintenance of Way Employes, chairman of the committee's U.S. section, was elected conference chairman. Named vice chairmen were Sen. Jesus Yuren, chairman of the Mexican section, and Pres. Jerry Holleman of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

Others in the U.S. delegation were AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi; Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt of the Texas AFL-CIO; Dir. E. P. Theiss of AFL-CIO Reg. 18; Assistant Dir. Irwin DeShetler of AFL-CIO Reg. 22; R. P. Sanchez, the Joint Committee's field representative in Texas; Intl. Rep. Vernon Ford of the Mine Workers, and Milton Plumb, public relations director for the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

FRIENDSHIP ON THE RIO GRANDE shows Mexican Sen. Jesus Yuren, chairman of the Mexican delegation to the Joint U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee, left, and Chairman Frank Noakes of the U.S. delegation, at Brownsville, Tex., meeting.

Mathews Named To IAM Position

L. Ross Mathews of Fort Worth, Tex., has been named assistant secretary of the Machinists.

Mathews will assist General Sec. Treas. Elmer E. Walker, who appointed him with the approval of the IAM Executive Council. The new assistant secretary succeeds M. R. (Dick) Sterns, who died recently after serving in the post for 11 years.

Mathews, 52, a former machine tool operator, has been an IAM member since 1943. For seven years, he served as secretary-treasurer of IAM District 776 at the big Convair plant, Fort Worth. He joined the IAM's grand lodge staff in 1956, first as a special representative and later as a grand lodge auditor.

WE MUST BREAK "the discriminatory manacles which chain hired farm workers to an old world of poverty and disease and hopelessness," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee in backing bills to educate migrant children, register crew leaders and bring farm workers under coverage of the federal wage-hour law.

Farm Lobby Accused Of 'Misuse' of Data

The AFL-CIO has charged that an "apparent" conflict in farm wage and income data presented at Senate hearings by the federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation resulted from the Farm Bureau's "careless or deliberate misuse of statistical data."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller made the charge in a supplementary statement filed with the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor at the request of Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.).

The issue arose at recent hearings on a farm minimum wage bill co-sponsored by Sens. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) which would apply a 75-cent hourly minimum and boost it to $1 in three years.

Biemiller said the Farm Bureau, in claiming that farm income was falling while wage rates rose, used a false comparison by matching average composite hourly wage rates of farm workers against average annual net income of all farm operators.

This, he pointed out, is a "rabbit-burger" average.

In fact, he said, the total cash farm wage bill fell sharply and also fell as a percentage of total farm production costs between 1949 and 1959. In addition, he said, real annual earnings of farm workers declined because of fewer days of labor.

Furthermore, Biemiller wrote, the McNamara-Clark bill would apply to only six-tenths of 1 percent of all farms, the big farms which use most of the labor—not to the small farmer.

Senate Backs Ike On Area Aid Veto

The Senate has failed to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a $251 million area redevelopment measure—the second aid-to-depressed-communities bill vetoed by the President in the last two years.

The Senate divided 45 in favor of overriding and 39 opposed—11 votes shy of the two-thirds majority required to pass a measure in the face of White House disapproval.

Forty liberal Democrats were joined by five liberal Republicans in voting to override. A coalition of 25 Republicans and 14 Southern Democrats voted to uphold Eisenhower's veto.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), floor manager for the bill, accused the President of "hypocrisy" in proposing "all kinds of foreign aid spending" to assist underdeveloped countries while refusing "even small assistance at home" for depressed areas.

Meany, ILA Group Meet On Charter

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has met with a committee from the Longshoremen to discuss the ILA's issuance of a charter to a group of workers in the Dominican Republic.

Heading the delegation was Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president. Also present at the hour and 45 minute meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters were Pres. Paul Hall and Executive Sec. Harry E. O'Reilly of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Following the meeting, Meany said the ILA defended its reasons for issuing the charter and furnished him with the names of firms with which the local has contractual relations. He said Bradley also promised to furnish details on the composition of the firms and copies of the contract.

Meany said that next month the federation would have an opportunity to discuss the impact of the charter on the whole question of the Caribbean when Hall attends a meeting of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation and Meany attends an executive board meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels.

The AFL-CIO president said he planned to call ILA officials back in about Aug. 1 to discuss the situation further, adding that he would have a recommendation on the Dominican charter to submit to the Executive Council when it meets Aug. 15 in Chicago.

TUC Proposes Buyer Protection

London—The British Trades Union Congress recently proposed establishment of a national council to protect the interest of consumers.

It made the suggestion in testimony before the Committee on Consumer Protection set up by the government. The council, it maintained, should test consumer goods of all types and make public reports, and advise individuals and consumer organizations.

'Fear' Voided Vote, NLRB Aide Rules

Baltimore—An election lost by a union after a gang-up by the town's sheriff, mayor, chamber of commerce, merchants and newspaper was held "in the face of a widespread fear that the employer would close up its plant and move," concluded Regional Dir. John A. Penello of the National Labor Relations Board in recommending a new election.

Penello recommended the setting aside of the election which the Ladies' Garment Workers lost by a 147 to 69 vote at the Lawrence Mfg. Co., Lawrenceville, Va., last March.

". . . this fear of economic loss so permeated the atmosphere surrounding the election as to render impossible the rational, uncoerced selection of bargaining representative . . .," Penello wrote in handing down his decision.

"Such fear," he said, "was the natural result of the threats of plant shutdown confronting the employes at every turn—in the local stores, in the street, in the plant, in the newspaper and even in their homes through the media of telephones and house visits."

Penello said the only authoritative source which could deny the threats was the employer and the employer not only failed to do this but, "in fact, it ratified and supported them" through its foreman.

The NLRB report quoted from worker witnesses and from the town and business leaders who campaigned against the union, as well as quoting from the front-page editorial which appeared in the county newspaper, entitled: "Vote AGAINST the union!"

2-28-60

U.S. Urged to End Control of Gen'l Aniline

The AFL-CIO has renewed its appeal to Congress to enact legislation to sell the government's majority control stock in the General Aniline and Film Corp.

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee that the return of General Aniline to private ownership would be in the best interests of the 4,000 employes who are members of AFL-CIO unions. Two locals of the Chemical Workers represent approximately 2,000 of the workers.

Riley said labor long has supported such legislation as the pending bills sponsored by Reps. Leo W. O'Brien (D-N.Y.) and Howard W. Robison (R-N.Y.).

The O'Brien-Robison bills would amend the Trading with the Enemy Act to permit the U. S. Attorney-General to dispose of the government-held stock in General Aniline. The company has nine plants in six states.

Riley said the AFL-CIO has testified before both Senate and House committees over the course of the past eight years and considers the delay "not understandable."

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School Aid Fate Uncertain Despite House, Senate Bills

House Unit Takes Up Wage Bill

The full House Labor Committee has taken over consideration of wage-hour legislation from an evenly-divided subcommittee and there were indications that a bill raising the minimum wage and extending coverage might reach the House floor by mid-June.

Action by the full committee was predicted by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), one of the sponsors of the labor-backed Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

The compromise measure reported by the subcommittee without recommendation would lift the hourly wage of those presently covered to $1.25 in three steps—$1.15 this year, $1.20 in 1961, and $1.25 in 1962. In addition, it would extend coverage to about 4.5 million additional workers, who would receive $1 immediately, $1.10 the second year, $1.20 the third year and $1.25 the fourth year.

Meanwhile the Senate Labor Committee, which has had a subcommittee bill pending since the first session of Congress, found itself stymied by early convening of the Senate and the refusal of Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to give the unanimous consent necessary to permit a committee to meet while the Senate is in session.

The committee has scheduled new meetings beginning June 7.

In a move to speed action on wage-hour legislation, the AFL-CIO notified the House committee that it was not "dead set" against bringing newly-covered workers up to a $1.25 hourly minimum in annual step-ups, although it did not consider such an action necessary.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in supplemental testimony filed with the Labor Standards subcommittee, emphasized that large groups of excluded workers "have been denied their moral right to decent wage-hour standards for so many years that the essential point, the indispensable point, is to bring them under the act, even if it must be in steps."

Biemiller said labor didn't object to revisions which may be necessary to meet legitimate objections raised by "bona fide small businessmen," but "we cannot respond to the tune of the fellow who takes in a million but thinks $1 an hour is too much."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said he was "shocked" at the statement of Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Muel-

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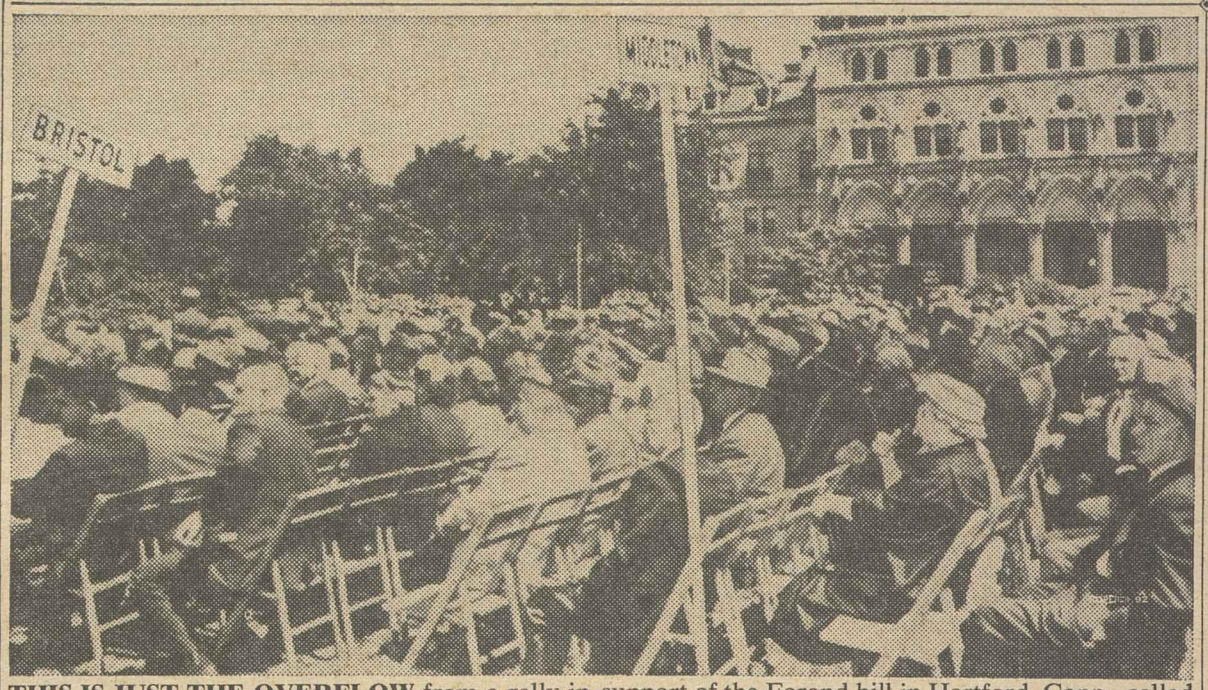

THIS IS JUST THE OVERFLOW from a rally in support of the Forand bill in Hartford, Conn., called by the Connecticut State and Greater Hartford AFL-CIO Labor Councils. Elderly persons from all over the state poured out in such great numbers that the Bushnell Memorial was quickly filled, and these participants were accommodated at a second meeting on the grounds of the state capitol.

Measures May Go to Conference

Final action by the 86th Congress on federal aid to education remained in doubt despite action by both House and Senate in passing school-aid bills this session.

In the wake of House passage of the first general school-aid measure in history, the legislation was endangered by a technical situation which at least temporarily stalled action by a possible joint Senate-House conference committee to iron out differences between their respective versions.

Technical Snarl

Because of the technical snarl, the posibility loomed that the fate of school-aid legislation might depend, in the end, on the powerful, conservative-dominated House Rules Committee headed by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.). The committee, long regarded as the graveyard of liberal legislation, bottled up the school bill for months before bringing it to the floor.

If the measure gets to conference, informed congressional sources indicated, a compromise is feasible.

The House, by a vote of 206-189, approved a $1.3 billion four-year bill for classroom construction. The measure included a so-called anti-segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.). Voting for the measure on final passage were 162 Democrats and 44 Republicans. Opposed were 97 Democrats and 92 Republicans.

In February, by a 54-35 vote, the

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Asks Active Participation:

Step Up Education, Meany Urges Labor

Organized labor is "only as good as the sum total of the efforts workers put into their unions," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told an AFL-CIO Education Directors' Conference as he urged a step-up in union efforts to "tell the truth about the labor movement."

Addressing more than 60 education directors from 45 international unions who attended a day-long session in Washington's Willard Hotel, Meany emphasized that the labor movement is "more than a slot machine where you put your money in one end and look around to see what you get for your money."

There is a direct relationship, Meany said, between labor's actions and the welfare of the community and the nation as a whole, and union members should become more active in the affairs of their union "instead of leaving these affairs in the hands of a few members and officers."

The meeting centered its attention on a discussion of the broad range of educational problems facing the trade union movement, exploring the role which the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education can play in being of greater service to affiliates. Presiding over the conference was Lawrence Rogin, the federation's education director.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Education Committee headed by Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann met to discuss a proposed staff training institute. The committee's views will be reported to the Executive Council, to which the 1959 AFL-CIO convention referred the proposal.

Meany told the conference luncheon session that the American people are "largely ignorant about the labor movement," and are unaware that "the things we advocate are good for all people."

"You just can't improve the lot of those you represent," Meany declared, "without also improving the lot of those you don't represent." He added that wage gains won in collective bargaining inevitably result in higher pay for non-union workers.

In the legislative field, he said,

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Seniors Jam Connecticut Forand Rally

Hartford, Conn.—More than 5,000 of Connecticut's senior citizens poured into this state capital May 26 to demonstrate their support for action on the Forand bill at this session of Congress.

The rally, sponsored by the Connecticut State Labor Council in conjunction with AFL-CIO city central bodies and senior citizen groups throughout the state, jammed the 3,300-seat Bushnell Memorial and necessitated an overflow meeting for an additional 2,000 on the lawn of the state capitol.

Largest Ever in State

Mitchell Sviridoff, president of the state labor council, said that the meeting was the largest public rally ever held in Connecticut.

Principal speaker was Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.), who looked at the thousands of senior citizens and declared, "This is a fantastic turnout."

Kowalski, a co-sponsor of the social security health care bill introduced by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.), told his audiences at both meetings that "we have no Madison Ave. public relations firm to sell our case to the public, but we have something more important—we have truth and humanity on our side."

He attacked the Eisenhower Administration, the American Medical Association, and other organizations opposing the Forand measure.

"In this society of ours, where we have the hospitals, medicines and doctors, all our citizens have the right to this kind of care," he said.

Al Barkan, deputy director of the

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Labor in Mississippi Girds for R-T-W Fight

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi labor has opened a two-front drive against an effort to write the state's so-called "right-to-work" law into the state constitution.

While carrying on an active publicity and get-out-the-vote drive for a scheduled June 7 special election, officers of the State AFL-CIO have challenged the legality of the referendum and have petitioned in chancery court for an injunction blocking the vote.

The suit charges that official 30-day notice of the election was given in only one of the state's 82 counties through publication in three Jackson newspapers. The union group also challenged the referendum on the ground that the legislature which voted to submit the amendment was not properly apportioned as required by the state constitution. As in many states, large population centers are under-represented in Mississippi.

A third challenge was based on the fact that the special election is being held simultaneously with the Democratic primary which, the suit charges, will "create confusion and chaos, the result of which will be to deprive a large number of electors of the right to vote."

All other proposed constitutional amendments passed by the legislature will be submitted to the voters in the November general election, the State AFL-CIO pointed out.

As a state law, "right-to-work" is subject to repeal by a simple majority vote of the legislature. As a constitutional amendment, it would require a two-thirds vote, followed by referendum approval, to eliminate "right-to-work."

During the debate in the legislature, supporters of a constitutional amendment argued that labor is

(*Continued on Page 3*)

3,000 Actors On Broadway Face Lockout

New York—Three thousand members of Actors' Equity faced a possible lockout as Broadway producers threatened to shut down the nation's top legitimate theaters here in a contract deadlock centering on actors' demands for pension, health and welfare funds.

The darkening of theater marquees was slated by the League of New York Theaters for June 2. The lockout would ring the curtain down on 22 top dramatic and musical productions.

A shutdown would mark the first time since 1919 that Broadway theaters have been closed in a labor dispute. The strike 41 years ago halted 37 hit shows for a month, and was climaxed by the first formal recognition of Actors' Equity by theater owners.

The lockout plans were announced by Alexander H. Cohen, a spokesman for the producers

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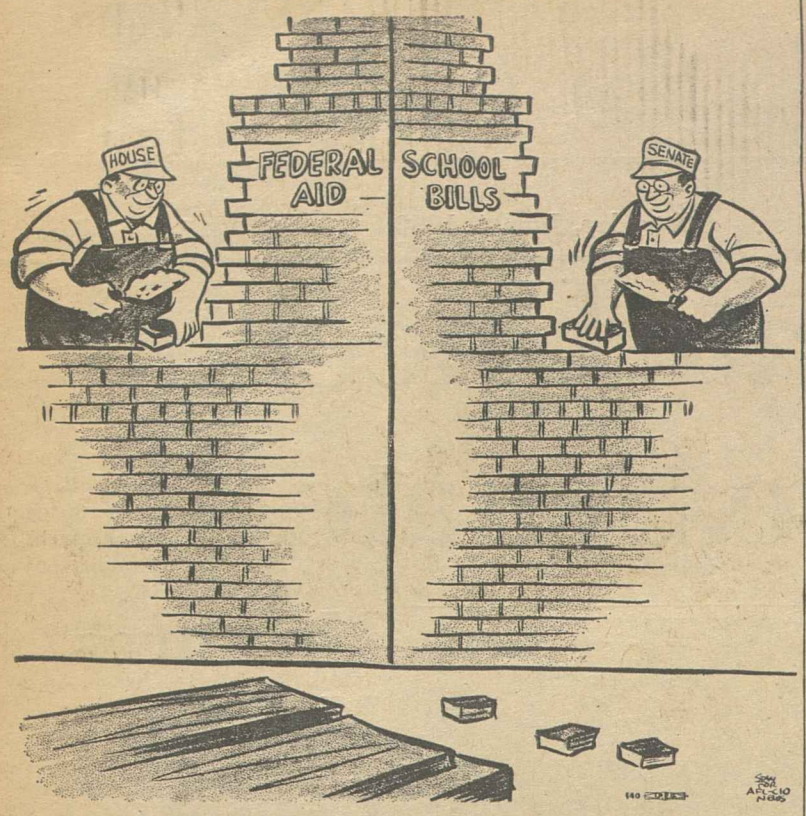
'Let's Finish the Job'



Final School Aid Action By Congress Uncertain

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate approved a two-year $1.8 billion bill making federal funds available for both school construction and teachers' salaries. Passage of the measure overrode an earlier vote by Vice Pres. Nixon to block federal assistance for teachers' pay. Nixon had broken a tie to defeat the first school bill to go to a roll-call in the Senate.

In addition to differences on the amount of funds involved and the duration of the program, here are the basic points on which the Senate and House versions differ:

TEACHERS' SALARIES—The Senate bill would permit states to use federal funds either for classroom construction, raising teachers' salaries or both. The House limits aid to school construction.

ANTI-SEGREGATION — The House version would deny federal funds to any school district which is in definance of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. No such provision is contained in the Senate bill.

EQUALIZATION FORMULA —The Senate bill would distribute funds on the basis of need, so that poorer states would receive twice as much per pupil as the wealthier states. The House bill would base allocations to the individual states on the number of school-age children.

MATCHING FUNDS—Under the Senate bill, states would have to match federal funds the first year, while state contributions in the second year would be geared to the relative number of pupils and the relative wealth of the states. The House would permit either the states or local school districts to match the federal funds in the first two years, but would require matching state funds in the last two years.

Informed sources indicated that, if the bills get to conference, the compromise that would emerge might be tailored roughly along the following lines:

- A four-year $1.3 billion measure, as called for by the House.
- Elimination of the Powell amendment now in the House version.
- Deletion of the Senate's authorization to use some of the funds for teachers' salaries.
- An equalization formula roughly approximating that in the Senate bill.
- A formula for matching funds similar to the House measure.

There was uncertainty as to the Administration's reaction to such a compromise. At the outset of the House debate, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming raised the threat that Pres. Eisenhower would veto the measure unless it called for matching state funds and proportionately larger funds for poorer states.

The compromise would go part of the way toward meeting those objections, but the bill would be substantially higher than the Administration's recommendation of only $100 million a year for 30 years to help school districts pay interest charges on construction loans.

AFL-CIO Gives Red Cross $5,000 for Aid to Chile

The AFL-CIO has given the American Red Cross $5,000 for the relief of victims of the series of natural disasters in Chile, Pres. George Meany announced.

The money was earmarked to be turned over immediately to the Chilean Red Cross to ease the sufferings of the 2 million people left homeless by a virtually unprecedented succession of major earthquakes, tidal waves and volcanic eruptions that devastated the South American nation over six harrowing days. An estimated 5,000 victims were killed.

In a letter to the Red Cross Meany said the gift was prompted by a desire to help alleviate the suffering and need.

"We sincerely hope," he wrote, "that the donation of $5,000 will help the Red Cross speed relief to the Chilean people. Please assure them that other branches of the American labor movement are at this moment raising additional funds and materials to help in this disaster relief.

"The Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the Inter-American Federation of Food & Drink and Tobacco Workers have alerted their members to the great need for relief activity and we feel certain that other organizations will also rush to the aid of their Chilean brothers and sisters."

Urges Aid to Displaced Families:

Reuther Asks Creation of Cabinet-Level Housing Dept.

Creation of a Dept. of Housing and Urban Affairs in the President's Cabinet, to insure "belated recognition" of the nation's housing needs, has been urged by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"Much of the past neglect of the desirable low-rent public and middle-income housing as well as general urban redevelopment," Reuther declared, "might have been avoided if there were a strong voice at the Cabinet level in support of effective housing legislation."

Reuther, who is also president of the Auto Workers, expressed his views in a letter to Rep. Albert Rains (D-Ala.), chairman of a House Banking subcommittee which currently is holding hearings on comprehensive housing legislation.

The IUD president emphasized that the current slowdown of the economy, coupled with the nation's continuing housing needs, "make it imperative that Congress legislate boldly and quickly" in the housing field. "Weaknesses in the residential construction industry have been a major factor in keeping the economy at a reduced level of operations with a continuing high rate of unemployment," he said.

For eight consecutive months, Reuther pointed out, housing starts have lagged behind the level of the preceding year. "This depressed rate of residential construction," he said, "is intolerable in the light of the great shelter needs of millions of American families and the persistent shortage of jobs in so many sectors of the economy."

Relocation Aid Endorsed

Reuther gave strong endorsement to a measure introduced by Rains to establish a new relocation assistance program for families displaced by urban renewal and slum clearance activities, but urged further strengthening of the measure.

"It has become evident," he asserted, "that the inability of many communities to provide shelter for persons displaced by urban renewal programs may bring these . . . programs to a grinding halt in many parts of the country. Urban renewal becomes a mockery if it leads to housing burdens and misery for thousands of displaced persons."

The Rains bill, he said, offers a possible way out of this dilemma by providing authority to the Federal Housing Administrator to make loans to non-profit corporations for construction of housing for low and middle-income families displaced by such activities.

Reuther added that there should be "clear provisions" to make certain that loans and the building of alternative shelter are completed in advance of actual urban renewal activity.

Noting the pressing need for middle-income housing, the IUD official urged inclusion in housing legislation of proposals to establish a federal limited profit mortgage corporation authorized to issue up to $2 billion to help get this program under way.

This legislation, he said, would make possible the construction of 150,000 units for middle-income housing by providing for low-cost, 40-year, 90 percent mortgages.

Reuther, pointing to the growing gap in low-income housing needs, urged that Congress enact the necessary legislation to permit construction of 100,000 low-rent public housing units "originally envisaged under the Housing Act of 1949."

Building Site Picketing Bill Hearings June 7-8

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) has called up his "situs picketing" bill for Senate Labor subcommittee hearings June 7 and 8, and will seek to bring the bill to the floor for a vote this session, he has said.

The Kennedy announcement re-emphasized the drive to get action on the bill to legalize "common situs" picketing, a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO and the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.

In a speech on the Senate floor, Kennedy recalled that leaders from both parties committed themselves to act on a "situs picketing" bill shortly after the Senate voted favorably on the Landrum-Griffin bill.

"I intend," Kennedy told the Senate, "to fulfill the commitments which were made last September to do all in my power to bring this bill to a vote in the Senate, and secure its enactment."

The situs picketing bill sponsored in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.), has been stalled in the Rules Committee since its approval weeks ago by the House labor unit. Passage would correct what the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting last month, called "an unjust and inequitable restriction on the rights" of building trades unions to picket peacefully for lawful objects.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty has requested all affiliated unions to ask both members and contractors to write their senators and congressmen, so as to counteract the "tremendous anti-labor letter writing campaign" of the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups.

Kennedy on the floor of the Senate read from the record remarks of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.); Sen. W. L. Prouty (R-Vt.); Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.); and Kennedy himself showing that those legislators, along with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), had agreed to take up the issue.

"In addition," said Kennedy, "there is a solid legislative record in support of the bill. The President of the United States recommended enactment of this legislation in his message of 1954" and again in 1958 and 1959.

Stricter Explosive Law Asked by Fire Fighters

Municipal firemen look to Congress to protect them from hazards such as those which killed 13 persons and blew up several city blocks in Roseburg, Ore., last Aug. 7, a witness for the Fire Fighters has testified.

Pres. Leonard English of the Cleveland Fire Fighters' local told the House Committee on Judiciary that immediate action on a Senate-passed bill to regulate the transport of hazardous material is imperative.

A member of the international union's safety committee and a lieutenant in the Cleveland Fire Department, English reminded the committee that the bill was approved by the Senate last September, and said that delay in the House continues the exposure of firemen and other citizens to avoidable hazards.

At Roseburg, a truckload of blasting powder and other explosives was parked next to a warehouse. The warehouse caught fire, and firemen fought the blaze without knowing what was in the truck, English said. The resulting explosion killed 13, injured 125, and destroyed buildings and streets for blocks around.

A law requiring shippers and truckers to notify safety officials when hazardous materials are being moved might have avoided an explosion near Boys' Town, Neb., which destroyed an ammunition truck and tore a 15-foot hole in the pavement several years ago, English said.

The Senate-approved bill would amend present laws by adding dangerous materials not now covered —radioactive materials, etiologic (disease-causing) agents and toxic substances like chemicals and gases.

The bill would allow the Interstate Commerce Commission some leeway in setting up rules for transporting dangerous susbtances.

"The existence of these dangers has increased tremendously," English said, "since the Transportation of Explosives Act was enacted in 1908.

"Today there are many new chemical substances that are potentially explosive. Many are so unstable that they can be exploded by heat or shock. But there is no labeling requirement that would adequately warn handlers or fire fighters of the potentially explosive characteristics of these substances.

"Operators, drivers, handlers and storage workers should be told of the hazards presented by explosive materials, and they should be informed of proper procedure in an emergency."

House Unit Begins Work On Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ler that, although he testified as an Administration spokesman in support of "modest" improvements in the wage-hour law, he personally was opposed to any minimum wage legislation.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, as originally introduced, would raise the wage floor to $1.25 an hour and bring an estimated 7.8 million additional workers under coverage.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has said he would not oppose a $1.10 or $1.15 minimum wage, but would recommend a veto of $1.25. The Administration bill would extend coverage to approximately half as many workers as the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill.

In New Constitution:

7 Air Unions Adopt Mutual Aid Pact

The Association of Air Transport Unions, set up by seven AFL-CIO affiliates representing nearly all of the country's airline employes, has formally adopted a constitution that includes a new mutual assistance agreement.

The agreement becomes effective in time for this year's negotiations with the major airlines. It provides that in case of a strike by one of the member-unions, the others will give all possible and practical financial and moral assistance.

The seven unions in addition agreed not to reach final contract settlement with a struck employer until he has signed an agreement assuring full and immediate reinstatement of all strikers and has withdrawn all other retaliatory action.

The unions which established the AATU are the Machinists, Air Line Pilots, Transport Workers, Air Line Dispatchers, Railway Clerks, Flight Engineers and Auto Workers.

Officers are IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes, chairman; James F. Horst, TWU vice president and director of TWU's Air Transport Div., vice chairman; and ALPA Sec. R. L. Tuxbury, executive secretary. They will serve until the next regular meeting in September.

The constitution was formally adopted at a meeting in IAM headquarters in Washington.

The organization itself grew out of past cooperative efforts of the seven unions through the AFL-CIO Aviation Legislative Committee and was first broached at a meeting of representatives of the seven unions during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September.

Behind it lay a mutual assistance compact signed by six airlines in Oct. 1958 to help Capital Airlines during an IAM strike. The signatories — Capital, American, Eastern, Pan American, Trans World and United—agreed to give a struck airline the extra revenue collected because of diversion of passengers to other airlines during a walkout resulting from union demands beyond the recommendations of a presidential emergency board. The unions protested approval of the agreement by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Now the unions are fighting a petition for an expanded agreement filed with the CAB by the six original airlines plus Braniff, National and Northwest. They contend the new proposal would make mutual assistance apply in all strikes, including those provoked by management.

The constitution was drafted by a committee that included Horst as chairman; Pres. Ron A. Brown of the Flight Engineers; Vice Pres. E. R. Kinley of the Railway Clerks, and Tuxbury.

It provides for the formation of local air transport councils to promote continuing cooperating at both national and local levels.

AFL-CIO EDUCATION COMMITTEE meets to discuss federation's training role in advance of day-long education directors' conference in Washington. Left to right are Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, committee chairman; Lawrence M. Rogin, new director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; and Vice Presidents Paul L. Phillips and Joseph D. Keenan.

Labor's Education Job Emphasized by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

labor's fight for unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, child labor laws and laws protecting women in employment "do not just affect trade union members—they have pulled up the standards of all workers."

"In fact," the AFL-CIO president said, "the higher purchasing power of all Americans is directly the result of the efforts of trade union members."

Organized labor's main role is to educate its own members to the value of trade unions and to help unionists realize that "the only place to get the philosophy, ideals and truth about the trade union movement is at union meetings."

Meany described the federation's roles in the education field as an "advisory" one, in which the Dept. of Education will cooperate with affiliates and coordinate joint activities.

In the working sessions, education directors urged that emphasis be placed on holding separate conferences around given needs—such as civil rights, economics and community services—to augment broad conferences being held across the country.

Rogin told delegates that the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions will conduct more than 100 training schools this summer, at which local union leaders will be taught how to do their jobs better.

He pointed out that the current issue of "Education News and Views," the department's publication, lists 107 week-long sessions at which more than 6,000 rank-and-file union leaders will be trained. Since that time, he added, several more internationals have scheduled summer schools for more than a thousand additional unionists.

Most of the schools will be held on college or university campuses. A typical curriculum will include labor history, current legislative problems, public speaking, parliamentary procedure, how to handle grievances, community relations and similar subjects. There are also specialized schools on technical matters such as incentives, time study and industrial engineering.

Delegates to the education conference urged the preparation of more text books in the fields of labor history, politics and economics, and recommended that the AFL-CIO act as a clearing house to assure wider distribution through labor channels of books dealing with trade union subjects.

Chairmen of special sessions during the day-long program were George T. Guernsey and John E. Cosgrove, assistant directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Helmuth Kern, education director of the Meat Cutters; James E. Wolfe, education director of the Brewery Workers; Jules Pagano, education director of the Communications Workers; and Joe Glazer, education director of the Rubber Workers.

MEBA Plans Election on District Units

Denver, Colo. — Preliminary plans for reorganizing the structure of the Marine Engineers to provide added strength in collective bargaining and organizing were aired here by the 40 delegates to the union's biennial convention.

The delegates authorized MEBA's national office to conduct a referendum among 10,000 engineers on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts and the nation's inland waterways to determine if the membership favors establishment of district councils to implement this program.

Under the proposal, engineers in locals from Boston to Miami would be represented by an Atlantic District; those in ports from Tampa to Houston would be represented by a Gulf District; and districts would be created for engineers on the West Coast, the Great Lakes, and the nation's rivers. Existing locals in each port would become branches of the newly-created district headquarters.

Because the proposal requires formulation of constitutional changes, the referendum is not expected to be submitted to the members until early 1961. At that time, the convention action declared, a majority vote by the members in each district will be required in order to put the new plan into effect in that district.

Delegates voted creation of a national administrative committee composed of the president and secretary-treasurer, and two newly created executive vice presidents. Elected by acclamation for the vice presidencies were Raymond T. McKay, president and business manager of MEBA's Great Lakes local; and William G. Kellogg, business manager of the Houston local and chairman of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Conference.

Producers Threaten To Close N.Y. Shows

(*Continued from Page* 1)

who said "every play and musical in town will be out" June 2.

Equity members, whose three-year contract with the producers expired May 31, voted not to call a theater-wide strike. Instead, they gave a ringing endorsement to a plan to call "meetings" of selected show casts under the terms of a clause in the union contract which, in effect, declares that the actor's primary obligation is to Equity.

The first such "meeting" was held June 1, resulting in the one-night closing of "The Tenth Man." Other hit shows had been slated for similar one-night shutdowns until settlement was reached.

Burton A. Zorn, special counsel for the league, said a $1 million damage suit would be filed on behalf of "The Tenth Man," charging Equity and the show cast with "harassment" and "inducement of breach of contract" for the June 1 cancellation.

Despite continuing negotiation sessions called by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), prospects appeared dim for an early settlement in view of the producers' lockout threat.

At issue in the dispute is an Equity demand for a contract establishing the first pension, health and welfare fund in the legitimate theater. Under the union proposal, producers would contribute 1 percent of payroll initially, with contributions rising in steps to 4 percent of payroll in the fifth and sixth years.

During the first two months of contract talks, the producers balked at establishing a fund. On the eve of the expiration of the old agreement, they offered a token fund into which they would contribute nothing the first year, 1 percent of payroll in the next two years, and 2 percent for three additional years. No pension would be provided actors earning more than $500 a week.

Equity also has asked for an increase in minimum weekly salaries of actors, assistant directors and extras, and improvement of backstage sanitary conditions.

Mississippi Labor Girds for R-T-W Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining in political influence in the state and there was "no guarantee" that the majority in a future legislature might not vote to repeal the "work" law.

A series of constitutional amendments adopted in 1958 made labor's task in opposing the "R-T-W" proposal harder.

Before 1958, constitutional amendments required a majority of all votes cast in the election. This was changed to permit adoption by a majority of votes cast for or against the proposition.

Previously, three months notice was required before the date of a referendum on constitutional changes. The notice period was reduced to 30 days.

Glass Firms, Union Plan Community Aid

New York—Plans for a nationwide community services program, including union-management cooperation in voting and registration campaigns, have been formulated by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association and the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

It was agreed that GBBA local unions and management groups will cooperate in assisting local community chests, blood banks, vaccine centers and like agencies.

NLRB Examiner Rejects Attack on Picketing

An NLRB trial examiner refused to go along with a "presumption" that a union which once picketed for recognition failed to act in good faith when it changed its signs to give "publicity" to the employer's failure to operate under a contract.

Involved were the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Nashville, Tenn., firm of Saturn & Sedran, makers of women's garments and related products. The dispute originated under a prior owner who in May 1958 refused the union demand for recognition as bargaining agent for a unit of cutters.

The union continued to picket after losing an NLRB election and following purchase of the plant by the new owners in Nov. 1958. It changed its signs to declare that the company "does not employ members of ILGWU and is unfair to organized labor" on Oct. 1, 1959. This followed passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act but before its effective date of Nov. 13, 1959.

The new law prohibits picketing for recognition where an NLRB election has been held within the previous 12 months, or for more than 30 days without filing a petition for an election.

The union changed its signs to conform with the act, which specifically permits picketing for publicity unless it is aimed at halting pickup or delivery of goods.

The NLRB general counsel's office argued at the hearing before Trial Examiner A. Norman Somers that a union official's statement early in 1959 that picketing would continue until a contract was signed demonstrated the union's goal was unchanged when the signs were changed later in the year.

Somers rejected this position.

"Respondent utilized the grace period between passage of the new law and its effective date to do precisely what the grace period contemplated . . . conform its conduct to the new law. It addressed its appeal directly to the public," he said.

Forand Rally In Connecticut Draws 5,000

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, received a standing ovation after his two-fisted attack on opponents of the health insurance measure.

Connecticut's Sec. of State Ella T. Grasso told the audiences, "I don't think that your generation, which contributed so much to the nation's prosperity, should have so little a share of that prosperity."

A number of senior citizens spoke briefly on the need for immediate action by Congress.

City central bodies, working in cooperation with senior citizen groups in their communities, provided more than 100 buses to bring the union retirees and Golden Age groups to Hartford. Box lunches were furnished during the trip, which required as much as four hours for those coming from distant parts of the state.

Two bands contributed by Hartford Local 400 of the Musicians entertained the crowd inside the Bushnell Memorial and outside on the capitol lawn.

Iowa Federation Gives Scholarship

Waterloo, Iowa—Miss Phyllis Gardner, daughter of a charter member of Auto Workers Local 838 here, has been named winner of the sixth annual scholarship award of the Iowa State AFL-CIO.

Miss Gardner, chosen for the $500 top prize from among 700 entries, in May received a cash award as local winner from the Blackhawk County Union Council.

School Aid Still in Peril

THE FEDERAL school-aid bill is still in trouble, despite passage by both House and Senate of separate bills that embody the principle of federal grants for school purposes. It is urgent that friends of federal action be aware of the danger that Congress could still adjourn without final action, without a bill being sent to the White House for the President's signature.

This is an unusual although not unprecedented situation, and it arises solely from the implacable opposition to federal aid of some leaders of the conservative coalition in the House. It arises, to be precise, from the opposition of Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), the chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, and uncertainty about the position of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), the GOP floor leader, and his four Republican members on the Rules unit.

A joint Senate-House committee, it is reliably indicated by key congressmen, could easily reach agreement on a compromise school-aid bill, dropping from both House and Senate bills some controversial sections and uniting on a measure that would provide federal funds in substantial amounts for the single purpose of urgent school construction. The President might veto this bill; on the other hand, the terms of the talked-of compromised measure seem reasonably close to what the White House itself recommended in 1956 and 1957.

The difficulty is that before the House can agree to a conference committee with the Senate, normally, the Rules group has to give consent. And the Rules Committee already has revealed its disposition by sitting on the House Education Committee's bill for many weeks before allowing it to go to the floor for a vote.

Failure of Congress to complete action on a school-aid bill, after the House for the first time in history has actually passed a general assistance measure, would be a deplorable breakdown of the democratic process. It would mean minority veto of a principle which both houses have approved by minority vote on the floor. It would be the frustration of a program that both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate approved as long ago as 1949.

The problem presents a challenge to the leadership of both parties in the House—to Speaker Rayburn to do everything in his power to expedite a compromise measure, to Mr. Halleck and other Republican policy makers to accept honorably and gracefully the expressed judgment of the House minority, to the Rules Committee itself.

We are very close to federal school aid. Surely it would be unworthy of Congress to allow a faltering at the very end.

People-to-People

ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE, Edward P. Morgan's commentary taken from one of his news broadcasts tells the story of the conception of Project Hope—the launching of the S.S. Hope on a people-to-people mission of mercy and healing.

Ten cents per member from locals of the national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO would send the Hope this year to Southeast Asia, where its medical and health training facilities are desperately needed. Surely there could be no project more deserving of help and support from millions of American union members.

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Fuel Needed for the Voyage!

Asks Party Loyalty:

Dixiecrat 'Sham' Hurts South, Georgia Congressman Declares

Rep. Erwin Michell (D-Ga.), the only member of his state delegation to vote against the Landrum-Griffin bill last year, recently discussed in a Georgia speech what he considers the "hypocrisy" of southern political figures who use a Democratic Party label to get elected and then "join the opposition" on issues of principle. Excerpts of his speech follow:

IN AMERICA we have by our own free choice elected to operate under what is known as the two-party system. Every member of Congress is sent to that body under the label of Democrat or Republican. Is party affiliation important? To this I think we all would answer "yes" simply because at the state and national level it is imperative to have party affiliation in order to be elected.

But the prime question is this: why is party affiliation important?

There are many, many answers to this but most fundamental and most important is the fact that only by men and women of kindred thought joining together in a political organization can there be the unification and strength essential to the presentation and implementation of an effective course of governmental action.

This is, of course, the legislative program and the platform which a party adopts and which it believes to be in the best interest of the Nation. Therefore, we who have voluntarily cast our lot with the Democratic party have thereby manifested our general—not specific—but our general approval of the political philosophy of the Democratic party of the United States.

When any candidate seeks to run as a nominee of his party he thereby signifies that that particular party's ideas and goals most closely approximate his own.

THIS BEING SO, it is a source of amazement that we constantly return to office as Democrats, elected officials who have established the practice of berating our party, its leadership and its principles.

It is absolutely astounding that we permit these men and women to bear the Democratic badge when they at every opportunity, through voice and vote, join with the opposition party.

I can say this because I have not and will never be a part of the sham and hyprocrisy that permeates the ranks of the Democratic party in the South. And when I say this I am talking about political leadership both state and national throughout the South. May the day be forthcoming, and I say to you with the strongest conviction of which I am capable that this day will be forthcoming, when we Democrats will nominate and elect Democrats and will send scrambling those who use our party only as an expedient avenue to public office.

The false, self-styled Democrats from the Southland do more harm to our region than any group of northern Democrats and Republicans could ever do. This small group of men and women, and thankfully it is small and will continue to grow smaller, is one of the major obstacles in the path toward unprecedented economic growth, development, and prosperity.

These are the people who through their hue and cry have with a great deal of success instilled in the minds of Georgians and other Southerners the false belief that the remainder of the Nation literally hates us. These are the ones who constantly cry out that Northerners seek to crucify us, to insult us, to make whipping boys of us. I have traveled throughout our great nation and I have never found this to be so.

Our fellow Americans regardless of where they come from stand ready to join with us for our mutual benefit if we would only let them. But the attitude of many of our political leaders closes the door to this prospect. They say we are suspicious of you, we don't trust you, and we will not cooperate with you. This pessimistic attitude has caused us suffering in many ways.

EACH YEAR the influence of the South in Washington is being lessened. Southern opposition to the genuine needs of our metropolitan areas has lost support for the farm programs that are so vital to our economy. This same untenable attitude has led all public education in our state to the very brink of destruction.

Tradition is fine. No one is more proud of his heritage than I. No one loves Georgia and the Southland any more than I but I am afraid that by and large our leadership has been guilty of too much tradition and not enough vision.

This is the age of rockets and nuclear power.

While we should continue to treasure the past and gain experience from it, we should no longer live in it. We must have leaders who are living in the present and are looking to the tomorrow.

Morgan Says:

'Project Hope' Takes Hearts, Too, Out of the Mothball Fleet

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ON A DAY OF HOMAGE to the war dead it seems not untimely to pay respects to those occasional humanitarian ideas to keep people living—ideas which, if brought to full flower, could conceivably obviate the need of new Memorial Days in the future.

Morgan

About Christmastime a year and a half ago in Washington, a doctor, a lawyer and a businessman formally incorporated an idea. They called it the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., or, for short, Project HOPE—Health Opportunity for People Everywhere. The idea was simple: Take a navy hospital ship out of mothballs, load it with medical supplies, a trained civilian staff of doctors, nurses and technicians and sail it off to Asian ports as a floating storehouse and schoolroom for health with a mission of mercy as an added assignment in case of disaster, like the recent quakes in Chile, the tidal waves in the far Pacific.

Attorney Eugent Zuckert, a former Atomic Energy Commissioner; Industrialist Joseph T. Geuting, Jr., and Dr. William B. Walsh, medical officer on a destroyer during the war, were all three driven by this philosophy: Poor health and illiteracy are the two heavy horsemen riding down the hopes of the underdeveloped countries. The unwell cannot learn properly. Poor health leads to poverty, poverty to hunger and hunger to despair. This chain reaction, unchecked, makes the illusory paternalism of communism attractive. As an antidote, Walsh took the idea to Pres. Eisenhower who was struck by its potential in real people-to-people diplomacy. He promised to put a hospital ship in operating condition if Project HOPE could raise enough money to run it as a citizens' venture, not a government project.

Red tape being what it is, even in goodwill, the USS Consolation—rechristened HOPE—is still being readied in the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard, but by mid-September it will be off to Indonesia with a staff of 60 doctors, nurses and assistants aboard, all volunteers. Already Walsh is oozing optimism: School children's dimes, pledges from industry and labor have subscribed a third of the $3.5 million budget.

SO IMPRESSED was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany with the idea that he sent a special letter to all unions urging contributions equivalent to 10 cents a member—this alone could net more than a million dollars. A Detroit milk container company will spend $250,000 to film a documentary of the project. The petroleum industry has pledged $300,000 worth of fuel, enough to run the hospital ship for a year and the American President Lines, in cooperation with maritime unions, will operate the vessel.

Indonesia was the first of half a dozen Asian countries to invite HOPE in. And no wonder. The country has 1,500 trained doctors for a population of more than 85 million.

Admittedly this is a tiny drop in the great bucket of need. There are bigger plans. Minnesota's Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has been working for some two years with other members of Congress of both parties on a grandiose project to demothball a number of excess naval ships and embark them as a permanent "Great White Fleet" of peaceful missions for public health training, other technical assistance programs and to supply food and first aid in catastrophes. A resolution calling on the President to establish such a disarmed and disarming armada is grounded somewhere in committee and with the last fortnight's headlines of disaster as added impetus, Humphrey is trying to refloat it.

Walsh is sympathetic toward such moves but with pardonable pride in his own project he hopes to get HOPE afloat first. He has an old-fashioned idea that people will respond if they have a sense of participation—something that can easily get crushed in the wheels of bureaucracy.

The job, though, is plainly so vast that to have more than a feature-story meaning, however inspiring, it will need all the combined support of government and public and all the imagination that the bureaucrats and private citizens can give it.

At any rate the idea strikes me as more fitting to the occasion of Memorial Day than the prospect of nuclear carnage or the carnage of combat on the highways with which we currently celebrate it.

Washington Reports:

Kuchel, Teller Endorse Bill To Permit Jobsite Picketing

THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT must be amended to correct an injustice to members of the building and construction trades, the minority whip of the Senate, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), and Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N.Y.) asserted as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 350 radio stations.

"In my judgment, a bipartisan majority of the members of the Senate would approve this legislation," Kuchel declared.

"In the lengthy debate on labor-management legislation last year, some promises were extracted that this legislation would be taken up this year. And, speaking for myself, I hope we may have an opportunity to vote on it."

Teller said the House version of the Taft-Hartley Act amendment is now in the Rules Committee.

"I have done everything within my power and I shall do everything in my power in support of this bill because it is a good bill," he said.

BOTH SPEAKERS said that the issue—situs picketing—is not easy for the layman to understand. Teller said it's a legal term that has come into general use. He pointed out that the law now forbids secondary boycotts, and has been interpreted to prevent picketing at a construction site when a union has a dispute with the general contractor or with one of the subcontractors doing the plumbing, the electrical work, the masonry or some other part of the job.

Kuchel quoted Pres. Eisenhower as having said in 1954: "The prohibitions against secondary boycotts are designed to protect innocent third parties from being injured in labor disputes that are not their concern. . . . The act must not, however, prohibit legitimate concerted activities against other than innocent parties. I recommend that the act be clarified by making it explicit that concerted action against an employer on a construction project who together with other employers is engaged in work on the site of the project will not be treated as a secondary boycott."

The recommendation was repeated in 1958, the Republican senator said, "and the Dept. of Labor prepared legislation to provide for equality in the treatment of men and women in the construction movement."

Noting the bipartisan character of the legislation, Teller spoke of the House bill, the one that bears the name of a Democrat: Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.). Teller, who has been a college professor, contrasted the situation affecting an ordinary struck plant and the peculiarly different case of a construction site. "The Thompson bill is needed in justice," Teller said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE MOST COGENT public speech by a public figure in the first five months of this year may very well be the remarkable speech of Sen. Joseph S. Clark, a Pennsylvania Democrat, at a university forum on the theme of "The Federal Government and the Cities." The speech came last March and no one has refuted its facts or contested its logic, nor is any one likely to.

Sen. Clark spoke of the deterioration of public services—the deficiencies in schools, roads, housing, security systems, health and welfare—and of facts we should consider in combatting these deficiencies.

"My remarks," he said bluntly, "are addressed only to the civilized," not to those "who feel no distress at the appalling inadequacy of public services. . . . I have no message for them."

Does anyone really believe the pap peddled about a "vast expansion" of federal spending for public services and the "threat" such an expansion might imply to "local control"?

Well, federal revenues have risen by 74 percent since 1946, but that is less than the economy has grown, and state and local revenues have more than tripled.

The federal debt has risen 5 percent—but state and local government debt has leaped 309 percent—or 62 times as fast.

The federal government collects 63 percent of all public revenues—but this is down from 77 percent in 1946.

This does not sound as if America's moral fiber has been weakened by dependence on the federal treasury. It sounds as if the federal treasury is paying a steadily decreasing share for public services.

* * *

CLARK POINTS OUT that seven-eighths of all local tax dollars are levied on real estate. The poor man or middle-class suburbanite may have practically all his accumulated wealth centered in whatever equity he owns in a house; and he is taxed on the totality of it. The man who has accumulated additional wealth has it largely "in the form of stock certificates, or bonds, or other intangibles. And the local property tax does not penetrate the secret confines of the safety deposit box."

States and localities in desperation turn to the sales tax and the wage tax—but these provide less than 10 percent of their total revenue, Clark says, and both taxes are regressive in their effects.

From these facts and the fact that federal taxes are "far more equitable," Clark argues, another fact flows automatically: "The federal tax system should be used to an increasing degree to finance services which have been heretofore strictly state and local."

This is "heretical," the senator admits. But the plain fact is that Congress acts under the proposition frequently, even under the Eisenhower Administration. It began financing schools in 1958 under a law that it disguised by calling it a "National Defense Education Act." It finances 90 percent of the interstate highway system by calling the roads "national defense" roads. It finances hospital construction, airports, urban renewal by pretending the programs are "temporary" and thus do not subvert the spirit of man.

The tax issue, says the brave Sen. Clark, is at heart a "class issue." It is simply the issue of who pays the taxes to finance services.

Citing his own state as an example, he says that Pennsylvania admittedly must pay more for federally-financed services than for locally-financed ones, but "it is not the same taxpayers." Two-thirds of the state's families, with $6,000 annual income or less, "pay less when programs are financed through federal aid. It is only the one-third with incomes above that level who pay more."

Why do newspaper publishers and corporations run editorials denouncing federal aid to education as "reckless" and immoral, sapping the moral grandeur of the people?

It's simple, says Clark. "They hate the federal government and love local government because the former taxes them heavily and the latter lightly. Federal aid redistributes the wealth downward. A shift of responsibility to the states would redistribute the wealth upward."

Quite a speech.

JUSTICE TO BUILDING TRADE WORKERS requires amendment of Taft-Hartley Act to permit "situs picketing," Rep. Ludwig Teller (D-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), Senate minority whip, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

ONE HUNDRED HOURS of work for the New Mexico Committee on Political Education won scrolls and thanks for each of seven Women's Activities Dept. volunteers. Pictured left to right are Erma Fewell, Thelma Follis, Coy Garrison and Selma McDaniel, Albuquerque; Ann Ulibarri, Santa Fe; Marie Shipley, Carlsbad; Annie Baca, Santa Fe, the winners, with Horace Follis and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh of COPE.

Schnitzler Calls for Priority Tag On U.S. Civil, Military Defense

Instead of showing "bored annoyance" with air alerts, the American people will have to get busy in the wake of the summit conference collapse and build up an effective civil defense and mobilization program, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared at the second training conference of the National Defense Executive Reserve.

"Now that the dove of peace has laid an egg at the summit," he said, "the flood of over-optimism has suddenly been washed out and the free world roughly bumped down to earth again.

"Our first order of business must be to take a new and more realistic look at what lies ahead in America's defense picture. Clearly two storm fronts are headed our way.

"First is the danger—no longer unthinkable—of the sneak outbreak of a hot war. The odds are still against this happening, but after what took place in Paris no one will deny that those odds have shrunk. We must be prepared, as best we can be, for the ultimate contingency, no matter how insane atomic warfare would unquestionably be.

"Second, even if a shooting war can be averted, we face the inescapable prospect of prolongation and intensification of the cold war. Nothing short of a miracle can now prevent mounting bitterness and tension. Soviet Russia seems deliberatively to have chosen this course. We can either resist or surrender.

"These alternatives are harsh but real. We have had ample warning, at least, to keep our powder dry."

The National Defense Executive Reserve is composed of labor and industry leaders who would help administer the government in case of a major emergency and would be available for immediate assignment in a crisis. Labor representatives were nominated by international unions at the request of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. A number have been assigned to the Labor Dept. and to the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization, but other branches of the government apparently have been reluctant to make selections.

Schnitzler spoke at a two-day meeting in Washington held to help prepare the executive reservists to meet any national emergency. The first day was devoted to a conference keynoted by OCDM Dir. Leo A. Hoegh with an address on "Preparedness on the Home Front." On the second day the reservists visited the agencies to which they have been assigned.

In his address, Schnitzler reviewed what organized labor has done in the civil defense area. He described how members of building trades unions, particularly the Bricklayers, have constructed 70 prototype fall-out shelters; assignment of labor executives to emergency posts in 42 states, and test experience in coping with natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and tornadoes.

"All this amounts to a good beginning, but only a beginning," he said. "From this point on, the civil defense program will have to be greatly expanded. It must be done now. We cannot take the risk of waiting until after we may be attacked, because we know how disastrous the effects of a single atomic raid could be.

"It goes without saying that our military defense program must also be beefed up. . . . I think I echo the feelings of most American workers when I say we want our country strong enough not only to retaliate against an aggressor, but to prevent him from hitting us with bombs or rockets or any other type of weapon."

The key to successful national defense—for either hot or cold war—is a healthy economy, Schnitzler pointed out to the reservists, and the country needs full employment at high wages to provide the mass purchasing power necessary to keep industry and agriculture prosperous.

"How can we achieve full employment?" he asked. "Increased defense production is not the answer. We must make a capital investment in America's future. That means building the schools our country so desperately needs and providing better education for our children—in itself an essential to national security. It means building better roads and modern airports, getting rid of festering slums and constructing vital community facilities.

"Our moral fiber also needs tightening. It is time to end the denial of American fair play to millions of our citizens and to end the waste of our human resources resulting from racial and religious discrimination. It is time to end the disgraceful neglect of the health needs of our older people."

AFL-CIO Backs Murray Bill:

Water Resources Held Key to Growth

Organized labor has renewed its strong endorsement of a heavily-sponsored Senate bill which would establish a national resources policy, create a congressional Joint Committee on Resources and Conservation and set up a presidential Council of Resources Advisors.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Jack Curran told the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources that an expanding economy and the needs of a population expected to exceed 230 million by 1975 probably would double the use of water.

"The AFL-CIO strongly believes, therefore," Curran said, "that the failure now to move rapidly toward an integrated national water resources policy—which would be the keystone of an integrated over-all resources policy for America—will hamper economic expansion, mobility of population and industry and the recreational enjoyment that is being sought by increasing millions of Americans."

Curran reaffirmed labor's support of a bill introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) and co-sponsored by 27 Democrats and two Republicans.

The Murray bill, which was the subject of hearings by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee earlier in the year, would establish a national resources policy and make the legislative and executive branches responsible for an annual review, Curran noted.

The special Senate group has returned from a series of hearings around the nation on the question of water resources. Its report is due by next January 31.

Curran stressed the importance to working people of "an integrated and progressive water resources policy."

"Water is the key resource," he said. "Its availability, quantity and quality is the basic condition determining economic and social development of any region or nation."

He pointed out that the knowledge needed for a sound, comprehensive water policy is at hand but "the question still unanswered is whether we possess the statesmanship to subordinate narrow and selfish economic interests to the overriding general interest. . . ."

Curran proposed the following framework of principles to assure adequate supplies of clean, pure water:

- A "vigorous reaffirmation" of the federal government's role as steward of the nation's resources, with broad planning related to national goals.
- A redefinition of the vital roles to be played by state and local governments and private enterprise, each within its capabilities and with the aim of better cooperation.
- A sharp boost in the nation's natural resources investment, which has dropped off in the past six years.
- Safeguards against "monopolistic attempts to seize the fruits of public resources development."
- Resources projects should be comprehensive and multipurpose rather than local and single purpose.
- Expansion of research in resources, such as the needed broadening of the Interior Dept.'s saline water program.

W. Va. Youth Gets AFL-CIO Scholarship

Travis A. Meredith, of Welch, W. Va., has been awarded a full four-year AFL-CIO merit scholarship.

Meredith, who is 18, is one of six of this year's high school graduates from both union and non-union families to receive AFL-CIO scholarship awards. He fills a vacancy created when one of the previously-named winners, Gene S. Cain, Panama City, Fla., was killed in an automobile accident four days after his selection was announced.

TRAVIS A. MEREDITH
Winner of AFL-CIO scholarship

The scholarship winners may attend accredited colleges or universities of their choice. Young Meredith, who stood second in his high school class of 180 students, expects to major in electrical engineering at Yale University. His father, Travis A. Meredith, is a member of Railway Clerks Local 619, Bluefield, W. Va.

The national AFL-CIO scholarship program is part of a larger program carried on by U.S. unions through which more than $500,000 in scholarships is offered annually.

Supreme Court Asked to Overturn Convictions in Henderson Mill Strike

The Textile Workers Union of America has carried to the U. S. Supreme Court its fight to overturn the convictions of eight union officers and members charged with an alleged conspiracy during a bitter TWUA strike at Henderson, N. C.

The union members were convicted a year ago for allegedly plotting to dynamite buildings of the strike-bound Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills and a power substation of the Carolina Power & Light Co. The dynamiting in fact did not take place.

Facing long prison terms—ranging from three to 10 years—are TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton, the union's Carolinas director; TWUA Staff Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander; Vice Pres. Johnnie Martin of Local 578; and four rank-and-file members of Local 578—Calvin Ray Pegram, Robert Abbott, Warren Walker and Malcolm Jarrell.

In its plea asking the high court to weigh the case, the union charged that the convictions were the result of a "carefully engineered plan" in which North Carolina's Atty. Gen. Malcolm Seawell, "who was engaged in a bitter personal controversy with the leaders of the union, determined to jail them 'legally.'"

The brief contended that both the charges against the unionists and their trial were a "sham." The union members they said, were convicted for "participation in an unconsummated conspiracy which was controlled and directed by an agent of the state for the sole purpose of obtaining such convictions."

The leader of the "conspiracy," the brief asserted, was Harold E. Aaron, an "agent provocateur" in the hire of the State Bureau of Investigation who discussed plans for the dynamitings in motel room meetings with some of the defendants, secretly tape-recorded by the SBI, who planned to lead the dynamitings, and who was the state's "star witness."

The brief contended the eight unionists were denied a "fair trial" since the court case was conducted "in an atmosphere of hysteria" while Henderson was under martial law.

The union contended that the prosecutor "deliberately" presented "inadmissible" testimony which he knew would be stricken, that the judge repeatedly permitted these prosecution "tactics," and that the judge exhibited "partiality in his treatment of counsel."

"The sentences imposed," the TWUA pointed out to the Supreme Court, "make it clear that the purpose of the entire proceeding was to punish the defendants because of their union position rather than their involvement in a conspiracy."

The brief asserted that the sentences were imposed on the defendants "based upon their ranks in the union, rather than their degree of involvement in the 'conspiracy.'" Payton, an officer of the international union, and Gore and Auslander, his aides, were given 6 to 10-year prison sentences; Martin, vice president of the local, and Pegram, Abbott and Walker were given 5 to 7-year terms; and Jarrell was given a 2 to 3-year sentence.

The conviction of the eight defendants was appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court, which unanimously sustained the convictions of seven of the defendants. One jurist dissented in Payton's case, declaring there was "insufficient" evidence to warrant a conviction unless "conjecture were invoked."

The State of North Carolina has 30 days in which to file a brief in response to the TWUA brief. The prospect is that the Supreme Court will not have time to act on the union petition until the fall sitting.

Worker Delegates Back Move:

ILO Group Opens Drive To Ban Unsafe Machinery

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization planned a new drive to assure the safety of workers at a two-day session here of its Governing Body.

Worker delegates on the 40-member executive organ of the 80-nation ILO strongly endorsed the move toward an international agreement banning the sale, hire and use of machinery unequipped with the safety devices needed to protect the men operating it from being killed or mangled.

"It is invariably the workers who take the brunt of unsafe and inadequately guarded machinery," Rudy Faupl, AFL-CIO member of the Governing Body, said. "That is why we are concerned."

David A. Morse, ILO director general, had proposed that the question be studied as a possible item for the 1962 session ILO conference, when the drafting of an international agreement would be begun.

The ILO official offered to draw up a report for the Governing Body's November session when a final choice will be made of the questions to be taken up at the 1962 meeting. His offer was accepted.

"Prohibiting the sale and hire of inadequately guarded machinery is tantamount to requiring built-in safety," Morse said.

"Built-in safety is usually better and cheaper than safety provided after construction, and it is particularly useful for small undertakings that have neither the knowledge nor the resources to make it safer where this is necessary."

Faupl said that in addition to banning the sale and hire of poorly safeguarded machinery, the projected international legislation should also prohibit its use.

He explained that extending the ban to cover the use of such machinery would "make it more inclusive and give greater safety protection to the workers."

The aim of the worker delegates is to get an international agreement that will make it possible to "fix responsibility for the prevention of the use of unsafe machinery," Faupl added.

Another highlight of the brief session was the scheduling of the ILO's seventh regional Conference of American States for next April. The Governing Body accepted the Argentine government's invitation to meet in Buenos Aires.

Among the questions to be debated at Buenos Aires are social security for migrant and non-national workers, vocational training, and conditions of wage-earning agricultural workers described as "semi-independent."

A meeting of experts on major mine disasters in Geneva early next year was also approved by the Governing Body.

Meany Hits 'Whitewash' Of Job Discrimination

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has charged the General Services Administration with attempting to "whitewash" race discrimination by contractors who failed to hire five Negro electricians on federal building projects in the nation's capital.

Meany declared it was "essentially misleading and dishonest" for the government agency or the employers to attempt to shift responsibility for the discrimination to Local 26 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has failed to admit Negroes to membership.

The AFL-CIO president said his "continuing and insistent" efforts to bring Local 26 into full compliance with the federation's non-discrimination policy "can best be furthered by placing the prime responsibility for discrimination . . . where it properly belongs, that is on the employers who by contract with the government have assumed such responsibility."

Meany's assertions were contained in a telegram to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colord People, who had charged that the rejection of the five Negroes was "the direct result of their exclusion from the apprentice training program" of the IBEW local.

The AFL-CIO president wired Wilkins that his criticism was based on "inaccurate information furnished to the press," and suggested that the NAACP leader "direct your protest to the employers who continue to discriminate . . .; to the GSA which continues to provide an escape hatch for employers . . . and to the President's Committee on Government Contracts which up to now has failed to compel these employers to comply" with anti-discrimination directives.

Last February, the President's committee, headed by Vice Pres. Nixon, announced it was undertaking stern measures to end racial bias by contractors. The program was given the AFL-CIO's full backing. At that time, the committee and labor leaders pledged to find qualified Negro workers for contractors.

The five Negro electricians who applied for the District of Columbia jobs, Meany said, "are all electricians holding proper licenses" and with extensive experience in the trade.

He charged that GSA claims of having conducted a "competent review" of the qualifications of the Negro applicants and found them unqualified was "actually without merit." Meany said he concurred with the opinion expressed by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, that the "so-called 'review' of the failure of the contractors to hire Negro electricians . . . is nothing but a 'whitewash' of discrimination . . .

Meany said the discrimination by employers was in "direct violation" of the contractual obligations to the government not to discriminate. Local 26, he said, "does not have an exclusive referral contract with the electrical contractors . . . and is therefore not an exclusive source of qualified electricains. The collective bargaining contract between this local union and its employers gives the employer complete freedom to hire anyone he chooses without any obligation on him to even consult with the union."

Randolph to Head up New Negro Council

Detroit—The Negro American Labor Council was formed here at a weekend meeting of approximately 1,000 Negro members of trade unions.

Elected as president was A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and the meeting also named an executive board with centralized power to discipline or oust local groups found dominated by Communists or corrupt influences.

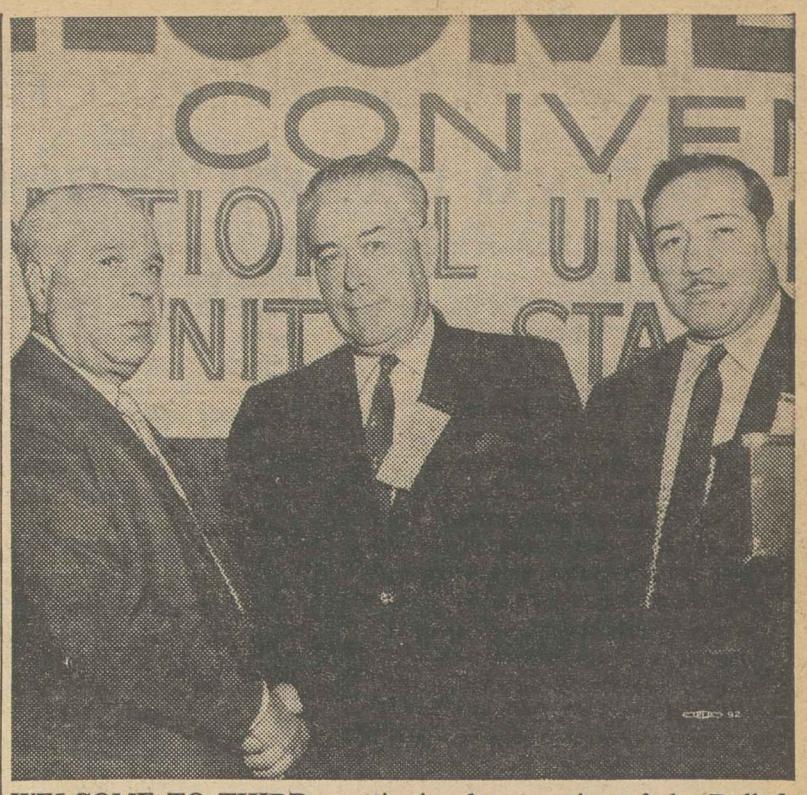
The constitution approved by the group set its objective as the elimination of racial segregation in American life, and specifically called for removal of any color bar involved in union membership, job advancement, apprenticeship programs and policy-making or staff positions.

Randolph said: "While the Negro American Labor Council rejects black nationalism as a doctrine and practice of racial separatism, it recognizes the fact that history has placed upon the Negro, and the Negro alone, the basic responsibility to complete the incompleted Civil War revolution through keeping the fires of freedom burning."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers in speeches pledged support of the council's objective of eliminating color bars.

A floor revolt by about 70 women members of the assembly, who charged that women were discriminated against in the selection of executive board members, led to expansion of the board to provide for two additional posts earmarked for women.

A group composed of Teamsters Union members and leftists was beaten in an effort to eliminate the constitutional provision allowing the board to oust Communist-dominated or corrupt local groups.



WELCOME TO THIRD constitutional convention of the Doll & Toy Workers was offered in Chicago by Daniel J. Healy, AFL-CIO regional director. In the picture, left to right, are DTW Pres. Harry O. Damino; Healy, and Victor J. Failla, DTW Midwest director and international vice president.

Top Officers Re-Elected At Doll, Toy Convention

Chicago, Ill.—The Doll and Toy Workers closed its 3rd constitutional convention at the Sherman Hotel here after completing changes in its constitution aimed at bringing the union into compliance with the Landrum-Griffin Act. A banquet and installation of officers marked the final session of the four-day parley.

One of the constitutional changes provides specifically for donations from the union's treasury to charities, for community services, for educational purposes and other contributions.

The 148 delegates from locals in the United States and Canada approved an all-out political education campaign. The program calls for the enrollment of the union's entire 20,000 membership in the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

The convention opened on a sad note as Daniel Soldo, a general executive board member from New York Local 223, suffered a fatal heart attack.

Delegates heard welcoming speeches by William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Daniel Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region 14. Both praised the Doll and Toy Workers for its growth in membership. The union went over the 20,000 mark for the first time this year.

In a series of resolutions the delegates called for:

- Improvements in the minimum wage.
- Increased activity in the field of organizing and efforts to insure that workers share in the benefits of technological advances.
- A shorter work day and work week.

The delegates also approved resolutions on improvements in civil rights legislation, community services, improvements in workmen's compensation laws, use of the union label, full employment and economic growth.

All incumbent officers were re-elected. They are Pres. Harry O. Damino, New York; Sec.-Treas. Milton Gordon, New York; 1st Vice Pres. Louis Isaacson, New York; 2nd Vice Pres. Victor Failla, Chicago; and 3rd Vice Pres. Salvatore J. Russo, New York.

Two new vice presidencies were created through the constitutional changes. Elected were 4th Vice Pres. Andrew Arcuri, New York, and 5th Vice Pres. Lewis Cole of California. Additional general executive board members are Allan Carton, New York; Daniel Musachio, New York; Willis Reeves, Illinois; James Amedeo, New York; Fred Kershaw, New York; Perfecto Gonzalez, New York; Anthony Mobilia (trustee), New York; James Yorke (trustee), New York; and Ben Lefari (trustee), New York.

Laundry Union Renews Pledge on Organization

Milwaukee, Wis.—Continuation of a drive to organize the unorganized workers in their industry was voted overwhelmingly by the 100 delegates to the second biennial convention of the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Intl. Union.

The union was created in 1958 to replace the old Laundry Workers, expelled from the AFL-CIO on charges of corruption.

In a joint report, Pres. Winfield S. Chasmar, Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler and the union's executive board reviewed the international's activities since its founding convention in Washington, D. C., in May 1958. Emphasis was placed on a string of victories scored over the expelled union in elections held in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Oakland, Calif., Shreveport, La., Canton and Cincinnati, O., and Muncie, Ind.

Delegates representing more than 25,000 union members in 40 locals in the U.S. unanimously re-elected Chasmar and Begler to their second two-year terms as heads of the new union.

8 V.P.'s Re-Elected

Also re-elected were Vice Presidents Morris G. Tusher of New York City, Amy Ballinger of Pittsburgh, Russell Crowell of Oakland, Calif., Henry Romigiuere of San Francisco, Herbert Schockney of Indianapolis, William Kennedy of Stamford, Conn., John Donovan of Boston, and Abraham Solomon of Jersey City, N. J.

Elected as vice-president to succeed Arno Schulz, who resigned following his unsuccessful attempt in October 1958 to march Milwaukee Local 3008 back into the expelled union, was Frank Ervolino of Buffalo, N. Y. The latter was succeeded as an international trustee by Jerome Gapinski of Milwaukee.

Move H.Q. to Pittsburgh

The delegates voted to transfer the union headquarters from Jersey City, N. J., where Chasmar maintains his offices, to Pittsburgh where Begler's offices are located. Chasmar will continue to operate his office in New Jersey.

AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Dir. James L. McDevitt, who conducted the swearing-in ceremonies for officers elected here, urged the delegates to participate actively in labor's political activities in this "crucial presidential election year."

The convention adopted a new constitution and by-laws prepared under the direction of AFL-CIO Gen. Counsel J. Albert Woll. The changes were necessary to bring the constitution into line with requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In other formal actions the convention urged passage of the Forand bill to provide medical care for the aged through social security, and the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill to increase the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage to millions now excluded.

The delegates selected San Francisco as the site of the 1962 convention.

CORRECTION

Denver — George A. Cavender has been unanimously re-elected president of the Colorado State AFL-CIO at its convention here. A story in the May 28 issue of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly spelled his name Cavendish.

At Clothing Workers Convention:

Mitchell Challenged to Get Ike To Sign Broad Wage-Hour Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A re-inforced drive to move the stalled minimum wage bill, intensified independent political action, a sound import policy, and a two-pronged organization and public campaign were the chief themes at early sessions of the Clothing Workers' convention here.

Some 1,200 delegates representing over 400,000 workers at the 22nd biennial conference heard:

● Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky reply to a "facts-of-life" speech by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell by urging Mitchll to persuade Pres. Eisenhower to take to televison to help get an improved wage-hour law and medical care for the aged through a reluctant Congress.

"He did it on the Landrum-Griffin law," Potofsky said firmly. "Why not do it on this?"

● Mitchell warn earlier that the "facts of life" of a conservative Congress doom the "extreme" Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt wage bill backed by the AFL-CIO. He advised a scale-down of its demands from the 7.5 million to be newly covered under that bill to "an attainable, practical" goal of 3.5 to 4 million.

● Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, writer and widow of the late publisher of the Washington Post, volunteered her services to boost the registration of union wives and working women and so "increase the labor vote." Unions, she said, "are the mainstay of any endeavor to achieve human progress in our country."

Mrs. Meyer, winner of this year's AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award for public service, publicly renounced her lifelong affiliation to the Republican Party. Her personal choice for the Democrats, she said, is a Stevenson-Kennedy ticket. Her dominant reason for renouncing the GOP, she told the delegates: "It is Nixon."

Rejecting Mitchell's advice, the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution backing the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill and urging a $1.25 minimum wage, vastly broader coverage, simultaneous increases for Puerto Rico and a 35-hour workweek.

Officials and rank-and-file delegates stressed the need for greater pressure on key congressional leaders in both parties and called for a telegram barrage. Facilities to assist delegates in the convention hall lobby did a heavy business.

Back Political Action

A political action resolution, passed unanimously, pledged greater activity in registering members, in education, in turning out the vote and in promoting financial support of ACWA's political activities and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Union leaders emphasized the need for an independent attitude.

"We are not wedded to either party. We are wedded only to our principles," declared Potofsky.

"Labor should not give its blind endorsement to the Democratic Party" but rather clarify issues and elect men of ability and courage, said Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

On problems facing the union and labor generally, Potofsky warned that "the rising tide of imports from low-wage countries threatens disaster" to ACWA employers and may involve "over a million jobs" in the apparel industries. He blamed the problem on wage rates of 14 cents an hour in Japan and 10 to 12 cents in Hong Kong as well as on the eagerness of Japanese businessmen to expand.

He said Spain, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines and Jamaica reportedly also are planning a "large-scale invasion" of the U.S. apparel market.

Potofsky said the union has long supported the nation's reciprocal trade policy but, because it can endanger the entire apparel industry, the ACWA is forced to seek legislation to "safeguard historic levels of domestic apparel production," launch a consumer education campaign and enforce contract provisions to keep low-wage materials out of ACWA shops.

Mitchell told the delegates he had just phoned Washington and assured them "the seriousness of discussions (with the Japanese) will be greatly increased." He urged the delegates to recognize the "larger problem" of a reciprocal trade policy "that promises self-reliance to developing nations" and one that is in line with labor's aim of expanding freedom elsewhere.

Potofsky replied that the union felt that the problem of the impact here "was not taken seriously by the Japanese interests."

Education Stressed

Calling for a "permanent, continuing and coordinated organizing and educational program" in the "crusading spirit" of the 1930's. Potofsky said the educational aspect must correct the image of labor distorted by congressional investigators and organizing drives must aim at the sizable groups remaining unorganized as well as in the South.

He also scorched the Administration for allowing unemployment to reach "intolerable" levels and expressed hope for better labor-management understanding through exchanges of views on common problems.

Rosenblum presented the report of the general executive board on foreign policy and discussed the nuclear arms which he said have made war "obsolete" and negotiation imperative. "It is a question of peaceful coexistence or no existence," he said.

"We may not like the Soviets or the Chinese communists. We are completely opposed to their ideology. But they are, nevertheless, the people with whom we must deal," he declared.

CONVENTION OF Packinghouse Workers in Chicago was recessed so that the 600 delegates could picket two downtown Woolworth stores to demonstrate support of "sit-in" movement in the South. UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein is carrying the picket sign. Demonstration followed passage of strong civil rights resolution.

Ban Strikebreakers, UPWA Delegates Ask

Chicago—Delegates to the Packinghouse Workers convention here, many of them veterans of long and bitter strikes against the Wilson and Swift chains last winter, voted overwhelmingly for a stand-by plan to replenish the union's strike fund and called for a sweeping legislative ban on the use of strikebreakers.

A constitutional amendment was adopted—subject to ratification by locals representing a majority of the membership—authorizing the UPWA executive board to raise per capita dues by up to $5 a week during periods of major strikes. The $5-per-member-per-week figure is the amount that many locals contributed voluntarily during the 109-day Wilson strike and the 52-day Swift dispute.

In a resolution on strikebreaking, the delegates said the one-sided ban on "secondary boycotts" in the Landrum-Griffin Act, ostensibly designed to restrict the dispute to the parties directly concerned, should be balanced by a prohibition against employers bringing in "mercenaries" in an effort to break the strike.

Delegates asked "federal, state and local legislation to outlaw the hiring of scabs."

In other major actions, the UPWA delegates:

● Adopted, after hot debate, a resolution on "independent political action" which advocates of a third party in American politics charged was "too weak" but which was supported by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein as serving notice that any party seeking labor support must present candidates and programs meriting support—and carry out its programs. Helstein made it clear that he was strongly opposed to formation of a third party at the present time.

The resolution declared that if it becomes "increasingly evident" that labor cannot get consideration from existing parties, the UPWA should "call upon the AFL-CIO to call a conference to investigate the possibility of and give serious thought to the development of an independent political force in America."

● Denounced the importation of farm laborers from Mexico as "peonage," charged it was being used to keep down standards for American farm workers, and called for an immediate end to the program.

● **Changed the name of the union to the United Packinghouse, Food & Allied Workers to reflect membership outside of the meat packing industry, but retained the initials UPWA to designate the union.**

● Unanimously re-elected Helstein as president; G. R. Hathaway as secretary-treasurer; Russell R. Lasley and F. W. Dowling as vice presidents.

● Hailed the cooperation between the Meat Cutters and the UPWA during last year's contract negotiations and in the joint strike against the Swift chain. Although there have been no recent merger negotiations between the two unions, the convention authorized a committee "to investigate the possibility . . . of a merger with honor." Delegates also called for "immediate steps" to explore possibilities of "total amalgamation of all unions in the food industry."

● Viewed "with grave concern the development . . . of court-appointed monitors with asserted authority to direct and control the operation of a union."

● **Established an annual $1,000 scholarship in memory of Russell Bull, a UPWA district director until his death two years ago.**

TWUA Reports Growth, Sets Up Defense Fund

Chicago—The long-beleaguered Textile Workers Union of America, heartened by two years of modest economic and membership gains, girded itself for a new drive in its problem industry by raising dues to establish a defense fund to repel employer assaults.

More than 1,000 delegates at the union's 11th biennial convention here voted almost unanimously for a $1-a-month dues hike after watching a half-hour dramatic program based on the Harriet-Henderson strike. This 18-month-old dispute in Henderson, N. C., was brought about when the mill-owners insisted on eliminating the impartial arbitration of grievances.

Similar attacks on long-established and widely-accepted contract provisions have plagued TWUA's Southern locals in recent years.

For a union whose membership has been cut in half over the last decade by industrial shrinkage, migration and repressive legislation, TWUA's two-year record was surprisingly bright.

Nearly every member in the United States and Canada has received two wage hikes since the last convention, Pres. William Pollack reported in his traditional "state of the union" address. He warned this had been achieved by the threat of union organization rather than by organization itself; these tactics could not have succeeded, he acknowledged, if the industry had not been exceptionally prosperous.

Also encouraging, Pollack said, was an actual growth in membership during the last year—the first increase in more than 10 years. There could be no real surge among the 600,000 unorganized workers, he said, without the help of a friendly Administration in Washington.

The foreign affairs issue was explored by Adlai E. Stevenson in one of his rare appearances at a trade union convention.

Delegates gave thundering applause to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), who called for a revival of American determination "to move forward" in the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

They warmly responded to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), a long-time friend of the union, when he challenged Pres. Eisenhower—"a kindly man"—to tour the areas that would be helped by the area redevelopment bill the President recently vetoed.

"I am sure you would provide escorts to see that no harm comes to him," Douglas said.

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the Steelworkers and special counsel to the AFL-CIO, drew parallels between the recent steel strike and TWUA's problems, charging that "government neutrality on the issue of the desirability of collective bargaining is intolerable."

James McDevitt, national director of COPE, warned that effective political action was essential to protect the right of unions to negotiate reasonable agreements with employers.

The convention voted by almost a 9 to 1 margin an endorsement of Kennedy for the Democratic presidential nomination. The vote was preceded by a vigorous 90-minute debate in which opponents disagreed about the wisdom of advance endorsement.

Pollack said that "since we are in convention, this choice should be made by the delegates themselves."

New National Contract Won by Telegraphers

Wage increases averaging 21 cents an hour over a two-year period will go to almost 25,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. employes at all U.S. offices under a new agreement negotiated by the Commercial Telegraphers.

Basic agreement on the new pact was reached on the eve of contract expiration. Contracts will be extended on a day-to-day basis while negotiators iron out written terms, including job classifications that will mean higher wages for some employes, Chairman E. L. Hageman of the 10-man CTU bargaining committee said. The agreement is subject to ratification by the members.

The agreement provides increases of 10 cents an hour retroactive to June 1, 1960, and another 5 cents next Jan. 1 for all except walking and bicycle messengers, who got a 5-cent increase effective June 1, 1960.

Also agreed to is a company-paid medical and hospital plan, expanded group insurance, and four weeks of vacation after 25 years of service.

The union said the new contract will mean an average wage boost of 21 percent for 19,500 workers in the Western Union division, 3,000 in the Southern division, 2,500 in the Southwest division. Another union represents New York employes.

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Labor Girds for New Push In Drive for Medical Care

Missile Talks Fail; IAM, UAW Strike

By Gene Kelly

A total breakdown of negotiations with two major aircraft and missile companies has forced walkouts of 28,000 Machinists and 11,000 Auto Workers. At plants of four other major contractors, strike authorizations have been voted and deadlines set for the week beginning June 13.

One new contract covering 24,000 workers was signed between the Auto Workers and North American Aviation Co.

Hayes Hits Convair

IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes charged that management of the Convair division of General Dynamics Corp., where 3,000 workers struck June 6, is trying to "exploit its position as a prime defense contractor to impose substandard conditions on its workers."

The Convair strike at six West Coast locations was followed by walkouts of 35,000 IAM and UAW members at five major United Aircraft plants in Connecticut. Management asked for an injunction after a picket-line flurry at East Hartford in which five persons were arrested and four were treated at hospitals.

In Los Angeles, UAW members voted almost unanimously to ratify a new two-year contract covering 24,000 employes of North American. The agreement provides for a 7-cent hourly pay increase one year from now; the first layoff benefit plan in the industry, according to the union; continuation of the present cost-of-living allowance; improvements in the insurance program; and a revamped pension plan that UAW said will be the "best in the industry."

North American has plants with

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Meany Asks Emergency Aid to Chile

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on American labor to contribute "desperately needed" dollars for emergency relief to earthquake-stricken Chile.

Declaring that "the very lives of more than a million human beings are at stake," Meany asked all state and central bodies to conduct fund-raising drives in their localities and "to work with your local community agencies in mobilizing all possible resources to help in this disaster."

He wired all affiliated national and international unions urging immediate cash contributions "to alleviate incredible suffering."

Although the AFL-CIO rushed a $5,000 contribution to the American Red Cross for Chilean relief—one of the first cash gifts to be sped to the stricken country—"additional labor support is imperative," Meany emphasized.

Funds donated by international unions, Meany said, should be channeled to the Red Cross through

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Labor in Pennsylvania Merges State Bodies

By Gervase N. Love

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO came into existence here when the former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council surrendered their separate identities and merged into a new united state organization.

The merger—49th on the state level, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, since creation of the AFL-CIO in 1955—all but completed unification of AFL and CIO bodies in the states. Only New Jersey still has to act.

The charter was presented to the new organization by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

"No good unionist can lend himself to the perpetuation of feuds within our own ranks," he declared. "Even in normal times, the labor movement needs unity as much as an athlete needs muscles. Today, when our nation is confronted with mounting crises both at home and abroad, we can no longer remain in a house divided."

A merger agreement was adopted, a proposed constitution approved and officers chosen at separate conventions of the old organizations on the two days before the unity convention. The agreement provided for an unusual of-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Dig Deep!

Adjournment Pressure Mounts:

Congress Poised For Key Actions

By Gene Zack

The 86th Congress was poised for action on five major fronts—social security, minimum wage, housing, aid to education and government pay raises—as the House and Senate stepped up the tempo of their activities and headed into the last weeks of the current session.

In rapid-fire order, there were these developments on Capitol Hill as the leadership drove for a legislative clean-up that would permit adjournment in advance of the July Democratic and Republican national conventions:

- The House Ways & Means Committee neared completion of a measure liberalizing social security benefits and extending coverage to 1.3 million more people. The measure was shorn of the Forand proposal to provide health care for the aged through social security; instead will call for modest aid to the states in providing medical services to those on public assistance.
- **The Senate Labor Committee neared the finishing touches to the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill extending the minimum wage by steps to $1.25 and broadening coverage. The bill seems likely to include 6.4 million additional workers. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) indicated the measure may reach the Senate floor before June 17.**
- A Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) unanimously approved a $1.5 billion housing and urban renewal measure. Rejected by the subcommittee in completing the compromise omnibus measure were provisions which would have made available additional funds for public housing and provided $100 million for middle-income housing.
- **The Senate sent the aid-to-education issue to conference in an effort to iron out differences between varying Senate and House measures. If the House appoints conferees, there were indications that a quick compromise could be effected.**
- House leaders arranged to bring up on the floor on June 15 an Administration-opposed bill to give a 9 percent pay boost to 1.5 million federal employes. The measure will be voted on under a procedure barring floor amendments.

To Protect All Disabled

The social security measure being readied by the House Ways & Means Committee would drop the present limitation which makes disability benefits available only to those over 50 so that all disabled persons would be eligible for bene-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

House Unit Rejects Bill By 16 to 9

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has rallied the 13.5-million-member trade union movement for "the final push necessary for victory" in the drive for health care for the aged linked to social security, and has called for a deluge of letters to senators to "impress" on them "the need to take proper action for all our retired persons."

Meany's call was issued in the wake of action by the House Ways & Means Committee in rejecting the AFL-CIO-backed measure introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) embodying the social security principle.

The AFL-CIO president called the Ways & Means 16-to-9 vote against the Forand bill "a setback, but not final defeat."

The House committee headed by Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) voted instead a medical care plan through public assistance to persons aged 65 or over who are impoverished, but benefits would be available only in those states providing additional funds to match federal grants.

In letters to the presidents of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, Meany termed this proposal "a very inconsequential program of medical assistance for those older persons who in effect must take a 'pauper's oath.'"

No Floor Amendments

Because the social security bill will go to the House floor under a rule barring amendments, preventing addition of the Forand principle at that time, Meany said the hopes for medical care for the aged

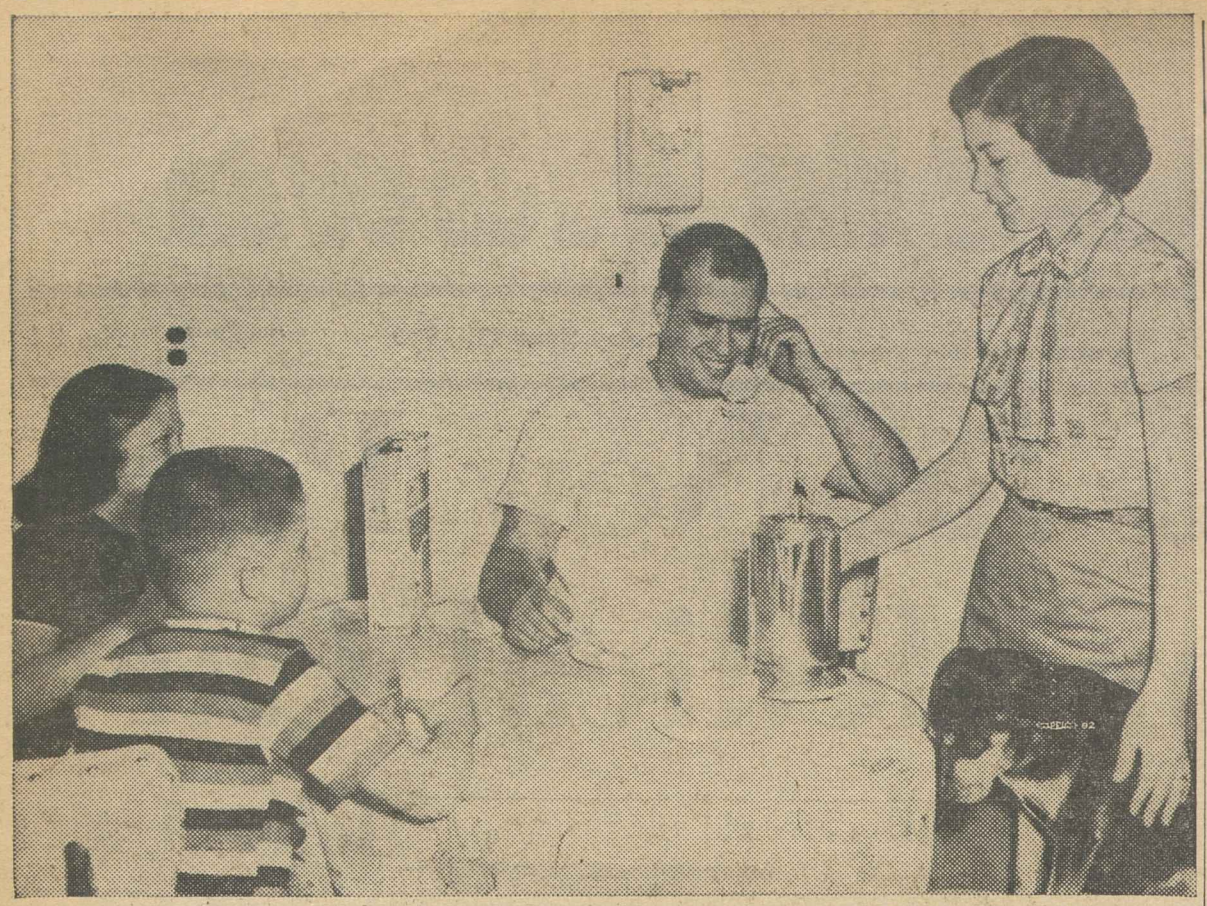
(*Continued on Page* 4)

Meany to Speak on Future of Germany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make a major national radio address on the future of Germany on June 16—eve of the anniversary of the uprising of the East German workers in 1953.

The address will be broadcast on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network at 7:30 p. m. EDT. In New York City it will be carried on WABC at 10:30 p. m. and in Washington, D. C., it will be heard on WMAL at 10:30 p. m.

Subject of the address will be "The Future of Germany—Free or Communist."



WORKER FATHER OF THE YEAR, Charles Hartung, is shown with Debbie, 9, and Steven, 6. Hartung, a member of Columbus, O., Local 106 of the Glass Bottle Blowers, won the national award for his active participation in civic and community services. Mrs. Hartung is at right.

Labor Dept. Reports:

Hard-Hit Areas Up Despite Job Gains

The job situation across the nation "improved moderately" in most areas during the spring, the Labor Dept. said in its bimonthly survey of 149 major industrial areas, but the areas with a "substantial labor surplus" continued to mount.

In May there were a total of 35 major areas with a substantial labor surplus—that is, a jobless rate of 6 percent or over—compared to 33 in March and 31 in January. The total for May of 1959 was 60.

The "smaller areas of substantial labor surplus" also continued to increase—to 113 in May from 109 in March and 107 in January. The total in May 1959 was 172.

The report said surveys by state employment security agencies in the 149 major areas "indicated the usual spring seasonal pickup in construction and other outdoor activities had gathered momentum in April and early May after being delayed by cold and snow in March."

Some Gains Offset

"In some centers, however," the report stated, the "effects of the seasonal gains were offset, at least in part by employment or workweek reductions in some durable goods activities."

The report said employer hiring plans indicated there would be moderate job improvements through midsummer in two-thirds of the areas, with the largest gains in such seasonal industries as construction and food processing.

In durable goods employment, the report went on, key groups like autos, steel, fabricated metals and nonelectrical machinery "anticipate relatively stable employment levels —or a tapering off of recent declines—between mid-May and mid-July."

Moderate increases expected in most electrical machinery centers, the report said, are expected to be offset in the overall job totals by a scheduled cutback in aircraft.

The major areas with a substantial labor surplus were boosted to a total of 35 by the addition of New Britain, Conn. and Battle Creek, Mich.

The group of smaller areas with a substantial labor surplus rose to 113 with the addition in May of Dover, Del.; Lewiston-Auburn, Me.; Adrian, Mich.; Ashland, O. and Mansfield, O. The area of Rockingham-Hamlet, N. C., was removed.

Of the major areas previously listed only Atlantic City experienced improvement, moving from Group E—from 9 to 11.9 percent jobless —to Group D—from 6 to 8.9 percent.

With the May report, the Labor Dept. began a listing of "areas of substantial and persistent labor surplus" to identify those areas where a "markedly higher" than national average rate of joblessness has persisted.

Twenty major areas and 71 smaller areas made the list in May. The Labor Dept. said the jobless problem in these areas "reflects long-term declines in locally-important industries—such as coal mining, textiles, machinery or autos—or a lack of industrialization."

The major areas listed were: Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind.; Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell and New Bedford, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, Pa.; Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan, P. R.; Providence, R. I.; Charleston, Huntington-Ashland and Wheeling, W. Va.

The special listing was prepared at the request of an Eisenhower Administration inter-agency committee responsible for cordinating federal aid to urban areas.

Discharge Petition Ends U.S. Pay Bill Bottleneck

A successful discharge petition has rescued a 9 percent government pay raise bill from a House Rules Committee pigeonhole, virtually assuring passage by the House of Rrepesentatives the week of June 13.

A whirlwind 36-hour campaign obtained the signatures of the required 219 congressmen in record time. One hundred and fifty signatures were put on the petition during the first hour it lay on the speaker's desk as congressmen lined up to demonstrate their support for a pay raise despite the Administration's strong opposition. The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council backed the petition drive.

Behind the urgency of the petition campaign was the knowledge that Pres. Eisenhower is expected to veto the pay bill—as he has three other pay raises enacted during his administration. The warning of a veto was clearly sounded by Administration officials during House and Senate hearings. Although the President has never been overridden on a pay raise veto, the unions are planning a major effort this year to line up the two-thirds majority of each house which would be needed.

Local leaders of postal and other federal employe unions helped solicit signatures on the discharge petition. The AFL-CIO gave its full backing to the drive with a letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to congressmen pointing out the importance of the discharge petition "if there is to be any legislation this year" on government salaries.

Meanwhile the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, which has completed hearings on government pay legislation, is waiting on passage of the House bill. A strong effort is expected to be made to have the Senate accept the House bill without change and thus avoid a conference between the two bodies.

The bill, as reported by the House committee, would provide a 9 percent hike for a total of 1.57 million workers, including nearly a million white collar, classified employes, 535,000 postal field workers, 7,500 congressional employes and several small groups of government workers paid under different salary acts. It was reduced in committee from the original 12 percent goal of the Government Employes Council.

Success of the discharge petition —a seldom used and rarely-successful method of forcing a bill to a vote in the face of opposition by either a legislative committee or the House Rules Committee—kept unbroken the record of success of government unions in use of this device.

Discharge petitions were successfully used to bring up salary bills in 1949, 1954 and 1957 and to pass a 1950 bill sponsored by the Letter Carriers to require two mail deliveries a day.

1960 'Father' Chosen For Civic Service

Columbus, O.—When the Columbus Citizen chose Charles and Frances Hartung last fall as typical of 13,000 United Appeal workers, it started a chain reaction that resulted in Hartung's choice as American worker-father of the year for 1960.

The National Father's Day Committee selected Hartung, member of the Glass Bottle Blowers and former steward of his Kimble Glass Co. shop, from a number of other nominees.

The result for Hartung and his wife included their first plane ride and their first trip to New York, as guests of the union and the company. They were to be welcomed at LaGuardia Airport by Maryann Cinque, who is "Miss Union Maid" for the Greater New York Union Label and Service Trades Council. The Hartungs also were to visit Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., as part of their award.

Typical Volunteer

Last year a Citizen story depicted the Hartungs as representative of United Appeal volunteers. The story described their interest in civic causes and community services.

Pictures showed Hartung at home, drying the dishes, playing with the dog, and sharing the comics with Debbie, 9, and Steven, 6. He was photographed at work, inspecting newly-made television tubes in the quality control department of Kimble Glass, a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

A clipping from the Citizen went to Glass Horizons, monthly publication of the union, and portions of the story were reprinted in the November 1959 issue. Members of the Father's Day committee saw it, and added Hartung to their list of prospects. Late in May he was notified of his selection.

Hartung has been a member of Local 106, GBBA, for 10 years.

A one-time high school football player, Hartung is active in the Y. M. C. A. and the Boy Scouts. His wife is co-leader of a Brownie Girl Scout troop.

32 Sugar Locals Vote To Join Grain Millers

Thirty-two Sugar Workers federal labor unions have voted to affiliate with the Grain Millers in one of the largest movements of directly affiliated locals to an international union since the AFL-CIO merger.

The locals, representing 1,500 sugar workers in 11 states—Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—ratified their affiliation with the 31,000-member Grain Millers in individual secret-ballot elections.

Following the decision by each of the directly affiliated locals, the Intl. Council of Sugar Workers and Allied Industries Unions, formed in 1947 to represent the interests of the 32 federal locals, voted to dissolve effective June 30.

Delegates from the 32 locals, attending the council's 13th annual convention in Spokane, Wash., approved a resolution declaring that the affiliation with the Grain Millers would "create a strong force for the ultimate progress and economic well being of the members."

The council representing the FLUs was headed by Philo D. Sedgwick of Logan, Utah.

SIU Wins Vote on 17 Lake Freighters

Cleveland, O.—The Seafarers have been chosen as bargaining agent by seamen on 13 ships of the Pioneer Steamship Co. and 4 Buckeye Steamship Co. freighters. That gives SIU bargaining rights on 27 Great Lakes fleets.

Rural Votes Pass R-T-W Proposal in Mississippi

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi voters ratified a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to their state constitution in a special election June 7, but the 2-to-1 margin was smaller than had been predicted.

While rural areas of the state voted heavily to write the existing ban on the union shop into the constitution, three of the most industrialized counties turned in solid majorities against "right-to-work."

State AFL-CIO leaders, who had sought unsuccessfully to obtain an injunction blocking the "quickie" election, promptly filed suit in state circuit court to invalidate the vote. A hearing was set for June 10.

The suit charged that the required official notice of the special election had not been properly given and challenged the action of the legislature in submitting the amendment on the ground that it had not been reapportioned to reflect the population shifts within the state.

In Lauderdale County, where the state's second largest city, Meridian, is located, two out of three voters opposed the amendment. In Jones County, whose seat is Laurel, early returns indicated a 3-to-1 vote against "R-T-W" and in Jackson County, whose county seat is Pascagoula, the "work" amendment was trailing by nearly 4-to-1.

In several other counties, State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay reported, the amendment was defeated in the cities but was narrowly carried by the votes from rural areas.

Ramsay said pre-election estimates of victory by sponsors of "right-to-work" had ranged from 5-to-1 to 10-to-1. He said the vote against the constitutional amendment was "remarkable" considering that labor had little time to wage a campaign against the proposal.

The sudden decision by anti-labor groups to seek to write the state's "work" law into the constitution, he said, was based on "fear" that the time was not long distant when a majority of the legislature would be ready to repeal the law. As a constitutional amendment, it would require a two-thirds vote of the legislature for repeal, followed by a referendum election.

RCIA a Sponsor of Garroway TV Show

The Retail Clerks, aiming to get its message to millions of Americans across the land, has become a participating sponsor of Dave Garroway's "Today" program on the National Broadcasting Co.'s television network.

Pres. James A. Suffridge said the union chose television as an effective means of helping the public identify union stores through the RCIA emblem and to explain the union's aims and accomplishments.

Missile Talks Fail; IAM, UAW Strike

(*Continued from Page* 1)

UAW contracts in Los Angeles, Columbus, O., and Neosho, Mo.

Indifference of Convair management and failure of U.S. government officials to heed a crisis warning forced IAM members to strike at key missile bases, Hayes said.

He cited painstaking efforts of union members to reach a peaceful settlement in negotiating sessions starting Mar. 14 and continuing for as many as six days a week at Cape Canaveral, Fla.; Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.; and four other Air Force test sites.

Contract Ran Out May 5

The Convair contract expired May 5, but union members worked more than a month longer while contract talks continued. Hayes said:

"The work stoppages . . . have taken place with the full knowledge of both management and government officials on the highest level."

The IAM president said that on May 14, following a meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the IAM and UAW, he issued a public statement explaining the situation and warning that it could not continue indefinitely.

No Government Moves

"On May 17," he said, "I personally called on the Secretary of Labor at his office and reported the seriousness of the situation. I urged him to send a team of the nation's top mediators into the dispute.

"When no movement was forthcoming from management and little interest evidenced by government, our members took strikes votes. Management was fully informed of the outcome of these votes.

"At no time has there been any evidence that anyone was greatly upset by the prospect of a strike.

It is apparent to me that this company is trying to exploit its position as a prime defense contractor in an effort to impose substandard working conditions on its employes."

Hayes pointed out that the weighted average pay for industry employes is $2.68 an hour, including overtime, in the latest available government figures, those for February.

"Yet Convair," he said, "in line with the rest of the industry, is attempting not only to deny its employes a justified wage increase but also is attempting to weaken the cost of living escalator that has given some measure of protection to our members."

Little Job Security

Hayes said aircraft and missile employes have little job security, yet Convair refuses to discuss severance pay and demands contract language that would permit indiscriminate layoffs without regard to seniority.

"Convair has refused even to discuss with union negotiators an improvement in its pension program, though other companies in this industry are negotiating pension improvements at this moment."

The Auto Workers and Machinists, which established a cooperative bargaining program last August, said major goals are seniority, grievance improvements, full arbitration and union security provisions. Members in some plants have been working without contracts for as long as six months.

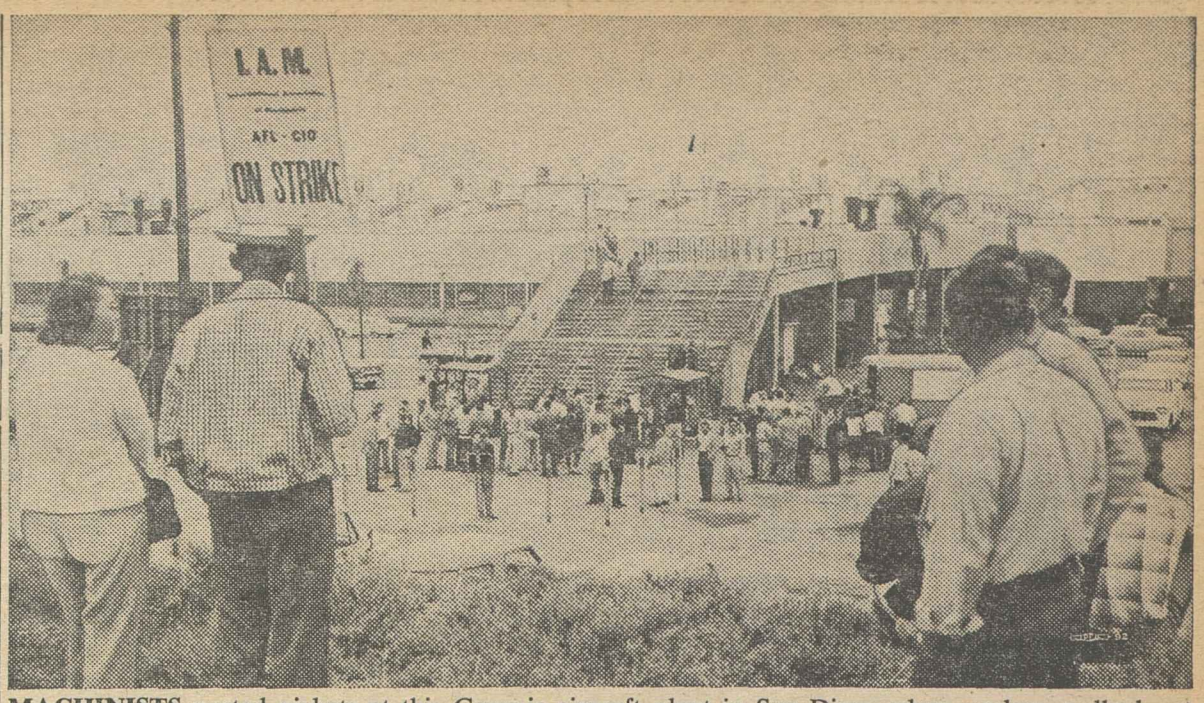
After deadlocked negotiations, IAM's Lockheed missile and space division voted to strike June 15 if no contract has been agreed to. The airframe division continued contract talks. Some 10,000 are employed in three California locations.

Douglas Strike Votes

Three UAW locals served notice on Douglas Aircraft Co. that contracts covering 20,000 workers will terminate at midnight June 14. One IAM local voted 92.7 percent for strike authorization at El Segundo, Calif. Another at Santa Monica was scheduled to vote on authorization.

UAW locals at Buffalo, N. Y., and Dallas, Tex., rejected a wage reopener offer by Bell Aircraft but stayed at work.

Some 25,000 Machinists are working without a contract at Boeing plants in Seattle. At Chance-Vought installations in Grand Prairie, Tex., 5,000 UAW members set June 13 as their contract termination date.



MACHINISTS posted pickets at this Convair aircraft plant in San Diego when workers walked out June 6 for 24 hours. The picture shows a picket, ordered off company property, keeping his vigil close to an entrance. At a union meeting, members voted for a dues increase of $10 a month to finance IAM strike action at other Convair-operated installations.

Locked-Out Actors Urge Public Probe of Broadway's Economics

New York—Actors' Equity has called for appointment of a public fact-finding board to investigate the week-old lockout of 3,000 actors here, as theatrical producers forecast their shutdown of all Broadway productions would last through the summer.

The League of New York Theaters brought the curtain down on 22 top-flight dramatic and musical productions June 2 and shelved "indefinitely" rehearsals on 43 shows scheduled for this fall in a dispute with the AFL-CIO union over establishment of pension, health and welfare funds for actors.

The fact-finding proposal was first put forward by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D). The plan for an impartial study was accepted immediately by Equity but rejected by the producers.

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of the union, said that if Wagner does not appoint fact-finders, Equity will seek creation of "a board of distinguished and qualified private citizens to investigate fully the overall economics of the theater."

The lockout of show casts—in the first shutdown of Broadway theaters by a labor dispute since Equity struck for 30 days in 1919 to win recognition—came two days after expiration of the union's previous three-year contract. Equity members had voted overwhelmingly against a theater-wide strike and had scheduled nightly "meetings" of individual show casts.

The first such "meeting" was held June 1, resulting in the one-night closing of "The Tenth Man." The producers' decision to black out the marquees of all Broadway theaters followed 24 hours later.

At issue in the dispute is Equity's demand for establishment of the legitimate theater's first pension fund. Under the union proposal, producers would contribute to the fund on a sliding scale beginning with 1 percent the first year and rising in steps to 4 percent of payroll in the fifth and sixth years.

The union also asked for creation of a health and welfare fund to which producers would contribute 3.3 percent of actors' salaries. The union has been granted 2 percent as a result of arbitration. Equity also asked for increases in minimum wages for extras, actors and assistant directors and improvement of backstage sanitary conditions.

On the eve of the lockout, producers abandoned their two-month-long opposition to the pension plan by recognizing the principle of a retirement program but insisting on only token contributions that would provide nothing the first year, only 1 percent in the next two years, and 2 percent for three additional years.

Efforts to reach agreement in post-lockout negotiations have broken up in an attitude of bitterness, and no new talks have been scheduled.

Meany Calls For Donations To Chile Relief

(*Continued from Page 1*)

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. Local central bodies, he said, should funnel their contributions through local Red Cross chapters, churches or CARE and notify the AFL-CIO of their donations.

The earthquakes which spread death and destruction over a wide area of Chile, Meany pointed out, "have left more than a million men, women and children cold, hungry and homeless."

The approaching winter in Chile, where the seasons are the opposite of those in the northern hemisphere, "will cause unimaginable suffering on the part of these helpless people unless vast amounts of aid are forthcoming immediately," he said.

Cash Needed Primarily

Meany pointed out "cash contributions are needed primarily, because they can be converted into food, shelter, drugs and clothing as the need arises in a specific region." He added:

"The American labor movement has been called upon to help. The great need for emergency relief demands that we, as trade union members, do our part to help our brothers and sisters in Chile.

"Time is vital. I know you will respond quickly and generously."

An estimated 5,000 persons lost their lives during the harrowing six days of major earthquakes, tidal waves and volcanic eruptions. In many areas, virtually every home was destroyed.

FIRST INDUSTRY-WIDE bargaining in potash field found representatives of Machinists, Operating Engineers, Boilermakers and Stone Workers meeting across bargaining table at Carlsbad, N. M. with six companies controlling industry. Joint bargaining, coordinated by AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., won elimination of incentives and conversion of bonuses into base wages, plus 25-cent hourly package spread over two years.

Major Gains Won in New Potash Contracts

Carlsbad, N. M.—Four AFL-CIO unions have won elimination of incentive systems and the conversion of incentive pay into base wages in the first joint bargaining ever conducted with the potash industry.

The joint bargaining with six companies representing 95 percent of the potash industry produced a two-year contract giving 3,000 unionists a 24.1-cent-an-hour economic package in addition to elimination of the varying incentive systems.

Participating in the unified bargaining, which was coordinated by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., were the Machinists, Stone & Allied Workers, Boilermakers and Operating Engineers. Chairman of the union bargaining team was Carlin Allen, administrative assistant to IUD Organization Dir. Nicholas Zonarich.

A fifth union in the potash field—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—did not participate in the joint negotiations, but coordinated its bargaining strategy with the four other unions and won a similar settlement for its members.

The incentive systems were established by the major companies during World War II. Although some were based on raw tonnage produced in the mines, others were complicated by being based on refined tonnage.

Under the agreement reached here just prior to expiration of the old contracts May 31, a weighted average of all of the bonus systems at the six companies was determined. This average of 21.55 percent of base wages was then converted into base pay for all of the union members. For journeymen machinists—the highest paid of the workers under contract—this will mean a 53-cent hourly addition to the previous $2.47 base.

In addition, wage increases of 8 cents hourly the first year and 9 cents the second year were won across the board by the four unions, and shift differentials were raised to 6, 9 and 12 cents.

The unions won an improved sick leave plan; an increase in the company's supplement to state workmen's compensation benefits so that the injured workers will receive $22 weekly from the company and a maximum of $38 from the state; a funeral leave pay plan of five days off with three days' pay for funerals of members of the immediate family; a modified union shop; and a vacation scale giving workers an additional day off each year between the 10th and 15th years of service.

The joint negotiations covered economic issues only and although members of the four unions involved have ratified the economic items, negotiations are going forward on an individual union and company basis on non-economic items.

Representing the various unions at the bargaining sessions were IAM Grand Lodge Rep. Jimmie C. Jones, Intl. Rep. D. A. Brazel of the Operating Engineers, Intl. Rep. Ray Clark of the Stone Workers, Regional Dir. Joseph McGee of the Stone Workers, and Intl. Rep. Cotton Murray of the Boilermakers.

The six companies involved in the negotiations were Potash Co. of America, U.S. Borax & Chemical, Intl. Minerals & Chemical, National Potash, Southwest Potash and Duval Sulphur & Potash.

WISCONSIN'S FIVE Democratic congressmen receive petitions circulated by Wisconsin State AFL-CIO and signed by thousands of trade unionists. House Ways and Means Committee later reported "pauper-oath bill." Left to right are Representatives Henry S. Reuss, Lester R. Johnson and Clement J. Zablocki; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann; and Representatives Gerald T. Flynn and Robert W. Kastenmeier.

Labor Girds for Major New Push In Drive for Medical Aid for Aged

(Continued from Page 1)

now rest with the Senate where, he said, "our chances for success always looked better."

In the Senate, several proposals embodying the social security principle have been introduced. Two of these—introduced separately by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)—provide the same general range of benefits offered in the Forand bill, although they vary in some details.

The third, introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), is the broadest of the health care measures both in terms of benefits and coverage. In addition to the 11.3 million social security beneficiaries, whose medical care would be financed through increased social security taxes, it would provide benefits to 1.7 million old age assistance beneficiaries and 1.8 million other retirees through annual appropriations of $370 million from general tax revenues.

Efforts will be made in the Senate to add one of these measures as an amendment to whatever social security bill is passed by the House.

Help Needed Now

With the 86th Congress pointing toward an early July adjournment in advance of the Republican and Democratic presidential nominating conventions, Meany said that labor's campaign for medical care for the aged needs "prompt and complete help" from all segments of the trade union movement.

"In the very short time remaining at this session of Congress," he wrote the leaders of affiliated unions and central bodies, "it is crucial that members of the Senate be urged to add a Forand-type provision to the bill coming over to them from the House.

"Letters, wires, petitions and every other method of communication must be used immediately to impress upon the Senate the need to take proper action for all our retired persons.

"Only through Forand-type legislation, which means the use of the social insurance system, can we hope to meet the basic problem of health care for all people with dignity and security—not on the basis of means tests.

"Our campaign for the Forand bill has made the entire country keenly aware of the issue. Now let us make the final push necessary for victory."

Fact Sheet Issued

In an accompanying fact sheet, the AFL-CIO pointed out that the health care provisions of the social security bill due to come out of the Mills committee offer "a little more medical care" for those "who are so poor that they can pass a 'means test'," instead of paying costs "as a matter of right" for 12 million aged social security recipients.

"The new program on medical services will not safeguard the peace of mind and dignity of the aged," the fact sheet pointed out. 'It offers no assurance to younger persons that their parents will be adequately protected. It does not utilize social insurance as a method of enabling working people to contribute towards their own health expenses after retirement."

Under the "means-test" principle, such things as income, resources, medical expenses and other needs will be determined by the several states, which will be free to impose rigorous eligibility requirements, the AFL-CIO declared. "Judging by past experience in many states," the federation added, stiff eligibility requirements "undoubtedly will be" set up by state governments.

In addition, the fact sheet declared, many states are "financially impoverished" and therefore will be slow to appropriate necessary funds. Twenty-four states currently match only part of the federal funds available for old-age assistance, including medical care, it added.

The Ways & Means medical care proposals were assailed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. as "miserly and inadequate" and embodying "19th century charity concepts." Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, said that the "means test" principle in the House bill would mean that "many in desperate need would be denied assistance" because of tough state eligibility requirements.

Result of 'Bad Law':

U.S. Radiation Policy Rapped as 'Chaos'

Expressing fear that the nation has moved from "drift" to "chaos" in the field of atomic radiation protection and workmen's compensation, labor has appealed to Congress to develop a "sound and urgently-needed integrated national radiation policy."

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, testifying before a special radiation subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, proposed a "drastic" overhaul of the 1959 law under which Congress relinquished radiation safety control to the states.

Biemiller sharply criticized the Atomic Energy Commission's new occupational exposure standards and its safety criteria for the states and the Federal Radiation Council's new guide for federal agencies.

If this is federal radiation health and safety policy, Biemiller declared, then "we can only say that the period of drift is now over and we are entering a new era of chaos."

'Bad Law'

Biemiller rapped the law passed last year as "a bad law" on grounds it was "premature and unnecessary" and it turned regulatory authority over to states which have not demonstrated either capacity or willingness to deal with radiation hazards already within their jurisdiction.

That law, he declared, is "a grave potential threat to the health and safety of radiation workers" and the "hazy" criteria just issued have reinforced the "serious misgivings" of organized labor.

Biemiller proposed the following "constructive" changes in the 1959 law:

- Require that any proposed state plan include control over all three types of nuclear material—source, by-product and special.
- Require that a state have a health and safety program regulating non-AEC sources of man-made radiation such as radium, X-rays, particle accelerators, etc., all of which are now outside the 1954 Atomic Energy Act.
- Require an adequate workmens' compensation program dealing with radiation illnesses and injuries.
- Expand the Federal Radiation Council, make the Health, Education and Welfare secretary its permanent chairman, set up a tripartite group, including labor, to advise the FRC and empower the FRC to set mandatory standards of tolerable radiation exposure.
- Make available federal grants-in-aid to help states finance the new safety programs.

The AFL-CIO also proposed that Congress amend the Atomic Energy Act to create a Labor-Management Advisory Committee so that day-to-day problems can be handled smoothly at staff levels.

Biemiller said that the AFL-CIO has drafted an all-federal radiation workmen's compensation program which it hoped would be introduced this year and acted on by Congress next year.

'Needless Delay' Hit

The legislative changes sought by labor do not remove labor's opposition to the 1959 law, the AFL-CIO spokesmen said, but rather represent a constructive effort to make it a better law to live with.

He also lashed what he termed "needless delay" on the part of the AEC in developing standards of radiation protection, to take effect next Jan. 1 and covering AEC licensees.

Biemiller then posed a series of questions involving the definition of terms, omissions and conflicts in the AEC criteria for the states and the FRC radiation protection guidance for federal agencies.

These questions, he added, reflect the "large areas of confusion, doubt and growing concern in the whole federal radiation picture."

Major Insurance Firm Backs Social Security, Health Care Link

Columbus, O.—Cracking the solid front of the insurance industry, one of the nation's major companies—Nationwide Insurance—has endorsed the principle of a government program of medical care for the aged based on social security.

The decision was announced by Pres. Murray D. Lincoln, who said that Nationwide's board of directors had adopted a formal resolution making clear the organization's support of "some sort" of program linked to social security.

The insurance company at the same time voiced its opposition to any form of "government subsidy" of private insurance companies. This is a principle underlying the Administration proposal that $1.2 billion a year be taken from federal and state treasuries to underwrite the cost of insurance for senior citizens who can pass a "means test."

Although he made no mention of the Administration plan as such, Lincoln warned that subsidies would, in effect, make "charity cases" out of older citizens.

"In our younger years," Nationwide's president said, "we should pay for our needs in our retiring years. This is the principle upon which our social security system is based, and as such it is the principle of government sponsorship rather than government subsidy."

The Nationwide policy did not indorse any particular bill, but declared that its study of the situation pointed up the fact that "the government must step in if basic medical care is to be made available to people who need it."

Lincoln in effect challenged the contention of insurance lobbyists that passage of a health care bill as part of the social security system would endanger private insurance firms.

"With a proper balance of effort on the part of industry and government," he declared, "the building of a program to provide for every citizen's health needs in his old age can be achieved."

The role of the insurance industry, the policy statement declared, would be to "provide further health care through voluntary coverage in addition to that which may be furnished through government programs." This is the same function by which private retirement plans and those negotiated in collective bargaining supplement basic old age benefits provided through social security.

Labor Officials Join Medical Board

New York—Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council and Vice Pres. William Michelson of Dist. 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, have joined five other labor representatives on the board of directors of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP).

Brick, Clay Local Cited for Service

Watsonville, Calif. — Contributions of $3,396 to people in need and other major community activities have won the 1959 citizenship award of the Brick & Clay Workers' District Council for Local 998 of the Brick & Clay union.

With only 100 members, the local union spent $552 for three members in need, and the balance for such needs as these: $376 to buy a wheel chair for a retarded child; $500 for a family whose home was burned; $94 for a refrigerator for a family on relief; $7.80 for flowers for a hospital patient.

Paul Pelfrey, vice president of the international union, also cited gifts of $755 for a Christmas party for needy children, $725 to the Little League of Watsonville, and $100 to Boys' Ranch here.

Group Health Delegates Back Forand Principles

Columbus, O.—The Group Health Association of America has reaffirmed its strong support for "immediate action" to provide health benefits for the aged financed through the social security system.

In a resolution adopted at GHAA's annual meeting here, delegates asserted that use of the social security principle "provides a practical and workable means" of financing health care.

The association rejected Administration proposals for subsidizing private insurance companies from federal and state treasuries. Statements by the various governors, GHAA's resolution said, indicate that most states are in such financial difficulty that they could not make the needed contribution and "most aged people would never receive any benefits."

Two States Study Impact of Automation

Organized labor's continuing concern with the effects automation has on human beings was expressed in emphatic terms by labor spokesmen at conferences on automation held in Massachusetts and New York. The conferences were called by Massachusetts Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to explore the broad range of problems arising out of automation. The accompanying stories tell how in each case the problem was described and the suggestions which were advanced for dealing with technological changes.

Labor's Spokesmen Stress Human Factor

Cambridge, Mass.—The human problems caused by automation cannot be eliminated by punching an electronic device. All Americans have a right to expect that democratic government and wise management will work with labor to help smooth the adjustment to automation.

Two AFL-CIO speakers—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research—sounded that warning to industry and government at Gov. Foster Furcolo's conference on automation at the Harvard School of Business.

The conferees included 20 other labor representatives, a dozen government officials, and more than 70 from such major companies as General Foods, Swift, International Business Machines, Standard of Indiana, General Motors, General Electric.

"The nation desperately needs up-to-date policies to match its modern equipment," said Ruttenberg. "The American people are our most important product. Responsibility for ghost towns rests with people—not machines.

"Business, labor and government are responsible for the future course of automation."

McDonald put it this way: "When a nation begins to act as if production is the ultimate goal, and profits per se are the measure of economic health, we are in deep trouble.

Measure of Progress

"We (of labor) measure progress in terms of how people live, of their economic security, of their ability to provide education for their children, of the degree to which production of goods can contribute to a happier life and a more wholesome community."

Too much attention is being given, Ruttenberg told the conference, to the things automation can produce, too little to the sharing of greater productivity, to the assurance that automation will work for the benefit of all Americans.

"Yes, we are a half-trillion dollar economy," he said. "Yes, employment and income have reached all-time highs.

"But millions of Americans are jobless, and 5 percent of the labor force is unemployed at a time of record prosperity.

"Poverty and unemployment are not necessarily the result of automation. But automation has brought unemployment and poverty to men whose only crime was that a marvelous invention destroyed their jobs and removed their sources of income."

'Major Error'

Americans have made a major error, he said, in assuming that new jobs will automatically develop, that office and factory automation will create new jobs.

"It has not and it will not," Ruttenberg said.

"The labor movement does not pretend to know the whole answer. But we are convinced that we know the framework within which solutions can be found.

"From experience we know that collective bargaining, business initiative, and community organizations will not provide the total answer. The government also must be prepared to participate in treating some of the social and economic wounds of automation."

Ruttenberg recommended these practical steps: advance planning on problems incident to automation before a human crisis results; spelling out seniority rights and payment of transfer expenses; retraining of workers at company expense; maintaining worker income by special funds, early retirement, supplemental benefits; classification upgrading and shift changes. In addition, he said, the government must foster job-creating, job-inducing programs.

McDonald said that his own industry, the "mighty men of steel" apparently mean to ignore the pressing economic problems of their employes and hard-pressed steel communities.

"The leaders of government in most cases do not even acknowledge the existence of this great domestic problem.

"All eyes are still riveted on money management, not on the crying needs of millions of American wage earners," McDonald told the conferees.

The Steelworker president listed three areas in which practical steps are needed:

- Proper protection for workers who man automatic equipment. Standard job evaluation systems and incentive pay methods, coupled with automation, are direct threats to pay scales.
- The 40-hour workweek must be reduced in the light of current needs and technology, but there is no sign that a negotiated shorter workweek in major industries is on the horizon.
- More jobs must be made available and more human needs must be met, by public and private investment.

3-Way Cooperation Sought in New York

Cooperstown, N. Y.—Labor spokesmen at Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's conference on automation here made it clear that technological change in American industry would necessitate greater federal-state intervention in the economy to prevent wholesale unemployment depression and penury.

While in no sense was opposition to automation expressed by labor spokesmen, the future and even present implications of the new technology were raised as matters of proper governmental concern because, they argued, no one plant or industry could by itself deal with the problem of job displacement and its consequences.

The trade union representatives who attended the conference in this up-state New York town, the home of the baseball Hall of Fame, included:

Solomon Barkin, director of research, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. Peter Brennan, Building and Construction Trades Council of New York state and city. Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno, New York State AFL-CIO; Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel, Steelworkers; Nat Goldfinger, assistant director of research, AFL-CIO; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., New York City Central Labor Council.

Other spokesmen at the three-day meeting came from industry, state government, education, banking, and private consultants to industry.

Barkin, whose paper was one of four discussed by the conference, argued that automation confronted not only individuals and industries with great risks but even more seriously, communities.

"In the American dynamic economy," he said, "no community or labor market area is completely secure of its economic future.

Goldberg argued that automation would be no problem if the rate of displacement was low enough to be absorbable by industry. However, when the steel industry operates at capacity for a short limited period of time, then automation becomes a serious problem.

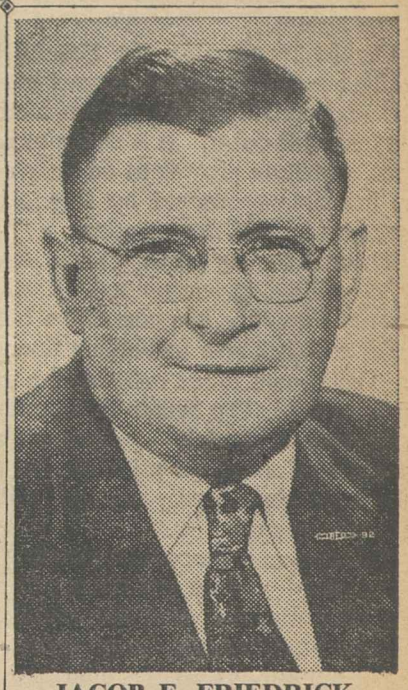
Supplemental unemployment benefits in the steel industry, which Goldberg said, is really "an automation fund," will not scratch the surface of automation unemployment. What will make automation work without injury to workers will be a guarantee of expanding national economic growth, he said.

Goldfinger emphasized that labor's concern was in the period of five-to-ten years ahead, "not in the long run." The real problem was an immediate one—"Creeping unemployment which at the rate we're going may become galloping unemployment."

Shorter Workweek Urged

Van Arsdale raised the question of the shorter workweek. He argued against those employers who were concerned at the campaign for a reduced workweek by pointing out that with 4 million unemployed, multiplied by 40 hours, America was losing 160 million man-hours of production.

A major address by Rockefeller was an implied attack on the Eisenhower Administrations' fiscal and economic policies. By expressing dissatisfaction at the rate of economic progress and national economic growth in recent years—he obviously was disassociating himself from Administration handling of the nation's economic affairs.



JACOB F. FRIEDRICK

Milwaukee County Labor Council President named to University of Wisconsin Regents.

Women Seen Most In Need Of Pay Floor

Women workers would benefit most from a new minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and extension of coverage to several million more workers, an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. speaker told delegates to a conference celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Labor Dept.'s women's bureau.

"The AFL-CIO," said Mrs. Esther Peterson, legislative representative for the IUD, "has asked Congress to increase the wage minimum from $1 to $1.25 an hour, and to extend coverage to 7.5 million more workers.

"This would mean a better living standard for single women, possibly a new dress once a year. For many a married woman with dependent children, it could mean a better fed and clothed family."

Mrs. Peterson made these other points: Most of the 24 million women in the U.S. labor force are married and work more from necessity than choice; they fill many lower-paid jobs, and must depend on federal law to lift their status; state minimum wage laws are little help to most women workers.

Labor Undersec. James T. O'Connell told the conference that the number of women workers will increase from about 24 million to 30 million by 1970—an increase of 25 percent while male workers increase by an estimated 15 percent.

A panelist on the same program with O'Connell was Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes.

Meat Cutters Launch $96 Million Middle-Income Housing Co-op in N.Y.

New York—The Meat Cutters and the state of New York have signed an agreement for construction of a $96 million middle-income housing project by using the air space above the Mott Haven railroad yard in the Bronx.

Union officials have applied for, and state authorities have signed, a commitment for a $25 million mortgage loan to build the first section of Concourse Village, to consist of seven 20-story buildings containing 1,686 apartments.

Tenants will pay $6 million, or an average down payment of $700 per room plus carrying charges of about $28 per room per month.

Construction of the first section will start late this year. Another 2,400 apartments will be started six months later, and the remaining 1,120 before the end of 1961. They will house an estimated 22,000 persons in 5,206 apartments.

Bronx borough officials have approved the new development, which marks the first use of air space in New York City for a middle-income housing project. Such space has been used for office building and stores.

Jerome Belson, the union's housing director, said the space above the railroad yard provides an excellent site in a central location without destroying other buildings.

"The Meat Cutters are proud," Belson said, "to help provide desperately needed housing for the middle-income wage earner. There is low-cost public housing for those on low salaries, and luxury housing for the wealthy. But few cities have housing for the family with $7,500 yearly earnings."

"We would not be properly representing our 60,000 members in the New York area if we closed our eyes to the housing problem," said Joseph Belsky, vice president of the international union.

Previously the union has sponsored four other middle-income cooperatives in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

On completion, Concourse Village will consist of 22 20-story buildings covering 19 percent of the 40-acre site. Remainder of the land will be used for recreation, parking and landscaping.

A separate community center will be used for civic and recreational activities. Other features of the project include private balconies for most apartments and easy access to the Concourse subway and two rapid transit lines.

The mortgage commitment provides for alternate methods of financing. If the first section of Concourse Village is approved by the Limited Profit Housing Mortgage Corp., the state will provide a third of the loan and the corporation two-thirds. Otherwise the state will provide the full amount of the mortgage. James W. Gaynor, state housing commissioner, has approved the transaction.

The union expects that financing of the remaining buildings will be provided by the new State Housing Finance Agency, organized to carry out Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's $525 million finance program for middle-income housing.

Minnesota Labor Gives Scholarships

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Federation of Labor's $500 George W. Lawson scholarship, named in honor of the veteran union leader, has been awarded to Rodger C. Dahlberg, Duluth. The son of Carl A. Dahlberg, a member of Steelworkers Local 1028, he plans to attend Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter.

Janice Knutson and Irwin Gubman, both of St. Paul, were presented with $400 scholarships by the St. Paul Trades & Labor Council, while at the same meeting a Building Service Employes $200 scholarship was awarded to Nancy Pink of St. Paul.

The $100 scholarship of the State Council of Machinists went to Larry G. Brown, Moorhead, whose father, George W. Brown, is a member of Local 1426, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Up To The Senate

THE FIGHT TO EXTEND to the area of health care the tested and reliable principles of the social security system is shifting to the Senate.

On the House side, the Forand bill for limited social security health benefits to retired persons has been temporarily side-tracked. The Ways & Means Committee, after an agonizing internal struggle, has turned it down. It is ready to report a social security bill with weak substitute provisions on health care that are a flat rejection of the principle sponsored by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.). Forand promptly labeled the substitute a "pauper's oath" plan.

There is no way for the House immediately to cure this deficiency by overriding its committee. Under standard practice on social security measures, the committee bill is expected to go to the floor under a closed rule forbidding floor amendments.

The Senate is not subject to a comparable rule and a similar debarment. The Senate is expected to have a chance to vote—and vote separately—on proposals that embody the principle urged by Forand, the principle that the expenses of health care for the aged should properly and rightly be met under the social security system.

This system is based on a simple philosophy: That during working years, people should pay taxes into a social insurance program and that after working years they should be able, as a matter of right, to draw benefits from the program.

The philosophy is as sound and logical for meeting the extraordinary hospital and other health expenses of old age as for meeting the reality of reduced income during retirement or of disability suffered before retirement.

It is a disappointment that the House Ways & Means Committee rejected this philosophy. It is particularly disappointing because the committee has the power of initiative in the tax system on which social security is based and often has been its guardian and protector.

Nevertheless, the Senate is now the arena in which the first showdown floor vote may be expected. A number of bills embodying the social security principle are pending.

Senate passage of a bill including the principle would send it back to the House—and then the House itself might have the chance to vote Yea or Nay on a key issue.

A preliminary House committee engagement has been lost but by no means the whole issue. The case is still pending, and the people have a chance to make themselves heard.

Help for Chile

IN MEETING the human needs of Chile's people in the aftermath of earthquake and tidal wave, what the Red Cross and other international agencies equipped to deal with disaster need urgently is money.

In many an emergency situation here at home, gifts of clothing, food and medical supplies are useful and desirable. Shipping facilities are easily available; time is available.

It is not possible for ordinary citizens in this country to know the distribution of supplies immediately needed in Chile, both by international agencies and by the national government trying to cope with the situation. It is not possible to know the priorities for airlift transport over thousands of miles.

Prompt gifts of money by unions and by central bodies will give the Red Cross, CARE and similar agencies greatly needed flexibility in helping meet natural disaster on a scale that most of us are never compelled to face personally.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'Er—After Careful Study of Your Case . . .'

With Little Success:

Communists Try to Break Link Of African Unions with ICFTU

Among the young trade union movements of Africa, a continent of peoples reaching swiftly for national independence and for rapid economic improvement, a hidden struggle is taking place. The World Federation of Trade Unions, dominated by the Soviet Union, seeks constantly to penetrate, to influence leaders, to spread infiltration. This report, taken from Spotlight, publication of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, gives some of the details:

EVERY DAY the world is getting smaller. We take it for granted that news should travel from the ends of the earth to our breakfast-table within a few hours. The same is true of ideas which spread as fast as modern communications. No wonder therefore that the idea of trade unionism, with which we are concerned, has rapidly spread throughout the African continent where it is gaining ground each day, side by side with the African's national aspirations.

Through years of bitter struggle for human dignity and a just reward for their labor, the workers of the early industrialized countries learned that solidarity was their only weapon and that the trade union movement was the best means of using it effectively. This experience they have passed on to the workers of Africa who are organizing their own unions throughout the continent.

But that continent is no longer cut off from the rest of the world; it is no longer the private enclave of a few powers. Most of the young trade unions in Africa, grouping about 1.4 million members, are affiliated to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in which each organization has equal rights in deciding the overall policy, and in which the workers' solidarity throughout the free world finds full expression.

There is, however, one factor which cannot be left out of the picture. It is the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions whose main aim is to further the policy of the Soviet Union and to extend its influence and domination. The funds it disposes for that purpose are practically unlimited. Its activities in Africa have various aspects.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT, however, that the WFTU, which never had an sizeable affiliated membership in Africa, makes no attempt to gain members there, but concentrates on trying to keep African unions out of the main stream of the international trade union movement. Exploiting the African's natural longing for emancipation and their resentment against colonialism, the WFTU uses pan-Africanism to encourage a separatist trade union movement.

On the other hand, the WFTU and its affiliated organizations in the Communist-ruled countries run scores of schools, seminars and courses for young African trade unionists, they publish a great number of propaganda pamphlets and reviews, they distribute hundreds of invitations for May Day as well as for "informative visits" in the "workers' paradise," countries in central and eastern Europe. They are assiduous in sending delegations to African countries.

Under the slogans of "decrease in international tension" and "struggle against colonialism," the WFTU last year organized a series of trade union courses for Africans in Hungary and in the Soviet Zone of Germany. These courses were not primarily concerned with training Africans in running trade union affairs but as Communist indoctrination schools.

THE COMMUNISTS—as usual—are elastic in their propaganda tricks. Subject to needs and situation, they stand for internationalism on one day and for nationalism on another. They are too clever to go among Africans with the Communist label, they do not even use their favorite slogans, but they base all their tactics on exploiting for their purposes the two ideals that are sweeping Africa: The call for independence and the fight against colonialism.

Despite the efforts of the WFTU, Communist infiltration does not seem to have made much headway among African trade unions. These is no doubt that the influence of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with its emphasis on genuine independent trade unions is effectively countering this trend. The best evidence for that is the steady growth of its membership in Africa and the growing number of national African organizations which join the ICFTU. The most recent concrete proof was given in Nigeria where its powerful Trades Union Congress unanimously endorsed an earlier decision to affiliate to the ICFTU.

Morgan Says:

Jail Term For Sit-In Doesn't Discourage Two Negro Girls

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THERE IS A LULL in the Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South, but only a lull. Whether it is a lull before an angrier storm depends on how realistically the officials and the politicians read the warnings. There have been both heartening and discouraging developments.

Morgan

Lunch counters have been desegregated in San Antonio, Galveston, Nashville and elsewhere and the republic is still standing.

Five variety stores in Winston-Salem, N. C., opened their counters to Negroes without discrimination. Describing the encouraging event Time Magazine said: ". . . whites and Negroes sat side by side without disorder, insults or even stares, as if things had never been any different."

Elsewhere one of the basic troubles is the failure to recognize change. One of the South's most respected universities, Vanderbilt, has placed itself in the embarrassingly hypocritical position of expelling a student from its Divinity School for following its Christian teachings by participating in the sit-downs. The almost ludicrous irony of Vanderbilt's stand is painfully heightened by the fact that as a result of the demonstrations Nashville lunch counters are being desegregated.

Florida primary voters apparently rejected the moderate approach of Gov. Leroy Collins by electing as his successor—barring a virtually impossible Republican upset in November—a man who promised to preserve segregation, Farris Bryant. One of Collins' basic approaches, which his candidate, Doyle E. Carlton, Jr., endorsed, was communication between hostile groups, get them talking to work out compromises.

Said Democratic nominee Bryant bluntly: "The less said about segregation the better. To talk about it merely incites the people, and it doesn't solve the problem."

The political hopeful may be in for something of a surprise. I wish he could have been in my office while two sisters recently graduated from a 49-day course in the Tallahassee jail spoke dispassionately of their experiences and hopefully of their plans.

These two Florida A. and M. University students, Patricia and Priscilla Stephens, aged 20 and 21, were arrested last winter at a Woolworth's lunch counter by a task force comprised of the mayor, the chief of police and 15 cops. Rather than pay a $300 fine each, they chose 60 days in jail; they got 11 days off for good behavior.

In jail they mopped floors, scrubbed toilets, did a lot of thinking and tried to study—the jailer wouldn't let Patricia's music teacher come to give her trumpet lessons and refused Priscilla a diet her doctor said she needed for a chronic ulcer.

THEY GOT 500 LETTERS of encouragement from nearly every state of the union, Japan, Spain and other foreign countries. They composed a sit-in song to the tune of Old Black Joe, sang it with their minister when he came to visit them each night at six, and taught it, by request, to the segregated white women inmates of the jail.

Before they were released, one of the white watchmen in the jail, who had been distant if not hostile at first, began to do them little favors and in their last week he brought his two-year-old boy, all dressed up, in to visit them. The girls didn't know quite why.

But in a voice as soft as cotton, Patricia Stephens hold me that of all the white people who had offered to help them, none had said they were doing it because they were sorry for Negroes; instead they explained they felt that by helping this cause they were somehow helping themselves. "This segregation business," one white friend told the Stephens girls, "hurts me too."

Priscilla wants to be a grade school teacher when she finishes college. Patricia is interested in social work. But right now they are absorbed in something they think cannot wait.

For the next few weeks they will be traveling around the country, relating their experiences, trying to elicit support for a broadening campaign of non-violent protest against the denial of civil rights. They plan to join more sit-ins before September.

"I suppose," said Priscilla with a smile, "that we will be arrested again." "I like to think," Patricia said, "that everybody in this is fighting for democracy."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EFFORTS ARE BEING made to find a way to compromise the separate House and Senate school bills and reach agreement on a bill that will provide money instead of a campaign issue. A point must be made about the party vote in the House in regard to the Powell anti-segregation amendment.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), the sponsor of the bill approved by the House, has run the record and has found that 78 Republican members voted to attach the Powell amendment to the measure—but voted against the bill itself on passage. They voted in favor of an amendment that guaranteed southern Democratic votes against the final bill. Then they voted against the amended bill themselves.

This parliamentary deviousness was used by conservative House Republicans a few years ago with extreme effectiveness. First they voted successfully to attach the Powell amendment; then they killed the total bill as they had amended it.

This year the parliamentary tacticians of the GOP tried the same device. Among the Republicans who voted for the Powell amendment, then against the bill, were Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Chairman William E. Miller (N.Y.) of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Chairman John W. Byrnes (Wis.) of the House GOP Policy Committee.

In the tag-end weeks of the legislative session, with forces delicately balanced between the Eisenhower power of veto and the Democratic nominal majorities in Congress, such a straw in the wind takes on significance.

Mr. Halleck, like all others among the official House Republican leaders, is tagged as a Nixon man. Mr. Nixon has indicated in speeches that he wants to depart from the Eisenhower record against school aid. The position of the House GOP powers on a compromise bill, for which they are willing to vote, is still unclear.

* * *

GOV. ROCKEFELLER probably shifted few delegate votes by his blistering statement on the "fence-sitting" Vice Pres. Nixon, but he shattered the Republican Party's surface calm, and he appears to have guaranteed controversy in the GOP convention on its platform if not its nominees. He listed the disturbing results of eight years of the Eisenhower Administration in terms very likely to be paralleled in the platform approved at the Democratic convention.

On the conduct of foreign policy, on defense and school-aid issues, on the Forand bill, he charged unmistakably that the Administration was weak and wrong.

As he noted, it is not considered proper for political leaders thus to criticize their own party. The sensible explanation of why he did it is the obvious one: he is deeply concerned about the country's welfare and deeply skeptical of Mr. Nixon's capacity to break with the Eisenhower record and provide bold and imaginative leadership.

Asked by reporters whether he thought GOP leaders would accept his word that he totally rejects a vice presidential nomination with Nixon, Rockefeller replied:

"If they don't, then I don't know what they will believe."

Asked if he would like to use the press conference "to endorse Vice Pres. Nixon for the presidential nomination," he said tersely: "I hadn't planned to."

* * *

POLITICAL LEADERS, who are remarkably capable of self-deception, tend to believe that "nobody" really would turn down the vice presidential place once it is offered to him. But this is false and its falsity has been demonstrated.

In 1924 the Republican convention nominated Frank O. Lowden, a former governor of Illinois, for Vice President, to run with Calvin Coolidge. Lowden refused, and the convention had to turn to Charles G. Dawes.

In 1948 Associate Justice William O. Douglas was repeatedly asked by Pres. Truman to accept the vice presidential nomination, and Douglas declined.

Washington Reports:

Proposed 'Fair Trade' Act Held Costly to Nation's Housewives

PRICE STUDIES by economists show that a proposed new national fair trade law "would cost housewives $1 billion to $10 or $11 billion more each year to run the house."

So declared Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 350 radio stations.

He said: "This is an incredibly bad bill for the consumer, an outrageously bad bill for the small business man, and a generally hurtful bill for the whole economy."

The bill would give manufacturers the right to set a minimum price on the resale of commodities they manufacture.

Rep. John B. Bennett (R. Mich,). also appearing on the program, pointed out that the measure would put retail business in interstate commerce. In the present situation, he said, small merchants are considered as in purely local business and thus are not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, including the federal minimum wage. Bennett added that any such bill might be unconstitutional, and pointed out that the Michigan supreme court has declared a state fair trade statute, similar to this one, to be unconstitutional.

Fair trade laws that have been enacted, Dingell declared, have been "used as a basis for violation of the federal anti-trust laws. They have been used to harass, intimidate, coerce, harm, destroy the small competitor.

"Many small retailers have been induced to support this [national] measure on the grounds that it will give them a better competitive situation. Nothing could be further from the truth."

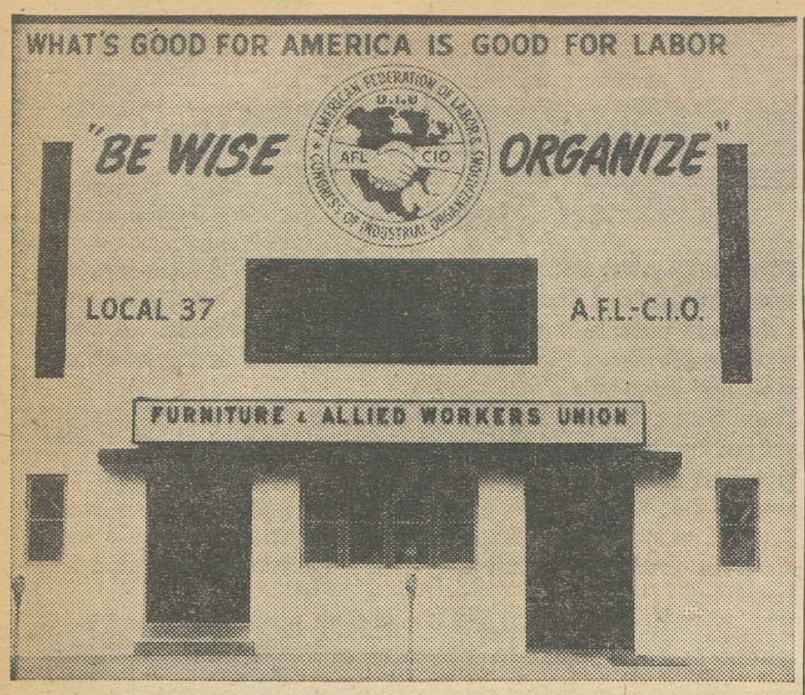
BENNETT SAID that experience in states which have had fair trade laws has shown there are many ways to evade the law.

"You can have trading stamp practices, trade-in allowances. Also, we have had any number of witnesses at hearings who testified about the great impetus a federal bill would give to chain stores, department stores and mail order houses which have private brands, identical to items fair traded," Bennett said.

"The group that's pushing this bill is a polyglot conglomeration of mixed interests," Dingell declared. "There are lobbyists here for retail groups, big business and gas and oil companies, pharmaceutical houses. The bill as drafted with certain amendments offered by the gas and oil lobby would create certain exemptions from anti-trust decisions. In the words of the Federal Trade Commission, the bill would repeal the anti-trust laws."

Both Bennett and Dingell warned that efforts are being made by proponents of the bill to push it through this session of Congress. They said they thought the people should be alerted to this fact.

A PROPOSED FEDERAL FAIR TRADE law would seriously hurt the small retailer and benefit large chain outfits, according to Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), left, and Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.). They were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



PHILADELPHIA LOCAL 37 of the Upholsterers commemorated 27 years of union activity by painting the 40-by-40-foot front of its hall at 2132 Germantown Avenue in the way pictured. It helps get labor's ideas to the people, suggests Local Pres. George Bucher.

How to Buy:

Rising Food Costs Hit Family Budgets

By Sidney Margolius

MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES are in for a summer of high food prices. Costs have been moving up all spring and will rise further before supplies increase again this autumn.

This situation requires careful planning and shopping to defend not only your pocketbook but your family's actual nutrition. Surveys show that nutrition is affected noticeably by purchasing power.

Of course, there are pockets of poor nutrition among well-to-do families, too. For example, teenagers at every income level, and especially the girls, often suffer from poor nutrition.

But money is the main factor. Low and moderate-income families are especially likely to suffer from insufficient calcium and vitamin C, a Government survey found. That means they don't get enough milk and fruit juices and fresh fruits. In the South, where incomes are generally lower than elsewhere, families especially tend to have inadequate diets, U.S. Department of Agriculture researchers report.

HERE IS A CHECK-LIST of cost-cutters that can help you buy the most nutrition for your food dollars this summer:

- Plan your menus around advertised specials; avoid impulse buying.
- **Cook vegetables in as little water as possible, but save any excess liquid—and that from canned vegetables—for making soups. Much of the nutrition is in the liquid. Cook potatoes in the skin instead of pared, to preserve food value and avoid waste.**
- Buy the cheapest brand of vegetable shortening instead of the more-expensive brands. (They are all much the same.)
- Buy standard whole-wheat, rye and white breads instead of rolls or special breads.
- Serve homemade desserts instead of commercial baked goods.
- Buy standard grades (B and C) instead of fancy Grade A. (They are the same nutritionally.)
- Buy supermarkets' own brands of canned or packaged foods.
- **Serve home-cooked cereals instead of ready-to-eat packaged types. (The home-cooked are often more nourishing, too.)**
- Buy foods loose when available, such as cottage cheese, sauerkraut, produce. You save packaging cost.
- Buy large sizes of canned and packaged foods instead of small.
- Buy plain instead of homogenized milk if the price is lower. Use non-fat milk to supplement your purchases of fresh milk.
- Buy cheese off the loaf instead of in packages or jars.
- **Buy brown or mixed-color eggs if cheaper in your locality.**
- Serve fish, poultry, cheese, eggs or baked-bean main dishes occasionally, especially in summer when meat is most expensive. Turkeys particularly are in heavy supply and will be reasonable this summer.
- Avoid heavy use of bacon, especially this summer when all pork products will be expensive. In some families bacon is the chief meat expense. But nutritionists count bacon as fat, not a protein.
- In beef, look for the more economical cuts—chuck and round. These can be just as tender and flavorful when broiled or roasted as the costlier rib and loin cuts, U.S. home economists report.
- Serve these cheaper, but nutritional vegetables more often: carrots, collards, green cabbage, kale and turnips.

You can get an excellent free food-buying guide, with basic facts on nutrition and many money-saving recipes. Just write to Office of Information, U.S. Agriculture Dept., Washington 25, D. C., for a copy of "Family Fare."

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Schoemann Tells Executive Council:

Youth Conference Shows People Support Progress

THE RECENT WHITE HOUSE Conference on Children and Youth gave "solid evidence" that the American people support the AFL-CIO's program for social and welfare legislation, Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann has reported to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Schoemann, labor's top representative at the conference, said the "significant, forward-looking recommendations" made by the 7,000 delegates, drawn from 50 states and 600 national organizations, reflected a "majority view" in the nation which is "many times far ahead" of the policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

While applauding the conclusions reached by the delegates, Schoemann said the value of the conference—a once-every-10-years prospect begun by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt—will depend on the follow-up.

The question, he said, is whether recommendations strongly favoring federal aid to education, full civil rights, and more adequate social legislation "can and will be implemented by local, state and federal legislation, by voluntary agencies and, ultimately, by the American people."

Seventy trade union officials who participated in the conference as members of state delegations or as representatives of international unions "played an active role in the workshops and forums that hammered out the final recommendations of the conference," Schoemann reported.

Schoemann, a member of the conference's national planning board appointed by Pres. Eisenhower and chairman of the AFL-CIO's Education Committee, pointed out that labor participation began a year before the conference. "The AFL-CIO made a sizable financial contribution" to the conference budget and "trade unionists by the hundreds participated actively in the scores of preliminary meetings in all parts of the country." Schoemann noted that "they are likewise participating now in the many follow-up programs over the nation."

DECLARING THAT conference delegates recognized that "the problems of the young were, largely, the problems of all the people," Schoemann pointed to resolutions adopted on labor and social standards which:

- Urged increasing the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, and broadening coverage.
- Called for states to adopt minimum wage laws equal in amount to the federal law and covering groups usually excluded, such as farm workers.
- Recommended increasing unemployment compensation to 50 percent of wages with 39 weeks of coverage.
- Asked extension of both workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws to farm workers.
- Asked federal and state standards for registration of migrant crew leaders, state migratory housing codes and better enforcement of existing regulations.

IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION, Schoemann reported, the conference called for "substantial general federal support for education." It urged in one resolution that representative local committees "composed of educators, businessmen, labor representatives and citizens be created to examine existing restrictions on apprenticeship job opportunities with the idea of broadening apprenticeship opportunities for youth."

In a series of strong civil rights resolutions, the conference "spoke boldly and farsightedly" to:

- Support Negro students in their fight for equality and endorse "non-violent, sit-in demonstrations protesting segregated facilities."
- Condemn "the use of force, violence, political or legal contrivances to prohibit or intimidate students protesting inequalities."
- Demand that access to all public facilities "be guaranteed all children and youth regardless of their race, creed, color, economic or social status."
- Urge an end to all discrimination in "housing, education and employment."

In other significant areas, Schoemann reported to the council, the White House conference urged cooperative federal, state and local action to deal with problems of depressed areas, workers displaced as a result of automation and relocation of plants, and the problem of vocational retraining.

Summarizing the 1,600 conference resolutions, Schoemann told the executive council:

"Without by any means endorsing every recommendation of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, the AFL-CIO can take real satisfaction in the many important things it did recommend on behalf of America's young."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Why Can't Men's Magazines Plug Virtues of Domesticity?

By Jane Goodsell

I DIDN'T KNOW men's magazines were like that! I'm shocked. It isn't so much the photos of movie starlets, although I must admit that those young ladies certainly are butter-fingered at keeping a bathtowel clutched around themselves. But that's only incidental.

What really bothers me is the demoralized tone of men's magazines and their devil-may-care attitude toward life.

As a thoroughly brainwashed victim (oops! I mean reader!) of women's magazines, I naturally assumed that men's magazines were doing their bit to promote such worthwhile objectives as Family Harmony, Togetherness and Living Within a Budget.

In my innocence, I figured that all the How To articles in women's magazines (How to Take Inches Off Your Hips, How to Stuff a Bell Pepper, How to Decorate with Decals, How to Bolster Your Husband's Ego) would be counterbalanced by similar articles in magazines for men:

How to Repair Sagging Porch Steps; How to Fix a Broken Roller Skate; How to Be a Good Host; What Every Father Shold Know; How to Bolster Your Wife's Ego; What Is Your Wife Really Like?

INSTEAD OF ENCOURAGING their readers to become better husbands and fathers, men's magazines encourage them to forget the very existence of wives and children.

Men's magazines preach the joys of owning a wine cellar, racing sports cars and collecting far-out jazz.

There are How To articles, all right, but they aren't calculated to promote domestic harmony: How to Win at Poker; How to Cure a Hangover; Where to Stay at Las Vegas; How to Play Par Golf; How to Mix a Dry, Dry Martini; How to Succeed with Women (which is not at all the same thing as getting along with your wife).

Some magazines for men include recipes, but not the sort he can whip up when you leave him to fix dinner for the children. Men's magazine recipes are designed primarily to bolster the male ego. Most of them call for 15-pound hunks of meat and enough rare wines and brandies to use up an entire week's food budget.

It isn't fair! Women's magazines exhort their readers to be patient, virtuous, devoted, conscientious, loyal, dutiful goody-goodies. And men's magazines adopt a soothing boys-will-be-boys attitude, and encourage their readers to live it up, sow plenty of wild oats and act like men, not mice.

Talk about double standards!

Schnitzler Urges Political Action:

Labor in Ohio Maps '60 Legislative Goals

Cleveland—A comprehensive legislative program that will be pushed in the Ohio Legislature in 1961 was approved at the Ohio AFL-CIO second constitutional convention.

The 1,700 delegates representing more than 500,000 union members approved resolutions calling upon the legislature to authorize:

- A $1.25 hourly minimum wage law for industries not covered by the federal minimum wage law.
- A State Housing Authority, which would provide low-interest mortgage loans for homebuilding. The Authority would issue its own bonds.
- Overhauling of the state tax structure, with emphasis on elimination of the 3 percent sales tax on drugs and medicines and other changes to ease the burden on low and middle-income groups.
- Improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation.
- **A "little" Wagner Act that would set up a state labor relations board and provide for election procedures for union certification for employes not covered by the National Labor Relations Act.**

A "little" Norris-La Guardia Act that would require notice and holding of a hearing before issuance of an injunction in a labor dispute.

- Liberalization of voting hours until 8 p.m. and door-to-door registration to provide fuller expression of voter sentiment at the polls.
- Prohibition of the importation of strikebreakers into the state, such as occurred in recent newspaper strikes in Lima and Zanesville.

Delegates also were scheduled to vote on an increase in the monthly per capita payments by affiliated locals from 4 to 5 cents.

Political Action Urged

Two speakers at the opening session stressed the importance of electing new leaders at the November election. The speakers were William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, and Al Barkan, deputy director of the Committee on Political Education (COPE).

Schnitzler warned that unity is a "must" in labor and in the nation because of a threat to the labor movement from enemies within and a threat to the nation from enemies without.

"The American people will no longer let themselves be lulled by a dictator's smiling promises into sweet dreams of peace. They will insist that our military defense program be beefed up.

"If I read the signs correctly, the American people also want our national economy strengthened so that the cold war can be met without impairing the high standard of living which is our country's great achievement.

"To carry out this program will require, in the first place, new and more progressive national leadership.

"This is now becoming increasingly evident to the great majority of American citizens, even to those who for almost eight years have been dazzled by the Eisenhower image.

"That image of a strong and effective leadership was a myth created by skillful Madison Ave. pitchmen. Now the myth has been sadly deflated. It collapsed simultaneously with the summit."

Beware GOP, Barkan Says

Barkan told delegates that a Republican victory in November will confront organized labor with a program aimed at its complete destruction and annihilation.

"The giants of American industry have not accepted labor's right to bargain collectively, and in my opinion, they live for the day when they can destroy us," he said.

He said that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) has proposed, if the Republicans win in November, a program for a national "right-to-work" law, the outlawing of industry-wide bargaining and political activity by labor and placing labor under anti-trust laws.

"You can't fight this at the bargaining table or on the picket line. The only place to fight it is at the ballot box.

"We must do the same job in 1960 that was done in 1958 in Ohio in defeating the 'right-to-work' amendment. We don't have the 'right-to-work' amendment on the ballot this year, but it is in Goldwater's program.

"We need a President who looks on unemployment not just as statistics but as human beings, a President who sees the increasing problem of people faced with rising hospital and medical costs, who would prevent business from taking over regulatory agencies of government. That description does not fit the probable Republican nominee—Richard M. Nixon," Barkan observed.

MRS. ROBERT F. WAGNER, wife of New York's mayor, sews the first union label into a U.S.-made hat with the smiling approval of Alex Rose, left, and Nathaniel Spector of the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers. The three attended a New York City luncheon celebrating a new agreement with milliners who will use the label.

Musicians Press Drive For Live Radio Music

Las Vegas, Nev.—Pres. Herman D. Kenin told some 1,200 delegates to the Musicians' 63rd annual convention here that the union would mount a legislative drive to require broadcasting licensees to meet their obligations in promoting and employing local talent.

It may mean, Kenin declared, "a rewriting of the Federal Communications Act with built-in policing and enforcing powers that stop just short of programming censorship."

But, he added, the union would not relax its demand upon "the several thousand broadcast licensees who fatten off a multi-billion dollar monopoly dedicated only to the propagation of the almighty dollar."

This is the first international union convention to be held in Las Vegas, a city popular with Musicians because of its record employment of instrumentalists.

Kenin was assured of election to another term as head of the union, having been nominated earlier without opposition. A contest was scheduled for the vice presidency.

Proposals of Senators Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon, both Nevada Democrats, in urging the delegates to seek total repeal of the federal cabaret tax in the next Congress won cheers. The 20 percent wartime excise tax was cut to 10 percent last year.

Bible, who was unable to attend but whose message was read to the delegates, said the union's apparent next goal is "outright repeal." He advised that the union marshall all its facts and statistics "to bolster the argument that the tax has a direct relation to unemployment among your members" and so improve the chances of "wiping this iniquitous statute from the books."

Cannon told the delegates that the cabaret tax had been "an albatross around the neck of the entertainment world," resulting in the discouragement of live music and development of the arts.

He commended labor's position in welcoming foreign artists and talent to America while carefully drawing the line at imported taped music which aimed to evade union standards.

Cannon praised the talent development and scholarship programs of the Musicians. He also urged the union to send artists abroad "to show the peoples behind the Iron Curtain and throughout the world the spirit of the American people

Donald F. Conaway, executive secretary of the Federation of Television and Radio Artists, urged a solid front on the part of entertainment unions in approaching employment opportunities in the new field of pay television.

AFL-CIO Unit Visits Unions In 6 Nations

Bomb bursts near a Buenos Aires hotel were an explosive incident in a tour of six Latin-American countries for three representatives of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates on the aircraft carrier Shangri-La, they reported on their return from a 47-day cruise. The bombs were a local protest against local high living costs.

The union officials made the trip at the invitation of Navy Sec. Thomas S. Gates Jr. On the visit to more than a dozen cities were George J. Richardson, special representative of the AFL-CIO; Vice Pres. Henry Anderson, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; and Vice Pres. Wayne Strader, Grain Millers.

Richardson reported that Argentine workers have been disturbed by a 63 percent rise in living costs since February 1959.

An Argentine Commercial Employes union, he said, owns and operates a large Buenos Aires department store, and unionized railway workers run a training school for members in the same city.

In Brazil, unions claim nearly 4 million members, Richardson said. The government collects dues of one day's pay per worker per year and transmits it to unions minus 20 percent for operating costs, but many unions raise additional funds under separate union dues systems.

Highly industrialized Sao Paulo state has 250 unions and 16 labor federations, he said, operating under laws for collective bargaining, labor courts, national mediation services and minimum wages. Labor laws call for separation pay, job security, health and accident benefits.

In Santos, a coffee port, dock workers run their own school for workers' children.

The delegation also visited union officials in Peru, Chile, Uruguay and Trinidad.

Jacob Reibel Dies, Veteran Union Leader

Miami, Fla.—Jacob Reibel, 87, who helped organize two local unions, recently died here. He had retired in 1951 as president of the Cleveland Library Workers and moved here in 1954.

Mr. Reibel came to New York City from Germany at the age of 15, helped organize a union of tailor's helpers, and became president. He moved to Cleveland, helped to build the Library Workers. In 1954 his union and the former Cleveland CIO Council gave him a testimonial dinner.

State Ruling Upsets City Ban on Fire Fighters

Sacramento, Calif.—A state law upholding the right of a group of public employes to bargain collectively supersedes city ordinances denying or limiting this right, California Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk has ruled.

The opinion, handed down at the request of State Industrial Relations Dir. John F. Henning, dealt specifically with a law enacted last year which guaranteed fire fighters the right to organize and bargain collectively, though not to strike. Palo Alto, a chartered city, had refused to recognize the new state law.

Although Palo Alto does not ban organization of fire fighters by law, city officials have carried on an anti-union campaign and have refused to bargain with the Fire Fighters. At least two other communities, Bakersfield and South Pasadena, have local ordinances forbidding fire fighters from organizing, the union reports.

Mosk ruled that where a conflict exists between an act of the legislature and a city charter provision, the legislature will prevail except in matters of strictly local concern.

He declared that "the right of individual workmen to be free to organize and join labor unions is a matter of more than strictly local concern." Therefore, he said, the provision of the law "guaranteeing the right to fire fighters will prevail over conflicting laws of chartered as well as unchartered cities and counties."

Although the ruling dealt with fire fighters legislation, the State AFL-CIO said it should help pave the way for legislation guaranteeing all public employes the right to organize.

IUE Unit Donates Funds for Library

Kiamesha Lake, N. Y.—Dist. 4, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has made a gift of $10,000 for the James B. Carey Testimonial Library at the Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations, named in honor of the IUE president.

Study Shows Earnings Losses by 'Drop-Outs'

Boys and girls who leave high school before graduation have higher unemployment rates, earn less on jobs they do get and are more likely to wind up in unskilled work with less future, according to a recent Labor Dept. study of school "drop-outs."

Highlights of the survey carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are available to high school students and their parents in an illustrated 13-page pamphlet entitled "From School to Work: The early employment experience of youth in seven communities, 1952-1957."

The study of the vocational adjustment of drop-outs and of high school graduates who did not go on to college or take other formal training was based on interviews with more than 4,000 young people and information from school records.

"At the time of the survey," the Labor Dept. reported, "only 3 percent of the boy graduates were earning less than $40 a week, compared with 15 percent of the boy drop-outs. Nearly a third of the boy graduates were earning $80 or more a week compared with a fifth of the dropouts.

"Half of the girl graduates were earning $50 or more a week while only one-sixth of the girl drop-outs were earning that much."

On the average, the report continued, "the drop-outs experienced from two to three times as much unemployment as the graduates."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in announcing the study, said poor grades, boredom with school subjects and dislike of teachers were some of the reasons given for leaving school. The second most important reason given by girls was marriage; by boys, "to go to work."

NLRB Applies L-G as Bar To Picketing

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled unanimously that a union cannot conduct peaceful picketing for recognition unless it petitions for a representation election "within a reasonable period of time not to exceed thirty days."

The board also held that picketing for informational purposes alone is unlawful if it has the effect of stopping pickups or deliveries.

These provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act were applied for the first time as the board ordered Teamsters' Local 239 to stop picketing Stan-Jay Auto Parts and Accessories Corp., Long Beach, N. Y.

The board said the union began picketing in September after having a contract demand rejected by Stan-Jay, which has five employes. The picketing continued after L-G went into effect and an NLRB complaint was issued 17 days later on the basis of an employer's unfair labor practice charge.

The board said that, since picketing had been going on for nearly two months before passage of L-G, the additional 17 days is "a reasonable period of time" in which to file for an election.

The NLRB rejected a union argument that informational, as distinguished from recognition, picketing after Nov. 13 was legal. The board noted an earlier union picket notice to suppliers and failure to rescind it and said that, even if disruption of service is not intended, such effect makes it illegal.

Labeling of Substitutes for Wood Urged

Hardwood substitutes used in wall paneling, furniture, television and hi-fi sets should be plainly labeled to avoid misrepresentation, an AFL-CIO aide has told a House Commerce subcommittee.

George D. Riley, of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, said the AFL-CIO endorses the provisions of three bills pending before the subcommittee and a fourth bill approved last month by the Senate, to give the Federal Trade Commission new powers to protect consumers.

Riley told the subcommittee that the public needs to know when fillers, plastics and printed overlays are used in wood products. Such substitutes should be labeled, he said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its January 1960 meeting, upheld the need for broader FTC powers and urged Congress to "move decisively" against false advertising and other evils.

An industry spokesman said "deceptive labeling and advertising of finished hardwood and imitation hardwood products is considerably more widespread" than those in the fur industry, which produced the Fur Products Labeling Act.

Marciniak Named to Key Chicago Post

Chicago—Edward A. Marciniak has been named executive director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. Mayor Richard J. Daley administered the oath of office for the post, which pays $13,404 a year.

Marciniak is 42. He will resign, he said, as director of the Catholic Council on Working Life here and as a vice president of the American Newspaper Guild.

"SCALPING" IS THREAT to Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America unless the 1962 convention is held in Canada. Wielding tomahawk is Bud Clark, a Canadian staffer of Indian ancestry. Pollock promised "favorable consideration."

Court Upholds Bar on Felons in Union Jobs

The Supreme Court by a 5-to-3 vote has upheld a section of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission Act forbidding service of convicted felons, lacking either a pardon or a "good-conduct" certificate, from serving as an officer of a waterfront union.

In a blistering dissent, a three-justice minority accused the majority of making constitutional cases turn upon "whimsical circumstances." The minority in an opinion by Justice William O. Douglas said the majority decision had directly departed from an earlier decision striking down a Florida statute forbidding a person convicted of a felony from serving as an officer of any union.

Federal labor law specifically guarantees the right of employes to bargain "through representatives of their own choosing." In the New York waterfront case, the question was whether the two-state waterfront Commission Act banning felons from union office was in conflict with the federal statute and thus unconstitutional under the federal preemption doctrine.

Justice Felix Frankfurter in the majority opinion said Congress had held hearings on New York-New Jersey waterfront problems and was intimately acquainted with abuses arising from the presence of "criminals with long records."

Hearings Cited

Congress also held hearings on the proposed two-state Waterfront Commission Act, including the section forbidding felons in office, and affirmatively approved the New York-New Jersey compact, Frankfurter pointed out.

He acknowledged that the Landrum-Griffin Act, passed last year, debarred former convicts from serving as union officers only for certain crimes and for a limited period, but said that in this statute Congress specifically asserted the preemption doctrine in sections where it wished the doctrine to apply.

Douglas grimly remarked in his dissent that the minority could "more nearly comprehend the thrust" of the majority decision if Frankfurter's opinion had said that the Florida precedent had been directly overruled and that Frankfurter's dissent in that case was now adopted.

The Waterfront Commission Act, Douglas said, contains a provision upholding the right of employes to bargain "through representatives of their own choosing" and anything in conflict violates both this provision and federal law.

If Florida is forbidden to set up qualifications for union office, he said, "I fail to see why" New York is not foreclosed.

Striking Upholsterers Just 'Won't Give Up'

Jasper, Ind.—A 165-member local of upholstery workers, on the picket line at the Jasper Novelty Furniture Co. for nine months in Indiana's longest strike, will tell the strike story in letters to every telephone subscriber in Dubois county, and in handbills for buyers at the Chicago Furniture Mart.

The local has been spreading its story in labor papers and in a weekly radio broadcast. Now it will send letters to 2,700 families living within 12 miles of this wood processing town in southwest Indiana. The letters and the handbills will tell how management has rebuffed every union effort to settle the strike.

"We have told the company, and other companies, that we hate to go outside the county with our story," said Sec.-Treas. Donald Marks of Local 331. "But it can't be helped."

Other upholsterers' locals, the international union, and the Indiana AFL-CIO have helped keep the local going with strike donations. The money has helped pay strike benefits for jobless members and foot bills for the radio broadcasts and strike publicity.

Local 331 was attempting to bargain on its first contract when the walkout was voted on Sept. 4, 1959, after 13 months of attempted negotiation.

Management refused to bargain on any issues. Instead, said Marks, it submitted counter-proposals on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis. It fired a member of the negotiating committee, refused to arbitrate grievances, and imported 175 strikebreakers.

Unfair labor practice charges were dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board. An appeal was turned down. The Indiana State Labor Dept. declined to take a hand.

Delegates Urge Consumer Laws:

TWUA Asks Action To Bolster Economy

Chicago—A wide-ranging program of economic reform, from aid to depressed areas to adequate protection for consumers, was hammered out by closing sessions of the Textile Workers Union of America's 11th biennial convention here.

Reaction of the more than 1,000 delegates was typified by discussion of a resolution urging distribution of surplus food under a food stamp program. Members from several states rose to support the plan, not because it was needed by present members, but because "we owe an obligation to our former members who have been caught by the liquidation and migration of mills."

Under the general heading of consumer protection the delegates struck at shortcomings of the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Food and Drug Administration; called for enactment of the Douglas bill requiring full disclosure of credit charges, and advocated a "Dept. of Consumers" in the Cabinet.

On basic federal labor law, the convention proposed five major revisions: Repeal of the provision that permits state "right-to-work" laws to take precedence over the federal statute; repeal of the so-called employer "free speech" section which is "in reality a license to employers to threaten and coerce workers"; clarification of the law to insure that all those who act in an employer's interest in opposing union organization shall be regarded as employer agents; restoration of the pre-hiring election; and adoption of a provision for mandatory injunctions against employer violations of law during organizing campaigns.

Rieve Asks Progress

As a last-minute substitute for UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, prevented from appearing by illness, TWUA Pres. Emeritus Emil Rieve challenged the labor movement to break new ground toward social progress.

"I agree with the Forand bill," he said. "But why stop with only medical care for the aged? Why are we afraid to come out for a national health program for everybody?"

Rieve, who headed TWUA from its foundation in 1939 until 1954, was voted the new title of president emeritus by the convention. Previously he had been chairman of the executive council, an office that has now been abolished. He will continue as a vice president of AFL-CIO and a member of the federation's Executive Council.

Re-elected by acclamation to their fourth terms were Pres. William Pollock and Secy.-Treas. John Chupka. Twenty vice presidents, who make up the balance of the TWUA executive council, were also re-elected.

Pollock and Chupka were voted $2,500 salary raises to $18,500 and $15,000, respectively.

A vigorously-discussed resolution urged joint labor and management action to restrict textile imports produced under substandard working conditions. The convention heard John Greenhalgh, secretary of the Intl. Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, a trade secretariat of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, discuss the coming merger with a similar garment workers' group.

At its final session the convention upheld by nearly 10 to 1 a ruling by the TWUA executive council that Local 371 of Front Royal, Va., threatened a violation of the union constitution by proposing to lend $8,000 to a private segregated high school. The local public high school was desegregated under federal court order.

Neither side in the spirited debate defended segregated schools as such and both sides acknowledged Local 371's long record of leadership in fighting for racial equality.

Local officers defended their proposal to buy the 6 percent bonds, first, as a "good investment," and second, as a proper exercise of local union autonomy. Pollock, closing the debate, said "We cannot afford to pussyfoot on this issue; much as we may sympathize with the problems of this local union, the real issue is segregation."

Court Mulls Hoffa Bid To Block Ouster Trial

The U.S. Court of Appeals has taken under advisement efforts by attorneys for James R. Hoffa to prevent a court trial of Hoffa on Teamsters Board of Monitors charges of misusing union funds.

The appellate court action came after it previously had reversed District Judge F. Dickinson Letts in ousting one of the three monitors without a show-cause hearing and delayed, pending a further hearing, a Letts action in authorizing Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue individually to handle certain administrative matters.

The appellate court was unanimous in reversing Letts in his ouster of Lawrence T. Smith, a monitor named to represent the original plantiffs who filed suit in 1957 to prevent Hoffa from taking office as Teamsters president.

The court split 2 to 1 in staying the Letts authorization to O'Donoghue to direct certain Board of Monitors administrative activities singlehandedly.

In the major attack on the monitors, whom Hoffa has been seeking to oust from supervision of the union's affairs, the union and Hoffa are seeking to have the monitors dismissed and the Teamsters given freedom of action to hold a new convention for election of officers.

The majority of the Board of Monitors, on the other hand, is seeking to oust Hoffa as president on a charge that he deposited $500,000 in Local 299 funds, without interest, to secure bank loans to finance a speculative Florida real estate project in which Hoffa had a concealed profit interest.

The Court of Appeals is expected to rule in a few weeks on whether Hoffa must stand trial on the charges. Previously a motion to halt the trial was denied by retired U. S. Judge Joseph R. Jackson, sitting in place of Letts, after Letts disqualified himself when Hoffa and the Teamsters filed affidavits charging prejudice.

The monitorship, created in January 1958, was set up under a consent decree ending other actions in the original suit by rank-and-file Teamsters to deny Hoffa the presidency. The plaintiffs charged illegal procedures in regard to the 1957 Miami Beach union convention at which Hoffa was elected to succeed former Pres. Dave Beck.

Organizing Drive Mapped:

ACWA Hikes Per Capita, Raps 'Sweatshop Imports'

By Robert B. Cooney

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Clothing Workers ended its 22nd biennial convention here after voting to boost the per capita of local unions to bolster the international and expand organizing activities.

The 1,200 delegates also called for a foreign policy which gives top priority to the goal of world disarmament, urged enforceable federal laws to wipe out discrimination and pledged "direct action" unless the "rising tide" of low-wage Japanese goods is controlled.

Winding up a busy week, the delegates heard:

● Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers attack Pres. Eisenhower for espousing the doctrine of "one-third plus one," the margin needed in either house of Congress to keep a two-thirds vote from overriding his vetoes. Majority rule will return in November, Dubinsky said, because working people "have the power to veto the veto of the President."

This was Dubinsky's first appearance before an ACWA convention since 1934; it returned a visit by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky to the last ILG convention and pointed up stronger ties between the two needle trades unions.

● Alexander J. Allen, associate director of the National Urban League, discuss the "tension and pressure for change" toward racial equality. He said the "race problem" is at bottom an economic problem, the result of poverty, joblessness and general insecurity.

● Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), son of a Polish immigrant tailor, declare that his visit to the Soviet Union last fall convinced him the Soviet government enjoys popular support. He urged that America turn its energies to providing individual security and opportunity and fulfilling its ideals so the world will know "that what we have is best, not only for us, but for them."

The problem of imported "sweated" goods from Japan and Hong Kong threatening the industry and, according to Potofsky, "over a million jobs," stirred the strongest debate of the convention.

Claude Cox of Local 55-D, Los Angeles, and Peter J. Swoboda of the Pennsylvania Joint Board pointed out that 24 million shirts were imported during 1959, chiefly from Japan and Hong Kong.

Cox urged that ACWA cutters be encouraged "not to cut goods imported from low-wage countries." Swoboda said consumers should be persuaded to stop buying products of "greedy, chiseling, sweatshop profiteers" who pay wages of 10 to 14 cents an hour.

Potofsky reviewed the issue and read a message of support from the convention of the Textile Workers Union of America.

"We are not going to mince about," Potofsky declared.

"We are going to enforce our contracts. We are going to continue our efforts legislatively and administratively, but we are going to rely on our own strength by direct action, if necessary."

In other actions, the delegates passed resolutions on:

● Foreign policy, declaring "the real struggle in the world today is not for supremacy but for survival."

In urging a wide series of actions, the resolution said that "most, important, we must tirelessly pursue the goal of world disarmament" under United Nations supervision and control. This means cooperation with all nations, the ACWA said, "including Communist China with its 600 million people."

The resolution also proposed that all foreign aid be channeled through the UN and that American food surpluses be used to create regional world granaries.

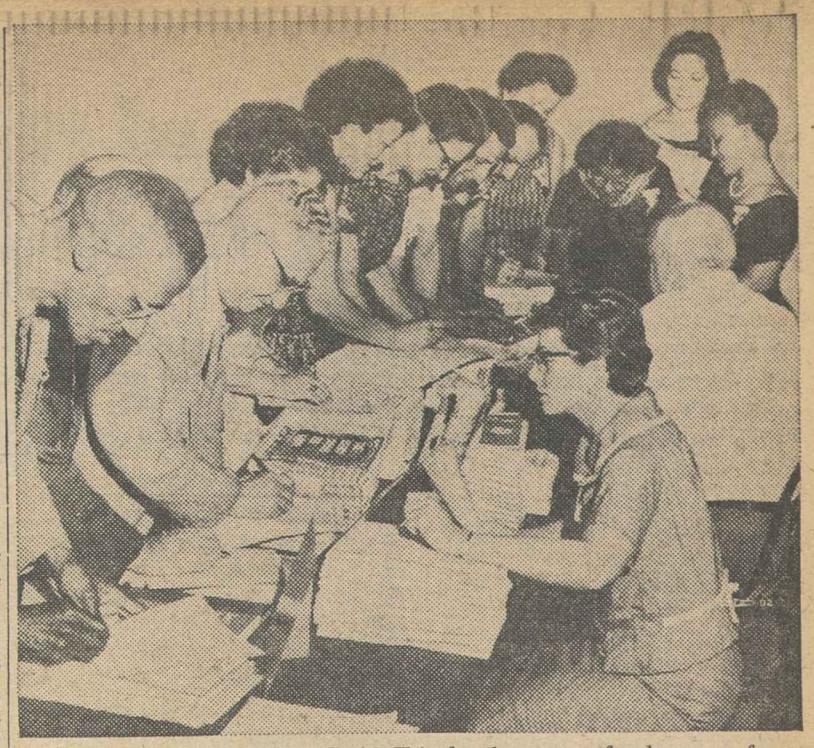
● Civil rights and human freedom, warning that continued racial discrimination threatens America's position as a world leader in the fight for freedom.

The resolution pledged ACWA to fight for equal rights inside and outside the labor movement; passage of federal laws to assure equality "in education, employment and housing" as well as in voting; continued vigilance to protect civil liberties.

● Organizing, welcoming the 12,000 new members recruited since the last biennial convention and committing the union to a renewed drive to "organize the unorganized."

● Per capita, raising the payments from locals or joint boards from the present $1 to $1.25 per member per month effective next October.

The delegates also adopted resolutions calling for a prepaid national health insurance system and federal medical scholarship aid as well as the Forand bill to provide medical aid for the aged; federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries; a halt to Eisenhower Administration "giveaways" and proper government development of natural and atomic energy resources; repeal of the "bigoted" McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and adoption of non-discriminatory immigration.



THIS WAS LAUNCHING AREA for barrage of telegrams from Clothing Worker delegates to key party leaders in Congress, demanding quick passage of the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill. ACWA convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., backed the bill, which would boost the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, expand coverage to millions of workers now unprotected.

New CWA Pacts Cover 100,000 Bell Workers

Close to 100,000 Communications Workers are covered by nine new contracts negotiated with the Bell System—and similar contracts covering another 200,000 workers now are being negotiated.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the nine new three-year pacts provide major medical expenses paid for by the company; four-week vacations after 25 years of service; higher minimum pensions; and pay boosts ranging from $1.50 to $4.50 a week.

The nine new agreements follow the lines of a "breakthrough" agreement reached Apr. 30 with Northwestern Bell. Beirne said a majority of the 61 locals in the five states covered by the Northwestern pact have voted to ratify.

CWA members are voting on ratification of agreements reached with these other eight companies:

Wisconsin Bell; Illinois Bell, for 10,000 clerical, traffic and toll workers; Chesapeake & Potomac for 6,374 employes in all Washington, D. C., departments; Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey Bell companies; Cincinnati & Suburban Bell; and Western Electric Co. in Buffalo, N. Y.

Beirne said the Bell System was one of the last major employers to agree to payment of health insurance.

Effective July 1, 1960, monthly pensions at age 65 will be increased to $120 a month for those with 30 to 40 years of service, to $125 for 40 years or more of service. Company-paid life insurance policies will be increased from $1,000 to $2,000.

Tariff Parley Considers Sweatshop Import Ban

Geneva, Switzerland—An international attack on the issue of imports from countries with sweatshop working conditions was mapped here at a three-week session of the world's leading trading nations.

A program presented by the United States was adopted by the 42 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Intl. Labor Organization will be asked to cooperate in the effort to meet the threat to workers with decent living standards raised by cut-price imports from countries where poorly organized labor is the cheapest item in production costs.

The AFL-CIO steadily pushed the State Dept. to seek the action now being taken at the international level. Bert Seidman, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, was here as an observer of the trade parley's deliberations.

Taken out of the language of diplomats and trade experts, the issue discussed was how to prevent low-wage goods from areas such as Japan and Hong Kong from washing away the jobs of trade unionists in higher-wage nations without stifling international trade.

Also recognized as a problem was the fact that unless the cheap-labor countries can export their goods the standards of their people never will rise.

The United States called for a double-barrel approach to the issue. On the short-range problem of allowing the low-cost countries to find markets, the United States asked that all the importing nations that can afford it take a share of the exports instead of forcing one or two to take the brunt.

This was understood as the meaning of Charles W. Adair, Jr., State Dept. official who led the U.S. delegation, in urging nations with barriers to Japaneses goods to dismantle them.

Under an escape clause, 14 members of the General Agreement do not extend its fair-trade rules to imports from Japan. The United States is not one of them, but many of the big European trading countries such as Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria are discriminating against Japanese imports.

On the other hand, Adair said that it was also the duty of the low-cost countries to control their exports.

A 16-nation committee was appointed to study these problems and to suggest at the next session, starting at the end of October, the "immediate action" that can be taken for helping to solve them.

The committee also was instructed to go into the long-range question of the various economic, social and economic factors, "including labor costs," that affect the trade picture. It was in this study that it was decided "to seek the cooperation of the ILO."

Shorter Hours, Better Housing Top Agenda at ILO Conference

Geneva, Switzerland—Worker, government, and employer delegates are drafting new international standards for shorter working hours and improved workers' housing at the 44th session of the Intl. Labor Organization conference here.

Rudy Faupl, international representative of the Machinists, leads the eight-man AFL-CIO team at the three-week session of the 80-nation ILO's supreme policy-making body. Faupl seconded the nomination for president of the session of Peru's minister of labor, Dr. Luis Alvarado, a former assistant to ILO's Dir. Gen. David A. Morse.

Alvarado called on the delegates who had elected him by acclamation to concentrate all their energy so as to "deal with the problems before us in a positive and practical way."

"By devoting ourselves exclusively to this specific task we shall be making our proper contribution to the solution of the difficulties facing mankind in this critical juncture in world affairs," he declared.

Nevertheless the Soviet Union's propaganda line was promptly introduced by worker delegates of Poland and Bulgaria, who sponsored a resolution directing the director general to begin planning "immediately" for the good things possible after adoption of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's "general and complete disarmament" proposals.

This propaganda campaign has been waged by the Soviet bloc nations in all the United Nations specialized agencies without any result except for the time lost by forcing a political debate in forums that deal with non-political issues.

Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Bert Seidman, Dept. of Research, were named to the conference's resolutions committee, which is expected to deflate the Polish-Bulgarian trial balloon.

On the committee to put into final form the international standards for protecting workers from ionizing radiations is Elwood D. Swisher, vice president of the Oil Workers.

E. R. White, vice president of the Machinists, was assigned to the committee dealing with promotion of effective consultation and cooperation between labor, management and government.

On the committee on shorter working hours is Ernest J. Moran, administrative assistant, Auto Workers, with Harry C. Bates, president emeritus of the Bricklayers, named to the committee on workers' housing.

Lourne H. Nelles, director of Steelworkers District 35,, was assigned to the committee that checks on whether governments carry out their promise to enact into their national legislation the standards set by the ILO for the improvement of working and social conditions the world over.

Morgan Broadcasts Named Top Program

The National Association for Better Radio and Television has named "Edward P. Morgan and the News" the best radio news program of the year, NAFBRAT Pres. Clara S. Logan has announced.

The program, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is heard Mondays through Fridays, 7 p.m., EDT.

NAFBRT's annual awards are based on a membership vote of the Association. Founded in 1949, NAFBRAT is dedicated to the advancement of the public's interest in the broadcasting industry.

AFL-CIO Endorses D. C. Teachers Bill

The AFL-CIO has renewed its support of legislation which would enable District of Columbia school teachers who take leave without pay for the purpose of advanced study to count such leave as credit towards retirement.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley testified before the House Committee on the District of Columbia in support of a bill introduced by Rep. John R. Foley (D-Md.). A counterpart bill introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has been passed by the Senate.

For 500,000 Rail Workers:

Emergency Board Proposes Pay Hike

By Dave Perlman

A Presidential Emergency Board has recommended a 5-cent hourly increase for half-a-million nonoperating railroad employes, coupled with major improvements in fringe benefits. The non-binding proposals were recommended as a framework for renewed negotiations.

Earlier an arbitration panel had made a binding award of a two-step, 4 percent wage hike for members of the Locomotive Engineers, one of the five unions representing some 250,000 train crew members. The Conductors promptly negotiated a similar settlement based on the arbitration award. The Locomotive Firemen and the Railroad Trainmen were reported in negotiations. Wage proposals of the fifth operating union, the Switchmen, were before a separate Emergency Board.

For most workers covered by the 4 percent pattern—2 percent on July 1, 1960, and 2 percent on Mar. 1, 1961—the total boost will amount to 10 or 11 cents.

Management had demanded that both operating employes and non-ops take a 15-cent hourly wage slash.

While the operating unions were agreed or near agreement on wages, the publicized battle over management work rules demands was just beginning. The railroads have said they will ask the unions to name national negotiating committees on what it calls the "featherbedding" issue.

The Emergency Board, headed by Harvard Prof. John T. Dunlop, proposed its 5-cent raise, effective July 1, in a contract to run "until some time in the late fall of 1961." If the agreement is for a longer period, the board commented, it would "permit greater increases."

In place of a further general wage increase in early 1961, the Emergency Board recommended the following benefits:

- An increase in the amount contributed by the railroads to the present health and welfare program "to insure financial integrity."
- Additional contributions by the railroads to make it possible to give dependents benefits equal to those now received by employes.
- Establishment by the railroads of a group life insurance program.
- Extension of benefits to furloughed employes for a period of three months.
- Incorporation into the basic wage rate of the 17 cents in cost-of-living adjustments now received by employes.
- Two weeks of vacation after three years of service, instead of the present five years, and reduction in the number of work days in a year required before an employe is eligible for a vacation.

Taking note of the fact that the railroads have denied that they are obligated to bargain on health and welfare benefits—and have a suit pending in federal court—the board said its recommendations on fringe benefits were made "without prejudice" to the legal issues involved.

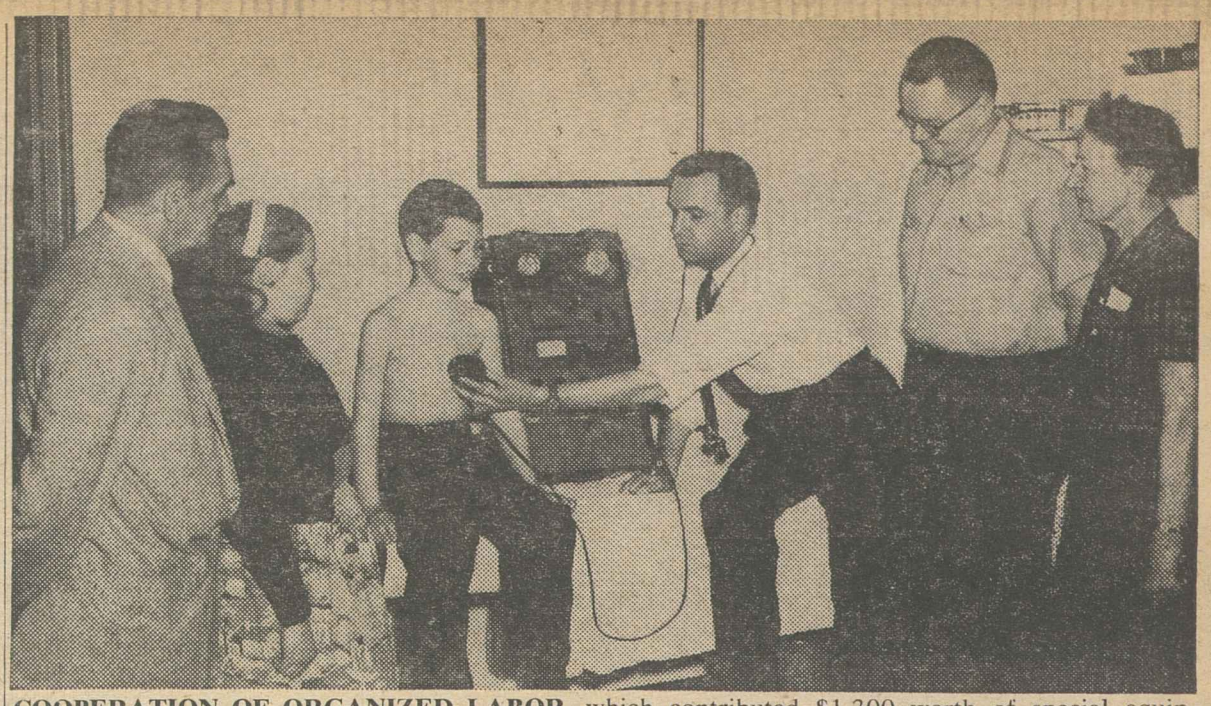
The Emergency Board recommendations met most of the union demands in the health and welfare area, but fell short of the proposals on extra vacation and holiday benefits. The non-ops had asked a 25-cent hourly raise. The operating unions, which did not seek fringe improvements, had requested 12 to 14 percent higher wages.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who has headed the non-op negotiations, said top officers of the 11 unions involved will meet in Chicago next week to consider the Emergency Board's proposals.

Rail Leaders Blast Dirksen Proposal

A bill by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) to bar workers from striking — or even bargaining—over layoffs or abolition of jobs has been denounced by the Railway Labor Executives' Association as "one of the most vicious, anti-labor, undemocratic and inhuman proposals ever to be laid before Congress." The AFL-CIO had previously denounced the proposal.

In a resolution, the 23 rail union chiefs said the bill "would go farther in restricting the legitimate and long-recognized collective bargaining rights of labor than has ever before been attempted."



COOPERATION OF ORGANIZED LABOR, which contributed $1,300 worth of special equipment, made possible heart study project involving 800 grade school pupils in Laconia, N. H. Shown in first test of new equipment are, left to right: Pres. George Lynch of Lakes Region Labor Council, AFL-CIO; students Susan Hooker and Timothy Lacey; Dr. Richard J. Waters, who is conducting project; Pres. Edmond J. Sullivan of Steelworkers Local 4524; and Marion Mellinger, R.N.

Labor Funds Back School Heart Study

Laconia, N. H. — "Operation Heartbeat," a pioneer heart study project among grade school children, has been launched here as a result of a community services project of organized labor.

Underwritten by the Lakes Region Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and Steelworkers Local 4524, the project will study the heartbeats of children from the third through the eighth grades in order to detect at as early an age as possible any heart disorders.

Organized labor provided the $1,300 needed to purchase sensitive tape recording instruments and other equipment to be used for monitoring and analyzing the heartbeats.

The funds were provided after Labor Council Pres. George Lynch and USWA Local 4524 Pres. Edmond J. Sullivan discussed the proj- with Dr. Richard J. Waters of the Laconia Clinic.

Labor in Pennsylvania Merges State Bodies

(Continued from Page 1)

ficer setup with two co-presidents, one from each group, a secretary and a treasurer.

The CIO convention elected Harry Boyer of the Steelworkers as its co-president and Harry Block of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers as secretary. Boyer had been president and Block secretary-treasurer of the PIUC.

The state federation ran into a political snag that took a 15-hour continuous session of the executive board to unravel. Delegates chose Pres. Joseph P. McDonough as co-president of the new body and named Sec.-Treas. Earl C. Bohr of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers treasurer of the new state AFL-CIO despite McDonough's earlier threat to walk out if Bohr were picked. McDonough immediately announced his resignation and walked off the speakers' platform.

The AFL group then selected as its co-president Joseph F. Burke, for 23 years business representative of Sheet Metal Workers Local 19 of Philadelphia and a former president of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council. The executive board's choice was confirmed by the convention.

The former AFL and CIO each named 15 vice presidents of the state merged body and each selected three auditors. No announcement was made as to membership in the new body but it is more than 1 million.

Peter M. McGavin was temporary chairman of the merger convention and R. J. Thomas temporary secretary. Both are assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Wesley Reedy, an aide to Schnitzler, was temporary vice chairman.

In his address, Schnitzler said that to get the kind of program the American people want—strong in military defense and meeting the needs of the people at home—will require "new and more progressive national leadership."

"This is now becoming increasingly evident to the great majority of American citizens, even to those who for almost eight years have been dazzled by the Eisenhower 'image'," he said.

"That image of a strong and effective leader is a myth created by skillful Madison Avenue pitchmen. Now the myth has been sadly deflated. It collapsed simultaneously with the summit."

He noted that there is one candiate for president "who, willy-nilly, must run on" the Eisenhower Administration's record.

"As a member of the Eisenhower 'team' he bears a share of responsibility for it," Schnitzler said.

"We will weigh his qualifications, his voting record and his party platform as against those of his opponent. Then, after full and public discussion, the General Board of the AFL-CIO will make an endorsement next August."

Schnitzler urged the delegates to recall in November Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the bill to aid depressed areas, with which Pennsylvania is dotted.

09-11-60

Rockefeller Hits Nixon; Platform Fight Forecast

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York has ruptured the harmony of the upcoming Republican National Convention with a direct attack on Vice Pres. Nixon's tactics in seeking the presidential nomination and a sharp criticism of what he implied were deficiencies in Eisenhower Administration policies on defense and both foreign and domestic affairs.

The Rockefeller blast—which presaged a fight in the GOP platform committee—followed Nixon's uncontested victory in the California Republican primary in which Nixon scored a larger total vote than Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown rolled up in the Democratic primary. The total Democratic vote, with about five-sixths of the precincts reported, was 1.1 million for Brown and 506,000 for a challenger, veteran pension promoter George McLain. Nixon was close to 1.2 million.

In New York, with no presidential candidates or delegates on the ballot, Democratic reform forces scored a victory over the organization of Carmine DeSapio by beating Rep. Ludwig Teller (D) for renomination and also defeating an incumbent state senator. Teller won the Liberal Party nomination.

In the Montana primaries, Rep. Lee Metcalf (D) beat three rivals for nomination for the Senate seat now held by Sen. James Murray (D), who is retiring. Metcalf will be opposed in the November election by former Republican Rep. Orvin B. Fjare.

In South Dakota, Rep. George McGovern (D) was named to oppose incumbent Republican Sen. Karl Mundt in the November election. The Democrats chose Ray Fitzgerald, a farmer, to run for McGovern's seat in the House and Republicans nominated Dr. Ben Reiffel, a fullblooded Sioux Indian.

In the California congressional primaries, a notable casualty was Murray Chotiner, longtime public relations advisor and campaign guide for Nixon. Chotiner in his first bid for national office on his own was defeated.

Rockefeller's long formal statement said the "new spokesmen" of the Republican Party were declining to say before the GOP convention "what they believe, and what they propose, to meet the great matters before the nation."

The path to "great leadership," he said, "does not lie along the top of a fence."

Charging that our world situation is "dramatically weaker" than 15 years ago, he warned that in defense and in the conduct of foreign policy we are "gravely challenged" by communism. He also lashed at Administration opposition to school aid and a health aid plan for the aged embodying the social security principle.

Congress in Stretch, Vote Near on Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

fits. It would raise benefits for 400,000 surviving children of workers covered by the insurance program and provide benefits to about 25,000 widows of workers who died before benefits became available in 1940.

The bill would also liberalize work test requirements to make about 600,000 more persons eligible, and add 150,000 self-employed physicians to other professional groups now covered and bring into the program other groups including employes of non-profit concerns and some domestic help.

In the health care area, the bill would offer medical care through public assistance to the impoverished who can pass a "means test." The aid would go to state welfare programs providing they appropriate added funds to match federal grants.

Several of the items in the housing bill cleared by Sparkman's subcommittee—including $300 million for additional GI loans—could meet Administration opposition.

The measure would provide $350 million for urban renewal, $500 million for college housing, $100 million for public facilities and $25 million each for housing for the elderly and cooperatives.

The Senate's move in sending aid to education to committee was an effort to break a temporary deadlock which developed in the wake of House and Senate passage of differing measures. The House bill provided $1.3 billion for four years for classroom construction. Added to the measure was a so-called anti-segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N. Y.). The Senate's bill calls for $1.8 billion over two years for both school construction and teachers' salaries.

Free Germany Key to Peace—Meany

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$1.25 Wage, More Coverage Win House Unit Approval

Broadcast Calls For UN Election

Declaring that Germany provides "the key to world peace," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has warned that until the future of Germany is determined "the world will continue to exist on the razor edge between peace and war."

In a nationwide radio address over the ABC radio network on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the uprising in East Germany, Meany warned that the free world must consider no "retreat" from its commitment to protect West Berlin and preserve the integrity of the West German Republic.

The "road to peace," he said, lies in according the German people "the opportunity to determine their own destiny through free elections supervised by the United Nations."

The working people of East Germany who took part in the "spontaneous revolt against their Communist oppressors" in 1953, Meany declared, proved "that the Communists had to rule by force because they could not command the willing allegiance of the people."

In Stalin's Footsteps

He charged that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, following in the footsteps of Lenin and Stalin, "is determined to absorb all of Germany with its millions of skilled workers and its tremendous industrial wealth." He added:

"That is why the Communists beat down the East German revolution so ruthlessly seven years ago. That is why Stalin attempted to

(*Continued on Page* 10)

HANDSHAKE SEALS AGREEMENT ending 11-day lockout of members of Actors' Equity by Broadway producers. Settlement gave Equity members first pension plan for actors in history of legitimate theater. Left to right are Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Equity; City Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix, who drafted settlement terms; and Louis Lotito, president of League of New York Theaters which had shut down New York shows. **(See story Page 2)**

In Aircraft, Missile Field:

Douglas Strike Ends, Other Talks Go On

By Gene Kelly

Settlement of a one-day strike of Auto Workers sent 20,000 UAW members back to their jobs at two Douglas Aircraft plants while contract negotiations continued 81,000 other Machinists and Auto Workers in the strife-torn air-space industry.

The Douglas settlement was accepted in UAW plants at Long Beach, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla. Some 750 members at the Charlotte, N. C., plant continued negotiating on local issues, particularly pay scales they said were below those in other Douglas locations.

The two-year pact was similar to the recent UAW settlement covering 24,000 workers in three North American Aviation plants. It includes a wage increase of 7 cents an hour next year, plus cost-of-living increments, pension and welfare benefits, and other improvements effective this year.

The Machinists saw prospects of a settlement of the nine-day Convair strike in an agreement approved by IAM members at the Cape Canaveral, Fla., missile installation. Machinists there went back to work, but will go out again, they said, unless 1,600 Convair strikers at five other locations ratify a management offer.

Still on strike for contract improvements were 13,500 IAM members at four Lockheed Missiles and Space Div. plants in California; 35,000 IAM and UAW members at sevent plants

(*Continued on Page 3*)

Labor Views Bill As 'Breakthrough'

By Gene Zack

The House Labor Committee put its stamp of approval on a bill to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and broaden coverage to include an additional 3.9 million workers, while the Senate Labor Committee continued wrestling with the extent of coverage.

The action came amid mounting adjournment pressures, as Senate and House leaders aimed at sharply accelerated activities in an effort to clean up the heavy backlog of impending major legislation in advance of the Democratic and Republican national conventions next month.

The AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committeed viewed the committee's action in boadening coverage as a "substantial breakthrough in the line which has been held for over 20 years" against bringing workers under minimum wage protection, but called on the Senate to expand coverage still further.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the committee, said that the measure "does not cover as many workers as the labor movement believes" deserve coverage. They called it "particularly unfortunate" that seafood processing and logging employes continue to be denied protection.

The wage bill cleared by the House committee would boost the minimum from its present $1 level in three steps for employes now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. For newly covered employes, the $1.25 rate would be achieved in four steps.

The Senate committee, agreed on the principle of increasing the minimum by steps, beat off a move

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Joblessness Stalled at 5% Level

Total employment in the United States increased by almost 1 million in May while the number of jobless dropped 201,000 from the April total, according to the Labor Dept.'s monthly job report.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment—4.9 percent—was only slightly changed from the April level—5 percent—in the report released by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. The drop was "statistically insignificant," Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour Wolfbein told a press conference.

The May 1960 figure of 4.9 percent unemployed was identical with the percentage in May 1959.

The new employment figure for May 1960 was 67.2 million, as against 66 million for April 1960. The increase in employment paralleled an increase in the total work force, which went up 1.3 million from May 1959 to May 1960 while employment was increasing 1.2 million.

The monthly job report pointed

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Unions Win Nuclear Plant Safety Fight

By Dave Perlman

A federal court has upheld labor's demand that construction of a giant nuclear power reactor at Lagoona Beach, Mich., be halted until the Atomic Energy Commission can make an unqualified finding that the reactor can be operated "without undue risk to the health and safety" of 2 million persons living in the Detroit-Toledo metropolitan area.

In a 2-to-1 decision, the U. S.

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Farm Worker Organizing Unit Chartered by Executive Council

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has formally chartered the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and assigned it the initial task of bringing more than a quarter of a million California farm and orchard workers into the AFL-CIO.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler announced that the charter had been granted and rules approved under which the committee will function "until, in the opinion of the committee and the AFL-CIO, a permanent organization should be established."

Norman Smith, who had directed the AFL-CIO's organizing activities among California farm workers as a pilot project, was named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as chairman and director of the AWOC and as secretary-treasurer of its operating committee.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John W. Livingston declared issuance of the charter "will give strength, encouragement and impetus" to the California farm organizing drive.

Has 4,000 Members

Livingston said more than 4,000 "long neglected" agricultural workers in the Central Valley of California are now "dues paying members" of the AWOC and "a pattern of organized bargaining has been introduced" in the area.

From Stockton, Calif., field headquarters of the AWOC, came reports of union victories in brief work stoppages which have resulted in significant hourly wage and piece rate gains for tens of thousands of pickers in cherry, apricot,

(*Continued on Page* 2)

News Strike Union Label Charge Filed

Portland, Ore.—A criminal complaint charging the Oregon Journal with unauthorized use of the Allied Printing Trades Council label was issued here as the strike of 850 newspaper workers against the Journal and the Oregonian entered its eighth month.

Oregon law prohibits unauthorized use of a union label as a criminal misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of $500 fine and three months in jail.

Robert E. McMahon, council secretary, swore to a criminal complaint in the offices of Dist. Atty. Charles E. Raymond. The complaint was issued by Dist. Judge Ray D. Shoemaker when McMahon presented evidence that the struck newspaper used the union "bug" on printed matter as recently as last month.

The council said it also may file another civil suit against the newspaper. A previous petition for an injunction was denied by district court when the Journal agreed to stop using the label.

The Stereotypers struck the two Portland dailies last Nov. 10, and all other unions refused to cross the picket lines. An unfair labor practice charge against the Stereotypers was issued by the National Labor Board, and hearings held. An NLRB decision is expected in September.

Members of all AFL-CIO unions have been supporting the strike with donations to the Portland Inter-Union Strike Committee. The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its May meeting recommended such support and protested the use of imported strikebreakers by the two papers. It urged all unions to work for anti-strikebreaker laws in each state.

Copies of Pennsylvania's "anti-scab-importing" law have been sent by Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union, to all unions and central bodies in the U. S. and Canada with a suggestion that they seek similar legislation in their states and provinces.

Meanwhile the Portland Reporter, tabloid newspaper produced by a union staff, published a third edition last week for the first time. It was a special Rose Festival edition. The paper has been issued twice a week with press runs of 130,000 each issue.

Rene Valentine, strike coordinator, and Robert Webb, Reporter publisher, said they are studying the possibility of permanence, including its own building, for the paper.

PORTLAND NEWSPAPER STRIKERS get a $403 donation from members of Local 1, Office Employes, who work at Typographical Union headquarters in Indianapolis. The local's stewards' committee is shown giving a check to George R. Duncan, ITU assistant secretary. Left to right are Ruth McAninch, Josie Ferguson, Edna Watson and Lucy Preston.

Pension Plan, Raises Reopen N.Y. Theaters

New York—Agreement on the first pension plan for actors in the history of the legitimate theater has brought an end to an 11-day blackout of top dramatic and musical shows here.

The League of New York Theaters ended its lockout of 3,000 members of Actors' Equity after agreeing to settlement terms proposed by New York City Labor Commissioner Harold A. Felix. Earlier the Broadway producers had forecast their lockout would run through the summer.

The settlement establishes a pension program into which producers will contribute 1 percent of actors' payroll immediately; 2 percent in 1961 and 1962, and 3 percent in 1963, 1964 and 1965. By that time, the fund will be above the $2 million mark, exclusive of interest.

The agreement also provides that, in the event the present 5 percent city tax on theater tickets is removed or reduced, producers will step up their contributions to the industrywide pension plan.

The new contract, which will run for four years, will continue producers' contributions of 2 percent of payroll into a health and welfare fund. The 2 percent figure was set recently in an arbitration case won by the union.

The agreement provides $14 in wage hikes for actors over the four-year contract period, $18 for stage managers of dramatic productions, $16 for stage managers of musicals, and $5.50 for extras. Increases were also negotiated in wage scales while on the road, rehearsal expense money and per diem allowances.

Not related to Felix's settlement terms were sweeping changes negotiated in safe and sanitary conditions in New York and road theaters. All New York theaters will be completely air conditioned by mid-1962, theaters will have separate and complete shower facilities within the next year, and an enforceable code of backstage safety and sanitation conditions will be adopted by the theaters.

The shutdown of the top shows here marked the first time since 1919 that a labor dispute had rung the curtain down on Broadway productions. The strike 41 years ago lasted for 30 days and ended when Equity won recognition and its first contract from theater owners.

Unity Talks Held by ANG Pressmen

Pressmen's Home, Tenn.—Officers of the Printing Pressmen and the Newspaper Guild have agreed at a meeting here that their unions should work toward a single organization of all workers in the printing, papermaking and allied industries.

It was the first such meeting between officers of the two unions since the Guild was formed in 1933.

Two other similar unity talks have been held recently — the Typographical Union with the Guild, and the Pressmen with the Papermakers & Paperworkers. The latter two unions recently made a compact pledging mutual aid and calling for ultimate unity of all unions in the field.

ANG officers met with ITU officers in April and again May 16 to continue discussions of ways to achieve unity.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of ANG said they agree that their organizations "should have as their objective a single organization of all workers" in their industry, and that they "will call on their members to implement and support this objective."

"We expect," they added, "that future discussions toward our common objective will include still other unions in the printing, paper and related trades."

At Telegraphers' Convention:

Rail Poverty Plea Blasted by Harrison

Chicago—Acceptance by an emergency fact-finding board of an employer "ability to pay plea" was blasted here by Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks in an address at the 35th convention of the Railroad Telegraphers.

Harrison referred to a report and recommendations of the Presidential emergency board which heard union testimony on contract demands of 11 AFL-CIO unions, including the Telegraphers and Railway Clerks.

The board recommended a 5-cent hourly wage increase; some concessions relating to vacations and holidays, although the length of vacations and the number of holidays would not be increased; some concessions, also, on health and welfare, and life insurance at no cost to the employe.

The unions are seeking a wage increase of 25 cents an hour; maximum paid vacations of four weeks instead of the present three, and other improvements in the vacation agreement; nine rather than the current seven holidays with pay, and improvements in the contract clauses which provide for holidays; health and welfare improvements, and life insurance at no cost to the employe.

Harrison warned of the danger posed by the board's acceptance of the railroads' "poverty plea," pointing out that it was the first time that an emergency board had accepted the "ability to pay" argument.

Harrison, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of its Executive Council, charged that both "the board and the public have been brainwashed into believing the railroad industry is on its deathbed, and that workers must take sacrifices to keep it in business."

"In a capitalistic society," he said, "the man who makes the better mousetrap gets the business. If you cannot compete you perish under the free enterprise system—and I am for the free enterprise system."

He indicated that the railroad industry, instead of eliminating essential services to the public and lopping off jobs, should be making a determined effort to get more business. He asserted that the railroads represent an "antiquated, hesitating, backward industry," which hasn't "demonstrated the vision and taken the necessary action" to cope with the problems of transportation.

The Railroad Telegraphers have been victims of a concerted program by some railroad managements to close stations. A recent U.S. Supreme Court decision upheld a union position that matters relating to station closings were bargainable under the Railway Labor Act. Pres. G. E. Leighty, in his convention report, said that the union now hopes "to stem the increased pace" of the station-closing program. He charged:

"Their program . . . has wrought havoc with not only our people but with the public in general by literally creating 'ghost towns' in many communities by depriving them of service, revenues for businesses and tax monies."

Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. scored attempts of the railroads and other employer and reactionary interests "to turn the clock back 50 years and more" in labor relations through such legislation as the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Because of these efforts, he warned, unions must "work closely together to see to it that those who are responsible for our destiny are not fair weather friends" but are public officials genuinely concerned with the interests of the people.

Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes told the 477 convention delegates that "for the long term, there must be a recognition by government, and by railroad managements, that a nation that will have 87 million workers in its labor force by 1970 cannot long continue as a leading power if government is to continue a program of deliberately slowing down economic growth."

Grand Chief Guy L. Brown of the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers saluted the "remarkably united front" presented by rail labor, stating, also, that "we have had a great deal of help from the rest of labor, from George Meany and the AFL-CIO."

Brown, stressing mutual labor-employer responsibilities, declared that "we have a responsibility, in my opinion, to make sure our own agreements do not cripple the railroads or handicap them in their competitive race with other forms of transportation."

"I do not mean," he said, "that we are to surrender the protection we have won, the gains we have made through the years."

Walter J. Tuohy, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, called for labor-management "cooperation and understanding to blaze the trail of untouched opportunities in the crucial era of rail transportation in the 60's."

Farm Organizing Unit Chartered by AFL-CIO

(*Continued from Page* 1)

olive and peach orchards and in asparagus and celery harvesting.

Among the patterns set as a result of union action were an increase in the piece rate for cherry picking from the 85 cents originally set by the growers to the $1.10 demanded by the union and establishment of a $1.25 hourly rate for apricot pickers and in a growing number of peach orchards. The $1.25 rate is 35 cents above the previous season's pattern.

Picket signs set up by the AWOC during the height of the crop season have been respected, almost without exception, by non-union as well as union members, field organizers report. In many cases, farm management has come to terms within a matter of hours. One cherry grower who brought in a large group of "weekend pickers" from Los Angeles rather than meet the union's terms found his orchard nearly destroyed by the clumsiness of inexperienced pickers.

Named to serve with Smith on the organizing committee were AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan, Franz E. Daniel of the Dept. of Organization, AFL-CIO; Thomas L. Pitts, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO; and Henry Hansen, W. T. O'Rear, C. R. Van Winkle and Harry Finks, all secretaries of local central labor councils in areas where agricultural worker organizing is going on.

Smith, Daniel and Flanagan were named to the operating committee, which will be expanded to include a delegate from each branch of the AWOC.

Under the committee's rules, branches will be established when there is a membership of at least 200 persons in a community, when there is an active steward training program and a background of residential and economic stability.

Rump Rail Unit Folds, Represented Only 26

Chicago—The United Railroad Operating crafts, a rump rail labor organization with headquarters here, has folded up shop.

J. P. Carberry, three-term president of the group, announced his resignation effective June 1 and instructed secretaries of UROC to discontinue collection of dues.

The group, which reached a peak of 1,700 members about eight years ago, had been experiencing extreme difficulties recently. Most of the difficulties stemmed from a Dept. of Labor ruling a year and a half ago that UROC was not a "bona fide" labor organization under the terms of the Railway Labor Act.

Under that act, unions must be "national in scope." At the hearing before the Labor Dept., it was revealed that UROC had only three agreements, covering 26 employes—one with a Class II railroad operating only 20 miles of track.

In addition to being rejected by the Labor Dept. as not "bona fide," the group had been rejected twice before that—once in a civil action and again by a division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Twenty-two standard railway labor unions opposed UROC in all actions, claiming that it had not submitted evidence to support its contention that it was "national in scope," nor had it qualified by experience or financial stability to adequately represent any railroad worker.

In Aircraft, Missile Field:

One-Day Douglas Strike Ends; UAW, IAM Press Other Talks

(*Continued from Page* 1)

in Connecticut. Some 700 IAM workers who walked out early in May at the Carlstadt, N. J., electronics division of Curtiss-Wright Corp. returned with a new contract.

Lockheed workers walked out at midnight June 15 when management negotiators failed to come up with acceptable contract terms. Machinist contracts cover about 8,000 workers at Sunnyvale, Calif.; 2,000 at Van Nuys, Calif., 1,000 at Vandenberg and Santa Cruz, Calif.

Machinists at Douglas plants prepared to walk out June 16 unless an acceptable contract offer was made.

In the United Aircraft strike at seven Connecticut plants, Machinists and Auto Workers agreed to limit picketing at sevcn plants.

Still at work but poised for walkouts were 25,000 Machinists at Boeing plants in Seattle; 3,000 Auto Workers at the Chance-Vought Aircraft plant near Dallas, Tex.; and 700 members of the UAW at Bell Aircraft locations in Buffalo, N. Y., and Dallas.

The UAW members at Chance-Vought left work one day for a union meeting and said they might issue a call for another meeting unless management offers improve. Bell workers walked out for a day and may go out again, they said.

Douglas Terms

The UAW gave these details of the new Douglas agreement:

Cost-of-living terms in effect without limit; the five-year pension agreement has been improved by providing a base benefit of $2 a month per year of service for retired workers; early retirement age was reduced to 55.

The pact provides what UAW negotiators said is one of the best insurance plans in the industry, including fully-paid surgical benefits; extended layoff benefits at the rate of $50 per year up to a total $500 for layoffs longer than four weeks, and other improvements.

At San Diego, Calif., the Engineers & Architects Assn., unaffiliated, called a one-day walkout at two Convair plants. A union negotiator said the professional workers would strike every Monday until an acceptable contract is agreed upon.

Shortly before the Machinists returned to work at Cape Canaveral, Fla., General Counsel Stuart Rothman of the National Labor Relations Board said NLRB would ask the Tampa, Fla., Federal Court for an injunction against the IAM. He said Machinists' Lodge 610 has been violating secondary boycott provisions of the Labor Act by picketing to induce other workers to stay off the job.

In Bridgeport, Conn., union and management representatives of the Sikorsky plant of United Aircraft agreed to a limit of 20 pickets.

At the Sunnyvale, Calif., plant of Lockheed, three pickets were injured by autos carrying non-union members into the plant. One union picket suffered a broken leg.

IUE Asks 3.5 Percent Wage Boost from GE

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers formally served contract demands on the huge General Electric Co., asking for a program of economic progress and job security that would give 68,000 workers a 3.5 percent wage hike, supplemental unemployment benefits and other contract improvements.

The union's demands were handed to GE management by IUE Pres. James B. Carey more than four months before the Oct. 1. expiration date of the present five-year contract, and two months prior to the scheduled Aug. 15 opening date for negotiations.

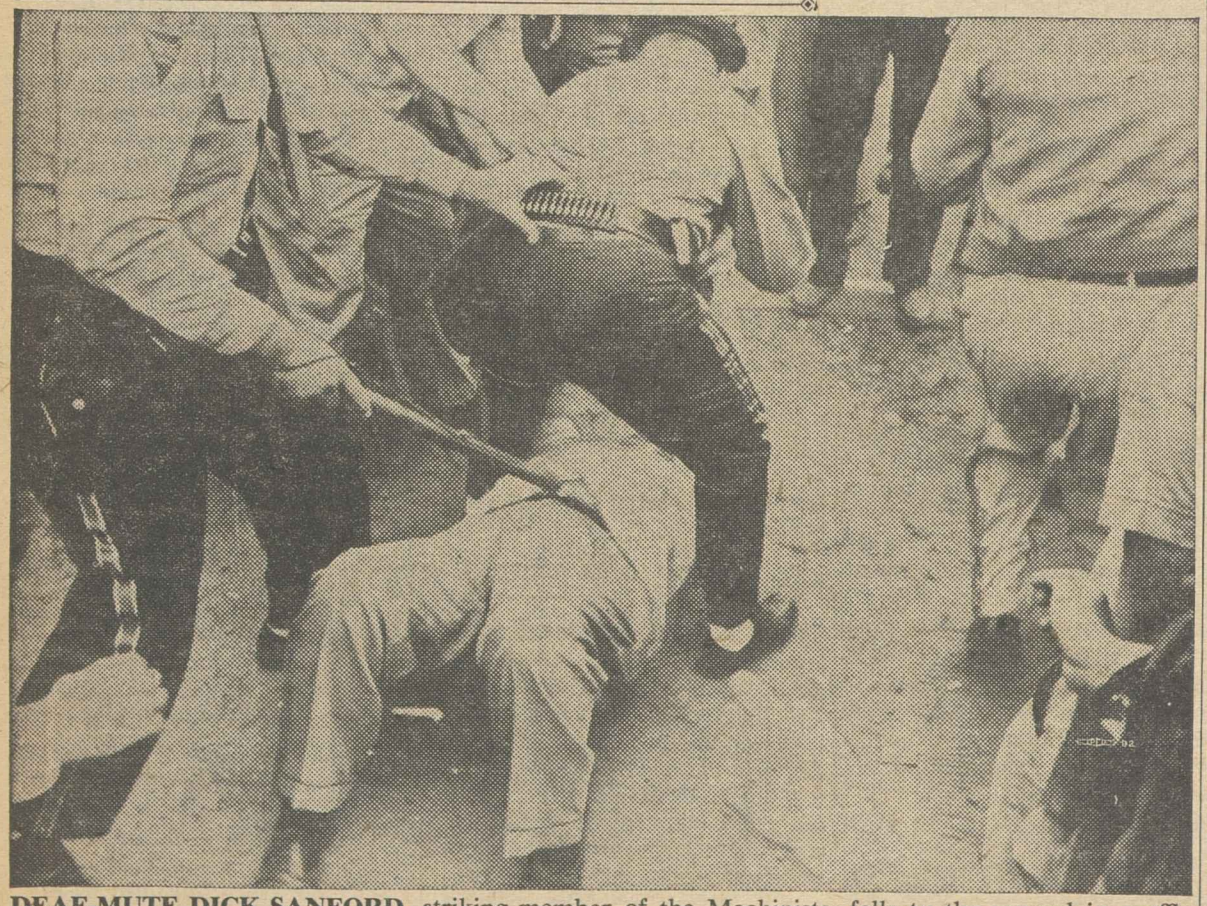
In presenting the demands in advance, Carey said the IUE was offering GE an opportunity to negotiate "free from the threats of strikes." In the past, he said, negotiations have generated crises "because they were compressed within a short space of time against a fast-approaching deadline."

After presenting the demands to GE, Carey made them public in a unique closed-circuit television press conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which is coordinating GE and Westinghouse contract talks on behalf of five unions—the IUE, the Machinists, the Auto Workers, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Technical Engineers.

In addition to the across-the-board wage boost and establishment of a SUB fund through 3 percent payroll contribution by the company, the union asked:

- Continuation of the present cost-of-living escalator, coupled with freezing into the base rates living-cost hiked granted over the past five years.
- Eight paid holidays; two weeks vacation after a year of service, graduated to four weeks after 20 years.
- Creation of a joint labor-management committee, headed by a neutral chairman, to recommend a program for equitable sharing by employes in the benefits of automation.
- A separation pay program that would go beyond GE's present system of giving separation pay only when an entire plant is closed.
- Union security provisions.
- **Protection of employe rights when production is transferred to a new plant, including financial aid in moving to the new location; an end to subcontracting unless plant capacity is completely utilized and employes on layoff have been recalled; and no overtime except for brief emergency periods until those on short workweeks are fully employed and those on layoff recalled.**
- Overhaul of the pension and health and welfare programs to improve benefits and make them completely non-contributory.

Pointing to GE's ability to meet the cost of increased benefits, the IUE said company profits zoomed 15 percent—from $247.9 million after taxes in 1957 to $280 million in 1959 — while "employment plummeted by 36,000 or 12.5 percent" during the same period.



DEAF-MUTE DICK SANFORD, striking member of the Machinists, falls to the ground in scuffle with police on the picket line at East Hartford, Conn., outside United Aircraft Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney plant. Court agreements to limit picketing later were reached at Hartford.

THREE MACHINISTS walk the picket line at a Convair missile plant site on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. Shortly after the picture was taken, the Convair pickets were joined by striking Machinists from the Lockheed Missiles Div. plant.

Strike Warning Given 10 New York Hospitals

New York—Ten hospitals here which have refused to meet with union representatives have been told they face a strike "anytime after June 23" unless they agree to collective bargaining.

The strike notice was served by Drug & Hospital Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, which last year struck seven of the hospitals for 46 days.

Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis said there will be no strike "if hospital managements will agree to meet with representatives of their employes."

He said the union has made and will continue to make "right up to the final moment every possible effort to resolve this dispute in a fair and peaceful manner."

Union Offers Rejected

He declared the strike notice—backed up by overwhelming votes of union members in the hospitals—resulted from managements' "arrogant rejection" of union offers to:

- Prove that it represents a majority of the workers by "a secret ballot representation election to be conducted by any impartial agency."
- Mediate, arbitrate or cooperate in fact-finding proceedings.
- Include "a perpetual never-strike clause in any signed agreement, thereby removing the possibility of a strike for all time."

Such agreements have been negotiated by the union with several other hospitals recently brought under contract.

1959 Settlement

The 1959 strike ended after the hospitals issued a unilateral statement of policy agreeing to a grievance procedure and establishing a board, with public members but no union representation, to periodically "review" wages and working conditions.

Davis charged that the review board has "revealed itself as an instrument of management" and noted that its secretary is also executive secretary of the New York Hospital Association.

To avoid hardships to patients in the 10 hospitals where strike notice has been served — Mount Sinai, Grand Central, Beth Israel, Beekman-Downtown, Flower-Fifth Ave. and Lenox Hill, all in Manhattan; Bronx Hospital; Brooklyn Jewish, St. John's Episcopal and Unity hospitals in Brooklyn — Davis asked that admissions to these hospitals be stopped immediately. He also proposed a meeting "to work out necessary details for providing personnel to handle emergency cases."

The union's position won influential editorial support from the New York Times, which called on the hospitals to "reconsider their position against union recognition . . . ignore their legal exemption (from federal and state collective bargaining laws) and modernize their labor relations with the collective bargaining that is the common practice of our day."

The newspaper praised "the ample grace period" given in Local 1199's strike notice and its willingness to include a "never-strike" provision.

EAL Pilots Balk at Court Order to Fly

Miami—Eastern Air Line pilots continued to balk at a federal court order forcing them to fly jet planes under conditions they consider unsafe as the AFL-CIO News went to press, despite advice from their union to comply with the injunction.

The issue, which has led to a walkout by nearly all Eastern pilots in support of the jet crew members, is whether federal inspectors who are not themselves qualified to fly jet planes should be allowed to take over the position of one of the three pilots in a jet so as to observe the crew's performance during a flight.

Current union contracts with the major airlines require three pilots in the cockpits of the high-speed jet planes, even though the Federal Aviation Agency does not presently require more than two. Each pilot has assigned flight duties.

The pilots have made it clear that they have no objection to a federal inspector taking over the position of any crew member—provided the inspector is properly qualified to operate the plane in which he is flying. They say it would be impossible, in an emergency, to play "musical chairs" to get the pilot back into the place occupied by the inspector.

THE TVA SALARY POLICY Council, shown meeting here with management of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has secured a contract giving increases of about 3 percent and other benefits to 7,500 salaried workers. Ben Man of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. assisted the Policy Council, composed of three AFL-CIO unions and two unaffiliated locals, at the council's request. Also assisting was Richard Beman, industrial engineer.

Jobless Rate Still at 4.9 Percent Despite Increase in Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

out that most of the employment increase in May was due to seasonal factors. Jobs in agriculture and construction—outdoor work—accounted for 682,000, or 68 percent, of the increase.

A continued high level of unemployment despite the seasonal improvement was reflected in a total of 3.461 million jobless in May as against 3.66 million in April. Wolfbein said the decline was "about an average for this time of year."

The report noted that there were 1.7 million jobless on state unemployment insurance rolls in May—a drop of 270,000 from the April total but an increase of 228,500 over May of 1959.

There was a decrease in the so-called "long-term" unemployed—jobless for 15 weeks or more—920,000. Between April and May 1960 the figure dropped by 284,000.

It was the first significant decline in recent months in the number of long-term unemployed. The 920,000 figure still is higher, however, than the pre-recession total of 637,000 in May 1957.

The Labor Dept. said the total of non-agricultural jobs in May set a new all-time record of 61.3 million, up 444,000 from April. Other features of the report were these:

- The factory workweek rose by four-tenths of an hour to a May average of 39.8 hours, despite a sharp cut in steel-plant working hours. This increase in the workweek reversed a three-month trend.
- Hourly earnings of factory production workers remained unchanged over the month at $2.28, but weekly earnings rose by 91 cents to $90.74 because of the increase in the average workweek.
- Jobs increased by 236,000 in the building trades, the report said; by 21,000 in food products, 71,000 in the service trades, by 444,000 in agriculture, 26,200 in lumber and wood products.
- The number of jobs dropped 32,000 in steel plants, 42,000 in machinery and transportation equipment, 91,000 in retail and wholesale stores, 124,000 in federal employment, largely census-takers.
- Those on short workweeks totaled 10.7 million in May. The figure included 7.8 million who usually work part-time, and 2.9 million who usually work full-time.

The forecast for the immediate future, according to Wolfbein, is that unemployment will rise this month as schools and colleges reach semester's end. In July, total employment should reach a new high point, he said.

Asked whether a 5 percent jobless rate is satisfactory, Wolfbein said:

"No, it is not. It is higher than any of us want."

In "good" employment years the rate has ranged from 3.2 to 4 percent, Wolfbein said.

Among the long-term unemployed in May were 400,000 persons who had been without work for more than 26 weeks. The number represented a drop of 100,000 from the April figure and was 200,000 below May 1959, according to the Labor Dept.

The rate of long-term joblessness continued relatively high among workers over 45, non-white workers, and relatively unskilled non-farm laborers.

High Court Voids Tax On Kohler Strike Aid

The Supreme Court has ruled that strike benefits paid by the Auto Workers to a Kohler Co. striker were not subject to federal income tax, but left unsettled the question of whether strike benefits generally are subject to taxes.

A 6-to-3 court majority ruled that in the specific case—involving a non-union member, Allen Kaiser, who walked out in 1954 with the UAW—union benefits of $565 to Kaiser could not be counted for income tax purposes.

The effect was to order the Internal Revenue Service to refund $108 it had demanded and collected as taxes on Kaiser's benefits.

The decision appeared to swing, however, wholly on the facts of the case.

A federal court jury had agreed that Kaiser's strike benefits could not be taxed, but the trial court judge overruled the jury, and was in turn overruled by an appellate court. The Supreme Court held that the jury was justified in its verdict.

Four members of the high court majority said that Kaiser's "needs" and other factors might properly have persuaded the jury that the UAW benefits came from "generosity or charity" and "not as a recompense for striking." This opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., was joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas.

The other two members of the majority—Justices Felix Frankfurter and Tom C. Clark—said the jury's verdict was justified by "sufficient" evidence but that the case was "very close."

Frankfurter's opinion concurring with the specific decision said that ordinarily a strike benefit "does not fit the notion of a 'gift.'" A union has a "strong self-interest in paying such benefits," Frankfurter declared.

The three-justice minority contended that the IRS was correct in collecting taxes from Kaiser and said it was "plain enough" that strike benefits were paid "to enable and encourage striking workers to continue the strike."

The decision was announced by the Supreme Court along with decisions in two other tax cases involving "gifts."

The court held, 8-to-1, that a businessman's "gift" of a Cadillac car to another businessman for "leads" on prospective customers was taxable income to the businessman who got the car.

It reversed a lower court ruling that a $20,000 "gift" by New York's Trinity Church to a former church official was free from tax claims. The case was sent back to a trial judge for further findings on the facts.

All three cases involved a government request that the Supreme Court lay down specific rules regarding taxes on "gifts." The high court declined and said, in effect, that each such case must be decided on its merits.

Negro Colleges Honor 7 Unions

New York—Seven AFL-CIO unions and the treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council were scheduled to receive citations June 16 for their services to the United Negro College Fund.

The treasurer is James C. Quinn, who will be honored for serving as co-chairman of the fund's New York labor committee with Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr. and Sec. Morris Iushewitz.

Others scheduled for citation were Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the Ladies' Garment Workers, Oil Workers, Maritime Union, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, and RWDSU Dist. 65 and Local 338.

At Ohio AFL-CIO Convention:

Mike Lyden Retires, Hannah Moves Up

Cleveland—Michael J. (Mike) Lyden, the "grand old man of Ohio labor," retired as president of the Ohio State AFL-CIO at its second constitutional convention.

Lyden, 80, a member of the union movement in this state for more than 50 years, helped bring about the merger of the AFL-CIO in Ohio in 1958 and became its first president after having served 23 years as head of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Lyden's successor as president of the state labor body is Phil Hannah, who stepped up from executive vice president. This post, created as part of the 1958 merger agreement, was abolished.

Hannah, a member of the Machinists, was elected president unanimously. Elmer F. Cope, of the Steelworkers, who had served as secretary-treasurer since 1958, was re-elected without opposition.

Also elected were 24 vice presidents who serve on the executive board.

Lyden was given a standing ovation when he announced his retirement. Delegates also adopted a resolution praising him as a "humble, gracious, devoted and unselfish trade unionist who has given most of his lifetime to the service of his fellowman."

Lyden was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States at 19. He worked as a laborer in a chemical plant in Philadelphia for three years before moving to Youngstown in 1903, where he became an employee of the Mahoning Valley Street Railway Co.

At that time he joined the Street, Electrical Railway & Motor Coach Employes, of which he is still a member.

Delegates approved a constitutional amendment raising the per capita from 4 to 5 cents a month. This was needed, Cope said, so that the state body can do a more effective job for its members.

Another amendment permits affiliation by payment of only one month's per capita.

Ohio AFL-CIO officers hope this will persuade locals or councils which had dropped out or have not joined since the 1958 merger to affiliate.

Before the election of the convention's closing day, delegates heard Vice Pres. Nixon labeled a "product of payola" by Emil Mazey, Auto Workers' secretary-treasurer.

In a slashing attack on the favored candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Mazey suggested that Nixon and Charles Van Doren would make a fitting team as GOP presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Van Doren is the former Columbia University instructor who admitted participating in rigged TV quiz shows.

Court Backs Unions In Atom Plant Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia cancelled a construction permit which the AEC had issued to a group of private utility companies, including Detroit Edison. The court acted on a petition brought by three AFL-CIO unions—the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Auto Workers, and Papermakers & Paperworkers.

The court victory—still tentative since the AEC has announced it will appeal—climaxed a four-year crusade by the entire labor movement to block construction of the $45 million "fast-breeder" reactor until all safety problems had been solved.

At the heart of the dispute was the question of whether the AEC is required by law to determine that nuclear plants can be safely operated before authorizing construction.

The AEC, conceding that all safety problems had not been solved, maintained that continuing research would eliminate the existing hazards in this type of reactor and said it would slow the nation's atomic development program if construction had to be held up until the "bugs" had been eliminated. At any rate, AEC attorneys argued, permission to operate the plant would not be given until the commission had made a final determination on the safety of the operation.

The court majority upheld the unions' contention that safety of operation must be assured in advance of construction, declaring:

"The economy cannot afford to invest enormous sums in the construction of an atomic reactor that will not be operated. If enormous sums are invested without assurance that the reactor can be operated with reasonable safety, pressure to permit operation without adequate assurance will be great and may be irresistible."

During the four-year effort to hold up the project until safety of operation could be assured, the AFL-CIO vigorously backed the position taken by the three unions. An Executive Council statement in August 1956, the month the initial construction permit was issued, charged the AEC action showed "a complete disregard for the safety of the community."

At AEC hearings in 1957, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany strongly urged the commission to reconsider its action, declaring that "progress in atomic development must be consistent with public safety." He warned that "any major disaster in this new industry could lead the public to lose confidence in atomic reactor safety controls and thereby seriously set back development of the peaceful uses of the atom."

In rejecting labor's request for reconsideration, the AEC maintained there was "reasonable assurance . . . for the purposes of this provisional construction permit" that the plant could be operated safely.

The appellate court asserted that such a qualified finding "does not meet the purpose of the (Atomic Energy) Act."

In declaring that congressional intent was clear that there should be a firm finding of safety before construction was authorized, the majority quoted from the Senate debate on the Atomic Energy Act in which Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) raised this point.

IUE Attorney Benjamin C. Sigal represented the three unions before the appellate court. The majority decision was handed down by Judges Henry W. Edgerton and David L. Bazelon.

Judge Warren E. Burger dissented, declaring there were no grounds for thinking that the AEC would be influenced by the fact that millions of dollars had been invested in the project.

AFL-CIO Convention Acts:

Political Aid Fund Voted in Michigan

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A special fund to aid "politically distressed areas" was established by the Michigan AFL-CIO convention when it voted a 1-cent increase in per capita taxes.

Of the new 7-cent monthly rate, 1.5 cents will be set aside for a COPE fund to be used primarily in areas of low union membership. More than $100,000 annually will be available to local central unions without adequate political action funds of their own. The over-all COPE program will be financed by the state organization's general fund plus voluntary contributions.

The first convention since state merger in 1958, the four-day meeting drew 950 delegates who hammered out state and national legislative objectives in the coming election campaigns.

Presidential Hopefuls Speak

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, came to the convention in a bid to solidify Michigan support. His pledge of immediate action to nullify the job losses caused by automation drew enthusiastic response.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) followed Kennedy to the podium a day later. The Missouri Democrat delivered a stinging denunciation of the domestic and foreign policies of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

Williams, addressing a state labor convention for the last time as governor, pledged to continue his cooperation with labor in whatever capacity he may.

"People in labor have never asked me to do anything for them that was not of benefit to all the people," he told the convention. The six-term governor was presented with a plaque hailing him as "one of the greatest governors in the history of the United States."

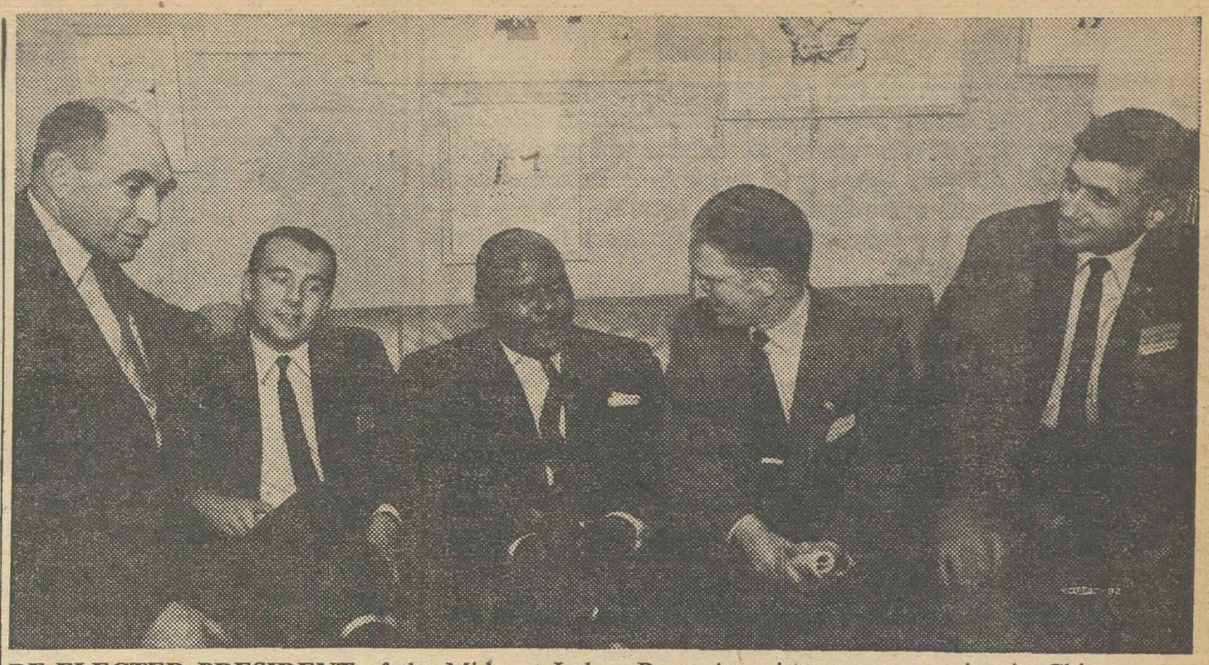
Three Democratic candidates to succeed Williams were also heard—Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, Sec. of State James Hare and Detroit Councilman Edward Connor. All have been elected to their present positions with labor support. This situation resulted in a policy of no AFL-CIO endorsement in the gubernatorial primary. Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) was endorsed for re-election and the union nod in the contest for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket went to Richard VanderVeen, young Grand Rapids attorney.

A three-hour debate on state and national issues was a highlight of the convention. Rep. Alvin Bentley (R-Mich.) Republican candidate opposing McNamara, was matched with Neil Staebler, Michigan Democratic party chairman, in a discussion of health legislation. Staebler supported the Forand bill, Bentley indicated he favored a "voluntary" program of health insurance.

There were no contests for the three top offices in the state organization. Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins were re-elected by acclamation. Unanimous choice for executive vice-president—a post vacant since the death of George Murphy—was William C. Marshall, president of Local 1303, Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Operators and chairman of the national council of Greyhound bus locals. The newly-elected 40-man executive board includes 17 non-incumbents.

The convention voted opposition to a drive for a state constitutional convention sponsored by the League of Women Voters and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The business-sponsored plan calls for election of delegates to such a convention on the basis of unrepresentative legislative districts. This would permit, the convention pointed out, a minority of Michigan voters to elect a majority of delegates who would rewrite the state constitution.

Delegates also adopted resolutions supporting improvements in unemployment compensation, a state corporate profits tax, lunch counter sit-ins, state legislation outlawing importation of strike-breakers, and the Portland newspaper strike.



RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT of the Midwest Labor Press Association at a meeting in Chicago was Irwin Klass (left), editor of the Chicago Federation News. Seen with him are (left to right) Jim Clark, editor of the Ironworker; Warren Bolds, editor for Steelworkers Local 3911, Chicago; Roland White, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa.) Leader, and Henry Lowenstern of the Machinist.

Stand on Health Care for Aged Political Backing Test—Schnitzler

Columbus, O.—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has bluntly warned that organized labor will use each candidate's stand on medical care for the aged as a "clear-cut and conclusive" test for determining labor support.

"Any candidate for Congress who refuses to endorse Forand-type health insurance for those over 65," Schnitzler told the merger convention of the Columbus Federation of Labor and the Industrial Union Council, "is manifestly unworthy of the support of American workers."

The AFL-CIO leader added that any candidate "who tries to weasel on this issue and declines to come out publicly and wholeheartedly in favor" of providing health care for the aged through the social security mechanism "identifies himself as a reactionary who would oppose virtually the entire progressive program of the trade union movement."

A crowd of 400 delegates and visitors was on hand for the convention which brought together 114 local unions representing between 45,000 and 50,000 members into the new Columbus-Franklin County AFL-CIO. With merger here, organized labor has now achieved unity in all of the state's major cities.

Elected president of the merged body was Frank Brockmeyer, international representative of the Auto Workers. Robert W. Greer, executive secretary-treasurer of the former Columbus federation, was elected to the same office in the merged union. Charles Larry of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was named executive vice president.

Delegates unanimously approved the merger agreement. adopted a constitution for the new central body, and elected 10 vice presidents.

Schnitzler told delegates to the harmony convention that 1960 "is a year of decision" for the nation, and said that "to meet the tests that lie ahead, America needs new and stronger and more progressive leadership."

Declaring that the nation has "lost precious ground" in the past seven and a half years, Schnitzler pointed out that America has fallen behind in economic development, education, housing, urban renewal, health care, national defense and scientific development. The nation, he said, needs "leadership that believes that the government can act and should act to protect the safety and the welfare of its people."

In the fight for broadening the social security system to provide health care for the aged, Schnitzler said, "labor now looks to the Senate" in the wake of House Ways & Means Committee action in approving a substitute program geared only to medical care for the indigent through public relief.

"If we fight hard enough," he told the convention, "there is a good chance that we can obtain enactment of a sound program of health insurance for the aged at this session of Congress."

He said the principle contained in the bill introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) "provides a simple way" to provide medical care. Financing would be through increased social security taxes not exceeding $12 a year each for employers and employes.

"Thus, for a few nickles a week, every worker and his family would earn health insurance coverage for himself and his family on retirement," Schnitzler said.

Hails Unity

The AFL-CIO official hailed organized labor in Columbus for achieving unity, declaring that merger here and elsewhere is "a constructive contribution to the future welfare of our country and of the working people whom we all serve."

Labor unity, he said, is "all-important in this election year." He pointed out that with the trade union movement currently being made "the target of ruinous atacks by its enemies, the only choice we have is between unity and failure."

Medical Problems Of Aged in IUD Film

A presentation of the problems of medical care for the aged has been made by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in a motion picture entitled "Cast Me Not Off."

The film presents the facts and conclusions of the Special Senate subcommittee on the Problems of the Aged and Aging, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), and is narrated by John Fitzpatrick, Auto Workers' representative for the Ford Pension Program.

Prints of the 28-minute film can be obtained through the IUD.

Union Leaders Sponsor Testimonial to Mitchell

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell will be honored at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the American labor movement on Wednesday, June 29, in the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C.

The non-political affair will mark Mitchell's seven years of public service in his present cabinet post.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is honorary chairman for the dinner, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is honorary vice chairman. George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, is dinner committee chairman.

Twenty-eight top leaders of American labor, all of whom are members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and officers of national and international unions, are serving on the dinner committee.

Besides Meany, Schnitzler and Harrison, they include Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Harry C. Bates, William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, William C. Doherty, David Dubinsky, Charles J. MacGowan. David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, Joseph Curran, M. A. Hutcheson, Joseph D. Keenan, L. S. Buckmaster, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, O. A. Knight, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann and L. M. Raftery.

Also on the committee are: C. J. Haggerty, president, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept.; Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; James A. Brownlow, president, AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; A. E. Lyon, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association; G. E. Leighty, chairman, RLEA; Michael Fox, president, AFL-CIO Railroad Employees Dept.; Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.; N. A. Zonarich, organizational director, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Jacob Clayman, administrative director, IUD; and Thomas Kennedy, president, Mine Workers.

Invitations have been sent to all national and international unions of the AFL-CIO and the Mine Workers and state central labor bodies of the AFL-CIO.

Speakers at the testimonial dinner will be announced at a later date.

Speed Urged on Aid To Medical Schools

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to act "with a sense of urgency" on bills to provide federal assistance for medical research and medical school construction to help meet the "pressing" shortage of doctors.

In a statement submitted to a House Commerce subcommittee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the need for federal aid to medical, dental and public health education "is so compelling, so well documented, and so immense that it is impossible to justify a single further day of hesitation or delay."

The AFL-CIO spokesman strongly endorsed a bill sponsored by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) to provide $1.25 billion for medical construction, and a measure introduced by Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.) to earmark funds for medical research on a program basis rather than for individual projects.

Fogarty's bill would provide $50 million a year for five years for expansion and improvement of existing medical school facilities, plus $100 million annually for 10 years to build new medical training centers. Biemiller pointed out that consultants to Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming indicated recently that between 14 and 20 new medical schools are needed merely to maintain the present ratio of physicians to population.

"Recent years," Biemiller said in his statement, "have seen a striking expansion in the demand for medical services. The rapid spread of health insurance programs and prepayment plans of various kinds has meant that millions of people who previously lacked the means (to finance medical attention) now are in a position to do so. . . .

"In the face of this, the supply of physicians is increasing at a relatively static rate that falls far short even of the rate that would be required to maintain the existing doctor-patient ratio against the normal increase in population."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said the "chief barrier" to any substantial increase in the supply of physicians and dentists "is the limited capacity of the nation's medical schools," which are "already hard-pressed just to met their bare operating budgets at present levels of activities."

Danger Signals

WHEN THE LABOR DEPT. reports that 67.2 million Americans held jobs during May there is a tendency to relax and bask in the rosy glow of this seeming abundance and prosperity.

The impact of a report showing so many Americans employed tends to downgrade the other figures in the monthly job report—figures that are cause for concern and anxiety about the nation's continuing economic health.

The rate of unemployment in the same month that saw 67.2 million employed was 4.9 percent of the labor force—exactly the same rate as 12 months ago.

In a year of widely advertised prosperity and boom the expectation is for a sharp drop in the rate of unemployment. But month after month the rate has remained dangerously static at around the 5 percent mark.

The May report has other danger signals. Most of the increase in employment for the month—68 percent—is seasonal. And the increase in the total work force over the past year has been greater than the increase in employment.

The continued high level of unemployment means that in the past 12 months we have been running hard to stand still.

Truth About Health Care

A MAJOR NATIONAL insurance company has effectively demolished the phony propaganda that health care for the aged financed under the social security system will damage the interests of private insurance companies.

Nationwide Insurance, a company with assets of $350 million and more than 3 million outstanding policies in 20 states, has long been a leader in the nation's cooperative movement. In endorsing the social security principle for health care for the aged, the company declares that rather than damage the insurance industry the companies "would have a broader, sounder market for voluntary insurance among our older people by building on the basic provisions of social insurance legislation."

Nationwide recalls that the insurance industry opposed basic social security legislation 25 years ago for essentially the same reasons it is opposing health care for the aged now.

The excellently documented and reasoned case presented by Nationwide in favor of using the existing social security system to provide health care for the aged should put to rest for all time the hysterical opposition of the insurance and medical lobbies.

Bar to Farm Exploitation

THE AFL-CIO'S PILOT PROJECT in California to organize farm workers has produced tangible results and strong evidence that this exploited work force is ready to join millions of American workers in building strong trade unions.

The project revealed also the need for new machinery to meet the special problems and needs of farm workers and has led to the formation of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

AWOC will base its activities on the experience revealed by the pilot project in directing the campaign to bring the 250,000 farm workers in California into the AFL-CIO.

The very existence of the AWOC will tend to curb the cruel exploitation of farm workers by growers and ranchers, and as it grows in strength and membership the human dignity and improved standard of living inherent in trade union membership will spread to an area that has long been the shame of the nation.

AFL-CIO News

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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'We're Picking Up Speed'

Linked to World Peace, Freedom:

European Workers Show Keen Interest in U. S. Election Race

By Saul Miller

AN AMERICAN visiting in Europe in June 1960 is impressed by the tremendous interest in American political affairs and most particularly the ever-recurring question as to the probable identity of the next occupant of the White House.

This interest is widespread in Rome, London and Paris, not only among newspapermen and government officials and others occupationally concerned with American politics, but among ordinary voters who view the U.S. presidential election as an integral part of the never-ending battle for world peace and freedom.

It is especially true in the free labor movements of Italy and France and in the British Trades Union Congress. In the labor movements of these countries major attention is given to foreign affairs, and foreign policy questions loom importantly in the internal functionings of these organizations.

In France and Italy, where free, democratic trade union groups are in constant combat with Communist unions, foreign policy is critically important as the Communist unions respond to the latest twitches from the Kremlin and pattern their domestic policies to dovetail with the latest Soviet position.

IN THE ROME HEADQUARTERS of CISL, the free trade union movement of Italy, not officially linked with any political party but whose leaders belong to several of the left-of-center groups, the concern is with the political instability that has led to a parade of new governments in the past few months.

The long-term hope for political stability, as far as Italian free labor is concerned, rests with a political realignment of the progressive, democratic forces of the Social Democrats, the Christian Democrats, the Republicans and possibly the left-wing Socialists led by Nenni, if they can in a real sense break away from the Communists in the trade unions, the municipal governments and the cooperatives.

But the Communist CGIL is staging a desperate struggle to prevent a break by the left Socialists and the general outlook is uncertain. The relative degree of chill in the cold war, the outlook of the new American Administration that will take office in 1961, and the unrelenting Soviet drive to crack the democratic parties all will play a role in the outcome.

IN PARIS, the free trade union movement as represented by Force Ouvriere is involved in a series of rotating strikes stimulated by the DeGaulle government's policy of attempting to freeze wage levels as part of an anti-inflation campaign and by the Communist CGT's forcing of the strike issue against the unpopular government policies.

The demand for higher wages in view of increased efficiency and diminishing buying power is in the traditional trade union vein. And the strikes reinforce the position of the unions at the bargaining table where negotiations for a pay increase have been underway for some time.

But the CGT's new strike strategy and its approach to the problems facing the country reveal overtones of Khrushchev's change in policy toward France and especially on the Algerian question. The Kremlin had treated the Algerian question circumspectly before the Summit; now Khrushchev has again sharply attacked the DeGaulle regime for waging war against Algeria with the "complicity of the United States."

The basic economic problems of free French trade unionists is coupled with the international situation and great attention is paid to the contests for the U.S. presidential nominations.

IN LONDON, the TUC is deeply involved in a foreign policy debate with particular emphasis on nuclear disarmament that is linked with the internal political policies of the Labor party.

The Summit collapse has acted to intensify the debate in the TUC and the Labor party and has spurred new interest in the running discussion, since the party's last election defeat, in reshaping its domestic and foreign policy lines.

But while the debate is internal, the American presidential election casts its shadow, with the expectation that the change in Administration may bring a new emphasis, a new tactic that could affect the world situation.

The feelings in these countries place the American political contest in its proper context of being an election not only for Americans but for the world. The necessity is for Americans to understand the presidential campaign in this context so that they can choose wisely not only a president but a world leader.

Morgan Says:

Low Income of Farm Workers Clouds Picture of Prosperity

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BEHIND THAT HAPPY FIGURE of more than 67 million Americans working at full-time jobs in May, which the Labor Dept. was understandably delighted to release, lie some circumstances which dull the brightness of the picture.

Morgan

Take, for instance, the lot of some 2 million persons—half a million of them migrants—doing the work of Hank the hired hand, farm laborers helping to produce the crops to feed the country.

Virtually unprotected by any laws guaranteeing their wages or working standards, ineligible, for the most part, for even minimal public welfare benefits, these people are stuck on the lowest rung of the U. S. economic ladder. Some of them, maybe even a majority, were among those 67 million employed, since it was still the spring planting season but their income was another matter. Their average annual wage for 1958 for farm work only was $766, plus $195 for off-farm jobs, bringing their total income to the munificent sum of $961 a person at a time when our gross national product was approaching half a trillion dollars.

THE SQUEEZE is on in Congress again to deny them any relief from their plight. It's as if House Minority Leader Charlie Halleck, or someone with an equal flair for drama on Capitol Hill, had decided that these folks should become a sort of permanent repertory company, playing the Grapes of Wrath in perpetuity. It's a brilliant job of type-casting but the show is beginning to bore citizens with a sense of social justice.

Last March what Labor Sec. James Mitchell thought was a bargain was struck with Agriculture Sec. Benson in which Mitchell agreed not to press, now, for needed reforms in Public Law 78 governing the importation of nearly half a million Mexican farm workers, or braceros.

In return Benson was to call off the dogs of the Farm Bureau and other right-wing grower types baying for legislation to strip Mitchell of the thin control he already exercised through the totally U.S.-financed federal placement service to require growers hiring through that service to met the meagerest minimum wage and working standards.

Although P. L. 78 doesn't expire until June 1961, the farm lobby also wanted to bull an extension of it through this session of Congress. That too Mitchell was able to head off—but not for long.

UNDER PRESSURES that are not completely identifiable beyond the operation of the GOP-Southern Democrat coalition the Mitchell-Benson bargain has become unstuck. An amendment fathered by Congressman Gathings, Arkansas Democrat, has unexpectedly sailed through the Rules Committee and is due for early debate on the House floor.

It would bring about all the things Benson purportedly promised Mitchell, who after all is on the same Administration team, would not happen.

In a minority report on the Gathings bill, three midwestern congressmen, all Democrats, called its moral implications "shocking," charged it would increase the destitution, underemployment and exploitation of 2.3 million domestic farm workers, and put the family farm at a further competitive disadvantage.

Two emerging developments, however, indicate that all is not lost in the cause of Hank the hired hand and his economic class.

To head off the Gathings move in the House, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) introduced legislation in the Senate which would provide some protection for farm workers and would eliminate the importation of Mexican labor after another two years. (This was a World War II measure to fill shortages of farm workers and it has benefited both the U. S. and Mexico but it needs much tighter and more judicious administration pointed toward its gradual suspension.)

The trade union movement has been singularly unsuccessful in organizing field workers partly because its major attention has been on industry. But AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler announced a major new organizational effort in agriculture which has already harvested 4,000 paid-up rank-and-file recruits, mostly in California. Several contracts have been signed with growers with substantial improvements in wages and job conditions.

Woman's work is never done, as the old saw said, and neither is the job of strengthening the social structure.

Washington Reports:

Cooper, McCarthy Ask Senate Passage of Forand-Type Bill

THE SENATE SHOULD PASS a bill in this session of Congress to provide health insurance for the aged through the social security principle, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on 350 radio stations.

The House Ways & Means Committee voted down a bill sponsored by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.), which would have been based on the social security principle. It has adopted instead a federal-state matching measure which McCarthy said might provide aid to "half a million persons if they go through the process of meeting the means test."

Cooper is co-sponsor of a measure based on federal-state participation, and he said he would vote for that, but "the Forand Bill is the simplest and most manageable." At least it would be a starting point, with an additional measure calling for federal and state grants to provide health insurance for those not receiving social security old age assistance.

McCARTHY SAID the Senate could start by adopting the bill proposed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), which is similar to the Forand bill.

"I'd be hopeful that that bill or something comparable to it might be included in the social security amendment and passed by the Senate," he said.

"Everyone who has taken even a glancing look at the problem of medical expenses for the aged realizes that something needs to be done. Anyone familiar with the way the social security program has worked out must conclude that the only decent and the most effective way to deal with medical expenses for the aged is through that well established program."

COOPER SAID he believed there is "wide support in the Senate for a comprehensive and adequate bill. We'll maybe differ on the means. . . . I think that without question the need (to take care of the health needs of the aged) must be met in this great rich country."

On the requirement for a means test, in the House Ways & Means Committee version, McCarthy said, "I had hoped that we had moved beyond the point where the means test is a part of a national program." He declared that the proposal that the states be required to match funds would mean that people in many states would not be aided at all.

"This is a national problem," he said, " and it ought to be approached through a national program."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE POLITICAL WRITERS have turned out innumerable speculative columns on the purpose and intent of Gov. Rockefeller in issuing his blast at Vice Pres. Nixon and the Eisenhower Administration. Just a day before the blast was made, the usually well-informed Wall Street Journal had a piece affirming that Rockefeller was now gunning for the GOP presidential nomination in 1964—in the belief that Nixon would be nominated this year and beaten next November.

It seems to this observer that two presumptions are logical:

1. That Rockefeller was impelled to speak—and to speak now, not later—because he is genuinely and deeply disturbed about Eisenhower defense policies, the Eisenhower Administration's conduct of foreign policy, the Eisenhower (and Nixon?) opposition to federal school aid and opposition to health care for the aged through social security.

2. **That the governor fervently doubts that Nixon is the man to rebuild and modernize the Republican Party. That such a rebuilding is urgently necessary, and that the process must be started at whatever the immediate apparent cost.**

Rockefeller's 1964 ambitions have been temporarily damaged with GOP professionals, who hate for anyone to challenge their grip on the party. But a lot of things can happen in four years.

If the governor is not motivated by a strong desire to take his party and drag it, kicking and screaming if necessary, into the seventh decade of the twentieth century, he is talking like a man motivated that way.

He is talking, in fact, the way Wendell L. Willkie talked in 1944 in a drive for a second GOP presidential nomination—like a man almost in despair at the incapacity of the GOP's longtime leaders to understand the time of day.

Willkie in private conversations made no secret of his desire for another chance to remake the Republican party and he had a tough, realistic idea how he could use the powers of the White House to do it. That's why the professionals repudiated him. Rockefeller's program in New York State, some of his attitudes on domestic issues, are subject to challenge by liberals as well as by GOP right-wingers. But he is different, certainly, from GOP right-wingers, and he is clearly seeking to place a fresh stamp on his party.

* * *

WEEK AFTER WEEK, as the Supreme Court turns out its decisions, the fact emerges that a different court has come into being, and that in the field of personal liberties and individual immunities and the field of labor law. The current minority consists of Chief Justic Earl Warren and Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, often joined by Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.

The new conservative majority, broadly speaking, consists of three justices named by Pres. Eisenhower—John Marshall Butler, Charles E. Whittaker and Potter Stewart—and Justices Felix Frankfurter and Tom C. Clark. Frankfurter was Roosevelt's nominee, Clark was appointed by former Pres. Truman.

Looking back across more than 20 years since Roosevelt assailed the "old" court for "horse-and-buggy" attitudes but later had the opportunity to name eight new justices, it is easy to believe that it is harder to keep the court liberal than to liberalize it initially.

Of Roosevelt's appointees, only three are left—Black and Douglas, plus Frankfurter. All are remarkable men, all have left their mark. But Frankfurter almost from the beginning showed a different philosophy from Douglas and Black, and his doctrine is now in the ascendency.

Mr. Eisenhower's appointment of Warren was surely a distinguished one; the chief justice brought with him warmth and a profound understanding of the nature of American life. Justice Brennan is manifestly a scholar in the law as well as a humanitarian.

It is a familiar line nevertheless to read:

"The chief justice and Justices Black and Douglas dissenting," often with Justice Brennan's name added.

THE SENATE MUST PASS a bill providing health insurance for the aged, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), on left, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO radio program.

AWARD OF MERIT given annually by the New York State AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. was presented to Mayor Robert F. Wagner (left) of New York City by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John P. Boland, first chairman of the new State Labor Relations Board, during the department's 33rd convention in Albany.

How to Buy:

Annual Sales Offer Chance for Saving

By Sidney Margolius

A **FELLOW REPORTER** once paid $50 for a coat at a well-known men's shop. The next week he saw the same coat at the same store for only $40. If he had waited one week he'd have saved 20 percent. This was a family man who could well have used that $10 for other clothing needs.

Timing your buying to take advantage of the annual sales and clearances is one of the best money-saving techniques. If you don't plan your buying this way, when practical, you're likely to pay $12 for shoes this week and see them offered for $10 next week, or $1.30 for nylon stockings now and see them in the July sales for 99 cents. These are actual examples.

Similarly, if you need a new furnace you can buy it now for $30 less than you'll have to pay in six weeks. You can save 5 to 10 percent on fuel by filling up now at reduced summer prices. There are many ways to save if you anticipate your needs and watch for the sales. That's the main reason why we publish this monthly buying calendar prepared especially for working families.

July is one of the two best months to find annual sales and price reductions (the other is January). Among the imporatnt July sales and clearances are shoes; summer dresses, sportswear and hosiery; men's suits, jackets and shirts; used cars; refrigerators and washing machines; soaps, toiletries and drug sundries.

Here are notes on buying opportunities for July, 1960:

BUILDING MATERIALS: Tight money and the building slowdown have pushed down prices of some building materials.

Families planning home improvements or expansions should note that prices of these materials have dropped: asphalt roofing (quite heavily); heating equipment; plumbing fixtures (slightly); lumber (a little); plywood (heavily).

APPLIANCES: Huge inventories of household appliances have caused widespread layoffs of workers, and compelled heavy price cutting. The cuts are sharpest on the standard non-deluxe models. One national chain that normally priced its two-speed, 10-pound washer at $230, cut it to $198 last spring and recently sale-priced it at $163.

Automatic dryers recently have been priced as low as $128. Similarly, 13-cubic-foot refrigerators that were $200 last year, then were reduced to $180, now are available for less than $170.

Prices also are being cut on ranges, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners. You can expect prices of large appliances to be higher again in August, when the 1961 models arrive in the stores.

CLOTHING VALUES: One of the biggest hits in women's wear this year is Arnel jersey dresses. Arnel is a "triacetate"—a kind of rich relative of the familiar acetate fabric which is a second cousin to rayon. Triacetate drapes well, resists wrinkles, washes well, drips dry, and dries fast. Arnel jersey dresses are particularly useful for vacation and travel wear, and are available in July sales for as little as $10.

CARS: We're also coming into a period of additional price-cutting on cars. Used-car prices traditionally drop after July 4, but this year started tumbling in the spring because of the competition from the new compacts.

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From Maine to Hawaii:

139 TV Stations Showing 'Americans at Work' Films

The AFL-CIO's TV film series, "Americans at Work" is currently being presented by 139 television stations from coast to coast, in the states of Alaska and Hawaii and in Puerto Rico.

The series is made available to the stations without cost to give them the opportunity of showing viewers the story of American workers on the job. This is the current station line-up for "Americans at Work." Consult your local newspaper for the exact viewing time.

CITY-STATE	STATION	DAY
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC-TV	Sunday
Dothan, Ala.	WTVY-TV	Wednesday
Florence, Ala.	WOWL-TV	Saturday
Mobile, Ala.	WALA-TV	Sunday
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI-TV	Friday
Fairbanks, Alaska	KFAR-TV	Saturday
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTVK	Sunday
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA-TV	Saturday
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA-TV	Sunday
Ft. Smith, Ark.	KNAC-TV	Saturday
Chico, Calif.	KHSL-TV	Monday
Eureka, Calif.	KIEM-TV	Saturday
Fresno, Calif.	KFRE-TV	Sunday
San Diego, Calif.	KFSD-TV	Sunday
San Francisco, Calif.	KTVU	Saturday
San Jose, Calif.	KNTV	Sunday
Denver, Colo.	KOA-TV	Saturday
Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX-TV	*
Pueblo, Colo.	KCSJ-TV	*
Bridgeport, Conn.	WICC-TV	Monday
Hartford, Conn.	KNBC-TV	Sunday
New Haven, Conn.	WNHC-TV	Sunday
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR-TV	Saturday
Washington, D. C.	WRC-TV	Sunday
Ft. Myers, Fla.	WINK-TV	Friday
Panama City, Fla.	WJDM-TV	Tuesday
Pensacola, Fla.	WEAR-TV	Saturday
St. Petersburg, Fla.	WSUN-TV	Wednesday
Columbus, Ga.	WRBL-TV	Sunday
Honolulu, Hawaii	KHVH-TV	*
Boise, Ida.	KBOI-TV	Saturday
Lewiston, Ida.	KLEW-TV	Monday
Springfield, Ill.	WICS-TV	*
Elkhart, Ind.	WSJV-TV	Sunday
Evansville, Ind.	WFIE-TV	Saturday
Fort Wayne, Ind.	KQTV	Sunday
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT-TV	Saturday
Terre Haute, Ind.	WTHI-TV	Tuesday
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO-TV	Sunday
Fort Dodge, Ia.	KQTV-TV	Sunday
Sioux City, Ia.	KVTV	Monday
Waterloo, Ia.	KWWL-TV	Sunday
Topeka, Kan.	WIBW-TV	Saturday
Lexington, Ky.	WKYT-TV	Sunday
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS-TV	*
Alexandria, La.	KALB-TV	*
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRZ-TV	Saturday
Lafayette, La.	KLFY-TV	Wednesday
Lake Charles, La.	KTAG-TV	Saturday
Monroe, La.	KNOE-TV	Sunday
Bangor, Me.	WLBZ-TV	Saturday
Portland, Me.	WCSH-TV	Saturday
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL-TV	Sunday
Salisbury, Md.	WBOC-TV	Saturday
Boston, Mass.	WGBH-TV	Friday
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP-TV	Sunday
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ-TV	Sunday
Saginaw, Mich.	WKNX-TV	Wednesday
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN-TV	Saturday
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT-TV	Saturday
Minneapolis, Minn.	WTCN-TV	Friday
Hattiesburg, Miss.	WDAM-TV	Saturday
Jackson, Miss.	WJTV	Saturday
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK-TV	Sunday
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF-TV	Sunday
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV	Sunday
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD-TV	Sunday
Billings, Mont.	KOOK-TV	Saturday
Butte, Mont.	KXLF-TV	Monday
Glendive, Mont.	KXGN-TV	Wednesday
Great Falls, Mont.	KFBB-TV	Tuesday
Helena, Mont.	KXLF-TV	Monday
Missoula, Mont.	KMSO-TV	Thursday
Lincoln, Neb.	KOLN-TV	*
Hay Springs, Neb.	KDUH-TV	*
Omaha, Neb.	WOW-TV	Wednesday
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS-TV	Sunday
Reno, Nev.	KOLO-TV	Friday
Manchester, N. H.	WMUR-TV	Tuesday
Albuquerque, N. M.	KOAT-TV	Friday
Carlsbad, N. M.	KAVE-TV	Wednesday
Buffalo, N. Y.	WBEN-TV	Saturday
New York City, N. Y.	WABC-TV	Sunday
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	WPTZ-TV	Sunday
Schenectady, N. Y.	WRGB-TV	Saturday
Utica, N. Y.	WKTV	Monday
Watertown, N. Y.	WCNY-TV	Sunday
Charlotte, N. C.	WBTV	*
Greensboro, N. C.	WFMY-TV	Friday
Bismarck, N. D.	KFYR-TV	*
Fargo, N. D.	WDAY-TV	Saturday
Grand Forks, N. D.	KNOX-TV	Saturday
Akron, O.	WAKR-TV	Sunday
Cleveland, O.	WJW-TV	Wednesday
Youngstown, O.	WKBN-TV	Sunday
Eugene, Ore.	KVAL-TV	T. W. Th. Fri.
Medford, Ore.	KBES-TV	Wednesday
Portland, Ore.	KPTV	Sunday
Erie, Pa.	WSEE-TV	Saturday
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP-TV	Saturday
Lebanon, Pa.	WLYH-TV	Saturday
Philadelphia, Pa.	WCAU-TV	*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WIIC-TV	Sunday
Ponce, Puerto Rico	WRIK-TV	Saturday
San Juan, Puerto Rico	WKAQ-TV	*
Providence, R. I.	WJAR-TV	Sunday
Florence, S. C.	WBTW-TV	Tuesday
Greenville, S. C.	WFBC-TV	*
Aberdeen, S. D.	KXAB-TV	Friday
Rapid City, S. D.	KRSD-TV	*
Sioux Falls, S. D.	KELO-TV	Saturday
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR-TV	Sunday
Amarillo, Tex.	KGNC-TV	Saturday
Dallas & Ft. Worth, Tex.	KRLD-TV	Sunday
Laredo, Tex.	KGNS-TV	Saturday
Midland, Tex.	KMID-TV	Sunday
Port Arthur, Tex.	KPAC-TV	Saturday
San Angelo, Tex.	KCTV	Saturday
Sherman, Tex.	KXII-TV	Saturday
Tyler, Tex.	KLTV	Sunday
Waco, Tex.	KWTX-TV	Saturday
Weslaco, Tex.	KRGV-TV	Saturday
Wichita Falls, Tex.	KSYD-TV	Saturday
Provo, Utah	KLOR-TV	Monday
Harrisonburg, Va.	KSVA-TV	Sunday
Richmond, Va.	WTVR	Tuesday
Roanoke, Va.	WSLS-TV	Sunday
Ephrata, Wash.	KBAS-TV	Monday
Pasco, Wash.	KEPR-TV	Monday
Seattle, Wash.	KOMO-TV	Sunday
Yakima, Wash.	KIMA-TV	Monday
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY-TV	Sunday
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN-TV	Saturday
Oak Hill, W. Va.	WOAY-TV	Friday
Parkersburg, W. Va.	WTAP-TV	Tuesday
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF-TV	Saturday
La Crosse, Wis.	WKBT-TV	Wednesday
Madison, Wis.	WKOW-TV	Friday
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN-TV	Saturday

* Please consult station for date.

From Soup to Nonsense:

You, Too, Can Save Old String

By Jane Goodsell

THE **FOLLOWING** economy measures, if practiced over a five-year period, should net a total savings of 11.5 cents (or enough money to keep a pre-school child in bubblegum for three days.

1. Save string. Every time a package arrives from the store, carefully undo each little knot and tie the shorts ends of string together. By following this routine, you will never again need to purchase a ball of string, providing you can remember where you put it.

2. Hang on to all those prescriptions in your medicine cabinet. You may develop strawberry rash again one of these days, and that old ointment will come in handy. Unless they've invented a new miracle cure in the meantime.

3. Save the paper that things come wrapped in. Flatten it carefully to smooth out the wrinkles and put it away. Never neglect to do this, and you will have more wrapping paper than you can possibly have any use for.

4. Resist that impulse to give your grandmother's afghan to the rummage sale. Someday it may be worth a lot of money as a collector's item if you can keep the moths out of it.

5. Pry used envelopes apart, and use the backs of them for your shopping lists. Scratch pads cost money, but not very much. You might do better to stop writing shopping lists.

6. Before tearing old pajamas, shirts and blouses into dustcloths, carefully remove all the buttons and put them into your button box. Before you know it, you'll have hundreds of buttons, none of which are the sort you're looking for at the moment.

7. Never throw away your old hats. They may come back into style—if you live to 110.

Time to End 'Colonialism':

AFL-CIO Condemns Farm Exploitation

It is "high time" America acted "forcefully to eradicate every vestige of the native colonialism" under which farm workers exist, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has declared.

The "imported colonialism" of government programs under which some 450,000 foreign workers are imported each year also was blasted in "Economic Trends and Outlook," the committee's publication.

"In a nation which prides itself on being both humane and the wealthiest in the world," the publication said, "the continued degradation of Americans who work for wages in agriculture is neither morally nor economically justifiable.

". . . In 1960, there is no argument that can justify the continued denial of a minimum wage to farm workers, their exclusion from federal protection of the right to organize, their lack of coverage under unemployment and workmen's compensation laws and the exclusion of many even from coverage under the federal old-age and survivors insurance law."

On an immediate issue, the publication warned that the House Agriculture Committee recently reported a bill which would extend the program of importing Mexican workers for the benefit of some 50,000 big growers and strip the Secretary of Labor of his "already inadequate" authority to prevent exploitation of farm workers.

The publication quoted the minority report which described as "shocking" the moral implications of the bill sponsored by Rep. E. C. Gathings (D-Ark.).

The minority report said the Gathings bill "would literally increase the destitution, the underemployment and the exploitation of 2.3 million domestic farm workers who are the poorest of the poor in our nation" and further undermine family farms.

The economic statement recalled the report filed by a group of consultants named last year by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. The consultants found that the wartime program to import unskilled workers for emergency labor shortages had grown into a year-round system involving skilled jobs and with 60 percent of all Mexicans working on such surplus crops as cotton.

The publication said organized labor wholeheartedly backed the position of the consultants that the import program be extended temporarily and then only if substantially overhauled.

It noted that labor supports legislation to end the foreign labor importation program over a five-year period while providing foreign aid to Mexico to help reabsorb the returned workers by creating jobs at home.

"The most critical aspect" of the problem, the publication declared, concerns the 1.6 million Americans, including some 400,000 migrants, who work from 25 to 150 days a year. The earnings of this group averages only about $600 a year, the AFL-CIO stressed.

While farm output per manhour rose 125 percent since World War II and real farm wages increased but 6 percent, the ratio of farm wages to industrial wages continued downward to 47 percent at the end of the war and 36 percent in 1959, the AFL-CIO noted.

"At the behest of the powerful American Farm Bureau, the National Association of Manufacturers and their allies, these people have been singled out and deliberately discriminated against by a whole range of laws and administrative procedures."

NEW PENNSYLVANIA AFL-CIO officers receive their charter from AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) at Pittsburgh convention that merged former AFL and CIO state central bodies. From left, Sec. Harry Block, Co-Pres. Harry Boyer, Treas. Earl Bohr and Co-Pres. Joseph F. Burke.

New Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO Maps Vigorous Legislative Drive

By Gervase N. Love

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The new-born Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO made its first steps strong ones by endorsing a vigorous political action program, assailing the inadequacies of the Eisenhower Administration and demanding progressive programs of state and national legislation at its founding convention here.

Approximately 2,400 delegates, representing at least 1 million organized workers in Pennsylvania, laid down the basis for a far-reaching state AFL-CIO program in nearly two-score resolutions which were approved after presentation of a charter to the merged body by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The new organization began to grow almost as soon as it was formally established. The Railroad Trainmen affiliated in open session, State Legislative Rep. Charles J. Sludden presenting a check to cover the per capita tax on 15,000 members.

The two co-presidents elected earlier by the old organizations under the merger agreement — Harry Boyer, formerly of the CIO, and Joseph F. Burke of the former AFL —alternated in the chair during the harmonious sessions.

McDevitt, Lawrence Speak

The political action resolution reflected strong "get-out-the-vote" pleas by National COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt, previously president of the former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Gov. David L. Lawrence (D).

McDevitt, who was given a warm welcome "home," warned that "we can win the legislative battle only if we have enough people who are friendly to us on both sides of the aisles" in the legislatures and in Congress.

"We have to make the politicians realize," he declared, "that we have some rights—and we want them."

He reminded the delegates that "you can win the finest contract in the world only to have its benefits taken away by legislative action," and said that "there is only one approach" to correcting the situation. That, he repeated, is to elect legislators friendly to labor's programs.

Business, he added, has been concentrating on legislative activity which has paid off in the Landrum-Griffin Act and so-called "right-to-work" laws in 18 states.

"The answer is a determination by all of us," McDevitt said, "to fight to retain what's left of our rights and to recapture those that have been stolen from us."

He asked the delegates to take another look at political education among their own members by stepping up voter registration "as soon as you get home, not next October." Fifty-nine percent of Pennsylvania's working people are not registered to vote, he noted, compared with 89 percent registered among the moneyed and business people.

"And they vote, they show up," he said. "Get out a united vote of our members and their families, and show me the politician who'd dare to defy them!"

'Vital Role'

Lawrence declared that organized labor has a vital role to play in public life.

"That it has begun to play that role far better than any comparable organization can best be shown by the chorus of criticism which arises when labor engages in political action," he said. 'We have come to expect these pained complaints over union participation in the election of qualified, liberal candidates.

"I am unswervingly in favor of political action by all segments of community life—the workingman through his union; the social and service organizations through their own membership and spokesmen; and the leaders of business and industry through their organizations.

"Labor and management have not only the right but the obligation to work for the candidates of their choice."

The convention endorsed a step-up in organization; called on Congress to pass the Forand bill to provide health care for the aged through social security, to approve a boost in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to provide federal aid to education; rapped the Eisenhower Administration's tight-money policy and called for wage increases for Pennsylvania public employes, who have not had a pay raise in seven years.

It joined with Lawrence in condemning what the governor called Pres. Eisenhower's "imprudent use of his veto power" in rejecting the depressed areas bill for the second time. It also endorsed a bill sponsored by Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont.) calling for an integrated national water resources policy in a resolution presented by Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.), member of the Typographical Union who was elected a vice president of the merged body.

R-T-W Amendment Held Stagnation Blueprint

John M. Redding, director of the National Council for Industrial Peace, has charged that Mississippi has "written a blueprint for economic stagnation into the state constitution" by its action in approving an anti-collective bargaining "right-to-work" amendment.

Voters, whose balloting was limited to those who had paid a poll tax for two successive years, ratified the union-busting amendment in a June 7 special election. The election was arbitrarily advanced from the regular Aug. 23 primary date in a further maneuver to limit the voting.

The two-to-one vote to place the "right-to-work" law in the constitution, however, fell far short of the five-to-one majority claimed in advance of the election by backers of the anti-labor amendment.

Mississippi, where workers are the lowest paid in the nation, has had a so-called "right-to-work" law on its statute books since 1954.

Commenting on the special election, Redding said in a statement:

"Wage-earners and their families will be the real victims of this shameful manipulation of the process of free election in Mississippi.

"Workers in Mississippi have the lowest per capita income, the lowest average weekly earnings, and the lowest average hourly wage rate in the nation. Their hopes for better living conditions have been dashed by this 'right-to-work' amendment.

"Reactionary advocates of the 'right-to-work' fraud have again demonstrated they will go to any lengths to wreck peaceful labor-management agreements which are reached through the democratic process of collective bargaining.

"The Mississippi vote will perpetuate the state's cellar position in the nation's economy and has written a blueprint for economic stagnation into the state constitution."

Redding said that the U. S. Dept. of Commerce Survey of Current Business shows that Mississippi's per capita personal income dropped from a level of $894 below the national average to $1,004 below the average in the four years after the "right-to-work" law was approved.

"By startling contrast," Redding said, "the per capita personal income of Louisiana, Mississippi's neighbor, has advanced from $1,315 to $1,576 since repeal of its "right-to-work" law.

"Mississippi might well have taken note of Louisiana's prosperity and moved to repeal this punitive and regressive law, instead of nailing it down in its state constitution."

Mississippi AFL-CIO To Appeal 'Work' Vote

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi AFL-CIO leaders will carry to the State Supreme Court their legal challenge of the validity of the June 7 special election which ratified a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution.

The decision to carry the fight "to the highest courts possible" was announced by State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay after a state circuit court rejected a petition to block certification of the vote.

The suit, filed in the name of 35 union members from all sections of the state, asks that the election be set aside on the following grounds:

- That provision for reapportionment of the legislature following each census had never been carried out since the state constitution was adopted in 1890, thereby invalidating the vote to submit the "right-to-work" amendment for ratification.
- That holding the election at the same time as the Democratic primary and using the same election personnel and registration books, resulted in "confusion and disorder."
- That the required 30-day notice of the special election had not been properly given in each of the state's counties, as required by the state constitution.
- That many of the ballot boxes used were cardboard boxes with a hole in the top, and could not be safeguarded in the manner required by law.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN POLITICS is receiving intensified emphasis from the trade union movement across the country in anticipation of the November presidential elections. Here methods for registering voters in Connecticut are being studied as part of continuing women's program. Seated, left to right, are Lucy Zebraskas, coordinator of women's activities for Connecticut COPE; Madeline Matchko of Connecticut State AFL-CIO; and Esther Murray, Eastern Division Women's Activities director of National COPE. Standing are Gladys Attenborough, Betty Fusco and Sally Raymond, volunteers in statewide registration drive.

Freedom for Germany Key to Peace—Meany

(*Continued from Page* 1)

force us out of Berlin in 1948, only to be checkmated by the American airlift. That is why Khrushchev today is insisting that the allied nations withdraw the troops that have safeguarded the freedom and security of the people of West Berlin."

Meany warned that for the western powers to "yield to Soviet pressure on these issues would be worse than appeasement. It would mean surrender."

The AFL-CIO president charged that Khrushchev's "explosive behavior" which wrecked the Paris summit conference stemmed directly from the fact that "the allied leaders were standing firm on both the German question and disarmament."

The Soviet leader, he said, had "worked tirelessly for over a year" to engineer a summit meeting, first trying "threats and ultimatums" before resorting to the "more subtle strategy" of negotiating with allied leaders to pursuade them to a meeting of the chiefs of state.

'Dynamited' Conference

Meany said Khrushchev had counted on "intimidating and humbling" the leaders of the free world at the summit through the sheer weight of "Soviet superiority of space and inter-continental weapons." He added that Khrushchev, who had counted on "offers of appeasement. . . deliberately dynamited the conference" when he found the West was not prepared to yield on Berlin.

"Khrushchev's rage over the U-2 incident failed to carry conviction," the AFL-CIO official continued, "especially when he boasted that he knew about such over-flights at the time of his visit to America last year and never uttered a word of protest.

"The Soviet dictator declared the United States was due for a jolt and that he jolted us. As a matter of fact, he did. He jolted us right out of our national complacency. He made it crystal clear that all his talk of peace and friendship and co-existence was an elaborate propaganda trap.

"Today there can be no more illusions in this country or among our allies about the real purpose of the Soviet Union. That purpose is worldwide domination. It is unchangeable. No matter what they say, the Communists will not deviate from this overriding objective. They are determined to achieve it, whether by war, by subversion or by our default."

Meany said that while the weeks-long uprising by "unknown soldiers from the factories of East Germany" seven years ago was crushed by the overwhelming power of the Soviet army, it proved "that the love of liberty cannot be stamped out by fear or force or terror."

Although the Red army smothered the uprising, Meany said, "it could not erase the stain" on the Communist record. "Here was the regime that promised to create a worker's paradise," he said, "stripped of its hypocritical camouflage and revealed as the arch enemy of free workers."

The heroic stand of the workers of East Germany, he continued, provided inspiration for the revolts of workers in Poland and Hungary and contributed to the "multiplying signs of disaffection" within Soviet Russia itself where industrial workers are "openly manifesting impatience with pitifully low wages and heavier work loads."

He said there are "encouraging signs of a sharpened awareness" of the real nature of the Communist threat among the free nations of the world. In Great Britain, he said, Labor Party Leader Hugh Gaitskell is intensifying his efforts to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Salutes Gaitskell

"Liberty-loving people everywhere salute" Gaitskell for these efforts, Meany said. "We agree with him that NATO should become the effective instrument for international democratic progress in the economic and political as well as military fields," he added.

In West Germany, he continued, Chancellor Conrad Adenauer and the Social Democratic Party are moving toward the common goal of rallying the full strength of the German people in behalf of reunification in freedom.

This can best be accomplished, Meany said, through UN-supervised elections. He added:

"Whether Soviet Russia will eventually choose to go along, only time will tell. Let us use the time we have to strengthen the free world in every possible way for the crucial test. If we do this and if we hold true to the spirit of the German workers who died for freedom seven years ago, we need not fear the outcome."

Reds Center Ire on Faupl:

Free Labor at ILO Meeting Scores Hungarian Regime

Geneva—Soviet bloc delegates sputtered embarrassed indignation under slashing attacks by free workers over the suppresion of trade union and other freedoms in Hungary at the 44th session here of the Intl. Labor Organization's annual conference.

Rudy Faupl, Machinists' international representative and U.S. worker delegate, was chief target of the Red's ire because of a speech that helped push through a scorching condemnation of the puppet regime installed in Hungary by Soviet tanks and machine guns.

"The Hungarian people, now, no less than a year ago, are ruled by a government which was imposed upon them by the military might of a foreign power," Faupl said in referring to last year's conference decision to throw out the entire Hungarian delegation.

"Now, no less than last year, the so-called Hungarian trade unions are completely subservient to the totalitarian government and in no way either represent the workers or advance their interests."

Faupl conceded that the failure of the United Nations to reach a decision on the issue of Hungarian representation made it more difficult each year for the ILO conference to force out the delegates from that country.

He appealed, however, to the conference to tack on to a committee recommendation—that the Hungarians be allowed to sit by taking no action on their credentials—a Philippine amendment "deploring" the Hungarian government's refusal to allow the ILO to investigate the Hungarian situation.

Gives Voice to Hope

The amendment also expressed the "earnest hope" that "fundamental human rights, including freedom of association, will be secured to the Hungarian people."

"The workers of the United States deeply regret that there is possible this year only the mildest form of condemnation by this body of an oppressive regime under which the Hungarian people are suffering," Faupl said.

Stanley H. Knowles, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, said that the Philippine proposal would allow the conference to get on with its work while enabling most of the delegates "to do what we feel we must do, namely to express our continuing abhorrence, our continuing condemnation of the situation in Hungary."

The United States' decision to go along with the amendment instead of pressing again for the denial of seats to the Hungarians represented "no change in our attitude toward the present Hungarian regime, nor in our desire to give hope to the Hungarian people's tragic and heroic struggle for freedom," Horace E. Henderson, deputy assistant secretary of state, told the conference.

Bitter protests by Soviet bloc delegates who stormed the speaker's platform failed to stem the tide. The proposal letting in the Hungarian delegation through the back door without actually recognizing it was carried by a vote of 159 to 80, with 15 abstentions.

The conference continued its technical work in committees where an international agreement on the standards to be set for workers' houses was among the documents being hammered out.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry Bates, president emeritus of the Bricklayers, warned against over-encouraging self-help housing programs.

"By their very nature, self-help schemes are inefficient and uneconomical," he said. "It seems to me that even in less developed countries every effort should be made to encourage as rapidly as possible development and use of advanced skills and techniques in the construction history."

Cola G. Parker, vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was one of three employer delegates from non-Communist countries to give up their committee seats because the special appeals board set up last year upheld the right of employer delegates from the Soviet bloc to places on the committees.

While last year all the non-Communist employers walked out of the committees, this year the majority took a leaf from the free workers by deciding to counter the Communists from the inside rather than hold up the work of the conference by protracted debates on the issue in plenary sessions.

By a unanimous vote the conference admitted the new African states of Togo and Cameroon, raising the total membership of the United Nations special agency to 82 states.

Faupl Asks ILO Push For Cut in Workweek

Geneva—Rudy Faupl, U.S. worker delegate and leader of AFL-CIO representatives, called on the Intl. Labor Organization to give a "new and strengthened impetus to the worldwide movement for reduction of hours of work."

"With the increasing efficiency of our economies, leisure should no longer be the privilege of the wealthy," he said. "It should be possible for all people to enjoy."

Faupl told the 44th session of the Intl. Labor Conference that its preliminary discussion on the question should enable next year's parley to adopt an "up-to-date, effective international convention establishing the 40-hour week as a goal to be achieved in every country at the earliest possible date."

He told the government, worker and employer delegates of the 82-nation organization that he was pleased to report that in the United States "we are moving slowly perhaps, but surely, on the path of full racial equality."

Because of the part played by American trade unionists on behalf of human dignity and social justice it is understandable that they have been deeply shocked by the decision of the ruling group in one country to establish extreme racial discrimination and segregation as its most fundamental national policy," he said.

The question of shorter working hours is important, he said, because "young people entering employment today have the right to be assured that the hours they put in on their jobs will not be so long as to deprive them of a full opportunity for family life, cultural enrichment, recreation and relaxation."

The AFL-CIO delegate warmly welcomed the recent ILO decision to establish in Geneva an Intl. Institute for Labor Studies. The institute, which has the strong backing of the AFL-CIO, should greatly help to draft "improved programs and policies affecting labor in many different parts of the world," he said.

Faupl also endorsed ILO efforts to improve living and working conditions in Africa. The ILO faces a "tremendous challenge" in the African countries that have just achieved or are about to achieve their independence, he said.

But the new emphasis on Africa "should not result in a decrease in the ILO's programs in other geographical or, in fact, in non-regional programs," he added.

"Those of us who are sincerely dedicated to the great ideals on which this organization was founded have a heavy responsibility and are faced with a tremendous challenge," the American worker delegate said.

House Group Slashes Mutual Security Funds

The House Appropriations Committee slashed $790.5 million from Pres. Eisenhower's request for $4.2 billion to finance the mutual security program during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The committee in recommending $3.4 billion disregarded a plea by Pres. Eisenhower, just before he took off for the Far East, to restore at least half of the cut which had been recommended by a subcommittee dominated by conservatives and headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.).

The AFL-CIO has consistently supported the Eisenhower foreign aid program and had urged appropriation of the full Administration request. Passman originally sought to cut the appropriation by $1 billion.

The Appropriations Committee took its heartiest whack at military assistance to U.S. allies, cutting the Administration's request for $2 billion to $1.6 billion. Then it knocked down the $724 million proposed for the defense support program to $600 million.

Rep. John Taber (R-N. Y.), a long-time foe of government "spending," lost a motion to restore $200 million of the military aid cut by a vote of 27 to 16. Another Republican, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), offered a proposal to increase the defense support appropriation to $650 million, but was defeated 26 to 16.

The committee voted to give the Development Loan Fund $550 million, or $150 million less than the Administration had asked to help underdeveloped nations to strengthen their economies.

It reduced special assistance by $62.5 million to $206 million. The Point Four program of technical assistance would receive $184.5 million, or $22 million less than the Administration asked. The committee, seeking to insure closer supervision of Point Four project applications, adopted an amendment requiring that all projects be justified to it before any money can be spent.

The committee cut Eisenhower's request for a $175 million contingency fund by $25 million.

ITF Group Sets Goals:

Sea Unions Step Up Runaway Ship Fight

New York—A stepped-up drive by world sea unions against exploitation of seamen on "runaway" ships has been approved by the seafarers' section of the Intl. Transportworkers' Federation, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers reported here on their return for a section conference in London.

The London meeting adopted a statement of principles which will be taken to a full conference of the ITF July 19-29 in Berne, Switzerland. Hall and Curran said the ITF will be asked at Berne to approve a drive by all its affiliated unions to organize all sea fleets.

Unanimous Agreement

At London, 45 delegates from 18 nations voted unanimously for a policy statement that no ITF union will supply any crews, make any agreements or have any dealings with runaway ships or their owners, Curran and Hall said. They led the U.S. delegation.

The conference adopted an eight-point statement of principles on "flags-of-convenience" fleets and a resolution on freedom of navigation, urging the Egyptian government to allow free passage in the Suez Canal.

The seafarers' section will recommend to the full ITF that it classify as "runaway" any ship registered, for the purpose of evading labor standards, taxes and safety regulations, in a country other than the country in which the ship's ownership or control is vested.

That will remove any chance, the two union presidents said, that a shipowner will be able to get a contract with any ITF-affiliated union covering a runaway operation. This has happened in the past, they said, in the case of some American operators of Panamanian, Liberian and Honduran-flag ships.

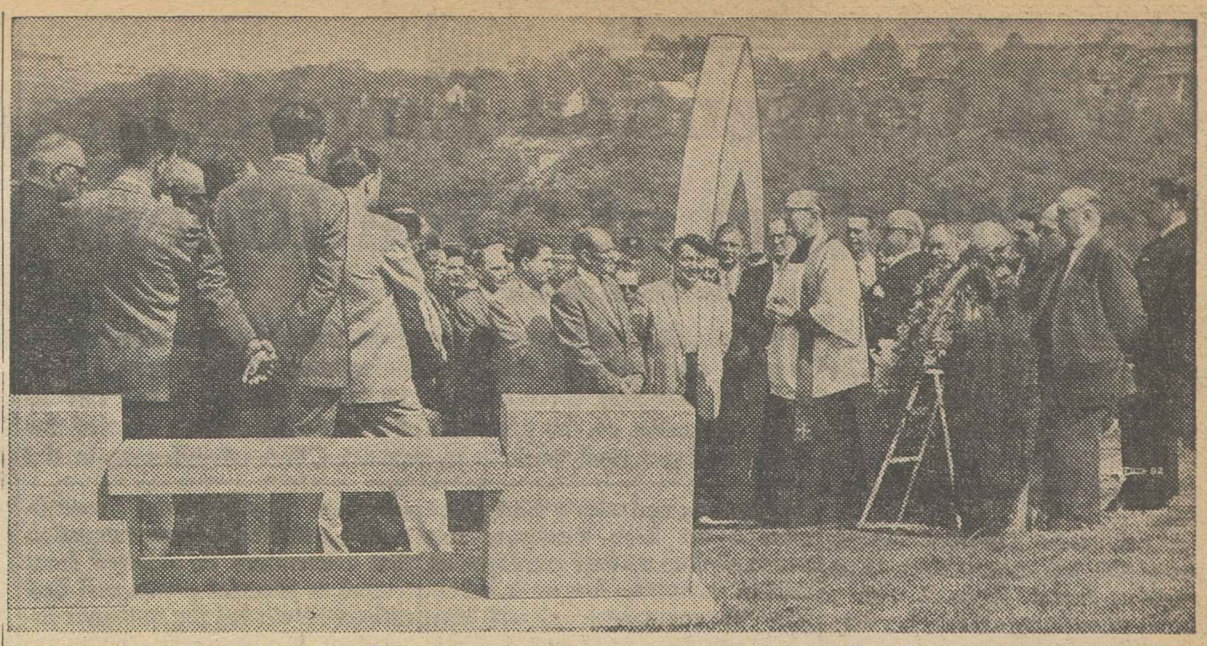
The ITF will be asked to apply the policy also to shipowners who may try to avoid organizing drives by transferring from Liberian or Panamanian registry to some other registry.

The Berne conference will bring together delegates from 200 unions engaged in all forms of land, water and air transportation in 65 countries of the free world. They will be asked to approve this statement of principles agreed to in London:

- No union affiliated with the ITF shall supply crews, make agreements or otherwise deal with shipowners who have been pronounced unfair or classed as "runaways" by the appropriate ITF body.
- Jurisdiction over flags-of-convenience ships shall lie in the country where actual control of such ships is vested.
- When an affiliate concludes a collective agreement with a shipping company, such agreement shall wherever possible cover all the ships operated by the company under flags of convenience.
- Only agreements concluded with the prior approval of the appropriate ITF body shall be recognized as valid.
- All existing agreements not in conformity with ITF policy shall be terminated, and an ITF custody agreement shall apply until the union under whose jurisdiction the shipping company comes shall signify it is ready to apply the policy to such ships.
- In the application of this policy, average North European wages and conditions shall be the minimum acceptable standards.

The London conference appealed to the Egyptian government to "honor its international undertakings" by renouncing action against ships in the Suez Canal and placing reliance in United Nations procedures.

It said that the "detention and blacklisting of ships" by the Egyptian government threatens the livelihood of seafarers and other workers, and rejected attempts to justify such interference with neutral shipping on the grounds of a state of war between Egypt and Israel.



MEMORIAL TRIBUTE WAS PAID Philip Murray, late president of the Steelworkers and the former CIO, at a graveside service in Castle Shannon, Pa., by the Rev. Charles Owen Rice, former Pittsburgh priest; Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers and TWU officers and members.

TWU Group Has Service For Murray

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Tribute to the late Philip Murray for the changes he helped bring to the lives of workers was paid at a memorial service near here recently by Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers and the Rev. Charles Owen Rice of Washington, Pa.

Two busloads of TWU international officers and representatives of the railroad division laid a wreath on the grave in Castle Shannon and took part in the services.

Before his death Murray was president of the Steelworkers and the former Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Quill spoke of the revolutionary changes made under the Murray leadership in the lives of working families. He recalled the days when the valleys around Castle Shannon were filled with shacks and people suffered hunger and despair.

Today new homes of workers fill the valleys and the hillsides. Much of the change can be credited to a lifetime of dedicated leadership by Murray, Quill said.

Father Rice, in prayers for the man who had been his lifelong friend, said: "He was at home and at ease with working people. He devoted his life to serving them."

Michigan Re-districting Going to Supreme Court

Detroit—Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle will carry to the U.S. Supreme Court his fight to end unequal representation in the Michigan Legislature.

Scholle lost the first round when the Michigan Supreme Court, in a 5-3 decision, ruled that no judicial remedy existed to re-apportion state senatorial districts on a population basis.

The State AFL-CIO leader's suit was based on a 1952 amendment to the Michigan constitution which established senatorial districts varying in population by as much as 15 to 1. Scholle contended, since he lives in the largest district, that his vote was worth only one-fifteenth that of a citizen in the smallest district. This, he argued, deprived him of equal protection as guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the 2nd amendment to the Michigan constitution.

Scholle had asked the court to declare the 1952 amendment unconstititional and to provide the legislature with an opportunity to re-apportion senatorial districts on a population basis. Should the legislature fail to act, he petitioned, the court should order at-large elections.

The 5-3 decision against Scholle's suit brought five separate opinions.

The majority opinion was written by Justice George Edwards who ruled that no violation of the state constitution was involved because the 1952 amendment changed the intent of the equal protection clause.

"This court does not determine the wisdom of the decisions made by the people of Michigan in adopting their constitution," Edwards wrote. He added that the amendment also did not violate the U.S. Constitution.

Sympathy Voiced

At the same time, Edwards expressed sympathy with Scholle's position in a reference to the "distasteful rationale" of the voters in adopting unrepresentative districts.

Three other justices, in a separate opinion, agreed with Edwards' legal contentions but not with his reasoning on the morality of the situation. Justice Leland Carr wrote the opinion which also was signed by Chief Justice John R. Dethmers and Harry F. Kelly.

Justice Eugene Black, in still another opinion, agreed with most of the majority contentions. He wrote that Scholle's position might be correct but that no legal remedy existed. In effect, he urged that the case be appealed because the U.S. Supreme Court may change the stand it has maintained on such political questions.

A minority viewpoint by Justices Talbot Smith, Theodore Souris and Thomas M. Kavanagh held that the senatorial districting was a clear violation of the U.S. Constitution.

"Our people have a right, unalienable and undisputed, to equality of representation," Smith wrote in an opinion joined by Souris. "It is a somber and frightening thing to take from the people in a democracy their right to an equal vote."

'Downfall' Predicted

Kavanagh, in a concurring opinion, predicted that the continuation of unrepresentative government would result in the "eventual downfall of Michigan itself."

Scholle said that language in at least four of the five opinions provides justification for an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Approval of such action was unanimously voted by the Michigan AFL-CIO convention in Grand Rapids.

Strikebreaking Curbs Stalled In 2 States

Laws prohibiting third parties from recruiting or furnishing strikebreakers have been passed by the lower houses of the Delaware and New Jersey Legislatures, but have been bottled up in the state senates.

In Delaware, the lower house on June 6 voted 18-to-17 for a labor-backed bill which would provide maximum penalties of a year in prison and $1,000 fine for persons or firms "securing or offering to secure employment . . . in an industry where a labor strike or lockout exists."

The bill was called up in the Senate June 13, but when it became evident that it would fail of passage by two votes, the measure was put back on the calendar.

In New Jersey, a similar bill easily passed the Democratic-controlled lower house earlier this year but has been pigeonholed by the GOP-controlled Senate Labor Committee—perennial graveyard for liberal legislation. The legislature has gone into summer recess and is scheduled to reconvene in mid-September.

Teamsters Routed In Brewery Raids

New York—Firemen & Oilers Local 56 has defeated a raid by Teamster Locals 1 and 8 on 285 Local 56 members employed by the Piel, Rheingold, Schlitz, Ruppert and Schaeffer breweries here.

Joseph Sullivan, Local 56 business agent, and Michael Hart, secretary-treasurer, said the vote in an NLRB election was 228 for Local 56, as against 45 for the Teamsters and 1 for no union.

'Flagrant' Human Rights Violations In Dominican Republic Hit by OAS

After a four-month investigation, the Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) has accused the Dominican Republic of "flagrant and widespread violations of human rights."

The violations, the committee said, included "the denial of free assembly and of free speech, arbitrary arrests, cruel and inhuman treatment of political prisoners, and the use of intimidation and terror as political weapons."

The peace committee also reached the conclusion that the Dominican Republic, by its denial of human rights, had aggravated tensions in the Caribbean area.

When the five-nation committee asked to visit the Dominican Republic for an on-the-spot inquiry, it was refused permission. It interviewed refugees, former Dominican government officials and newspapermen.

Backed by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO-backed investigation grew out of the complaint submitted Feb. 7 by Venezuela to the OAS Council that the denial of human rights in the Dominican Republic threatened the already precarious peace in the Caribbean.

The council referred the matter to the peace committee. This group, originally created in 1940 but inactive since 1956, was reactivated last August at the Inter-American foreign ministers' conference in Santiago, Chile.

The committee was empowered to examine "the relationship between violations of human rights or the non-exercise of representative democracy, on the one hand, and the political tensions that affect the peace of the hemisphere, on the other."

Members of the committee are the United States, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela. The chairman is Ambassador John C. Dreier of the United States. For the investigation of the Dominican Republic, Colombia was designated a substitute for Venezuela.

The Venezuela Ambassador to the OAS, Dr. Marcos Falcón-Briceno, presented the charges on behalf of his government. He submitted documentation concerning violation of human rights, suppression of civil liberties, denial of free trade unionism and continuous interference in the affairs of neighboring democratic countries, particularly Venezuela, even to the extent of helping plots to overthrow the constitutional regime of Pres. Romulo Betancourt.

The action taken by the peace committee vindicates the position of the AFL-CIO and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, which long ago demanded moral condemnation of the Trujillo dictatorship as a prelude to diplomatic isolation until such time as human rights and civil liberties are restored.

In a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February 1959 and reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last September, the U.S. government was urged to take the lead in the OAS in condemning the brutal dictatorship of the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic.

The free labor movement also has repeatedly demanded that nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries should not be invoked as a cloak to condone suppression of civil liberties and violation of human rights, specifically protected in the OAS charter.

Improved Minimum Wage Demanded:

CWA Convention Emphasizes Organization of 'Free Riders'

By Willard Shelton

St. Louis—A major emphasis on organization, with specific stress on recruiting non-members of existing locals, marked the 22nd annual convention of the Communications Workers here.

In an unusual arrangement, the 1,400 delegates representing 755 locals devoted a full day to seminars, division meetings and major addresses on the problems of completing organization of the locals and reaching out for white-collar and technical workers to increase CWA effectiveness in the widespread communications industries.

Ahead of the delegates was action giving full endorsement to an executive board proposal and a formal convention resolution urging that organizing be continued as CWA's "top priority," and that the Organizing Dept., headed by Vice Pres. Ray Hackney, continue emphasis on "direct assistance" to locals encountering "special organizing problems."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne spelled out the definition as meaning locals with less than 85 percent membership in a collective bargaining unit. He called on locals with more than 85 percent membership to assist the other units.

He warned that in the telephone industry, dominated by the giant Bell System, and with a work force marked by high turnover, this meant signing up new employes on the first day of the first week, otherwise "the company coach will have told them how great a place it is to work."

In other actions the convention:

- Heard Beirne charge that the Eisenhower Administration is the victim of "a bad case of tired blood."

"We resent and deplore attacks on the President" by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Bierne said, and he demanded that the Soviet official cease his "hysterical, personalized name-calling."

- Approved a statement on foreign policy rejecting "Communist ideological conceptions as morally revolting" and calling for constant defense of free Berlin, but urging careful continuing appraisal of problems of world peace and support of the United Nations, including a UN police force.

- **Approved a statement on economics charging that the growth rate of the nation has been stifled and approved resolutions on legislative proposals endorsing an improved minimum wage, unemployment compensation, and social security systems.**

- Gave renewed endorsement to CWA special projects, including the establishment in Washington of a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, resistance to renewed imposition of a telephone excise tax, and expansion of the union's program of armed services Christmas overseas telephone calls.

The delegates also gave careful attention to the audit report of union expenditures and its budget for the coming year. They approved a program of seeking "pattern-making" settlements with units of the telephone industry comparable to that which the union announced in its settlement this year with Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Ahead of the delegates lay a session on political action in an election year and the consideration of proposed constitutional amendments, including a recommendation that conventions be changed from annual to biennial events and that officers be chosen for four-year instead of two-year terms.

Beirne charged in his opening speech that the "mess in Washington" goes beyond partisanship and involves nothing less than "a form of paralysis in government."

The nation, "acted boldly and thought big" in Roosevelt's time, he said, adding that the American people respond "every time we're given a chance."

Labor must be able to "adjust to the new circumstances" of the future, he declared, and the AFL-CIO "must do far more than it has so far been able to accomplish." American labor will have to "think big and act bold to meet new challenges," he said.

In the day-long session devoted to organizing, John W. Livingston, AFL-CIO director of organization, commended the convention for the CWA's organizing program but asked for "two or three times as much."

"When any union stops organizing," Livingston said, "it's going to die. If it completes its own internal organizing in its own area, it still must organize the outside."

Brendon Sexton, coordinator of organization for the Auto Workers, told the delegates that new concepts and approaches would be needed in organizing the white collar and technical workers as they rise in number, but that unions will "find a way" as they did in the past.

The white collar worker is "a different breed," Sexton said. But when such workers pretend they are "too good for a union" they are really afraid they are "not good enough."

They are afraid in their economic insecurity of management discrimination or "community disapproval," he said. But the "snob in the office or shop is really afraid that he will be thought inferior."

Tax-Free Lobbying Held 'Detrimental'

The AFL-CIO has registered strong opposition to action by the House Ways & Means Committee in approving a bill which would permit the cost of lobbying—including advertising—to be deducted from taxable income.

In a letter to the House leadership, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called for defeat of the measure, declaring it would be "highly detrimental to the public as a whole, and could constitute an unwarranted and substantial loss to the Treasury."

The bill is designed to erase a flat ban imposed by the Treasury Dept. last December denying tax deductions for lobbying, or for advertising designed to influence either legislators or the voters on referendum petitions. It would also overturn an Internal Revenue Service ruling that dues paid to unions and trade associations could not be deducted if a "substantial part" of the organization's activities is spent in lobbying.

Biemiller wrote congressional leaders that although the bill would "in some small measure" benefit a few individuals in the labor movement, this advantage would be more than offset by the new freedom it would allow corporations.

"There is every reason," he wrote, "to expect that making such expenses openly deductible would lead to a tremendous increase in lobbying, just as the deductibility of expenses for business entertaining has lead to an enormous increase" in such expenditures "to the detriment of tax collections."

Chandler Chosen By Screen Actors

Hollywood—The board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild has unanimously elected George Chandler as president, to succeed Ronald Reagan, who resigned to become a producer.

Chandler, a member of the Guild's board of directors, has been SAG's treasurer since 1948.

The board chose former Pres. Leon Ames to succeed Chandler as treasurer. Ames was a founder of the Guild in 1933 and has served either as an officer or a director continuously since 1945.

Federal Pay Raise Bill Sails Through House

A scaled-down 7.5 percent government employe pay bill has sailed through the House, 377-to-40, despite warnings by GOP leaders that it faces a certain veto.

The bill—originally for a 9 percent pay raise—was forced to the House floor by a discharge petition, thus bypassing a Rules Committee bottleneck.

In a move to win added support, necessary if the expected presidential veto is to be overriden, supporters of the pay raise trimmed it back to 7.5 percent for more than 1 million white collar employes in the classified civil service, the judicial and legislative branches and in the top grades of the postal service. Some 400,000 postal workers in the lower pay grades will receive raises averaging about 8 percent.

Key vote, in the opinion of government union leaders, was the 324-to-94 tally rejecting a motion to send the bill back to committee to trim the raise down to 5 percent.

The recommittal move was rejected by well over the two-thirds majority which would be needed to override a veto despite a flat statement by House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck that it will face rejection "as it is now written."

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) led the opposition to the pay raise. He said if the House passed the union-backed bill, Congress would be giving in to "dictatorship" by "lobbyists" for the government workers. He said there were so many union representatives in the corridors that he could hardly make his way into the committee's meeting room that morning.

Rep. James H. Morrison (D-La.), chief sponsor of the bill, told the House the revised pay proposal was "a good, fair and substantial pay raise that is certainly justified."

The Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee meanwhile approved an identical pay bill in a move to speed the measure through the upper house.

And It's Later Than You Think!

Minimum Wage Wins House Unit Approval

(*Continued from Page* 1)

by Republican members to knock from the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill provisions extending coverage to employes of retail stores. The bill due to go to the Senate floor is expected to include protection for 6.4 million additional workers.

Meanwhile, there were these other developments on Capitol Hill as the 86th Congress drove toward possible adjournment within the next three weeks:

- Comprehensive housing legislation moved toward passage as the House Banking Committee approved a $1.4 billion measure which would for the first time extend no-down-payment financing to non-veteran home buyers. The Senate Banking Committee sent to the floor a measure calling for the same dollar outlay, but concentrating in the main on extension of existing programs.

- The Senate approved an amendment introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to repeal the loyalty oath provision in the National Defense Education Act. The provision had required that before college students could be eligible for federal loans, they had to sign a so-called "non-subversive affidavit."

- The House overwhelmingly approved a bill to grant a 7.5 percent wage increase, effective July 1, to more than 1.5 million government employes, sending the measure to the Senate where the Post Office & Civil Service Committee recommended identical legislation. The vote on final passage was 377 to 40—99 more votes than would be required to override any presidential veto. Pres. Eisenhower had asked for no increase for this year.

- The Senate Finance Committee voted to repeal the 10 percent federal taxes on local telephone service, telegrams and travel. Eisenhower had asked that these and other tax cuts scheduled for July 1 be postponed for another year, and the House voted 222 to 174 for the extension urged by the Administration.

- The House, by voice vote, approved a resolution to give the voteless citizens of the nation's capital the right to help elect the President and Vice President. The proposed constitutional amendment received earlier approval from the Senate, but it was linked with two other proposed constitutional changes—the outlawing of poll taxes and the provision for new methods of filling House vacancies in case of a major disaster—on which the House took no action.

- The House and Senate, in rapid-fire order, approved a $4 billion farm bill carrying funds for several projects which the President had not requested. These included research laboratories in North Dakota, Alabama, New York, South Dakota, Louisiana and Idaho.

Action on Minimum Wage

The minimum wage bill approved by the House Labor Committee compares with the original Kennedy - Morse - Roosevelt bill, which called for an immediate hike to $1.25 and coverage for nearly 10 million additional workers, and Administration proposals that only a "modest increase"—in the area of $1.10 to $1.15, according to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell—be granted, with added coverage of only 3 million workers.

Under the bill, which won committee approval by a 19-9 vote, workers presently covered would go to $1.15 as of Nov. 1, 1960; $1.20 on Nov. 1, 1961; and $1.25 on Nov. 1, 1962. For newly covered workers, the $1 minimum would take effect this November. This would be boosted to $1.10 in 1961, $1.20 in 1962, and $1.25 in 1963.

The bill would extend wage-hour coverage to employes of retail stores, laundries, hotels and local transit businesses providing the first do at least $1 million worth of business a year. However, those hotel employes who receive most of their income from tips would continue to be excluded.

For newly-covered workers, the bill would require overtime pay for a 48-hour workweek starting Nov. 1. The overtime provision would be cut gradually to a 40-hour week after four years.

In the drive to complete action on Capitol Hill before the party presidential nominating conventions, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) served notice on the Senate floor that that body would convene earlier and remain in session later each day and would begin Saturday sessions in order to clean up the backlog of key measures.

6-18-60

Labor Urges Prompt Wage-Hour Action

AFL-CIO News

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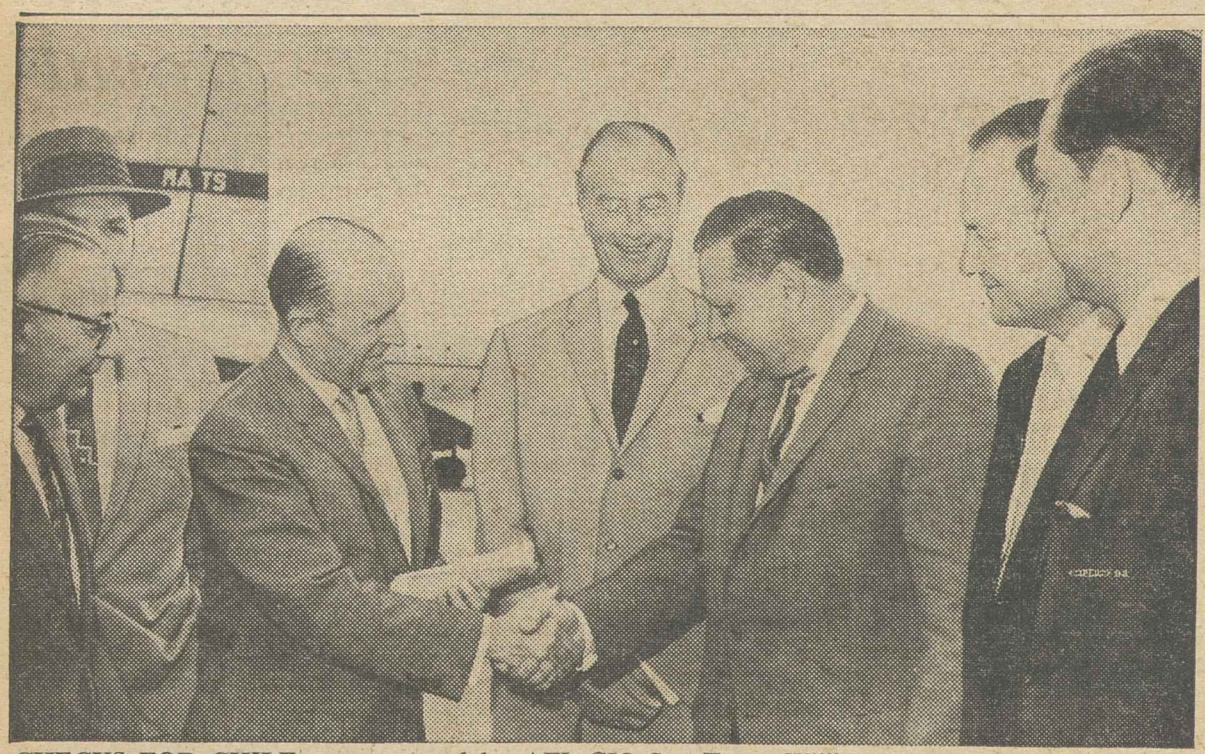
Forand Fate Up to Senate As House Votes Token Bill



CHECKS FOR CHILE are presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to Red Cross Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther at an air base near Washington, D. C., where the first MATS planeload of building materials is shown waiting to take off for the Chilean earthquake scene. Pictured left to right: Serafino Romualdi and Peter M. McGavin of AFL-CIO; Gen. Gruenther; Chilean Ambassador Walter Mueller; Schnitzler; Asst. Sec. of State for Inter-American Affairs Roy R. Rubottom; and Jorge Schneider, special envoy from the president of Chile.

Congress Pushes For Early Close

By Gene Zack

The fate of legislation providing health care for the aged through the social security system rested with the Senate as the House passed a social security bill extending only token help, through state public assistance programs, to retirees who are impoverished.

The social security bill, liberalizing some benefits and extending coverage of Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance to 1.3 million more people, was approved by a roll call vote of 380 to 23. The measure had been brought to the floor under a closed rule, barring any amendment to add the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill.

Passage came amid a feverish burst of legislative activity which saw the Senate Labor Committee clear for early action the Kennedy-Roosevelt bill raising the minimum wage by steps to $1.25 an hour and extending wage-hour protection to 5 million additional workers.

The increased tempo on Capitol Hill signaled an intensive drive to wind up the 86th Congress within the next two weeks, before the Democratic National Convention opens in Los Angeles July 11.

Estimates on an adjournment date ranged from a hopeful July 2 to July 9, with at least some Democrats expressing the belief that they would be catching "the last jet" to Los Angeles on convention eve.

As Congress entered its stretch drive, there were these rapid-fire developments:

- The Senate approved a $1.2 billion comprehensive housing bill by a margin of 64 to 16. It con-

(Continued on Page 3)

CAB Sets Probe of Airline Pact

By Dave Perlman

The Civil Aeronautics Board has announced a full-scale investigation of the 10-airline so-called mutual aid pact—a form of strike insurance which unions in the industry have charged undermines collective bargaining and violates the intent of the Railway Labor Act.

The CAB had previously approved the original agreement entered into by six airlines in October 1958, and a one-year renewal last year, but it decided to take a fresh look at the pact in view of proposed changes in the agreement and the experience during the period it has been in force.

Under the original pact, an airline would be reimbursed by its competitors for loss of business during a strike only if the strike was called to back up union demands

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Tells Leadership:

Minimum Wage Bill 'Must' for Congress

Organized labor has called on House and Senate leaders to adopt "whatever parliamentary tactics are necessary" to insure enactment of a minimum wage bill before the expected adjournment of the 86th Congress early in July.

The appeal for prompt action came from leaders of the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee on the heels of Senate Labor Committee approval of a bill raising the minimum in step-ups to $1.25 an hour and extending Fair Labor Standards Act protection to 5 million additional wage earners. The committee sent the bill to the floor by a 12-3 vote.

A House Labor Committee-approved bill, also calling for raising the minimum to $1.25 in steps but including coverage for only an additional 3.9 million workers, is now awaiting clearance by the powerful, conservative-dominated Rules Committee.

The co-chairmen of the AFL-CIO committee—Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, and Arthur J. Goldberg, the federation's special counsel—warned in their call for prompt action that "America's lowest-paid workers cannot wait any longer."

They expressed "deep gratification" that a vote was near on both increases in the minimum and improvements in wage-hour coverage, and called the Senate committee's action on the Kennedy-Roosevelt bill "a real advance toward the relief of a long-neglected problem."

Bills Are Similar

Goldberg and Biemiller noted the close similarity between the Senate and House committee proposals, both of which, they said, "extended coverage to many workers who have hitherto been unfairly excluded, and increased the minimum wage to $1.25, even though this is accomplished over a period of years instead of immediately as we had hoped."

The bill sent to the floor by the committee—with only Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and GOP Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.) dissenting—applies separate formulas for raising the minimum

(Continued on Page 12)

Labor Flies Emergency Aid To Chile

Andrews Air Force Base, Md.—Thundering jets provided background music here at a dramatic ceremony marking the first gift of building materials by the unions of America to 500,000 Chileans hit by earthquakes and tidal waves.

At this base near Washington, a Globemaster plane loaded with more than 120,000 pounds of union-made building materials, hopped off on the 7,000-mile flight to Santiago, Chile, shortly after AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler turned over the first union donations to Red Cross and Chilean officials.

Schnitzler presented checks for the first planeload of relief materials, valued at $12,124, to Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther of the American Red Cross, Chilean Ambassador Walter Mueller, and Jorge Schneider, here as the personal envoy of Chilean Pres. Jorge Alessandri.

The donations had passed the $30,000 mark within a week after an appeal for help voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—and the tide of contributions was growing daily.

In making the presentation,

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Labor in San Francisco Boycotts Sears Stores

San Francisco—Signs, leaflets and scores of advertising pickets bloomed around Sears Roebuck's two big stores here as the San Francisco Labor Council formally launched a consumer boycott against the giant chain.

Signs urged shoppers, "Please don't shop at Sears," and proclaimed, "Sears? Not for me." The leaflet, over the labor council's signature, pegged the basic issue:

"Sears Roebuck & Co. has launched a deliberate effort to drive its employes' unions from its stores and service centers in San Francisco."

The council charged the company had fired 262 employes solely because they respected the sanctioned picket line of another union during a two-week strike last month.

The council also charged that the company, by hiding behind "so-called 'national policy' dictated from Chicago," had denied the striking union, Machinists Lodge 1327, "any proper or effective voice in setting the conditions under which its members work."

The dispute originated in the Machinists' negotiations where Sears refused, under the guise of "national policy," to discuss union security, improvements in the firm's

(Continued on Page 2)

CAB to Probe Airline Strike Assistance Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

for benefits in excess of those recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board.

The airlines now want to make benefits payable in cases where no emergency board has been set up. This, the seven AFL-CIO unions in the recently-formed Association of Air Transport Unions have charged, would make the pact applicable to strikes provoked by management.

In addition four more airlines—Braniff, Continental, National and Northwest—have entered the agreement. The original signers were American, Capital, Eastern, Pan American, Trans World and United.

Sharp objections were filed by the unions—the Machinists, Air Line Pilots, Railway Clerks, Flight Engineers, Transport Workers, Air Line Dispatchers and Auto Workers—which asked the CAB to either reject the amended agreement outright or hold full hearings to cover all issues raised by the original agreement and its amendments.

In agreeing to the union request for a complete review of the pact, the CAB noted that changed provisions for strike benefits exchanged between the airlines "substantially increase the possible impact." The 10 airlines, the CAB noted, carry approximately 90 percent of the nation's long-haul traffic.

Expansion of the agreement, the CAB declared, indicates that "the principle of mutual aid is intended to become a long-term feature of labor-management relations in the industry."

In rejecting the airlines' contention that any hearings should be limited to the amendments to the pact, since the CAB had previously approved the original agreement, the agency said its original approval was given without access to all of the facts.

With more than a year of experience under the agreement to evaluate, the CAB said, its investigation will aid "in determining to what extent the carriers are developing long-term mutual labor relations arrangements, and the possible impact of these arrangements on industry employment, stability and related matters which it is the board's duty to consider in weighing whether the agreements are consistent with the public interest."

A STUDENT at sixth annual Army War College national strategy seminar at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., George T. Brown (right), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chats between sessions with John S. Wilpers, one of several government civilian students taking program to develop formula for national strategy.

Labor in San Francisco Boycotts Sears Stores

(Continued from Page 1)

health and welfare program, or a citywide bargaining unit.

Open Shop "Mandatory"

The company told the union that its "open shop" policy was mandatory; local negotiators could not discuss it. It would not consider health and welfare improvements needed to bring the company's benefits up to levels in the union's other San Francisco contracts. And although Machinists worked in two Sears locations here, the company said "national policy" prevented it from bargaining for more than one location at a time.

The Machinists went on strike, and more than 400 Sears employes stayed away from their jobs. A court order based on a legal technicality temporarily ended the strike but Sears took advantage of the injunction to fire most of the employes who had respected the Machinists' picket lines.

In all, 137 retail clerks, 51 machinists, 28 clerical workers, six warehousemen, seven shoe salesmen, five garage and service station employes and 28 building service employes lost their jobs in the company's sweeping action—all of them union members.

And this, the labor council points out, despite the fact that Sears' contracts with San Francisco unions protect the right of the employe to respect a proper picket line and to be an active union member.

Meantime, with the expiration this week of the 30-day injunction, the Machinists renewed their strike. Unions of the discharged employes have initiated procedures under their agreements and with the National Labor Relations Board to secure their reinstatement without loss.

But Sears' sweeping action, the labor council charged, has no explanation except that Sears is determined to drive the unions out of its stores.

The council launched its boycott after Sears ignored the council's call for reinstatement of the fired employes and for reestablishment of 'good faith" collective bargaining on a basis in keeping with San Francisco traditions and practices of labor relations.

Oil Workers Map Bargaining Program

Denver, Colo.—Ten rank-and-file members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' bargaining policy committee for the oil industry have been called into session June 27 to work out a comprehensive bargaining program for upcoming contracts this year and next.

The meeting represents OCAW's new approach to bargaining under a policy approved by the 210,000-member union's last convention. Under it, bargaining policy will be formulated by the union's members from each industry, such as basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and drugs, atomic energy plants, corn products and others, at separate meetings.

Met First by Regions

Regional meetings were held by OCAW as a method of getting members' thinking before the national meetings.

At the oil industry meeting June 27, two delegates elected by local unions in each of five districts will discuss bargaining problems and contract needs. The districts are East Coast, West Coast, Great Lakes, Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast.

"We have talked with our membership throughout the country," said OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight, "and we have found some serious problems that concern them deeply.

"By preparing a program that will meet these needs, and by demonstrating to the oil industry that our people are prepared to support such a program, it seems likely that certain gains can be made at the bargaining table."

In preliminary meetings in April, membership interest was centered on wage increases, fringe benefits improvements, especially hospitalization and medical plans; elimination of outside job-contracting, and length of the workweek.

OCAW has 600 local unions in 40 states and six Canadian provinces, and 1,375 contracts with 665 employers in the petroleum, chemical, atomic and related industries.

Its master contract with Texaco is being negotiated now. Some OCAW contracts also are open this year, mainly for fringe isues. Most major contracts expire in 1961, the union said.

Oscar Harbak, Vice President Of IBEW, Dies

San Francisco — Oscar G. Harbak, vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the ninth district—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Hawaii—was stricken with a heart attack June 17 in Portland, Ore., and died there in a hospital June 19.

Born May 7, 1899 in Tacoma, Wash., he was initiated into the IBEW in 1917. Later he served as president of Local 580 in Olympia, Wash., and as business manager of Local 77 in Seattle, Wash. In 1941 he was named an IBEW international representative.

When J. Scott Milne was appointed international secretary of the brotherhood in July 1947, Harbak succeeded him as ninth district vice president and was elected and re-elected to that post at succeeding conventions.

Mr. Harbak is survived by his wife, Martha, and daughter Anita.

In Aircraft, Missile Field:

Douglas Strike Ends; Pact Near at Convair

By Gene Kelly

Agreement has been reached for ending a strike of 18,000 Machinists against Douglas Aircraft, and 27,500 IAM members are voting on a new contract with Convair division, General Dynamics Corp. In two other strike situations, pickets still marched at plants of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in California and United Aircraft in Connecticut.

At Sunnyvale, Calif., the IAM accused Lockheed management of recruiting teen-aged boys and girls to cross the picket lines of 10,500 striking missile workers. Union men showed Lockheed employment forms covering 73 boys and girls, aged 16 and up, who were put to work after the strike started.

Picket lines of 31,000 Machinists and Auto Workers at seven Connecticut locations of United Aircraft held firm while management met separately with negotiators for both unions at the urging of Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D). Meanwhile, management urged workers, in full-page ads and radio-TV appeals, to return to work.

Members of the IAM at Douglas plants in Santa Monica, and El Segundo, Calif., and four missile bases are voting on a proposed two-year agreement which includes wage increases of 55 cents an hour in several classifications; accidental death benefits of $20,000 for workers in hazardous occupations; and other improvements.

Wage, Pension Boosts

Other benefits include a 7-cent hourly increase in the second contract year; continuation of the full cost of living increase, with existing cost of living benefits (4 cents an hour) to become part of the basic wage rate; increase from 30 to 34 in maximum number of years for pensions; increase from $1.75 to $2 in the basic pension benefit; $1,000 death benefit for retired employes.

Also provided in the new pact is a severance benefit plan with a top of $1,600 payable after 10 years of service; an increase in comprehensive insurance coverage at the same monthly cost of $7.25 per employe; and better permanent disability benefits for early retirees. The pact drops a previous clause permitting employes to withdraw from the union.

The contract covers workers at two main plants and the missile bases at Vandenberg, Calif.; Cape Canaveral, Fla.; Edwards AFB, Calif.; White Sands, N. M., and Sacramento, Calif.

Workers at Lockheed plants in Sunnyvale and Burbank, Calif., June 20 rejected an offer by management to raise wages by 4 cents an hour this year, 3 cents next year.

The strike of the IAM and UAW against United Aircraft continued in Connecticut while negotiations were conducted. A UAW representative cited a full-page company ad in the Hartford Courant as an example of "the latest strikebreaking technique."

The ad urged workers to "join the thousands back at work." It asserted that, even though both sides are "negotiating in good faith," the talks will take time and "we urge you to return to work at once."

IAM members at Convair missile bases and test sites were voting over the week-end on a new two-year agreement.

The company offered an immediate increase of 4 cents an hour for all employes not on a field rate, and another 3 cents next year; a new top rate of $3.75 an hour, up 59 cents, for field grade employes in nine factory, office and technical classifications; extended unemployment benefits; improvements in the cost of living clauses, and in grievance, seniority and recall provisions.

Ship Workers Win On Work Rules, Pay

Seventeen thousand members of the Shipbuilding Workers have voted overwhelmingly to end a five-month-long strike at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s eight East Coast shipyards, after scoring a sweeping victory on both work rules and economic issues.

Settlement of the long contract dispute was reached when management withdrew arbitrary changes made almost a year ago, in the midst of negotiations, which unilaterally eliminated grievance and arbitration procedures, reduced working conditions, and watered down job security.

Coupled with the defeat of management's efforts to change the work rules, the settlement gave IUMSWA members a 25-cent-an-hour wage package over the life of the three-year agreement, major improvement of recall rights for laid-off workers, and establishment of a joint human relations committee to study the impact of automation.

Following ratification of the pact at overflow meetings, members of the Shipbuilding Workers began streaming back to work at seven of the eight yards. At Quincy, Mass., 10,000 IUMSWA members remained temporarily off the job as the AFL-CIO News went to press, while representatives of 1,000 members of the Technical Engineers at that yard remained in negotiations with Bethlehem in an effort to complete agreement on a contract.

The Shipbuilding Workers' victory on the work rules, grievance and arbitration procedures was particularly significant since the company had unilaterally placed its so-called "white book" of sweeping changes into effect nearly a year ago, while negotiations were still in progress. The unionists remained on the job for nearly six months despite these changes in an effort to win peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Wages to Rise 25 Cents

Under terms of the settlement, the IUMSWA members receive an immediate 4-cent hourly wage increase; another 5 cents on Aug. 1, 1960; 11 cents in August 1961, and 5 cents in August 1962. The pact runs through June 1, 1963.

The union also won an $11-per-week hike in sick and accident benefits, raising the level of benefits to a range of $53 to $68; a $500 increase in life insurance benefits; and an increase in pension benefits to $2.50 per month for each year of service up to the present, and $2.60 for each year of future service.

Recall rights were extended from the present two years to five years; rates for the same jobs in the various shipyards were equalized; premium pay was improved; and a provision was added giving workers holiday pay for jury duty.

Forand Bill Fate Left in Senate's Hands

House Votes Skeleton Health Care Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tained $500 million more than Pres. Eisenhower had asked for public housing and urban renewal, and extended until 1965 the World War II GI home loan program which the Administration had wanted to let die July 1. A $1.4 billion housing bill approved by the House Banking Committee is awaiting clearance by the Rules Committee.

- **The House Rules Committee, in a surprise move, again endangered school legislation this year by voting 7 to 5 against sending differing Senate and House school bills to a joint conference committee. Approval of a rule sending the bills to conference had been expected in the wake of House passage of its first general school-aid measure in history.**
- The Senate, by a 62-17 vote, passed and sent to the White House a bill giving a 7.5 percent wage increase to more than 1.5 million government employes. The measure, vigorously opposed by the Administration, earlier sailed through the House by a vote of 377 to 40. The lopsided margins on both sides of Capitol Hill raised hopes that the necessary two-thirds vote could be mustered in each house to override an almost certain veto.
- A $3.58 billion foreign aid bill —$590 million below what Eisenhower had asked—won House approval by a vote of 258 to 124. Before passage the House, in a rare rebuff to its powerful Appropriations Committee, restored half of the $200 million the committee had cut from military aid funds.
- The Senate has approved a bill extending for another year excise taxes on local telephone service, telegrams and travel scheduled to die July 1. In addition, by a narrow 42-41 vote, it repealed the present 4 percent tax credit allowed on stock dividend income, tightened the law on business entertainment deductions, and closed a loophole in the mineral depletion allowance.
- By a vote of 70 to 5 the Senate passed a bill authorizing future construction of $1.5 billion in flood control, navigation and reclamation projects. The measure now goes back to the House, which last year passed the bill with only about a third of the projects approved by the Senate. The bill is similar to ones vetoed by Eisenhower in 1956 and 1958.

The social security bill passed by the House linked medical care for the aged to what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said was a "pauper's oath" provision, since it provided for aid only through public assistance programs which help only the destitute.

Health benefits would be available only in those states providing additional funds to match federal grants.

In other areas covered by social security, however, the House measure dropped the present limitation which makes disability benefits available only to those over 50, so that all disabled persons will be eligible for assistance. It also raised benefits for 400,000 surviving children of workers covered by the insurance program and provided benefits to about 25,000 widows of workers who died before benefits became available in 1940.

The bill also liberalized work test requirements to make about 600,000 more persons eligible; added 150,000 self-employed physicians to other professional groups now covered; and brought into the program other groups including employes of non-profit concerns and some domestic help.

MEAT CUTTERS DRAMATIZE 15-month strike against Peyton Packing Co. at El Paso, Tex., with this horse-drawn 88-year-old carriage. Consumer boycott has been urged to end "horse and buggy wages and working conditions" and use of alien strikebreakers.

8 Democrats on Committee Blast Means Test in Health Care Bill

The 70 million workers covered by the social security system "should be given the opportunity to contribute" toward paid-up medical protection in old age for themselves, their wives and their widows, eight liberal Democrats on the House Ways & Means Committee have asserted.

The liberals, in supplemental views on the social security bill sent to the House floor by the committee, said they were "greatly concerned" that the measure did not contain "any provision for social insurance protection against the hazard of medical costs in old age."

Signing the supplemental statement were Democratic Representatives Aime J. Forand (R. I.), Cecil R. King (Calif.), Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.), Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.) and William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.).

Expressing opposition to the bill's provision extending health care only to the medically indigent, they declared: "We are shocked that after the 23 years of successful operation of the social security system there are those who would have us rely still on relief and assistance as the sole governmental approach to meeting a major economic hazard of universal occurrence."

In a separate statement, Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) declared that "in my judgment a program of medical care for the aged must ultimately be worked out within the framework of the established social security system."

In their supplemental views, the committee liberals said that through the social security system "the greatest threat to the economic security of the retired aged would be met on a planned and orderly basis—without cost to the general revenues of federal, state and local governments and in a way that supports the rights and dignity of the individual citizen."

They pointed out that the objective of legislation linking health care for the aged to the social security mechanism would remove the "haunting fear" that an expensive illness would "wipe out a lifetime accumulation of savings, threaten the ownership of a home, force dependence on children, or make one, after a lifetime of independence, submit to the humiliation of a test of need."

The congressmen said the nation's goal should be "to prevent dependency rather than to deal with it at the expense of the general taxpayer after it has occurred."

The Democrats said that the section of the social security bill calling for federal-state welfare contributions to aid only "medical paupers" will not meet the "great need for protection" of the 16 million people now over 65, adding that "the logical and certain method for meeting the need is through contributory social insurance."

Spread Costs

"We believe," they said, "that the American people are eager for this additional protection and will gladly pay the modest amounts involved during their working years in order not only to provide protection for those now old but to spread the costs of that protection over workers and employers as a group rather than having it fall unevenly on those young people who have retired parents and other relatives who get sick.

"Most of all we believe it is in the best American tradition to make prior provision for the future by having those now young start buying paid-up protection to be added to their cash benefit (under social security) when they retire."

Growers Ask Mitchell To Break Picket Lines

By Robert B. Cooney

The fate of AFL-CIO picket lines marching outside rich ranches and orchards of central California hung in the balance as Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell issued "several interpretations" on the question of whether the government could and would send domestic workers or imported Mexicans past the pickets.

A group of California's most powerful growers and their lawyers, in two long sessions with Mitchell in Washington, protested the refusal of the California Dept. of Employment to refer domestic workers or Mexican nationals to farms picketed by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Mitchell announced afterwards he would, at the request of the AFL-CIO, meet soon with labor.

After the meeting with the growers, a statement from Mitchell said he agreed the problems were "of a serious nature and needed review."

The statement said Mitchell "had already advised the director of the California Dept. of Employment of several interpretations of the regulations affecting the referral of workers and promised to give the overall problems immediate study and report on the results of that study as quickly as possible."

The statement said Mitchell "was fully aware of the economic consequences of any large-scale loss of crops" and he would be in day-today touch with the California situation. He invited the growers to call him "if an emergency arose" meantime.

Irving Perluss, California's employment director, relied on the "labor dispute" clause to the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 in refusing to refer either domestic workers or Mexicans to the growers. That law created the federal-state employment system.

John Zuckerman, a rancher from Stockton and chairman of the newly-organized California Farmers' Emergency Food Committee, said the group wanted from Mitchell a definition of "labor dispute" which would prohibit what he called "stranger picketing."

Zuckerman said a labor dispute should be considered bona fide only if the picket had had an employe relationship to the employer he was picketing.

Zuckerman, who led the group of six growers and four lawyers which met with Mitchell for nearly four hours, had explained earlier that the growers emergency committee was formed to develop a non-union work force "to pick crops in areas where these labor parasites hit."

In California, it was reported that John Newman of Oxnard, head of the Council of California Growers, tried to get Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon to intervene with Mitchell. Newman reported Nixon as saying that, although he was sympathetic, he could not overrule Pres. Eisenhower's appointees.

Douglas Bill Seen Blocked by Lenders

Madison, Wis.—Some money-lending agencies are outwardly supporting the "truth in lending" bill sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) but behind the scenes are working to block its passage by Congress, H. Vance Austin, managing director of the Credit Union National Association, has charged.

Douglas' bill, endorsed by 25 other senators and representatives, would require all consumer credit lenders and sellers to disclose the true annual interest rate and all other finance charges involved in credit transactions. Approved by a subcommittee, it is now bogged down in the Senate Banking Committee.

Medical Care for Aged 'Next Step,' Johnson Says

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) has told the Senate that action on medical care for the aged is "the next major step" which the 86th Congress must take before adjournment.

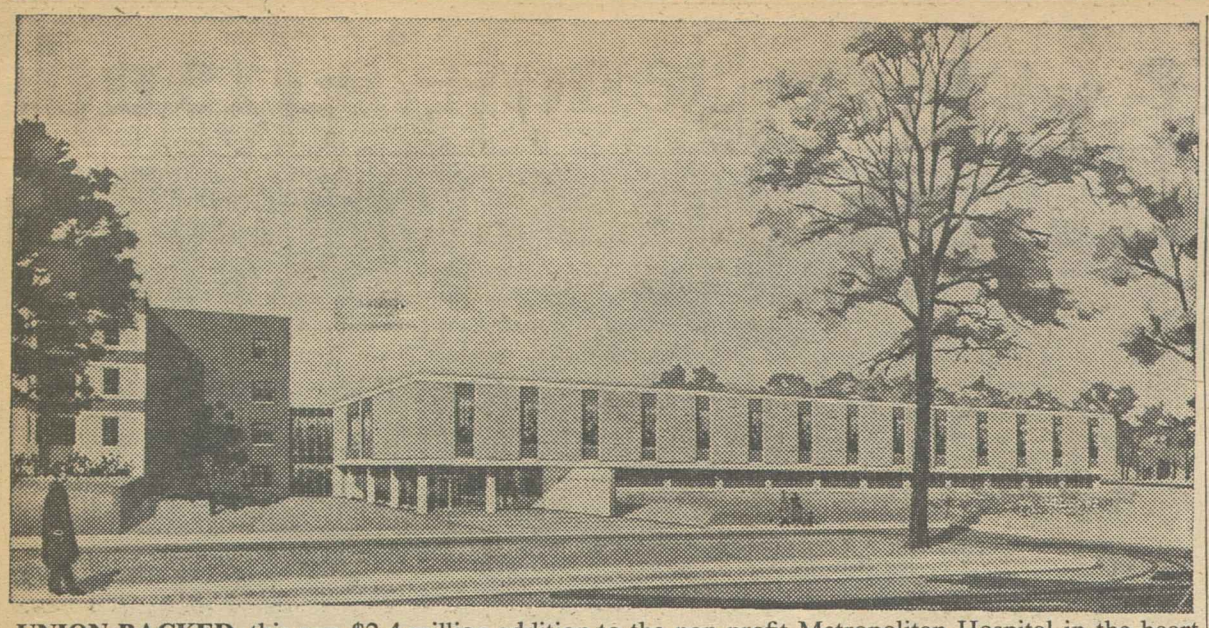
In a speech on the Senate floor June 19, on the 25th anniversary of Senate passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, Johnson expressed "a deep feeling of pride that it was my party—the Democratic Party—that overwhelmingly supported" the social insurance program.

The social security system, he declared "has brought dignity and security to our senior citizens," and "has helped remove the haunting fear of loss of productive ability which once hovered over them."

"In this 25th anniversary year," Johnson continued, "we are engaged in another controversy revolving around the social security program. We are faced with the making of a decision as to whether to take another important step in eliminating the haunting insecurity of old age.

"This time the issue involved is health care. We must face up to the fact that medical costs have risen constantly, whereas our senior citizens generally live on fixed incomes."

Johnson said he would not coment on the legislation since it was then pending in the House, but declared: "I hope that before this session is over we shall build another strongroom on the foundation that was so well laid 25 years ago."



UNION-BACKED, this new $2.4 million addition to the non-profit Metropolitan Hospital in the heart of Detroit will open the way for full family health care not only for United Auto Worker families but for the entire community. The new wing, financed by a UAW loan, will open in the summer of 1961.

Rail Talks to Resume, Unions Hit Board Report

Chicago—Eleven non-operating railroad unions are scheduled to resume negotiations with the nation's railroads June 27 following settlement recommendations by a Presidential Emergency Board, which are not binding.

Earlier, chief executives of the unions, after reviewing the board's report, declared there was "unanimous disappointment" with the report. They added that, as matters stand now, "the disputes arising out of the organizations' proposals . . . and the carrier counter-proposals remain for disposition by collective bargaining."

The emergency board recommended a 5-cent hourly wage increase in a contract to run until the fall of 1961. In addition it proposed a number of fringe benefits, including group life insurance, improved health and welfare benefits and extension of benefits to furloughed employes for three months.

Meanwhile, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, an AFL-CIO vice president, charged that the emergency board reached "conclusions which were not in keeping with the facts in the case."

They came to these conclusions, he added, "long before the report was written." He presided at a national organization conference of the Railway Clerks.

Don't Meet Needs

The board's recommendations, he asserted, are "wholly unsatisfactory (and) disappointing." They do not "meet the needs of the people we represent," he said. But he pointed out that the unions "still have a responsibility" under the Railway Labor Act to negotiate with the railroads.

Harrison repeated remarks he made in an earlier address at the convention of the Railroad Telegraphers in which he flayed board acceptance of the railroads' "inability to pay" plea. He declared that the board "roamed far afield to deal with problems it might very well have left alone."

"The board," he continued, "says that the workers, operating through their unions, are in a measure responsible for the failure of the industry to be in a thriving, healthy, growing condition." It made this observation, he charges, even "though it knows that the workers have no voice in management policies."

"The board also blamed us for failure to get help for the industry from a government that is not our government, but industry's," he continued.

Harrison pointed out, also, that "the railroads say we have been critical and unfair and accuse us of being responsible for all their difficulties; that our work rules make necessary the employment of men who are not needed to the tune of $500 million a year."

In this "general atmosphere there is little room to sit down and consider the problems of the industry," he warned.

He added that while "management is responsible to its stockholders for profits, and to the public for service, unions are responsible for the welfare of their members."

In another phase of rail negotiations, the first national bargaining between operating unions and the railroads over the hotly-debated work rule issue was scheduled to begin July 6.

In Chicago, the 107,000-member Railroad Trainmen and the nation's railroads agreed on a new wage pact calling for a 4 percent pay increase to end a 14-month-old contract dispute. It followed closely the pattern established by the arbitration award handed down in the wage case between the carriers and the Locomotive Engineers.

The new contract calls for a 2 percent wage increase—5.1 cents an hour—effective July 1, 1960 and another 2 percent for the trainmen on Mar. 1, 1961. Expiration date of the pact was set for Nov. 1, 1961.

Also included in the agreement was a provision freezing into the base pay rate 17 cents an hour in cost-of-living increases granted union members since May 1957. The living cost escalator clause was not included in the new pact.

Union-Aided Hospital Gets New Building

Detroit — The ground-breaking here for a union-backed $2.4 million addition to the non-profit Metropolitan Hospital was called a "milestone" on the road to adequate medical care for the entire community.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers told a gathering of some 250 doctors, staff members and union families that this expansion of medical facilities marks "an important milestone in providing improved medical care for the community."

"Metropolitan Hospital will be the keystone," Mazey added, "of a group medical practice plan which will concentrate on preventive care.

"It will provide comprehensive, prepayment medical care, including doctors' visits and hospitalization."

The new addition to Metropolitan Hospital, which is located in the heart of the motor capital, is being financed by a UAW loan. The two-story air-conditioned structure is scheduled to open in the summer of 1961.

Metropolitan will provide medical and hospital service for the Community Health Association, which soon will be enrolling members for full family health care protection. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther is president of CHA.

Metropolitan and the two branch clinics planned for the end of this year on the outskirts of the city will serve mainly UAW families through CHA, but the facilities are open to the entire community.

Curran Wins 11th Term As President of NMU

New York—The Maritime Union has re-elected Joseph Curran to his 11th consecutive term as head of the 40,000-member union.

Curran, head of the NMU since its founding in 1937, polled 18,949 votes, against 2,024 for Stanley A. Walker of New Orleans and 1,410 for Albert J. Tiger of San Francisco in biennial elections conducted by the Honest Ballot Association.

The voting by secret ballot in the union's 30 port headquarters on all coasts, the Great Lakes and major river routes, was conducted between Apr. 1 and May 31 to permit members who were away at sea to cast their ballots.

Steve Federoff, incumbent secretary-treasurer, was elected for a second term of office, defeating four opponents. Federoff polled 11,820 votes, to 2,617 for Hugh McMurray, 2,490 for Leo Stoute, 2,390 for Charles Torres and 1,198 for Cornelius J. Sullivan.

Vice President David M. Ramos and Shannon J. Wall were re-elected, and Rick Miller, a former national representative, was chosen to fill the third vice presidency.

Re-elected as port agents were John T. Hunt of Boston; John T. Dillon of Norfolk, Va.; Layton J. Overstreet of Mobile, Ala.; Harry Alexander of New Orleans, La.; S. D. George of Galveston, Tex.; John P. Daly of Chicago; William A. Kelly of Detroit; Max Sykalski of Ludington, Mich.; and Elmer Barnette of Port Arthur, Tex.

Also elected as port agents were Edward J. Pogor of New York; Louis Parise of Philadelphia; Joseph Patton of Charleston, S. C.; Samuel L. Moore, Jr., of St. Louis; John T. Reaves of Baltimore; and William D. Trussa of Pittsburgh, Pa.

There was no candidate for port agent in Houston, Tex. William T. Kelly, who has been acting agent by appointment of the NMU national office, will continue in the post.

'Have No Choice':

RR Telegraphers Stress Political Role

Chicago—Unions should engage in politics because "they really have no choice in the matter," a report adopted by the Railroad Telegraphers in convention here declared.

The report, presented by the convention Committee on State and National Legislation, stressed that labor organizations are "automatically in politics because they exist under a legal and political system which has been generally critical of union activities."

It added: "The conspiracy suit and the injunction judge have been problems for unions from the earliest times. A minimum of political activities is essential therefore in order that unions may be able to engage in collective bargaining on even terms."

The report blasted legislation introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), which it pointed out would nullify a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, won by the Telegraphers, reversing lower court rulings which upheld "the right of the carrier (the Chicago & North Western Railway) to ignore its contract with our organization and abolish stations promiscuously, without consideration of the rights of the employes or the public."

The union had served a job stabilization request on the railroad, and the carrier, claiming the proposal was non-bargainable under the Railway Labor Act, had refused to bargain collectively with the union on its request. The high court held that bargaining was mandatory upon the railroad under the law.

"If the Dirksen bill is enacted into law it will be little less than a calamity," the committee report charged. E. J. Manion, who served as president of the union for many years, was chairman of the committee, and another retired president, V. O. Gardner, was secretary.

Telegraphers Pres. G. E. Leighty, in his convention report, emphasized that "our problems with the railroads are serious ones. Hundreds of thousands of railroad employes during the last decade" he said, had lost their jobs. He added: "Electronics, modernization and mechanization and more recently the Transportation Act of 1958 have had a tremendous impact on the employment forces of the railroads. These programs, with favorable legislation from Congress, federal administrative patronage and sympathetic state utility commissions, have aided the railroads in their desire to become a push-button, highly profitable transportation system."

Delegates also heard Pres. J. A. Paddock of the unaffiliated Railway Conductors and Brakemen assert that there "has been a complete breakdown in the intent and purpose of the Railway Labor Act in emergency board proceedings." "In my opinion," he said, "emergency boards are merely a farce." He declared:

"The only way to accomplish our objectives in Washington is for you, who are the leaders of the local organizations, to go back to your own divisions, talk to every railroad man . . . and make him realize that he has to do his part by talking to his neighbor, by making sure that we get progressive men in Congress and the presidency, and wherever we can."

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen charged that an "integral part of the modern approach to collective bargaining is the insidious, clever concoction of diversionary issues." He said: "When you can't argue against the obvious righteousness of one issue, you create a dispute to help offset the other. The present dispute about so-called working rules falls into this category."

Gilbert pointed out that "if an industry multiplies its profits because of more production by its workers, the employe rightfully deserves a fair share of record earnings." He continued:

"I do not believe that anyone can argue with that reasoning. But it is at this point that the work rules enter the picture. Industrial powers cannot effectively argue against improved wages in time of prosperity. So they introduce the work rules or 'featherbedding' strawmen."

Gilbert declared that the fact "that wages and rules are being negotiated separately in our industry does not alter my view, because the rules dispute is aimed at wages . . . Simply by changing rules that have an influence on rates of pay, a carrier can agree to a wage increase and then endeavor to take part of it back. In the final analysis, the worker loses if he has to pay for a wage increase by working more hours under less desirable conditions, and for less money than the wage agreement contemplated."

Job Security Strike Ban Hearing Opens

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, heavily weighted with conservatives, moved ahead with "quickie" hearings on a bill by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) to ban bargaining or strikes over job security issues despite strong protests from railroad unions—chief target of the bill.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) is chairman of the subcommittee considering the bill. Other members are Senators Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-N. C.), John A. Carroll (D-Colo.), Roman L. Hruska (R-Nebr.), and Dirksen.

As an array of management witnesses appeared in support of the bill, which would nullify a Supreme Court decision upholding a union's right to strike to prevent loss of jobs, a top official of the Southern Railway ordered a group of supervisors to flood their congressmen with letters.

A copy of the letter, written by Southern Railway Supt. D. R. MacLeod, was obtained by the Railway Labor Executives' Association. It directed 38 subordinate officials to write their congressmen on their personal stationary and send a file copy to MacLeod. The officials were also told to "encourage" others in their area to write similar letters and to furnish MacLeod the "names of the individuals you contact."

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association declared the drastic Dirksen proposal "is a matter that no responsible legislature would wish to consider lightly or hurriedly."

Leighty pointed out that top rail union officials are moving into new negotiations with the carriers on the basis of recommendations of a Presidential Emergency Board, and that his own union, the Railroad Telegraphers is in the midst of a convention.

The AFL-CIO has sharply denounced the Dirksen bill and the RLEA described it as "vicious."

Ohio Worker Chosen:

Labor's 'Father of Year' Gets VIP Honors

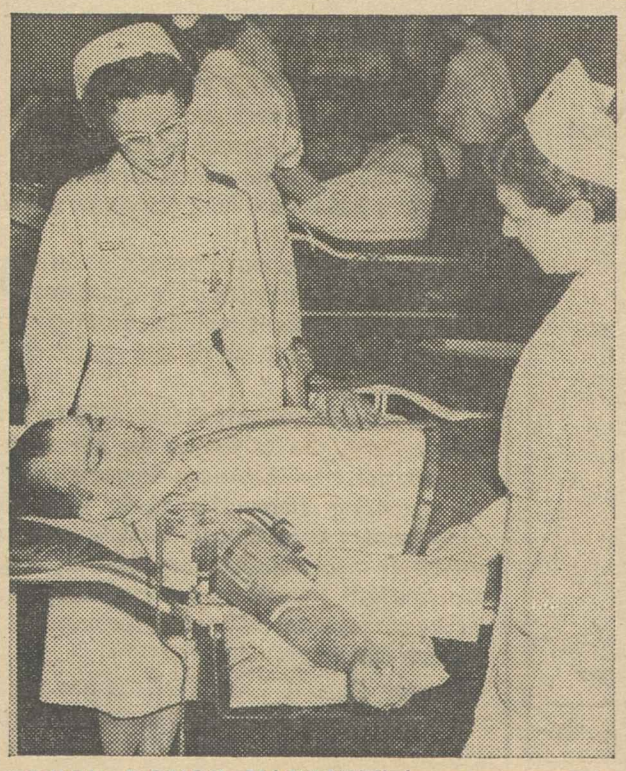
CHARLES HARTUNG of Columbus, O., chosen Worker-Father of 1960, gets an appreciation scroll from Pres. Lee Minton, left, of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Hartung is a television tube inspector for Kimble Glass Co., a 10-year member of GBBA, and a former Local 106 shop steward.

THE HARTUNG FAMILY lands at LaGuardia Field on its first trip to New York. From left are Hartung's wife, Frances; daughter Debbie, 9, Hartung and son Steven, 6.

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Hartung and his family by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, right, and Sec. Newton W. Black of the Glass Bottle Blowers, center, in a meeting at the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

THE UNION LABEL of the Ladies' Garment Workers is on the frock Mrs. Hartung buys from saleslady Mildred Shively, left.

HARTUNG AT WORK inspects a new television tube at the Kimble Glass plant of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. He is a parts inspector.



BLOOD DONOR HARTUNG is no stranger to Mrs. Charles Hardin, left, and Chief Nurse Margaret Reeves, of the Columbus Red Cross.

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, right, stage father of the year, exchanges union cards with Hartung in New York. Sir Cedric is in the Screen Actor's Guild.

The Senate Will Decide

THE HOUSE HAS PASSED and sent to the Senate an omnibus social security bill containing a number of excellent provisions for improving the program. But the same bill contains a "pauper's oath" approach to health care for the aged that contradicts all of the basic principles of a sound social insurance program. Hokum has been substituted for legislation.

The membership of the House had no choice. The bill containing the improvements and the "compromise" on health care went to the floor under a closed rule preventing amendments of any kind. The House did not have the opportunity to vote on the Forand bill principle of using the time-tested social security system to provide health care for the aged.

The fight to enact legislation to help retired persons meet the crushing costs of health care through the social security system has shifted to the Senate where the first round will be fought in the Senate Finance Committee.

A favorable committee report will ease the way for a vote on the Senate floor for a Forand-type bill. But in any case the Senate can be expected to vote on the issue, an issue that has aroused the American people as no other in recent years and an issue that will loom importantly in the election campaign.

The Senate can help decide whether health care for the aged will become a reality this year or merely a campaign debaters' point.

Labor wants a law—not an election issue; because the only real issue is still: Can you afford to be 65? Can you afford to have 65-year-old parents?

Vote the Funds

THE ACTION of the House of Representatives in voting about $600 million less for the mutual security program than it authorized for the program a month ago is in keeping with an unfortunate tradition that ill becomes a nation to which the free world looks for leadership.

Year after year Congress authorizes the expenditure of a set amount of dollars for the foreign aid program and then, when it comes to voting the actual dollars, trims back its own judgment. This can be interpreted only as a small-minded, narrow insistence on the conceded fact that Congress controls the purse strings.

In the 1960 missile and space era, this limited approach to critically important foreign policy matters is inadequate. If in the best judgment of Congress the foreign aid program for fiscal 1961 should be set at $4.2 billion then the funds should be voted.

Instead, the House chopped off $600 million, more than half of it for technical aid and economic assistance—two programs that are the bedrock of America's struggle to spread democracy in the newly emerging and underdeveloped nations. The final House bill represents improvement over the Appropriations Committee recommendations, but not enough.

It is imperative that the Senate restore these funds, especially the dollars authorized for the Development Loan Fund.

The action is all the more necessary because of the Soviet Union's sabotaging of recent efforts to ease world tensions through summitry and high-level, personal diplomacy. The foreign aid program under present circumstances becomes an evermore important weapon in the fight for world peace and freedom.

To weaken this previously approved program by withholding necessary funds is to weaken America's leadership of the free world.

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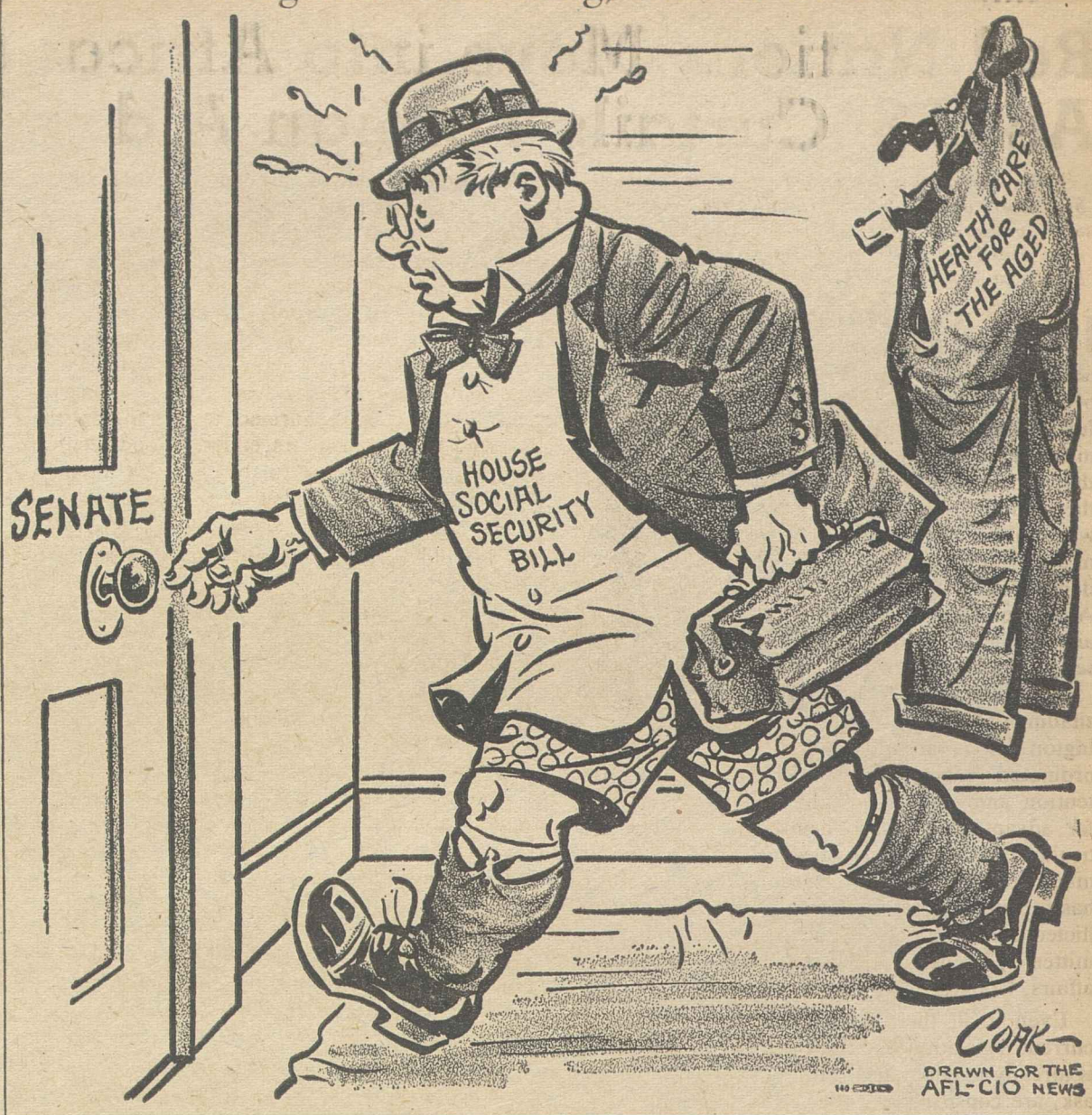
Forgotten Something, Haven't You?



Rewards of 'Patriotism:'

Taxpayers Pay Twice Over For Defense Research Patents

IT HAS BEEN SAID that the question of government-financed research and the private patents that result from it is such a "technical" matter that it is almost impossible to get the public interested.

Yet there is a side to the question that is far from "technical" and should be within the grasp of everyone who has the interests of the United States at heart.

That is the immense cost to our people involved in spending billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money annually on research only to permit private corporations to obtain private commercial patents on the discoveries that they make through the use of these same public funds.

Those costs have been estimated as high as $30 billion over the next quarter of a century in higher prices.

Even more importantly they involve the strengthening and even perpetuation of monopolies that it has long been public policy to destroy.

The question of government-financed research and resulting private patents is more than a "technical" matter.

CONGRESS IS DEBATING whether it should insist that patents obtained through Defense Department research should revert to the government or should be permitted to revert to private interests as has been taking place ever since World War II.

In the House an amendment was introduced to the Defense Department appropriations bill providing that all patents resulting from government-financed research become the property of the United States.

The amendment was defeated 37 in favor to 104 against. So as far as the House is concerned, powerful American corporations can go on patenting discoveries made with government money even though in their own private contracts with scientists they have strict clauses under which patents are automatically assigned to the corporation and not to the employe making the discovery.

Senator Russell Long (D-La.) has made several major speeches in the Senate on the subject and has introduced a bill making patents resulting from government-financed research government property.

His speeches and his bill have brought strong opposition from the American Patent Law Association made up of patent lawyers, many of whom represent leading corporations. These corporations do research for the government at the cost of billions of dollars annually but are far more interested in the additional billions to be gained through commercial exploitation of the discoveries made through the use of public research funds.

Their concern over the possible cutting off of an immensely lucrative operation is understandable from the viewpoint of private profits. And, as debate in the Senate made clear, the same concern is understandable from the viewpoint of the public interest.

The history of private corporations with relation to defense research and private patent profits and monopolies is not too edifying. Long told the Senate that many defense contractors in World War II "took the position that they did not want to do the research and development unless they could get the private patent rights. The government reluctantly yielded on that point."

Having "taken" the government so patriotically on the patent point, they have been "taking" the government and the public ever since.

HERE ARE SOME of the comments made in Congress during discussion of this issue:

Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska): "What is the use of talking about the enforcement of antitrust laws when the present Administration is at the same time creating patent monopolies that cost the American public billions of dollars?"

Rep. Harris B. McDowell (D-Del.): "I have been astounded to discover that in the absence of any legislative enactment by Congress establishing a patent policy for the federal government, officials of the Dept. of Defense have themselves undertaken to develop a patent policy of their own which is in direct conflict with the repeated enactments of Congress as expressed in the Atomic Energy Act, the National Aeronautics and Space Act and other legislation where Congress has spelled out a national patent policy which protects the interests of our country."

All of which should not be too "technical" for the public to understand if it is to avoid paying through the nose twice—once for the research and again for the commercial products of the research because of monopolistic prices protected by 17, 34 or even 51 year patents. (Washington Window)

Morgan Says:

Red Nations Move into Africa As U.S. Curtails Foreign Aid

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF THE CATASTROPHIC cancellation of President Eisenhower's trip to Japan had been a single bolt from the blue it might have been somewhat less painful to take. But this dramatic disappointment and the earlier crumbling of the summit, with which it was linked, are only the more spectacular evidences of a slippage of American power, prestige and influence which has set in almost everywhere.

Morgan

And instead of a marshalling of forces in Washington for a carefully-coordinated counter-offensive there is only contention and confusion with candidates jockeying for advantage in a presidential year plus a particularly pin-headed pettiness in Congress in the mauling of foreign aid legislation. The House has fortunately restored some of the deep cuts inflicted on foreign aid in the Appropriations committee by Louisiana's self-styled expert on foreign affairs, Congressman Otto Passman.

Even if all these weaknesses are corrected in current legislation our slippage in Asia and Africa is already tangible and alarming. Why, we might ask, are construction projects so important? One of the most urgent needs of these emerging nations is for school buildings. The Soviet Union is constructing a big technical high school in Ethiopia, another for 2500 students in Guinea and will staff both, of course, with Soviet teachers and technicians.

Guinea, which less than three years ago was still a French colony on the western bulge of Africa, suggests a classic picture of the way the Communists are moving to beat us at our own game in the foreign aid field.

Last winter, bent on stretching his horizons as befits a presidential prospect, Sen. Stuart Symington took off to Africa. In Guinea he was pleasantly surprised to discover that local residents would applaud the American flag on Ambassador Edward Morrow's car as it passed. The ambassador's daughter worked in a hospital and he had become actively interested in the country. President Sekou Toure, who had just recently been in the U.S., confirmed to Symington that this kind of diplomacy engendered good feelings.

Later, when it came to the senator's attention that the president needed a small airplane to get about his country where roads are scarce, he determined to see if a surplus American C-47 couldn't be made available. Checking made it look simple; cost shouldn't exceed $100,000 and the State Dept. was enthusiastic. But then he got a phone call from State with the bad news: the Budget Bureau had ruled the government couldn't afford it. Of course you have to stop somewhere.

MEANWHILE here is what the Communists are doing today in Guinea, whose per capita income is approximately $42.50 a year:

Toure asked us for a printing press but government agreements for such things through the aid program are long and technical and complicated and certain immunities are required for American officials and technicians involved. So the Czechs are installing the printing press and Communists will teach the Guineans how to run it.

There was discussion with us about a radio transmitting station but East Germans are building it and will initially control the country's communications.

Rice is a Guinea food staple. The government could use American experts to demonstrate scientific methods to increase the crop. A few weeks ago a band of Chinese Communist "volunteers" arrived to school Guinea farmers in their methods to improve the quality of the rice. And then there is the Soviet technical high school.

Question: How warmly will an American—senator, student or whatever—be welcomed in Guinea say two or three years from now?

Washington Reports:

Federal Pay Hike Deserved, Senators Johnson, Smith Agree

SEN. LYNDON JOHNSON (D-Tex.), Senate majority leader, expressed hope that Congress can override an expected presidential veto of the postal and federal pay increase bill, but said he was not certain that this could be done. His statement was made in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Johnson and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) agreed that a federal pay increase was justified and was the responsibility of Congress "since federal workers do not have the right to strike or the bargaining vehicle that organized workers have" in private employment.

The House and Senate, by more than two-thirds majorities, voted to increase postal and federal pay 7.5 percent. The President has 10 days, after getting the measure, to decide whether to approve or veto it.

Johnson thought there would be enough time, if a veto occurs, for Congress to act.

"One of the reasons for taking the bill up now as we have," he said, "is to get it to the President and give him ample opportunity to have it researched and get the recommendations of his people . . . and give us time to consider any recommendations he may make."

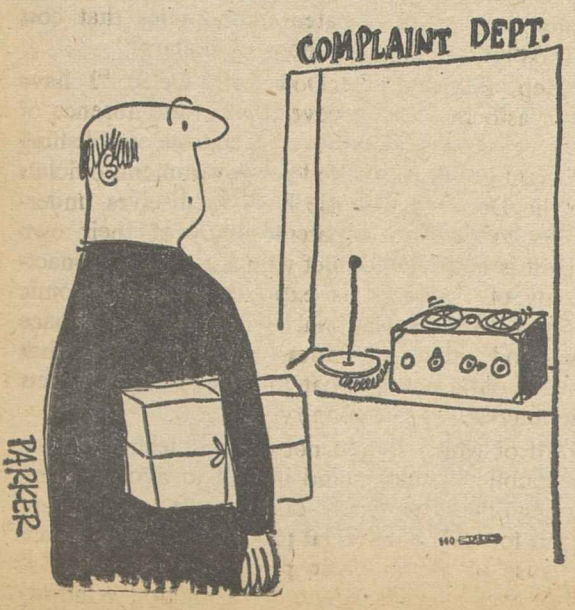
SEN. SMITH, commenting on the reasons for the increase, said that she knows personally of instances among postal workers' families where the wage is so low that "two people in the family are obliged to work or the main wage earner has to take an evening job." She also said that the low wage among government workers causes a high turnover.

"I'm told that this is essentially because private industry offers so much more," she asserted. "Government workers have not received increases anywhere comparable to those in private industry."

Johnson pointed out that the increased wage would go not only to postal, secretarial, clerical and other such government employes but also to the scientists who work on missiles and other defense projects.

"I think that unless we're realistic and face up to the situation, we'll have a government run by second-rate people, and I don't think anyone wants that to happen," he said.

Mrs. Smith rejected the Administration request that the increases be delayed until the Bureau of Labor Statistics completed a survey on government wages, saying: "I'm very skeptical about surveys and studies. I think there are places for them, but too often I've seen them result in nothing but delay or as the means to kill a proposal."



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

REGARDLESS OF WHAT LEGISLATION is rescued from the devouring hostility of the House Rules Committee in the last few days of Congress, it must be recorded that the committee throughout the session has demonstrated its veto power on legislation with an arrogance not easily surpassed.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) and a spokesman for Vice Pres. Nixon indicate that they hope to reverse the Rules unit's 7-to-5 vote locking up the federal school aid bill.

The fact remains that the committee sat for a year on a school bill approved by the House Education Committee and then delayed for three months more a second scaled-down measure that easily won approval of the House once it was allowed to go to the floor.

The Rules group agreed on a green light for the bill only after being threatened with drastic action that would force the bill out through so-called "calendar Wednesday" procedure.

The fact remains that after both the House and Senate had approved, by substantial votes, somewhat differing versions of school-aid programs, the Rules Committee again imposed its power to thwart the clearly-expressed desires of a majority of each house.

It has been generally understood that a Senate-House conference committee would quickly reach agreement on a compromise bill so that it could be sent to the White House for Pres. Eisenhower's signature or veto. But for four lingering weeks the Rules Committee declined to clear the bill for a conference committee.

* * *

THIS IS NOT the only instance of sheer obstructionism. The House Labor Committee's minimum wage bill is threatened with delay unless drastic procedure is again employed. The Labor Committee's jobsite picketing bill, designed to correct a clear injustice to building trades unions in an industry where nonunion operations are expanding, is still stuck in the Rules unit.

Calendar Wednesday procedure had to be used to force to the House floor a bill to increase the salaries of government postal and civil service workers. The Rules Committee declined to clear it, and the end of the session was near.

The Rules Committee has used its power to control the nature of legislation as well as its presentation to the House. The school bill was sent to the floor with an open rule allowing all types of amendments, but the committee voted a non-amendments rule when it did not want to risk liberalization of a measure on the floor.

* * *

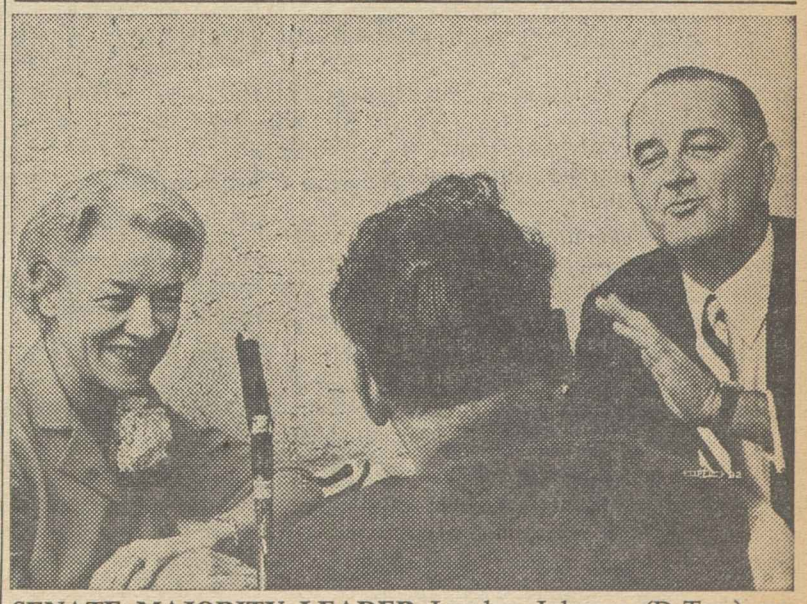
AN INTERESTING QUESTION was raised about the relations of Mr. Nixon and the House Republican leaders when the Vice President's press secretary, Herbert Klein, announced that Mr. Nixon was trying to arrange a floor vote on the school bill. Despite this public statement, all four Republican members of the Rules Committee voted on June 22 to refuse the bill a green light.

Mr. Klein promptly said that the bill was "not dead" and there appeared to be a chance that the committee vote would be reversed. But time was running short, and during the end of the session, the coalition conservatives controlling the Rules Committee had power to exact penalties, trading off one bill for agreement on the death of another. The coalition consists of the four Republicans plus Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.).

* * *

The Young Republicans, polled on candidates for Vice President on Mr. Nixon's ticket, voted naturally—for Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona self-styled conservative as their favorite.

Back in other days, only former Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) rejoiced in the nickname of "young fogey." Knowland will have to move over; he has company.



SENATE MAJORITY LEADER Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) expects a presidential veto of the postal and government pay increase bill but hopes the Congress will be able to override the veto. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), left, agrees that the raise is justified. Johnson and Mrs. Smith were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Unions, Co-ops Offer Prepaid Dental Care

By Sidney Margolius

ONCE MORE labor unions and co-ops have taken the lead in solving a major family financial and health problem—the need for adequate dental care. Previously they pioneered in developing group medical-care plans, and more recently have begun to change the faces of the cities with cooperative housing developments.

Now unions and health co-ops are vigorously developing dental-insurance plans. In 1958 the U.S. Public Health Service listed 100 dental plans throughout the country. Its new report which will be out soon lists 200 plans, says William J. Page, Jr., its dental resources advisor.

Largest number of the new dental plans are sponsored by unions, and many others jointly by employers and employes as a new trend in collective bargaining. A number are community-wide—sponsored by local group-health cooperatives and dental and medical societies. A few are sponsored by fraternal societies.

A good dental-insurance plan is a simple but extraordinarily effective idea. You pay a certain number of dollars a year, or your organization or employer pays them for you. In return your family gets preventive care to forestall dental troubles, and remedial care to correct any that do occur.

As with medical insurance, there are two types of dental insurance: "service" plans and "indemnity" plans. In service plans, the insurance covers all or most of any dental treatment your family needs without extra cost to you. In some cases the care is provided by the plan's own clinic.

"Indemnity" plans or combinations of 'indemnity" and "service" work something like Blue Shield. You select the dentist. The insurance pays specified allowances for each service. If your income is below a certain limit, participating dentists agree to accept the allowances as payment in full. Families with higher incomes, or those using non-participating dentists, pay any difference between the dentist's fees and the plan's allowances.

In still other dental plans, the insurance pays for periodic exams and X-rays, and other services are provided at reduced prices.

THE PREVENTIVE CARE provided by dental insurance is the key idea. In dentistry, perhaps more effectively than in any other field of health care, modern preventive care can avoid many of our present dental troubles.

Unfortunately, to save the cost many moderate-income families avoid going to dentists until teeth actually begin to ache or wobble. Then it's often too late to save them.

Recently Dr. Aurelia Toyer, representing the Metropolitan Consumer Council, told the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Health Plans that nearly 40 percent of the American people receive no dental care during the course of a year. The amount of dental care noticeably varies with income. A government study found that only 23 percent of the families with incomes between $2,000 and $3,500 seek dental care. Only 33 percent with incomes between $3,500 and $5,000, and 45 percent with between $4,500 and $7,000, get adequate dental care.

The preventive dentistry provided by dental insurance saves money as well as teeth. It finds and repairs cavities while still small, thus saving the expensive bridges that many people must have while still young. It also prevents premature loss of "baby teeth," which may cause crooked permanent teeth needing expensive orthodontic treatment. It also can help detect and treat gum conditions before they become so advanced that we lose our teeth altogether.

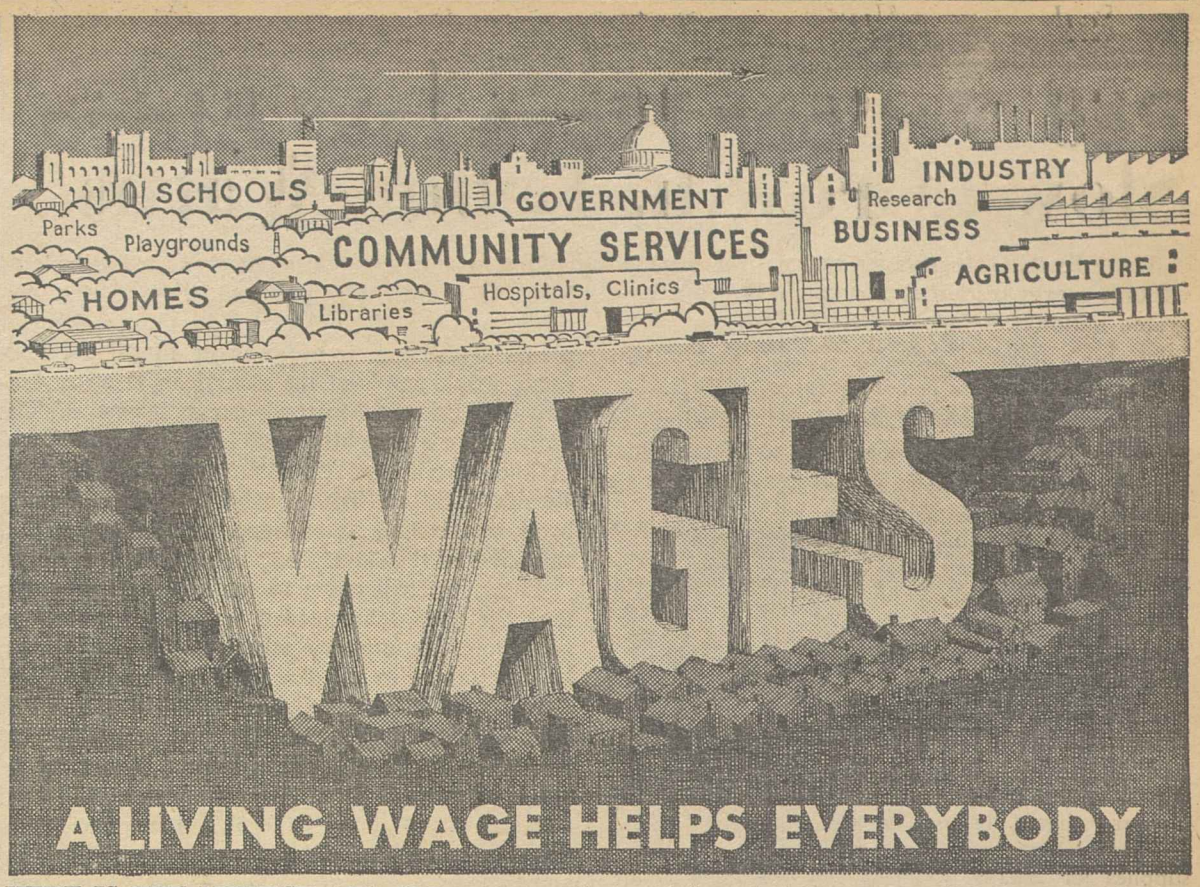
The other value of dental insurance is that it takes care of any big bills that do occur. It's a fact, says Dr. Toyer, that much of the money borrowed from small-loan companies is for medical and dental bills. Even banks now advertise "dental loans." Prepaid insurance enables families who can't lay out a big sum at one time to provide ahead for dental bills and save finance charges.

ONCE EXISTING CONDITIONS are corrected, dental insurance can be quite reasonable. For example, Office Workers Local 153 in New York has insurance with Group Health Dental Insurance at a cost of $1.65 a month for an individual, and $6 for a family no matter how many children. The plan allows, for example, $4 to $10 for fillings, $4 for extractions, up to $410 for orthodontia for children, $96 to replace one missing tooth, $500 for a pair of full dentures, and other payments for almost all possible dental needs. The 4700 participating dentists accept these payments in full for families with incomes under $6,500.

Especially notable is Local 153's provision for a special one-time payment to correct existing conditions, including any needed dentures. This was financed by the local's welfare fund as "an investment in the dental health of our members." The one-time fee originally was set at $50 for an individual and $130 for a family.

But so much repair work was required that GHDI had to raise the existing conditions rider to $70 for an individual and $160 for a family. It's still a desirable investment.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)



HERE IS THE NEWEST AFL-CIO poster on the need for adequate wages. Its theme: A Living Wage Helps Everybody. Poster No. 12 may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 5 cents a copy, 100 copies for $3.

Chosen for 1959 AFL-CIO Awards:

First Winners of Scholarships Show Ability in Freshman Year

THIS MONTH the six students who were honored in 1959 as recipients of the first AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship awards completed their freshmen year in college, demonstrating the far above average ability which had qualified them for the four-year grants.

Two of the group, Richard Olson of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Joyce Zars, of Bellwood, Ill., have been at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Joyce is one of only 66 coeds. She is majoring in mathematics, and taking science and Russian to prepare herself for a scientific career.

Olson was successful in achieving the dean's list for the first semester, an honor reserved for students who have averaged B+ and higher.

He has carried to college his interest in dramatics, and also sings in the MIT Glee Club. In his first year, Richard has taken courses in physics, chemistry and the humanities, providing himself with a liberal background before specializing. Richard's father is a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

AT WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Clyde Headley, has compiled an impressive A— average. Clyde, from the little town of Herts in Lincoln County, still plans on a career in electrical engineering. Orphaned during the year when his school-teacher mother died, Clyde is hoping for a summer job to help him meet college expenses.

Originally planning to attended the University of Michigan, Bruce Kole of Oak Park, Mich., switched to Wayne State University when his father, a UAW member, died just before Bruce completed high school.

During his first year, Bruce was elected to the Wayne Frosh Board, which plans student activities, and started his pre-med course.

Christopher Ehret, Santa Paula, Calif., successfully completed his first year at the California Institute of Technology. During the year he discovered that his real interest is in the liberal arts, rather than mathematics, in which he had planned to major. As a result, he is transferring to the University of Redlands to continue his studies.

David Kennedy from Louisville, Ky., has had a successful year at the University of North Dakota where, among other things, he has carried on his interest in radio by working at the student-operated radio station at South Bend. His father is a member of the Post Office Clerks.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Give a Woman a Bobby Pin

By Jane Goodsell

I WON'T MAINTAIN that a woman can fix anything with a bobby pin, but the point is, she'll try. If a bobby pin doesn't do the trick, she'll try the ice-pick, the manicure scissors, the eyelash curler, the potato masher, the nail file and her bare hands. Only when all else fails will she attempt to use a hammer, a wrench or a pair of pliers.

If nothing works, she'll summon a professional to do the job. What she won't do (at least, I hope she won't) is call upon her husband for help.

There is no home repair job so simple that a man can't make it complicated. Give a man a child's 39-cent toy to assemble, and he'll run up a bill for $8.75 buying the tools he needs to do the job. He can parlay a burned-out fuse into a complete set of electrician's tools.

The average woman can paint the basement playroom, hang the curtains and rearrange all the furniture in the time it takes her husband to reach a decision on what kind of brush to buy for the job.

WHAT A WOMAN WANTS is results. If she can get the sink to drain by jumping up and down on the kitchen floor, she'll jump. Her husband recoils in horror at such tactics. His solution is to take the sink apart, spread it out on the floor and throw the whole kitchen out of commission for three days.

My own husband can make an engineering job out of straightening a picture. Instead of simply moving it a little bit this way and that way until he gets it right, he assumes an air of heavy responsibility and acts as though he'd been chosen to build the bridge over the River Kwai.

After several minutes of intense concentration, during which he squints at the picture and taps his teeth with a pencil, he disappears into the basement. Twenty minutes later he emerges to announce that he's going to the hardware store to buy a level.

An hour or so passes before he returns with the level, a new tape measure, a new hammer and some special picture hooks he has been talked into buying. Finally—after filling several sheets of paper with algebraic equations and holding an intense half-hour conference with the man next door—he hangs the picture.

It's slightly crooked but, after moving it a little bit this way and a teeny bit that way, I get it to hang straight.

Full-Scale Survey Urged:

Neglect of Energy Resources Slows Growth, Labor Warns

The AFL-CIO, expressing alarm over what it called the Eisenhower Administration's neglect of the nation's energy resources, has called for an exhaustive survey preliminary to the creation of an integrated national energy policy.

"Labor's stakes in such a policy are immediate and vital," declared Labor's Economic Review, a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"Increased productivity, maximum employment and rising living standards of workers, all are dependent upon future supplies of energy in abundance and at the lowest possible cost," the Review added.

The Review charged that "during the past eight years this problem has been swept under the rug by the present national Administration and the hour is growing late."

'Stupendous' Needs

There should be no delay of policies and programs to increase supplies of energy to meet the needs of the "stupendous dimensions" outlined by every student of the field, the Review said.

"The consequences of further inaction and irresolution can be most serious," the Review cautioned, "and can well penalize the healthy and accelerated growth of the U.S. economy, which, more than any other nation, rests upon the adequacy of its energy base."

The Review said a new survey could update the findings of former Pres. Truman's 1950 Paley Commission.

Such a survey would provide the basis for an energy policy along these principles: abundant supplies at lowest possible cost; protection against monopolistic practices; federal leadership, with state, local and private cooperation; use of research and technology; integration of energy and national resource policies.

Historical Pattern Traced

The AFL-CIO publication outlined historical patterns of America's energy consumption, future needs, reserves of energy fuels, trends in costs, potential new sources and types of public policies required.

The Review noted that, in 1850, wood supplied 90 percent of the nation's energy needs. Over the next century, coal replaced wood and in turn was supplanted by oil and natural gas. By the year 2000, nuclear energy will assume a prominent role.

The nation in 1958 was using six times as much energy as in 1900; 175 percent more than in 1940 and 4.5 percent more than in 1955.

Of total energy consumption in 1958, oil made up 45 percent; natural gas, 26.5 percent and bituminous coal, 23.1 percent.

As for the chief uses of this energy, industry accounted for 39.2 percent; transportation, 20.2 percent and domestic use, 18.6 percent.

On the world scene, the United States produced 41 percent of all the energy in 1937, declining to 37 percent in 1957. In electric energy, the U.S. leads with 39 percent in 1958. The Soviet Union ranks second in electric power capacity, but has one-third America's capacity at present.

The Review pointed out that, between 1950 and 1957, the Soviet Union led the world in the rate of electric power capacity increase, followed by West Germany, Great Britain and the United States. It added that the Soviet Union has hydroelectric projects now under way which surpass the St. Lawrence and Grand Coulee developments.

Turning to the nation's future needs, the Review said the "gargantuan demands of America's economy for energy over the past half-century will be dwarfed" by the needs forecast for the next few decades. It cited population increases, technological advances and rising living standards as the motivating forces.

The Review quoted Resources for the Future, Inc., as forecasting that the U.S. will be consuming 88 percent more energy in 1975 than in 1955. RFF says the energy demand will increase by 75 percent for soft coal; 95 percent for oil; 107 percent for natural gas and 121 percent for hydropower.

Reserve Estimates Grow

But estimates of the nation's energy reserves have varied, the Review observed. Some experts see the reserves as adequate indefinitely while others see exhaustion in some 50 years.

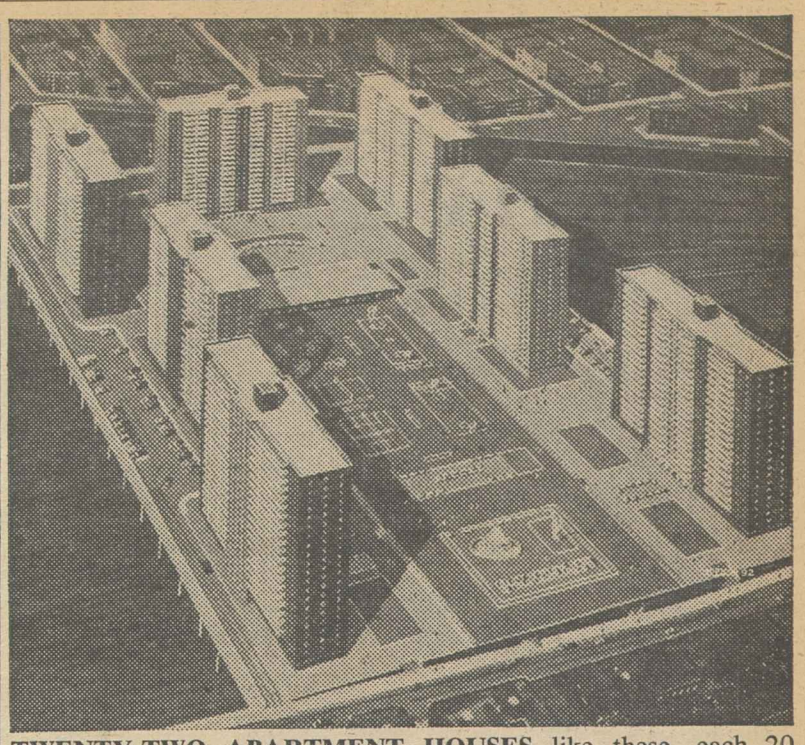
The AFL-CIO said, while noting that oil never has felt the effect of a public yardstick as has electric power through the Tennessee Valley Authority, that improved technology would lessen the cost and conserve present reserves. Hydro resources as of 1958 were only 25 percent developed, it noted.

AEC Policy Hit

On potential new energy resources, the AFL-CIO scored the Atomic Energy Commission for allowing the development of atomic reactors to stall.

The AEC was urged to take the initiative by setting goals for competitive nuclear power in lowest as well as high-cost fuel areas; by setting up demonstration reactors and thus helping to create yardstick competition by federal, public and cooperative power systems.

The Review also observed that the U.S. has abundant shale oil reserves; that use of solar energy is still not feasible and that fusion power, which would enable mankind to tap the nearly limitless energy of the world's oceans, remains in the laboratory stage.



TWENTY-TWO APARTMENT HOUSES like these, each 20 stories high, are scheduled to rise out of the Mott Haven railroad yards in New York's Bronx under a building project of the Meat Cutters in cooperation with the State of New York. The Meat Cutters are taking applications for cooperative apartments in the first section, shown above. The $96 million middle-income development is designed for workers who can pay $700 a room in down payments, carrying charges of $28 monthly per room.

Kefauver Sponsors Bill To License Drug Firms

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) has introduced a bill to require the Food & Drug Administration to pass on the effectiveness, as well as the safety, of new drugs and requiring federal licensing of all manufacturers of prescription drugs.

Kefauver told the Senate the necessity for the legislation was demonstrated by the hearings his Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee has been conducting on administered pricing in the prescription drug industry.

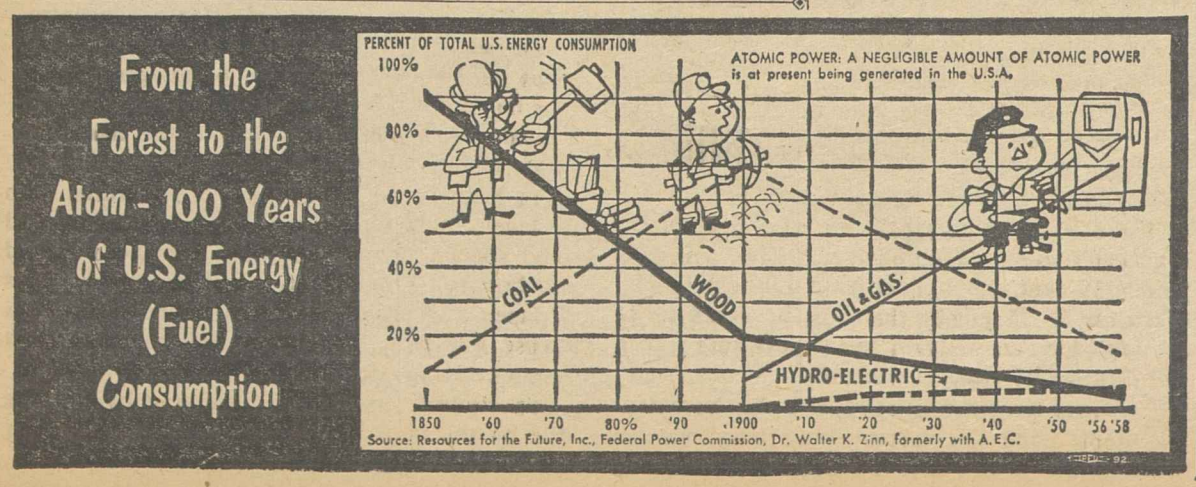
He said the bill, by reassuring physicians that they can safely prescribe drugs by generic name rather than the trade name of big manufacturers, could lower drug prices by bringing "competition into play within the industry."

Kefauver said claims that different brands of the same drug were not equal in therapeutic quality, "whether fact or fiction," would be answered by broadening the scope of federal regulation. "There is not and should not be any room in America for first, second and third-class drug products," Kefauver emphasized.

A provision in his bill requiring the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to license drug manufacturers and carry out regular inspection of conditions and controls under which drugs are manufactured would, Kefauver declared, eliminate the risk of irresponsible "bathtub manufacturers" of prescription drugs.

Predicting that "large numbers of physicians would prescribe drug products by generic names if this bill is enacted," Kefauver said "no longer could one drug manufacturer say to the practicing physician that its products are better than another manufacturer's products if both are making the identical drug product under identical processes and procedures."

Kefauver said he is planning to introduce additional legislation at a later date to deal with other problems uncovered during the subcommittee probe.



Senate Acts to Plug Some Tax Loopholes

A Senate-passed tax bill plugging a few of the more glaring loopholes in the present statutes headed for an uncertain fate in conference committee under the pressure of a June 30 deadline.

The bill contains a one-year extension of corporate income and excise levies as well as a temporary increase in the statutory limit on the national debt. Added to the measure on the Senate floor were provisions to kill the 4 percent tax credit in dividends in excess of $50 and to put a $10 limit on allowable business gifts and curtail allowances for other business expenses for income tax purposes, except for eating and drinking.

The Senate defeated by 62 to 54 an amendment to compel tax-withholding on income from dividends and interest and also overrode the Senate Finance Committee's recommendation to remove the 10 percent excises on telephone calls, telegrams and transportation.

The House version of the measure is a straight one-year extension of current levies without amendment or change.

The key vote on eliminating the tax credit on dividends—a provision written into the tax laws in 1954 at the insistence of the Administration—was 42 to 41 and came after Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) produced a switch of two votes after the amendment apparently had been defeated 43 to 40.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), sponsor of the amendment, estimated closing of this loophole would raise an additional $350 million in revenue. The vote to kill the tax credit did not affect the deduction from income of the first $50 of dividend payments now allowed all taxpayers.

The vote to curb business expenses for income tax purposes was 45 to 39 on an amendment sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

House Opposed

The Senate last year adopted an amendment similar to the McCarthy loophole-closing move of this year but it was rejected by House conferees. A similar fate was expected for the amendment this year with the House reportedly opposed to the Senate change. This was expected to apply also to the Clark amendment.

The conferees were forced to work under a tight deadline as the excise rates put into effect during the Korean war expire June 30 unless extended. These apply to whisky, beer, wine, cigarettes, automobiles and auto parts.

The Senate also adopted by a vote of 87 to 0 an amendment that its sponsor, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), said would prevent abuse of the depletion allowance for minerals and mining industries by permitting producers to compute the allowance only on the value of the raw ore, not the finished product.

Maag Retires As S. Dakota AFL-CIO Head

Huron, S. D.—Albert J. Maag, who has devoted much of his time for 43 years to organized labor, has retired as president of the South Dakota AFL-CIO after 32 years in that post and the presidency of the former Federation of Labor. He was named as president emeritus at the recent state convention at Aberdeen.

First elected state president in 1928, he served without salary until 1939, except when on full-time service during legislative sessions. On his retirement this month, Clifford Shrader of Sioux Falls was elected his successor.

Maag is a charter member of Railroad Local 247 of the Sheet Metal Workers. Now 68, he started work for the Chicago & North Western Railroad 50 years ago, and retained his seniority rights until he retired recently.

He was secretary-treasurer of his own local, and of the C&NW Federated Shop Crafts from 1918 to 1938; financial secretary, recording secretary or president of the Huron central labor body for most of that time.

Editorial tribute to the veteran labor unionist was paid June 15 by the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the state's most widely read newspaper. It said: "The record of organized labor in South Dakota through the years has been significantly refreshing. And certainly Maag deserves considerable credit for it."

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS put their communications training to good use in their convention. Here, operating a standard cordless PBX switchboard on the platform, is Selina Burch, New Orleans, La. On left is Ronald J. Rapp, Campbell, Calif., controlling floor microphones and timing speakers, and Ed Disch, Chicago, right, handles requests for recognition from the floor. Each of five floor mikes—privilege, motions, yes, no and question—is connected by phone with switchboard.

Labor Asks Government Action To Halt Unemployment Trend

The federal government must play "a more active role" in halting the continuing trend towards higher unemployment if Administration forecasts of a labor force of 87 million people by 1970 are to be achieved, organized labor has warned.

Peter Henle, assistant director of research for the AFL-CIO, told a Senate Labor subcommittee that although the Labor Dept. provides "a reassuring picture of the trends" anticipated in the '60s, "the stubborn fact that confronts us is that current trends in employment and unemployment will have to be substantially reversed if this reassuring picture is to come true."

The AFL-CIO spokesman pointed out that the government's figures merely project high employment in 1970 on the basis of population growths "and then distribute among the various industries the potential labor force for that year." For the next decade, he said, the major problem will be "not how this high employment will be distributed, but whether in fact it will exist at all."

During the postwar period, Henle said, unemployment has increased to a point where it is a "serious problem" even during years of relative prosperity. In the early postwar years, he said, joblessness was at or below 3 percent. After the 1954 recession, unemployment never dropped below the 4 percent mark, while currently, in the wake of the 1958 recession, it is hovering in the vicinity of 5 percent.

In addition, he pointed out to the subcommittee, the unemployment figures "do not take into account the time lost by those workers who would like full-time work but are only working part time." Labor Dept. figures indicate there are approximately 2.4 million workers in this category, Henle said, with the total idle time of these workers equivalent to an additional 984,000 unemployed.

'Poor Record'

"The basic fact," said the AFL-CIO spokesman, "is that in recent years our economy has not been generating sufficient job opportunities to absorb the unemployed and those entering the labor force for the first time. The economy's poor record in creating new jobs . . . contrasts sharply with the very reassuring expectations" of the Administration for the next 10 years.

He charged that one of the major problems has been the fact that government leaders had "tried to minimize" the importance of continuing high joblessness, instead of demonstrating "recognition of its seriousness."

In addition, Henle continued, "restrictionist" governmental economic policies have been adopted which have stifled growth because the Administration was applying its so-called "inflation" test instead of attempting to "accelerate economic growth and put unemployed people to work."

Distressed Area Aid Urged

The AFL-CIO spokesman called for legislation to provide special assistance to distressed areas as one means of helping to halt continuing high joblessness, and noted that in 1957 and again this year Pres. Eisenhower vetoed legislation to meet the needs of depressed communities.

He also urged enactment of federal standards, below which the states could not fall, covering the amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits in order to "strengthen" the jobless aid program's role in easing the impact of technological advances.

In adjusting to the changes resulting from automation, Henle said, "there is a need for re-thinking the training programs which are provided for workers who have lost their jobs."

The introduction of new technology has left many middle-age individuals without jobs, he said, adding that it is more difficult for them to find new work. "The time has come to adapt the existing training programs or to devise new ones that will meet the specific needs" of this situation, Henle declared.

CORRECTION

The convention of the Bridge & Structural Iron Workers will be held Oct. 17-21 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. The AFL-CIO News had previously reported the convention would be held Oct. 24-28 at a place not then selected.

Stock Ownership Found Mostly in Upper Brackets

Ann Arbor, Mich.—A survey of stock ownership and income on a family basis has revealed that, while stock ownership has broadened in recent years, it remains highly concentrated in upper-income families.

The report issued by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center was based on interviews with a representative sample of 4,773 families conducted between November 1959 and February 1960.

It found that slightly over 14 percent of America's families now own publicly traded common stock, compared to less than 10 percent in 1955 and less than 6 percent in 1952.

But, it added, comparison with a study based on 1955 data shows there has been "no substantial change" in the concentration of stock ownership by dollar value in upper income families.

A total of 46.5 percent of the families surveyed fell in the under-$5,000 income category. Only 6 percent of these low-income families held stock and this totaled only 10 percent of the dollar value of all the stock.

In contrast, over half of the 4.5 percent of families in the $15,000-or-over income group held stock and it amounted to 42 percent of total stock dollar value. Over one-third of the 10 percent of families in the $10,000-$15,000 group held stock worth 22 percent of total dollar value. Thus, the $10,000-and-over income groups owned 66 percent of all common stock by dollar value.

At 22nd Annual Convention:

CWA Puts Stress On COPE Activity

By Willard Shelton

St. Louis—The Communications Workers, a union with an unmatched record for political education participation by its members, voted to intensify its drive for voluntary COPE contributions during this election year and authorized the executive board to make "necessary political decisions" after the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions select their presidential nominees.

In other actions the 1,400 delegates in the closing sessions of the CWA's 22nd annual convention:

- Heard Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald warn that the spread of automation now threatens millions of jobs and call for increased organization among white collar and technical workers and a "forward step" toward a four-day, 32-hour workweek.

- Turned down a Constitution Committee recommendation that CWA conventions be held biennially instead of annually, with a national education conference in the alternate years, and rejected another proposal that the terms of officers be extended from two years to four years.

- Approved a major organizing campaign to complete union membership in areas where the CWA has only partially enlisted those covered in bargaining units and affirmed that organization remains a "top priority."

- Approved a policy on "merchandising" products and services offered by industries in which CWA members work which recognizes the benefits of keeping such businesses "at a high level" but rejecting company "bonuses, prizes, pressures" and employe rating systems tied to an individual's record on "merchandising."

In the field of political activity, CWA Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood reported that 212 of the union's 755 locals had earned certificates of award by meeting their full quotas of an average of 50 cents a member in voluntary contributions to the COPE program, and that 68 of these locals had won gold scrolls for 100 percent contributions by members.

In a special award by the national COPE organization, Deputy Dir. Al Barkan told the convention that CWA was "the only union in the AFL-CIO that has met its quota to COPE for five years running."

Mass Joblessness Hit

McDonald, saying that labor "welcomes" automation and any process that helps lift labor off the backs of men, nevertheless warned that America "cannot prosper" unless industrialists can be brought to grasp the fact that mass joblessness as a byproduct of automation is intolerable.

"We tried to negotiate peacefully in the steel industry" on this problem, he said, "but we found out a year ago that the current rulers of the industry don't believe in mutual trusteeship—though some in the industry do—and they forced a 116-day strike.

"We have determined in the Steelworkers that the time has come for action" to obtain a share of the "emoluments" of automation for the USWA members, the USWA president declared.

The proposal for a shift from annual to biennial conventions was warmly debated on the convention floor as the Constitution Committee recommended the greater emphasis on education of local union leaders that would result from a full-scale education conference, with delegates apportioned as for conventions, every two years. In the end argument prevailed that the union was not yet prepared for such a step, and the proposal was beaten by a substantial majority on a show of hands.

Approximately the same majority defeated the proposal for lengthening the terms of officers from two to four years.

Other proposed constitutional amendments, to clarify confusions that had arisen and to adapt the constitution to technical requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act, were approved.

Kennedy Tops Straw Poll of CWA Delegates

St. Louis—A straw vote poll at the Communications Workers convention here revealed that 83 percent of the voting delegates wanted to see a Democrat elected President this year and that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) led in first-choice preference for the Democratic nomination.

Among the 817 delegates who participated, 3 percent favored a Republican for President and 14 percent said they have no preference.

Kennedy won first-choice preference from approximately 32 percent of the delegates. Former Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois was the choice of 19 percent and otherwise the poll showed: Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), 14 percent; Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), 10 percent; Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), 6 percent; Vice Pres. Nixon, 2 percent; Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, 1 percent; others, a scattering.

Postal Transport Union Votes Against Merger

Members of the Postal Transport Association have voted 10,246 to 5,958 against a proposal for merger with the Letter Carriers. In the same mail referendum, however, the delegates returned to office their national president, Paul A. Nagle, who has been the chief advocate of merger of the two unions and eventual amalgamation of all postal unions.

Nagle received 8,915 votes to 8,098 votes cast for Robert A. Rice of Burlington, Wis.

Other national officers — Vice Pres. Harold A. Manker, Industrial Sec. Wallace J. Legge and Sec.-Treas. Jerauld McDermott—were re-elected without opposition.

A companion referendum question on whether the NPTA should maintain its status as a separate organization was carried 11,633 to 3,041.

Nagle, who has served as national president since 1956, said the referendum results rule out the possibility of an immediate merger but he added that he continues to hope for eventual unification of all postal workers.

At ILO Meeting:

S. African Union Delegate Condemns Apartheid Policy

Geneva, Switzerland—South Africa's racial discrimination policies came under attack here both from the credentials committee of the Intl. Labor Organization and from South Africa's own worker delegate during the ILO's 44th annual session.

The conference's credentials committee strongly rebuked the South African government for its "apartheid" policy in a unanimous report which charged that racial discrimination had spread to South Africa's trade union field "in contradiction to the fundamental principles on which the ILO is based."

The committee had ben asked to invalidate the credentials of Louis Petersen, South African worker delegate, on the grounds that he represented a trade union organization which barred colored workers.

While finding that it was unable, for technical reasons, to invalidate the credentials the committee said it "associates itself with the objectors and with the delegates who have condemned all racial discrimination before the present session of the conference."

Petersen, general secretary of the South African Garment Workers' Union, joined in criticism of his own government for its failure to apply the principles of democracy "to all people." He expressed regret that the South African Trade Union Council, which he represented, was forced by law to exclude African workers and said he was "objecting energetically" to the discrimination against them.

The South African worker delegate urged the ILO to undertake an investigation of racial policies practiced by his country and to follow up the investigation by recommending to the South African government measures that would "enable the conditions of all working people to reach humane and civilized standards."

Delegates Praise Courage

Delegates from other African countries, who had staged a walkout from the conference when Petersen rose to speak, returned to the session to express public apologies to the South African worker representative.

Jean Dende, worker delegate of the Gabon Republic, acting as spokesman for those who staged the protest walk, told the conference Petersen was to be congratulated for the "courage with which he denounced the South Africa tragedy from this platform."

"All the African workers," Dende said, "ask the ILO to see that this courageous friend is not worried when he returns to his country."

Earlier, worker delegates from the free nations joined to help block Communist attempts to use the ILO to trumpet the Kremlin's phony disarmament propaganda among the peoples of the underdeveloped countries.

Bert Seidman, a member of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, carried the fight in which the ILO resolutions committee rejected as "inexpedient" a resolution of the so-called worker delegates of Bulgaria and Rumania which would have put the ILO on record as supporting the Soviet program for "general and complete disarmament."

In the plenary conference of the 82-nation organization, Communist delegates tried to tack on to a Venezuelan resolution an amendment that would have linked Soviet disarmament proposals to ILO plans to "meet greater demands for assistance to developing countries." The disarmament amendment was rejected by a vote of 125 to 47, with 15 abstentions.

The Communist move was defeated after Harold Rossetti, British government delegate, reminded the conference that the resolutions committee had rejected the disarmament plan.

Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, head of the American worker team, was re-elected by the conference's workers' group as one of its 10 representatives on the ILO's governing body for the next three years. A bid by so-called worker delegates from the Soviet for a seat on the governing body was rejected.

Union Camp Shelters 2,000 Agadir Refugees

Agadir, Morocco—A few miles outside the shattered ruins of this city, virtually levelled by an earthquake in February that killed a still undetermined number of its residents, is a tent city where some 2,000 of the more fortunate refugees are living under the care of the Moroccan Labor Union (UMT).

They are fortunate because the camp is set up to continue family life and is organized so that the workers from one firm are housed in the same quarter. In other public camps, at least 50 people are lodged in huge marquee tents, with families separated; they are guarded by soldiers and passes are needed to get in or out.

The UMT camp, at Ait-Melloui, is financed largely by gifts from workers of the free world. The AFL-CIO gave $5,000 from its Intl. Free Labor Fund. Additional thousands have come from other national labor centers and from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

On a recent visit to see what has been done and what remains to be accomplished, Albert Heyer of the ICFTU staff found that the major unmet need is vitamin-rich food, especially for children.

The camp does not receive supplies from the National Aid Organization, but with the help of UMT funds and the money the trade union federation receives from outside labor sources, each week it distributes flour, oil, tea, sugar, rice, coffee, noodles, milk and all kinds of canned goods not only to residents but to about 1,000 additional families for whom there is no room in this settlement.

Four huts for a school were completed the day Heyer arrived at the camp. A kindergarten had already been established for the younger children, and a playing field laid out. A mosque had been set up in a tent.

The UMT was awaiting word from health authorities on an analysis of water from a newly-dug well. Water was being brought to the camp in the meantime. An electric generator was ready for operation, but there was not enough money to install a lighting system.

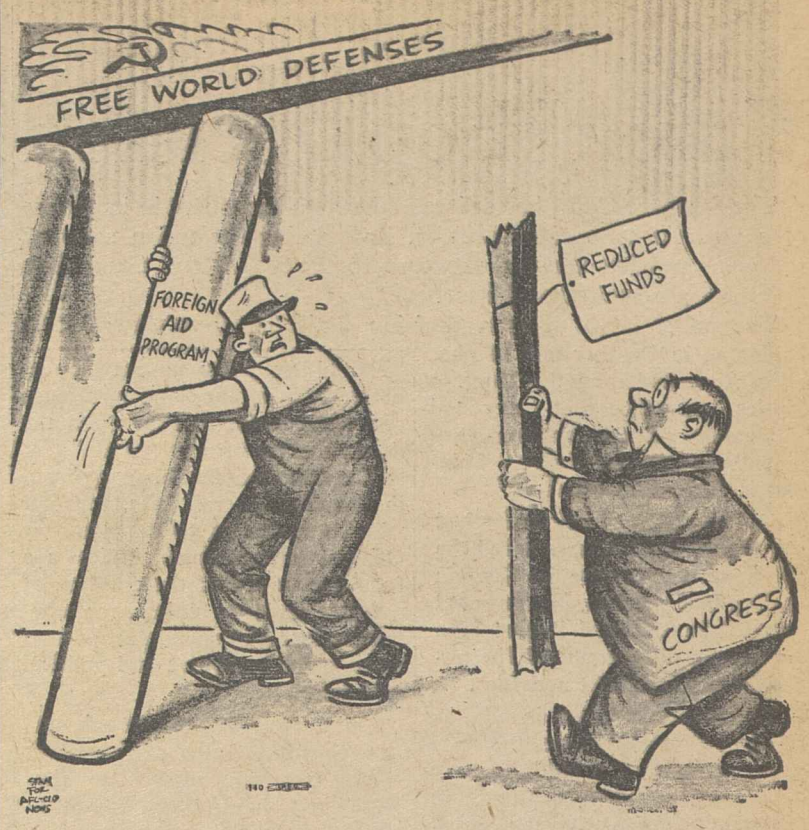
In his report to the ICFTU, Heyer noted that most contributions from labor sources to date have been earmarked for reconstruction of workers' homes in Agadir. He said he was informed that the death toll was far greater than first reports indicated, with some estimates that 75 percent of the city's 60,000 residents perished in the earthquake.

Kaplansky Named to ILO Governing Body

Geneva—Kalman Kaplansky, director of international affairs for the Canadian Labor Congress and a member of the Typographical Union, has been elected to Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization.

Born in Poland, Kaplansky went to Canada in 1929 and became active in union affairs and Quebec politics upon joining the ITU three years later. He is a former director of Canada's Jewish Labor Committee, a former associate secretary of the CLC Committee on Human Rights and represented the CLC on the Canadian Welfare Council's Committee on Hungarian Refugees.

'That Won't Do the Job'



House Votes Aid Funds, Some Cuts Restored

The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating $3.58 billion to finance the mutual security program for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Passage came on a rollcall vote of 258 to 124 after the House, in a rare reversal of its powerful Appropriations Committee, restored half of the $400 million slashed from Pres. Eisenhower's request for military assistance to U.S. allies.

In other major moves, the House knocked out a committee provision which would have cut off U.S. funds from the billion-dollar Indus River Basin development program on the Indian subcontinent and struck language designed to block funds for construction projects in the new program of assistance to tropical Africa.

Left standing, however, were cuts in other phases of the mutual security program totaling $590 million. The slashes in Administration requests were made by a conservative-dominated subcommittee headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.).

The AFL-CIO has consistently supported the Eisenhower foreign-aid program and had urged the House to grant the Administration's full request for funds.

The House-passed measure went to the Senate where Appropriations Committee hearings have been scheduled. The bill is not expected to reach the Senate floor until the final days of the current session.

The bill passed by the House provided:

- $1.8 billion for military assistance, instead of the $2 billion asked by the Administration.
- $600 million for the defense support program which provides grants to 12 underdeveloped countries in military alliances with the U.S., down from the $724 million sought by Eisenhower.
- $550 million for the Development Loan Fund, $150 million less than the Administration had asked to help underdeveloped nations to strengthen their economies.
- $206 million for special assistance, a cut of $62.5 million from the requests.
- $150 million for the contingency fund, a slash of $25 million.
- $184.5 million for the Point Four program of technical assistance, $22 million less than the President wanted.

In a move to insure closer supervision of Point Four project applications, the House approved a committee amendment requiring that all projects be submitted to Congress for specific authorization before any funds can be spent.

Turkey Agrees To Allow Link With ICFTU

Brussels—The new government of Turkey has issued a decree permitting the Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions (Turk-Is) to affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, according to word received at ICFTU headquarters here.

The ICFTU announced it plans to send a free trade union mission to Turkey.

Trade unionism in Turkey is a comparatively late development. The first union was organized in 1947 and Turk-Is was constituted in 1952.

The recently-ousted Menderes government refused to permit it to affiliate with the ICFTU on the basis of a law which ignored Turkey's ratification of the Intl. Labor Organization convention on freedom of association.

Turkey unions are forbidden by law to strike or to participate in politics. The ICFTU expressed the hope that Turkish labor legislation will soon be liberalized in line with recommendations by the ILO.

Unions Hit 'Phony' Ship Transfers, Ask NLRB to Take Jurisdiction

Transfer of U.S. ships to foreign registry is "pure paper shuffling" and "phony baloney" and the National Labor Relations Board should take jurisdiction over such "runaway flags," maritime union lawyers said in oral arguments before the labor board.

Four members of the five-man board will rule later on whether U.S. labor laws should apply to seamen on the "runaway" S.S. Sea Level, cargo carrier registered under the flag of Liberia; the S.S. Florida, cruise ship also under Liberian registry; and the S.S. Yarmouth, Caribbean cruise ship now flying the Panamian flag.

All three ships are owned by U.S. companies and sail from American ports. The U.S. Maritime Administration permitted the owners to transfer registry to other nations.

"Our union is dying because of these phony transfers," said an attorney for the Seafarers. "Since 1953 we have lost 500 ships and 16,000 jobs.

"The only thing different about a vessel transferred to foreign registry is the flag at her masthead.

Arguments before the board were by shipping companies, the Seafarers and the Maritime Union which filed a brief as amicus curiae (friend of the court). Six months ago the two sea unions formed the Intl. Maritime Workers' Union to extend the benefits of "decent wages and working conditions" to seamen of any nationality serving on "runaway" vessels registered under a foreign flag.

A state court ruling adverse to the union was handed down recently and will be appealed. Justice Henry Clay Greenberg of a New York state trial court permanently enjoined IMWU from picketing two cruise ships owned by Incres Steamship Co.

The NLRB previously ruled that U.S. labor laws cover the crew of the S.S. Florida, owned by the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. It decided to take up that case again, and the lawyers covered it in the arguments.

Later the NLRB will hear arguments from the NMU on its petition for an election on 18 United Fruit ships sailing under the flag of Honduras.

In Georgia Rail Case:

High Court Delays Union Shop Decision

The Supreme Court has ordered additional argument in its review of a Georgia state court decision invalidating the union shop on railroads and has certified the case to the U.S. Atty. General as involving a constitutional issue.

The effect is to delay a decision until the court's next term beginning in October and to place all parties, including the Dept. of Justice, on notice that the constitutionality of the union-shop amendment to the Railway Labor Act is "drawn in question."

Fifteen railroad unions, backed by the AFL-CIO, have asked the high court to reverse the Georgia ruling that a union-shop contract cannot be enforced if part of a member's dues are used for political and legislative activities.

The Supreme Court in addition ruled in a series of cases that arbitration clauses of a union-management contract are to be broadly interpreted and generally the awards of an arbitrator are not to be interfered with by the courts.

3 Steelworker Cases

In an unusual show of near unanimity, the court upheld the Steelworkers in three cases involving arbitration of firings after contracting-out of work; a rehiring award after discharge of employes in violation of contract; and an award of reinstatement after a worker had been fired following a partial disability claim.

In one case the court voted 8 to 0 to uphold the arbitrator, in the others it split 7 to 1 to sustain the awards. Justice William O. Douglas wrote the majority opinion in each case. Justice Hugo L. Black did not participate in the decisions. In two cases, adverse decisions by U.S. appellate courts were reversed.

Douglas wrote that "the grievance machinery under a collective bargaining agreement is at the very heart of the system of industrial self-government. Arbitration is the means of solving the unforseeable by molding a system of private law. . . ."

An arbiter usually is chosen "because of the parties' confidence in his knowledge of the common law of the shop and their trust in his personal judgment," Douglas said. "The ablest judge cannot be expected to bring the same experience and competence to bear upon the determination of a grievance."

The court's order for reargument in the Georgia rail case, together with its invitation to the Attorney General to participate, indicates a full-scale review of the question of whether under a union-shop contract unions may spend part of dues revenue for legislative and political activities.

In a well-financed attack on the constitutionality of the 1951 union-shop amendment to the Railway Labor Act, six Southern Railway employes are charging that their constitutional rights have been violated by union use of a portion of their dues money for legislative goals with which they do not agree.

The Georgia Supreme Court upheld their suit and ruled that the union-shop clause of the Railway Labor Act was invalid.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 1956 rejected an earlier attack on the union-shop clause but included a statement that "a different problem would be presented" if union assessments "are imposed for purposes not germane to collective bargaining."

The AFL-CIO and the rail unions have argued that two centuries of experience have proved that "to protect his wages and his pocketbook, the worker must do more than bargain with his employer. He must join with other wage earners to secure a favorable political climate advancing his economic interest."

The Georgia case challenges the right of all unions, the AFL-CIO warned, "to enter into union-shop contracts without abandoning one of the most effective means for promoting the best interests of their membership: political and legislative language."

WINNERS of seventh annual Better Relations Awards of Hotel and Club Employes, Local 6, New York City—Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Charlottesville, Va., writer and lecturer, and Sleeping Car Porters Pres. A. Philip Randolph—display their citations. Left to right: Local 6 Sec.-Treas. James Marley, General Organizer Betty Bentz, Mrs. Boyle, Randolph, Local 6 Recording Sec. Scotty Eckford, and Hotel Trades Council Pres. Jay Rubin.

Hotel Local Honors 2 for Rights Role

New York—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, a leader in the fight for integration of public schools in Virginia, have been presented with the seventh annual Better Race Relations Awards of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 here.

Hundreds of active shop delegates, representing 27,000 members who had balloted to select the winners, gathered in the union's headquarters to watch General Organizer Betty Bentz, chairman of Local 6's civil rights committee, make the presentations.

The citation honored Randolph as a "man who already has become a legend in his own lifetime," and saluted him for his "years of sacrifice to build a union for the sleeping car porters."

Mrs. Boyle, a writer and lecturer from Charlottesville, Va., was honored for her work on integration of Virginia's schools, during which, the citation said, she "suffered personal abuses, threats and slanders because of her devotion to this fight for equality."

In accepting the award, Randolph reminded his audience that the nation is in "the midst of a great civil rights revolution . . . not only for the Negro, but for the Catholic and Jew and the labor movement, as well."

Mrs. Boyle insisted that "the people who really deserve (the award) are those people whom you'll never hear about . . . hundreds of people, unsung and unknown who carry on with a quiet and daily determination."

Among those taking part in honoring Mrs. Boyle and Randolph, in addition to shop delegates, were some of the past winners of the Local 6 award.

Labor Urges Prompt Minimum Wage Action

(Continued from Page 1)

for those presently covered and those newly protected.

Under both the Senate and House bills, the minimum for those now covered would go from the present $1 level to $1.15 this November, $1.20 in 1961 and $1.25 in 1962.

For newly covered workers, the Senate would apply the $1 minimum this year, $1.05 the second year, $1.15 the third and $1.25 the fourth, as compared with the House bill calling for $1 this year, $1.10 in the second year, $1.20 the third year and $1.25 the fourth.

On overtime provisions, the Senate bill would not become effective until 1961, at which time overtime pay would be due after 44 hours. This would drop to 42 hours in 1962 and 40 hours in 1963. The House committee version would make those provisions applicable after 48 hours the first year, 46 the second, 44 the third, 42 the fourth and 40 the fifth.

Breakthrough on Coverage

Both measures, in the first major breakthrough on expanding coverage since passage of the FLSA 20 years ago, extend the law's protection to 3.9 million employes of retail establishments with gross sales of more than $1 million a year. This would affect most of the country's long-exempt giant department stores, grocery chains and variety stores.

In addition, the Senate bill would bring in more than 1 million other workers by changing the wording of the present law. As it now stands, the law covers any "employe" engaged in interstate commerce, while the change would make it applicable to all employes if any worker in the firm is engaged in interstate commerce.

Before approval of the bill, the committee beat down an attempt by Goldwater to amend the measure and make the $1 million sales test applicable to individual stores in chain operations. This would have denied protection to some 2.5 million workers who would be protected by FLSA standards for the first time under the Kennedy-Roosevelt bill.

6-25-60

Relief Plane to Chile Carries Union Gifts

(Continued from Page 1)

Schnitzler said: "We, the workers of America, hope this contribution will ease a little the suffering of the homeless people of Chile."

Gen. Gruenther expressed gratitude for the gift, and said he hopes the response will continue. Ambassador Mueller said the worst part of the earthquake disaster is over, and Chile is starting to think in terms of rehabilitating the stricken areas.

"The way that people have given their personal help is rather overwhelming," he said. "The plane that is ready to take off for Chile is a bridge between our two countries.

"This is proof that our relations are not based on friendship alone. This is real brotherhood and understanding."

Others at the ceremony included Roy R. Rubottom, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; and Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO representative for inter-American affairs.

Rubottom said the Chilean disaster has touched the hearts of American citizens everywhere.

Gruenther reported that the Red Cross has earmarked $700,000 for relief of earthquake sufferers of the $750,000 contributed in the first month after Pres. Eisenhower issued an appeal for funds. After the AFL-CIO mercy plane took off, four others followed.

Two were Globemasters. Three were C-124s belonging to the Military Air Transport Service. Arrangements for the MATS airlift were made by the U.S. State Dept. The Red Cross purchased construction materials and gave them to the government of Chile through the Chilean Red Cross.

The supplies are being used in building emergency housing to shelter some 6,000 families against the winter cold, now closing in on the Andes mountain country.

Put on board the planes at this base and two other bases were 200,000 square feet of corrugated aluminum roofing; 72,000 square feet of interior wallboard; 45,000 square feet of plastic window covering; 3,000 hammers and 1,700 shovels.

One plane from Dover, Del., AFB carried 5,000 pounds of blankets collected by Church World Service and Catholic Relief Services.

The Red Cross said more construction materials will be shipped by sea.

NLRB Aides Set Hearings Record

Trial examiners for the National Labor Relations Board heard a record-breaking 100 unfair labor practice cases in May and issued 54 international reports, another near-record.

Since the end of 1959, the number of docketed cases awaiting hearings has been reduced by a third, from 340 to 216. During the first five months of the year, trial examiners conducted 412 hearings, the greatest number for any similar period in 25 years.

Rubber Workers Set Wage Talks

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have scheduled wage negotiations with three of the "Big Four" of the rubber industry, under terms of reopeners in the URW's current contracts.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the negotiations will cover 67,000 union members employed by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and U.S. Rubber Co.

Firestone talks, covering 18,000 workers in eight cities, will open July 18 in Cleveland; Goodyear negotiations affecting 24,000 workers in 11 cities open in the same city July 26; and talks with U.S. Rubber covering 25,000 workers in 18 plants will begin in Cincinnati on the same date.

A starting date and site for wage negotiations with B. F. Goodrich Co. have not yet been set, Buckmaster said.

AFL-CIO Continues Morgan Broadcasts

The AFL-CIO has renewed its contract with the American Broadcasting Co. for sponsorship of the award-winning radio show, Edward P. Morgan and the News (Mondays through Fridays, 7 p. m., EDT), Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has announced.

The renewal, effective June 27, will run for one year, Schnitzler said.

He also announced that the AFL-CIO will resume its summer weekend news broadcasts over ABC beginning in July. George Ansbro, veteran newscaster, will again broadcast the news beamed to listeners in their cars, at home or on vacation. The programs will be heard at 12:25 p. m., EDT, on Saturdays and 7:30 p. m., EDT, on Sundays.

Schnitzler said that due to the long illness of John W. Vandercook, veteran ABC commentator, that labor-sponsored broadcast went off the air June 24.

House Kills Roosevelt Wage-Hour Bill

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Coalition Votes Weak Substitute

In a final assault on welfare legislation preceding the scheduled recess of Congress, a conservative coalition of House Republicans and southern Democrats teamed up to kill labor-backed compromise minimum wage legislation in favor of a watered-down version substantially weaker than Administration proposals.

The coalition rejected the House Labor Committee's sharply scaled-down Roosevelt bill in favor of the Ayres-Kitchin bill denounced by the AFL-CIO as "completely unacceptable" and a "political fraud."

The House voted to substitute the Ayres-Kitchin measure for the Roosevelt bill first on a teller vote and then on a rollcall in which 90 Democrats, most of them southern Democrats, joined with 121 Republicans to kill the committee measure.

The rollcall vote on the substitute was 211 to 203, and the House promptly followed by approving the bill as amended by a vote of 341 to 72. Voting against the substitute, prior to passage, were 176 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

Still pending in the Senate and not expected to reach a vote until Congress returns in August is the Kennedy bill, approved by the Labor Committee, that would raise the minimum wage by steps to $1.25 an hour and broaden coverage to an estimated 4.9 million workers.

'Retreat' Denounced

The Ayres-Kitchin substitute was denounced by the AFL-CIO in a statement issued by Andrew J. Biemiller and Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the federation's Joint Minimum Wage Committee, who pointed out that labor had "reluctantly accepted" previous compromises in proposed new wage legislation but "cannot and will not retreat any further."

"Our goal has been to solve a problem, not to make a political issue," they said. "But if the opponents of this legislation—the enemies of the 'working poor'—insist on a political issue, that's what they will get."

Passage of the Ayres-Kitchin substitute followed two hours of debate in which the coalition spokesmen bitterly assailed proposals for a more substantial bill.

The effect was to knock out a proposed increase in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, in a series of step-ups, and substitute a flat $1.15 an hour.

The further effect was to leave

(*Continued on Page* 5)

'Anti-Scab' Bill Gains Support In Louisiana

Baton Rouge, La.—The Louisiana legislature headed for a scheduled July 7 adjournment with prospects bright for passage of an anti-strikebreaker measure and with an attempt to revive the state's discarded "right-to-work" law dead for the session.

A bill prohibiting "third parties" in a labor dispute from recruiting or furnishing strikebreakers breezed through the lower house of the legislature with only two dissenting votes. It was expected to get a quick endorsement from the Senate Labor Committee

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Major Welfare Bills Await Post-Convention Session

STRIKING Retail Clerks, fired by Sears Roebuck & Co. in San Francisco for observing Machinists' picket lines, form special "welcome" committee for Sears' Board Chairman Charles H. Kellstadt on his arrival in San Francisco to address security analysts' luncheon. Unions, led by San Francisco Labor Council, are conducting consumer boycott to protest firings. Shown picketing are Esther Perry (left) and Dorothy Marquardt. **(See story, Page 2.)**

Rules Unit Logjam Checks Congress

By Willard Shelton

In a sudden change of plans, Democratic leaders of Congress decided to recess the session July 2 and return Aug. 8 after the political conventions to complete action on bills now stalled in committee and threatened with legislative suffocation.

The move, announced by House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, both Texas Democrats, guaranteed an unusual pre-election session immediately after the Democratic and Republican national conventions have written their platforms and nominated their presidential candidates.

Pointing to a piled-up backlog of essential appropriation bills and other bills listed as "must" legislation, Johnson said it would be impossible for Congress to complete work on all measures by the July 9 adjournment date previously deemed most likely.

The decision by the Democratic leaders created the possibility of an eventual change in the legislative situation on bills considered of major importance by labor.

Three of these bills—on school aid, housing and construction industry jobsite picketing—are now stalled in the House Rules Committee, with no apparent method available to the leaders to force them out if the session should adjourn before the conventions instead of recessing until a later date.

Wage Bill Threatened

Another bill, the minimum wage measure, was watered down on the House floor before passage, and there was a threat that the Rules Committee could regain control of any bill passed by refusing to send it to a conference committee if the Senate should approve a more liberal measure.

Still another legislative goal of labor—a bill to create a system of health care for the aged through the social security system—is now pending in the Senate Finance Committee, with two days of hearings completed but with no prospect of immediate agreement on

(*Continued on Page* 5)

Recount in N. Dakota Upset Seen

A hard-fought special Senate election in North Dakota ended in a photo-finish, with an official recount in prospect to determine the winner, but Democrats hailed the strong showing of Rep. Quentin Burdick as evidence of a major continuing trend against the Republican Administration in the midwestern grain belt.

On the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns, Burdick—a first-term member of the House—held a narrow 660-vote plurality over Republican Gov. John E. Davis in the election to choose a successor to the late Sen. William Langer, maverick Republican who frequently voted with liberal Democrats on domestic policy issues.

The vote was exceptionally heavy for a special election, the 208,000 total substantially surpassing the 191,000 cast two years ago in the regular congressional elections.

The vote, considered from any angle, was bad news for the Republicans, who had thrown their major campaigners into an effort to hold the Senate seat in a state in which Democratic candidates a few years ago normally got as low as 25 percent of the vote.

Vice. Pres. Nixon, New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.), chairman of the GOP National Committee, entered North Dakota to call for

(*Continued on Page* 5)

IAM, UAW Make History:

Union Spirit Glows In Aircraft Strike

By Gene Kelly

Hartford, Conn.—Twenty girl pickets, on strike for the first time in their lives, refused to back down for 14 state police at a United Aircraft plant in Broad Brook, Conn., and a crew of men strikers lay down on a railroad track at East Hartford in front of a freight train carrying a shipment of jet aircraft engines.

The pickets march quietly now, as the strike of 31,000 aircraft workers approaches its fifth week, and the spirit of the striking Machinists and Auto Workers does not often flare into public view.

But the stories of the early days will be told by union people for years to come, and they illustrate the change that has come over aircraft workers in the mammoth shops within a 50-mile radius of the Connecticut capital.

Everything about this strike seems likely to make history. It's the biggest in the history of the state. It involves the biggest union local in Connecticut, the biggest jet engine plant in the world, the first joint cooperative effort of the Machinists and Auto Workers in eastern aircraft and missile plants.

But the most important thing of all, to seasoned union people, is the change in the spirit of the workers—a grass roots rebellion against stubborn, dictatorial, uncompromising management policies.

Year after year the members of

(*Continued on Page* 4)

Oldenbroek Resigns ICFTU Post, Becu Named New General Secretary

Brussels—J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions since its founding in 1949, has resigned his post at the Executive Board meeting here.

The board elected Omer Becu, presently secretary-general of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation and president of the ICFTU from 1953 to 1957, to fill the vacancy effective Aug. 1.

Becu will resign his ITF post after that organization's convention later this month.

The Oldenbroek resignation foreshadows a sweeping reorganization of the ICFTU structure. At the sixth congress of the ICFTU in Brussels last year a resolution was adopted to make the organization "more adequate and responsive" to the tasks of building effective trade unions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the globe.

The executive board set up a five-man ad hoc committee on reorganization to examine a number of proposals.

Oldenbroek, who was re-elected to his post last December, was the

(*Continued on Page* 10)

Court Scolds Labor Board In ILA Case

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia sharply scolded the National Labor Relations Board in knocking down a provision of a board order requiring the Puerto Rico Steamship Association to withdraw recognition from Longshoremen's Local 1901 because of a preferential hiring clause.

The court, observing the nature of the technical law violation and the absence of proof that the clause ever was enforced, said, "We see no rational basis for the remedy ordered by the board" in having recognition withdrawn pending board-run elections.

Labor Peace Upset

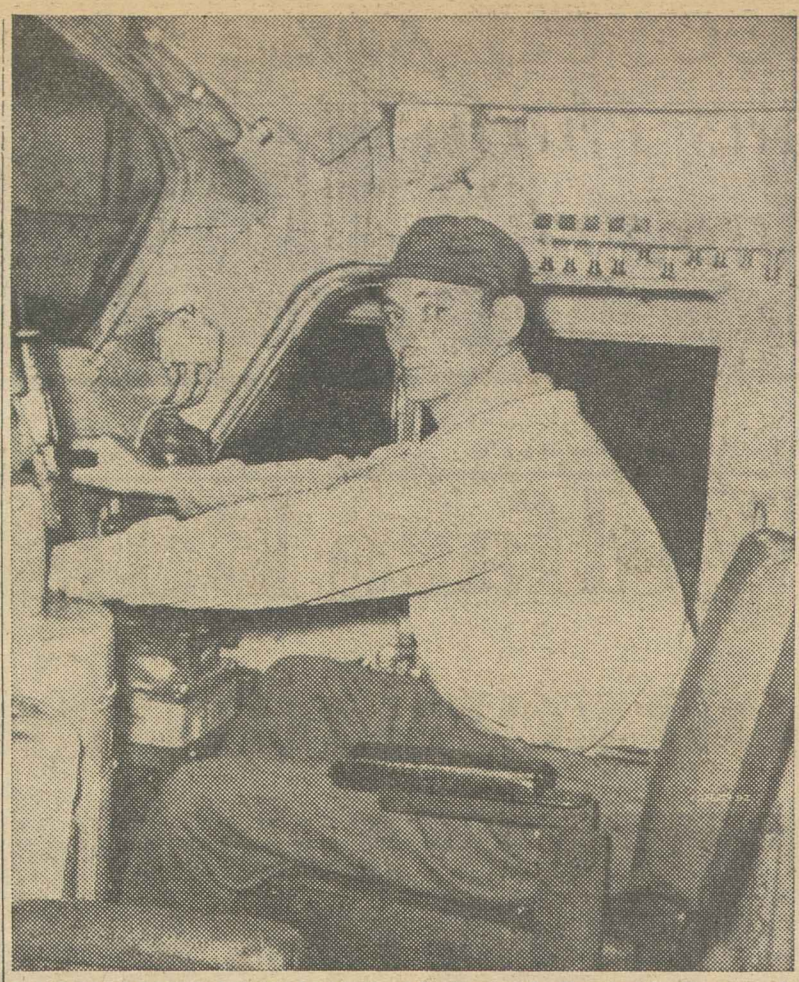
"Nor do we see how it could effectuate the policies and purpose of the (Labor-Management Relations) Act to destroy a contractual relationship which has resulted in labor peace for a number of years," commented the court.

The court noted there was no competing union and were no inequities, yet during the period pending an election the employes would have been working without a contract and without representation on such matters as grievances.

The NLRB order also had instructed the employer association and member firms to reimburse employes for dues and other union fees collected while the illegal clause was in the contract. This the appellate court also reversed, pointing out the NLRB conceded such a reimbursement order had been rejected in a previous court ruling.

What remained was a board order directing the employers to cease and desist from activity infringing on worker rights.

The preferential hiring clause was contained in a 1956 contract and in a modified form in a 1958 contract renewal. After the NLRB complaint, the clause was removed two months later.



LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN R. M. Berland, Portland, Ore. took the controls of a speeding passenger train when Engineer John E. Muck blacked out with a heart attack. The so-called "dead man's pedal" failed to stop the train, but Berland stopped it. Railroad management has been saying a fireman in a Diesel cab is "featherbedding."

'Unneeded' Fireman Averts Train Wreck

Portland, Ore.—A diesel locomotive fireman, whose job would be abolished by the Association of American Railroads as "featherbedding," has been proposed for a union safety award for stopping a speeding passenger train when the engineer keeled over with a fatal heart attack.

R. M. Berland, member of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, was calling signals in the cab of a Union Pacific express approaching Portland at 70 miles an hour when Engineer John E. Muck failed to repeat the signal.

When Berland saw the engineer slumped down in his seat, he moved from his post on the left side of the cab and applied the brakes to stop the train. Berland called other crew members who summoned an ambulance.

They found the engineer's foot resting on the so-called "dead man's pedal," a device intended to stop the train when an engineer is stricken. It did not work in this case, Berland said.

Engineer Muck was taken to St. Vincent Hospital and was pronounced dead shortly after arrival.

Probable Crash Averted

The train's route into Portland was a steep down-grade from the point where the engineer was stricken. Berland said that, had the engineer been alone in the cab, the train would have continued at increasing speed and probably would have left the track at a curve near Providence Hospital.

"This is not the first time," he said, "that the dead man's pedal has failed to work. I believe this demonstrates why diesel locomotives need a fireman in the cab. Railroads claim the fireman is superfluous."

Berland's name was to be submitted for BLF&E's monthly and annual safety awards.

San Francisco Labor Pushes Sears Boycott

San Francisco—A strong upsurge of support has greeted the consumer boycott of Sears Roebuck and Co. which was launched here last week by the San Francisco Labor Council. Representatives of more than 80,000 retail clerks in California, meeting in Fresno in the convention of the California State Council of retail clerks, pledged their "vigorous and effective" support.

One immediate result was that their parent body, the Retail Clerks Intl. Association, has called its national chain store committee into an emergency meeting in Washington July 7-8. The California group asked the RCIA to consider a program to further the boycott in every way.

Across the bay, the 62,000 member Alameda County Central Labor Council also acted to back the boycott on Sears. It will distribute literature and bumper strips to union members throughout the East Bay.

Meantime, the Labor Council push was building up steam as volunteers and money began coming in to back the fight against the big mail order firm's anti-union conduct. More than 125,000 folders, describing the firing of 262 employes who were discharged by Sears for respecting a picket line, were in the mails to union members.

Advertising pickets maintained their patrols around the two big stores with signs and leaflets. They were reinforced during night openings and on Saturdays by volunteers from scores of unions not directly involved in the fight, some of the discharged employes, along with striking members of production Machinists.

Sears Official 'Welcomed'

Lodge 1327, formed an informal "welcome committee" for Sears Board Chairman Charles H. Kellstadt when he spoke here last week at a luncheon of security analysts.

Among the signs that greeted him when he arrived at the swank Fairmont Hotel on Nob Hill were: "Sears stock? going down in San Francisco"; "Mr. Kellstadt speaks of security. Whose security?"

Simultaneously Department Store Employes Union Local 1100 and Retail Shoe Salesmen Local 410 asked the federal court here to order Sears to comply with contract grievance and arbitration procedures in the cases of 145 members who were fired. A similar action has been instituted by a Teamster local which lost 28 members in the company's union purge.

The Labor Council launched the boycott after Sears ignored its appeal to reinstate 262 employes who were fired for refusing to cross a properly-sanctioned picket line, and to reestablish "good faith collective bargaining" with the striking Machinists Union.

Sponsor Hits Use Of Foreign Music

New York—The Ruppert Brewery here has thrown its support to the Musicians in their drive against the use of "runaway" musical scores on U.S.-made filmed television shows.

The brewery, sponsor of a dramatic half-hour TV show, "Sea Hunt," which uses a foreign-made music track, has announced it will not renew its contract for the program unless it ceases using music recorded abroad at cut-rate scales to the detriment of job opportunities for American musicians.

For 4th Straight Month:

Living Costs Climb To Another High

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living inched upward to a new record in May for the fourth straight month, the government has reported.

Higher food prices were chiefly responsible for the Consumer Price Index rising by one-tenth of 1 percent to 126.3 percent, the Labor Dept. said. This means the market basket which cost $1 in the 1947-49 base period now costs more than $1.26.

The May figure will bring cost of living pay increases of 1 or 2 cents an hour to some 200,000 workers, mainly in meat packing and aircraft, whose union contracts are tied to the May index.

In a companion report, the government said that spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers rose between April and May after several months of decline. However, buying power remained 2 percent below May of 1959.

The report said an increase in hours of work raised spendable earnings by 70 cents, or 1 percent, over the month to $80.91 per week for a worker with three dependents and $73.36 for a worker without dependents.

Since the small rise in prices affected the earnings only slightly, buying power was increased by 0.8 percent over the month.

Arnold Chase, the Labor Dept.'s price expert, forecast continued increases in food prices but added this may be balanced in the index by further declines in new car prices.

Chase said there was hope of a decline in overall living costs by next fall.

Medical Costs Up

The May report showed that the cost of medical care services continued its long upward trend.

The 0.3 percent April-to-May increase—the largest of any subgroup—"was influenced mainly by a rise for physicians' house and office visits and for hospitalization insurance," the report said.

The price index for medical care stood at 155.9 percent in May, a 3.8 percent rise over May of 1959. Matched against the 1947-49 base figure of 100, medical care costs have risen comparatively higher than any other group and more than double the overall increase in the cost of living.

The medical care rise of 3.8 percent over the past year also doubled the 1.9 percent increase in the overall CPI for the same period.

The biggest boost in May was the 2.3 percent recorded for fruits and vegetables.

Among the price declines were those for new and used cars, tires and gasoline, causing the recent steady downtrend in private transportation costs to fall below the year—earlier level for the first time in about four years.

The housing index dropped for the first time in nearly two years, chiefly because of price cuts in such home items as appliances and textiles and the seasonal drop in heating fuels.

Drive Opens To Organize Crown Clothes

Cincinnati—Don't be misled by the words "union made" on Crown or Headlight work clothes or overalls, the Cincinnati AFL-CIO has warned.

In a resolution passed at a central body meeting, delegates advised AFL-CIO union members that the "union label" on Crown and Headlight products is not a genuine AFL-CIO union label and does not signify that the clothing is manufactured under AFL-CIO conditions.

As a result of worker complaints, the Clothing Workers have begun an organizing campaign. A petition for an election has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board for company plants here and at Falmouth and Flemingsburg, Ky., according to ACW's union label department.

The AFL-CIO central body resolution pointed out that employes of the company that makes Crown and Headlight products here do not have the benefits of bona fide union representation, and enjoy none of the customary union benefits of paid holidays and vacations, grievance procedures, wage progressions, and other conditions common to union shops.

Workers Deny Union Exists

Affidavits published recently in the Cincinnati Chronicle, local labor paper, detailed the lack of union conditions at Crown. One worker asserted there never had been a meeting of the so-called Needle Trades Association, representing plant workers. There are no business agents or union representatives. Requests by workers for a copy of the contract went unanswered, they asserted.

Productivity Up Sharply In '59, Rise in Hours Low

A very sharp rise in productivity, topping the average increase for the past 13 years, was recorded in 1959, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The 1959 rise for the entire economy was between 4.2 and 4.4 percent, with almost all of the gain in the non-farm sectors.

This increase was continuing in the early months of 1960 as manufacturing production jumped twice as fast as employment.

The rise in output per manhour in 1959 compared with an average of a little over 3 percent per year for the entire postwar period of 1947-59.

The government report indicates that the total number of hours worked in private industry rose only 2.8 percent between 1958 and 1959 as the economy pulled out of the recession, while private industry's total production increased 7.2 percent.

The BLS report revealed also virtually no improvement in agricultural productivity in 1959 compared to an average increase of 6 percent a year in the postwar period.

Victory at Bethlehem:

Two Shipyard Unions Thank Labor for Strike Support

Eighteen thousand members of the Shipbuilding Workers and Technical Engineers—victorious in their 152-day strike at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s eight East Coast shipyards—have paid tribute to the backing given them by organized labor as a key factor in their blunting of management's latest assault on trade unionism.

At the heart of the contract dispute which stretched back nearly a year was management's arbitrary imposition of work rule changes which, according to IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan, would have forced workers to "surrender 20 years of hard-won gains and be forced back to the pre-union era of economic vasseldom."

And at the heart of the settlement was a forced withdrawal of Bethlehem's effort unilaterally to eliminate grievance and arbitration procedures, reduce working conditions and water down job security.

Insulating the 18,000 strikers against the full economic impact of the walkout—which began in January, nearly six months after the company imposed the harsh work rules changes in the midst of contract negotiations—was a broadly-based program of financial assistance from the entire trade union movement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued the call for economic support, pointing out that management's arbitrary introduction of its so-called "white book" of work rule changes had forced the strike on the union members.

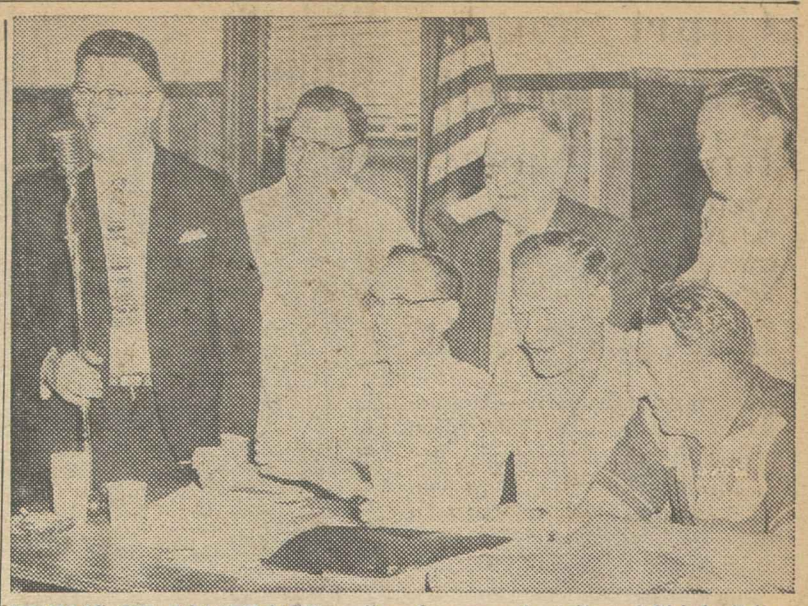
In a joint letter to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, the three top IUMSWA officers—Grogan, Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood—wrote that "the determination of the strikers to win justice, despite suffering and heavy sacrifices, could not have been realized without your splendid cooperation and generosity." Without the "loyal and generous moral and financial support of our sister unions," triumph would have been impossible, they said.

"Our victory is a tribute to your unity and solidarity in backing the unflinching resolution of our strikers not to be beaten," they concluded. "From the bottom of our hearts and with a profound sense of deep appreciation and gratitude, we extend you the everlasting thanks of the strikers, the locals and the national officers."

Pres. Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers sent a similar letter of thanks to the secretaries of all AFL-CIO affiliates.

To bolster the two unions in their fight for on-the-job justice, the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted a $50,000 contribution to the unions' strike funds and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. followed quickly with $100,000. In all, affiliates contributed more than $700,000 to the two unions during the long strike.

The strike marked one of the most crucial battles in recent years against the growing management effort to take away gains won in collective bargaining over the years. The work rules onslaught used against the IUMSWA and the AFTE was virtually the same as the one tried unsuccessfully during the record-breaking 116-day steel shutdown last year, and in the railroad brotherhoods' negotiations with rail management this year.



TERMS OF CONTRACT ending five-month strike of Shipbuilding Workers against eight East Coast shipyards of Bethlehem Steel Co. are given to members of IUMSWA Local 90 at Quincy, Mass. Standing (left to right) are Local Pres. Arthur Fitzgerald, Treas. Charles M. Johnston, Vice Pres. J. Wilfred Shelley and Recording Sec. C. E. Yasevicz. Seated, same order, are Trustees Henry B. Fall, James Kilroy and Joseph Grendle.

Health Care Fight Shifts To Senate Committee

The Senate Finance Committee, as Congress neared its recess, became the immediate battleground in the fight to provide health care for the aged through the social security system.

Indicating a delay of several weeks in committee action, Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) said that earlier agreement to report a social security bill to the Senate floor was impossible.

The committee concluded two days of public hearings with the Administration urging amendment of the House-passed bill with its own previously rejected proposals, the American Medical Association urging Senate approval of the House measure, and proponents of a Forand-type bill backing a new proposal by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.).

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told the Senate committee that the "AFL-CIO will gladly support" the Anderson proposal and hopes that the committee "will incorporate it into the bill which is reported to the Senate."

The Anderson bill, with reportedly wide support in the Senate, would amend the House bill to provide benefits for social security beneficiaries at 68, the average age of retirement, by increasing the social security tax by one-quarter of 1 percent each on workers and employers.

The older persons entitled to benefits would receive hospitalization, nursing home care and home nursing services but no medical or surgical care.

The first $75 of hospitalization cost would be paid by the beneficiary. The remainder would come from social security taxes placed in a separate and special trust fund. If another period of hospitalization is required beyond 24 days, an additional $75 deductible payment would be made by the beneficiary; the fund would then pay all costs for up to one year of hospital care.

Skilled nursing home recuperative care following hospitalization would be available up to 180 days.

Cruikshank declared that the 0.5 percent of payroll cost would "make possible a good start for all beneficiaries 68 years of age or over." Under the Anderson bill, persons not covered by social security would be covered by the medical aid provisions of the House bill.

While the committee took public testimony, the Governors' Conference meeting in Glacier National Park, Mont., voted 30 to 13 in favor of a health insurance plan for the aged based on the social security system.

Six Republican governors joined 24 Democrats in voting for the resolution, while four southern Democratic governors were among the 13 who voted against the resolution.

HEW Sec. Arthur S. Flemming urged the Senate committee to add to the House bill the Administration's plan based on financing from general tax funds and tied to necessary action by 50 state legislatures.

The AMA reiterated its strong opposition to any social security-type approach and called for approval of the House bill which labor has termed a "pauper's oath" measure, limited to between 500,000 and 1,000,000 persons because of its means test provisions and its cumbersome federal-state grant system.

Cruikshank told the committee that health benefits through OASDI would ease the financial problems of hospitals, relieve the high-cost load of Blue Cross plans, and also relieve private and government welfare agencies of a load now financed by taxpayers or donations.

The AFL-CIO spokesman assailed Flemming for attempting "to frighten your committee and the nation into believing that social insurance is too costly. The exaggerated figures he uses reflect slogans we have long heard from the Chamber of Commerce and the insurance companies. It is unfortunate that this Administration is turning increasingly to such prejudiced sources for its statistics."

Congress Urged to Override Pay Veto

The AFL-CIO has called on the Congress to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the federal pay raise bill as an "unconscionable affront to federal employes." It said justice and equity demand passage at this session of the vetoed bill.

An attempt to override was scheduled for July 1, with the House voting first.

The Eisenhower message said the bill to raise wages of postal and classified employes by some $750 million a year was irresponsible, unfair and discriminatory.

Tribute Paid Mitchell As Labor Dept. Head

Organized labor paid tribute to James P. Mitchell as "one of the best secretaries of labor in the history of our country" at a testimonial dinner in Washington June 29.

Over 850 trade union leaders and their wives applauded Mitchell for his "intelligent statesmanship and competence as a public administrator," for his "human understanding, wise counsel and good sense" as secretary of labor "in advancing the welfare of the people of the United States."

Ike Praises Labor

Pres. Eisenhower stopped in at the dinner to praise his cabinet member for his courage, honesty and integrity and to thank the labor movement for its continuing fight for freedom and progress in the international area and its understanding that America's future depends on working with the free nations of the world.

Labor, said the President, recognizes the falsity of isolationism built on the theory of erecting walls of guns and walls of tariffs. He acknowledged that in many areas the Administration and labor differed, differences which he described as at times based on your "accurate calculations," but that in the international field, "on behalf of the entire nation I must thank you."

Mitchell, responding to speeches by dinner committee chairman AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, said that "as of noon on Jan. 20, 1961, I will embark as a private citizen" on the task of improving civil rights, conditions of farm labor and labor-management relations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in Brussels attending an executive board meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, cabled that "we are publicly reiterating our belief that Jim Mitchell is not only an able and conscientious public servant, he is also a friend of labor and a fine man."

Harrison, noting a good deal of political speculation running rife about the dinner, stressed that its only significance was that the "trade union movement considers Jim Mitchell a splendid fellow and wants everyone else to know what it thinks of him."

Schnitzler declared that the dinner demonstrated that "good trade unionists, in support of a basic principle, can rise above politics . . . that no extraneous considerations can dissuade us from speaking up for a friend."

There have been times, Schnitzler said ,when Mitchell could have done a more effective job "if he had enjoyed greater authority — times when it appeared he was fighting with both hands tied behind his back." Schnitzler singled out Mitchell's "courage" in publicly opposing "right-to-work" laws as well as his efforts in aiding building trades, railroad, garment workers and steel workers.

Potofsky praised Mitchell's record as "enlightened and far-sighted" public service and said that while labor and the secretary have not always agreed "we have always given him credit for good intentions and we never had any doubt that his has been a liberalizing influence in the Administration. . ."

Mitchell told the audience after the presentation of a scroll commemorating the occasion and a set of china dinnerware to Mrs. Mitchell, that the major tasks ahead for America were to eliminate all forms of discrimination, to extend decent living standards and other benefits of democracy to farm workers and migrants and to bring a more adult and understanding approach to collective bargaining, including better communications between labor and management away from the bargaining table.

The testimonial dinner was set up by a committee composed of members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and leaders of federation departments and affiliated unions as well as representatives of the United Mine Workers.

Meany served as honorary chairman, Schnitzler as honorary vice-chairman and Harrison as chairman.

SWEEPING WORK-RULES VICTORY is cheered by part of crowd of 5,000 members of Shipbuilding Workers Local 5 at Quincy, Mass., who jammed meeting to ratify three-year contract marking end of five-month strike at Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shipbuilding division.

Aircraft Strikers Confident of Victory

GOP Leader Warns Party Against R-T-W

Albuquerque, N. Mex.—A prominent New Mexico Republican leader has publicly warned his party that it "will go down to certain defeat this fall" unless GOP candidates for the legislature "disavow" ties with advocates of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Harry D. Robins, former Republican state chairman, said candidates who support a "right-to-work" law "have learned nothing from the defeat of Bricker and Knowland." His reference was to the 1958 election trouncing of former GOP Sen. John W. Bricker in Ohio and the defeat of former Republican Sen. William F. Knowland in his bid for election as governor of California. In both states, a "right-to-work" referendum was a key issue in the campaign and Knowland and Bricker backed the proposal.

Charging that "work" law advocates are trying to take over the Republican Party in the legislature, Robins served notice that he will not support Republican candidates who are in favor of "R-T-W."

While the Republicans are a small minority in the state legislature, their influence has been extended by a working coalition with conservative Democrats. In the 1959 legislative session, a proposal to submit to referendum a constitutional amendment on "right-to-work" was narrowly defeated.

'Work' Forces Juggle Kansas Wage Figures

The National Council for Industrial Peace has accused promoters of so-called "right-to-work" laws of "juggling statistics" to give the false impression that Kansas wage-earners have prospered as a result of adoption of an "R-T-W" constitutional amendment in 1958.

NCIP Dir. John M. Redding said a news letter circulated by the National Right to Work Committee claimed that "average weekly wages of production workers had risen from $85.74 to $99.29" in the year after Kansas adopted the "work" amendment.

In fact, Redding stated, figures compiled by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics show the average wage for Kansas production workers in 1958 was $91.31 and rose to $93.72 during the 12-month period. This more modest increase, he emphasized, was obtained "not as the result of, but in spite of, the restrictions imposed by the regressive 'right-to-work' law."

IAM-UAW UNITY is demonstrated on picket line at United Aircraft's East Hartford, Conn. jet engine plant.

Labor Hits Dirksen Bill To Shackle Bargaining

Labor has asked a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to reject a bill which would bar unions from striking—or even bargaining—over issues involving job security.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller described the measure, sponsored by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), as "a voice from the 19th Century—and the first half of the century at that."

Spokesmen for the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing 23 rail unions, branded it "an effort by the railroads to legalize their violation of the present law."

The Dirksen bill "strikes down the essentials of collective bargaining and would create chaos in every industry," George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, told the subcommittee.

Arthur J. Goldberg, testifying as counsel for the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., described the bill as "an unwarranted interference by Congress with the collective bargaining process." He said it was "an invitation to both unions and management to run to Congress" with controversies which should be settled through negotiations.

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, said the Dirksen bill's amendments to the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act would have the effect of leaving all issues involving "creation or discontinuance" of jobs "to the unilateral determination of the employer."

Under the Dirksen bill, the AFL-CIO warned, a union might be blocked from negotiating provisions dealing with automation, supplemental unemployment benefits, layoff according to seniority, job classifications, apprenticeship programs and other issues touching on job security.

The effect, he said, would be to "cut the groundwork from under every collective bargaining agreement in the country."

The railroad unions, ostensible target of the bill, charged that rail management witnesses favoring it had "falsified and misdescribed" the issues involved in the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the right of the Railroad Telegraphers to strike to prevent wholesale discontinuance of jobs.

RLEA Attorney Lester P. Schoene declared that the Chicago & North Western Railroad had "defied the law by its refusal to bargain." The Supreme Court on Apr. 18 threw out an injunction issued by a lower federal court. The majority decision held that the strike over abolition of jobs involved "terms or conditions of employment" and therefore was protected from federal injunction by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

At the request of the railroads, Dirksen introduced his bill to nullify the effect of the Supreme Court decision. "Quickie" hearings were promptly scheduled, over the protests of rail unions, before a subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Unexpected support for labor's position that the bill's implications are more far-reaching than the specific rail dispute involved in the Supreme Court decision came from U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The CofC—supporting the bill—described it as having "much broader implications" than "the right of a railroad to abolish certain jobs."

The business group said unions have "succeeded in compelling employers to bargain regarding such matters as union security, the check-off, retirement and pension plans, group insurance plans, profit-sharing and retirement, subcontracting of work, transfer of employes in connection with plant removal to a new location." All of these, the chamber implied, are really management prerogatives.

IAM, UAW Members Seek Key Protections

(Continued from Page 1)

two IAM lodges and two UAW locals voted for higher wages, and gave up on many conditions considered to spell the difference between a good contract and a poor one—seniority, union shop, tighter grievance machinery, arbitration, job progression.

"What happened?" this reporter asked union committeemen.

"It's a rank-and-file revolution," they said. "Our members got tired of giving in to management every year. They made up their minds it had to stop."

So the pact that united the members of the IAM and the UAW was carried out successfully, and the picket lines at East Hartford, Bridgeport, Stratford, Broad Brook and Windsor Locks, North Haven and Manchester, Conn., all bristle with signs proclaiming:

IAM and UAW on Strike for Automatic Wage Progression.

UAW and IAM United for a Decent Seniority System.

IAM and UAW on Strike for Union Security.

UAW and IAM on Strike for Arbitration.

Union people say that production has been almost halted.

The mutual aid pact of the IAM and UAW is contemplated with quiet satisfaction by John K. Main Sr., senior business representative of IAM Dist. 91 in East Hartford.

Not Alone

"This time we don't stand alone, because all the aircraft plants in Connecticut are with us," said Main. "Another good thing—the fighting Machinist, as we used to call the typical IAM member in the old organizing days, has come back.

"For 15 years this company has given out wage increases and emasculated our contract. This year our people put their foot down."

Dave Fraser is president of IAM Lodge 1746, which represents 16,000 Pratt & Whitney workers at East Hartford and Manchester, Conn. Asked about a report that high school and college youths are being hired as summer-time trainees, he said:

"You can't make jet engines with high school kids. You need skills, and our people have the skills."

There had been early signs of the changing contract climate. On December 4, 1959, Pratt & Whitney workers voted by a small margin to reject a company offer. But it was not until the strike vote meeting in June, when only 700 members out of more than 4,000 voted against a strike, that the sun of a new union day climbed above the horizon.

By that time other contracts had expired, and with them provisions for deducting dues from members. Aircraft workers began coming to union halls to pay their dues, and many thousands of non-members began signing up—2,300 in Lodge 1746 alone since early June.

Union leaders expect to come out of this strike with both better contracts and stronger unions. They believe the work stoppage will be worth the cost—and that cost is high, in terms of lost wages, lost dues income, strike benefits and insurance payments.

At the UAW hall on Union Avenue, Bridgeport, strikers from the Sikorsky helicopter plants in Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.—divisions of United Aircraft—filed in all day June 28 for strike benefits—$12 a week for single men, $17 for workers with one dependent, $22 for men with a family. UAW Local 877 has 4,850 in its bargaining unit.

The UAW took over insurance payments when Sikorsky stopped the payments early in the strike. IAM is paying $35 a week to members in good standing, and members may pay their own insurance premiums. Workers with less than six months' union membership get a cash payment, usually $10 or more.

The main Sikorsky plant is at Stratford, a few miles from Bridgeport. Pickets report for duty at a strike tent in a big field close to the plant. Food is prepared there, and delivered to all gates of the $20,000,000 Stratford plant, and to Bridgeport.

At North Haven, Conn., suburb of New Haven, UAW Local 1234 has 4,500 out from a Pratt & Whitney feeder plant producing jet parts.

IAM Lodge 743 represents 4,500 workers at United Aircraft's Hamilton Standard plants in Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn. It makes jet units, and members have continued their strike in the face of persistent "return to work" phone calls from many of the 1,200 supervisors and strikebreakers inside the plant.

Estimates on the number of returned workers differ. UAC management announced 5,871 out of 31,000 have returned. The unions say 2,498.

In negotiations at Hartford, UAC management was resisting union efforts to get these contract improvements: automatic progression to replace a merit rating system; union security; seniority rules instead of a 10 percent layoff clause; broader seniority rights; arbitration of all unsettled grievances; the right of a worker to see his steward, and of the steward to investigate grievances.

Anti-Scab Legislation Gains in Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

and be cleared for an early vote in the Senate.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie said three anti-labor bills introduced by State Sen. Jack Davis of Caddo Parish have been either rejected in committee or withdrawn.

By a 7-to-3 vote, the Senate Labor Committee turned down a bill to put a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment on the ballot. A companion bill, to reinstate the "work" law which the legislature repealed in 1956, was withdrawn after the committee refused to recommend passage.

Earlier the committee had voted down a proposal for a "little Landrum-Griffin Act" which would have imposed severe restrictions on union rights and activities at the state level.

Bussie said a labor-opposed amendment to the state unemployment compensation law has also been rejected in committee. This would have made it more difficult for injured workers to qualify for benefits and would have required that any income earned by persons receiving total and permanent disability benefits be deducted from their benefit checks.

Convair, Douglas Pacts Ratified, Talks Continue

Two strikes in the aircraft and missile industry continued while negotiators for 40,000 Machinists and Auto Workers kept trying for a settlement with Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in California and United Aircraft in Connecticut.

Members of the IAM voted to ratify new two-year contracts covering 27,500 Convair workers and 18,000 Douglas employes at San Diego and other California locations. Majorities for ratification were 58 percent among Convair workers, 70 percent at Douglas.

Three federal conciliators suggested a basis for settling the strike of 10,500 Machinists at Lockheed locations in Sunnyvale, Vandenberg, Holloway, Van Nuys and Santa Cruz, Calif., and Honolulu, P. I. The union indicated willingness to accept the suggested basis but management called for a two-day recess and rejected the proposal.

In Connecticut, 200 IAM and UAW pickets demonstrated in front of the state capital while 200 women took over picket stations at the East Hartford plant of United Aircraft. It was "ladies' day" on the picket line.

In Recess for Conventions:

Congress Quits Until August, Rules Unit Stalls Welfare Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

a specific plan that would move quickly to the Senate floor.

Any Senate bill would still be subject to the House agreement, and the Rules Committee might again assert control.

As a result of the recess, most Democratic members of Congress were expected to leave shortly for Los Angeles, where the Democratic national convention is scheduled to open July 11 and where the platform and credentials committees have sessions listed for the preceding week.

House GOP Attacks

The Republican members, with four weeks to go before the GOP national convention in Chicago July 25, lacked the urgency for a temporary recess that beset the Democrats, and House Republicans voted overwhelmingly to object to the change in plans. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the Republican floor leader, gave his support to Johnson.

The last major item of business before the recess, except for appropriation bills, appeared likely to be an effort to override Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a bill providing a 7.5 percent pay increase for government workers.

Widespread political speculation arose that the August session would be marred by partisan wrangling. Some Democrats joined Republicans in expressing this apprehension.

'Confrontation' Seen

There was speculation also that the return of Congress would produce an almost unprecedented "confrontation" of party presidential nominees. Vice Pres. Nixon, sure to be the GOP candidate, is presiding officer of the Senate, and three Democratic senators are recognized presidential candidates — Johnson himself, and Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.).

The last time Congress held a session between the nominating conventions and the election was in 1948, when then Pres. Truman called an August special session on what he labeled "Turnip Day" to push his demand for anti-inflation legislation.

The three-week "Turnip Day" session rejected Truman's proposals and adjourned after completing action on a Republican alternative plan, but Truman as Democratic nominee used the record as part of his campaign, labeling the GOP-controlled legislature "the do-nothing, no-good 80th Congress."

The Democratic decision came as mounting protests began to beat against the six-member bipartisan coalition that exploits control of House Rules Committee to delay or kill legislation considered almost certain to pass if it could be forced to the floor.

Major Bills Pending

Johnson, in telling the Senate of the decision to recess the session, pointed out that 10 appropriation bills, including the mutual security and public works measures, are still pending in Congress. He listed a number of secondary measures that have or are expected to get committee approval and have previously been listed on the congressional program for action.

In arguing for the recess, the Texas senator said that a minimum wage bill and health care bill and other bills of that kind should not be "watered down the way some people want them watered down" or "abandoned the way some people want them abandoned."

The decision for the recess coincided almost precisely with two Rules Committee actions refusing to clear the housing bill and sending the House-passed school bill to a Senate-House conference.

It coincided also with action by Chairman Graham Barden (D-N.C.) of the House Labor Committee in refusing to recognize committee members seeking to instruct him to force to the floor the job-site picketing bill by the "calendar Wednesday" procedure, and then in blocking all other committee action under this procedure.

$1.25 Wage Bill Killed, Weak Substitute Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

uncovered even by the $1.15 figure workers who for years have been completely unprotected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Ayres-Kitchin bill would add a potential of 1.4 million workers to the 24 million previously covered but would grant these newly covered workers of major retail chain stores a minimum of only $1 an hour—thus creating two classes of protection.

Overtime Pay Denied

The substitute would also deny newly covered workers any protection in overtime pay. There would be no maximum workweek at the conclusion of which overtime pay rates would be required.

Even the apparent benefit to the 1.4 million workers who might now earn less than $1 an hour was subject to possible avoidance by a loophole in the substitute.

Extended coverage would be applied only to chains operating five or more retail outlets in two or more states. Lawyers suggested that a chain retailer might escape the provision by incorporating local units separately in different states.

The modified House Committee bill sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) emerged from committee after protracted hearings that began last year and after other lengthy delays. It then remained stuck in the House Rules Committee until first Rep. William H. Ayres (R-O.) and then Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D-N. C.) offered the identical substitute that the Rules unit cleared.

The Ayres-Kitchin bill was thrown into the House hopper as a final device of the southern Democratic-Republican coalition to emasculate if it could not block all other bills to improve the nation's minimum wage structure.

Its proposals to hold down a wage increase from $1.25 to $1.15 had been beaten in the Labor Committee and proposals similar to its restrictions on expanded coverage also had been beaten. The Rules Committee nevertheless in effect gave it priority over the committee's scaled-down Roosevelt bill by clearing it as a substitute. An amendment in the nature of a substitute by parliamentary practice must be voted on and defeated before the original measure is in order.

'Political Gesture'

Biemiller and Goldberg in their statement denounced the Ayres-Kitchin plan as "a political gesture that offers no more than pretense of relief for the nation's millions of underpaid workers."

Labor has already "compromised to the utmost" in an effort to help produce an acceptable minimum wage law "this year," they said. It had "reluctantly accepted" reductions cutting by more than half the extension of coverage under a new bill and postponing the effective date of a $1.25 minimum.

The original bill backed by the AFL-CIO was the Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt measure that would have made a $1.25 minimum effective immediately and expanded protection, with full overtime provisions, to 7.8 million workers not now covered.

Senate Bill Provisions

The Senate Labor Committee reported the Kennedy bill with new coverage reduced to only 5 million and with a rise in wages and reductions in hours provided in a series of step-ups and step-downs.

The House Labor Committee bill reduced additional coverage to 3.5 million and provided step-ups and step-downs in wages and hours.

The Administration plan backed by Mitchell offered coverage to 3.1 million workers—approximately 1.7 million more than the Ayres-Kitchin bill—although it was similar to the latter bill in its refusal of overtime pay provisions for more than 40 hours of work a week.

'Canned' Editorials Used By Situs Picketing Foes

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) has charged that what he called the "kept press" reprinted identical canned editorials as part of a concerted lobbying drive against the Kennedy-Thompson "common situs" picketing bill.

Speaking from the House floor, Thompson referred to a document distributed to House members by the American Retail Federation and entitled: "More Newspapers Reflect Mounting Public Indignation Over Efforts to Blast a Big Hole in the Landrum-Griffin Law With Common Situs Picketing Bill."

The document contained 52 identical or nearly identical articles and editorials from newspapers in 22 states and the District of Columbia and, Thompson noted, all appeared within a period of three weeks.

Twelve newspapers carried an identical editorial in one eight-day period, he said.

Thompson lashed the canned editorial "writers" for distorting the issue by saying the proposed legislation was "Hoffa-sponsored" and for not mentioning that the Eisenhower Administration backed the bill along with the Democrats.

House Conservatives Bar Job Picket Vote

The fate of a drive to amend the Taft-Hartley Act's restrictions on secondary boycotts so as to permit picketing on common construction sites was thrown into doubt as Congress approached recess.

While a Senate Labor subcommittee heard organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration appeal for passage of the Kennedy-Thompson bill, a group of southern Democrats in the House torpedoed efforts to get the House bill to a floor vote.

The legislation sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), in effect would overturn a 1951 Supreme Court ruling that the Denver building trades unions violated T-H in picketing non-union work on an otherwise all-union project.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) of the powerful House Rules Committee reportedly demanded that the Thompson bill be scuttled in exchange for clearing a minimum wage bill for floor action.

Chairman Graham A. Barden (D-N. C.) of the House Labor Committee—which last April okayed the Thompson bill by a 21-5 vote—then permitted a filibuster to consume an entire committee meeting. This prevented liberal Democrats from forcing the picketing bill directly to the floor.

On the Senate side, Building & Construction Trades Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO urged a floor vote on the basis of legislative hearings over the years and a leadership pledge repeatedly reported by Kennedy.

Commitments Cited

Haggerty quoted Kennedy as telling the Senate late in May that "commitments have been made by the leadership and other responsible legislators on both sides of the aisle in both Houses to bring the situs picketing bill to a vote this session."

Haggerty told the Senate group that the Denver rule had adversely affected the building trades. In Baltimore, he said, the number of all-union general contractors plummeted from 58 in 1951 to five in 1959, with "substantial differentials" created between union and non-union rates.

Under Sec. of Labor James T. O'Connell came under unfriendly questioning from Republicans after testifying the Kennedy bill would mean "long overdue correction of the common situs inequity" and was in line with Pres. Eisenhower's message to Congress last year.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen wondered whether the Administration still supported the amendment, noting the President made no mention of it in his State of the Union message this year. O'Connell said the President still wants the change.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) joined in, saying he didn't think the Administration understood the bill's implications.

O'Connell said it could not be fairly argued that employers jointly engaged in a construction project are "wholly unconcerned" in a lawful dispute involving any single employer. Therefore, he added, the union should be free to picket without fear of a secondary boycott charge.

Nature of Industry Involved

Haggerty pointed out that it is because the Taft-Hartley Act did not concede the nature of the building and construction industry that employes in the industry are denied the right of peaceful picketing enjoyed by other workers.

In the Denver case, a general contractor on a commercial project sublet work to a non-union electrical contractor who was paying his workers 42.5 cents an hour less than the union scale. The Denver building trades picketed the site as "unfair."

The lower courts took the view that the union action was focused on the non-union aspect of the project and thus was legal. The Supreme Court, by a 6-3 decision, reversed this judgment.

Haggerty quoted from past committee reports which recommended that the secondary boycott be redefined to recognize that the typical construction project is an "integrated economic enterprise" involving different employers.

Farm Revolt Behind Vote in North Dakota

(Continued from Page 1)

Davis' election and Davis himself in effect repudiated the farm policies of Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson.

Burdick, who in 1958 became the first North Dakota Democrat in history to win a House seat, made an all-out assault on Administration farm policies. All major announced Democratic presidential candidates traveled to North Dakota to lend their backing.

The result was a Burdick triumph in most rural areas, plus a sharp reduction in the Republican share of the vote in nearly all the state's cities. An early 11,000 plurality for Davis in the cities steadily shrank as the rural returns poured in.

Rededication, 1960

IT IS AN HONORED and accepted truism of democracy that each generation must rededicate itself to the fight for peace and freedom, a truism that has been converted into a cliche in the hands of Fourth of July orators.

On the 184th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence this rededication can no longer be regarded as an oratorical luxury. It is essential.

In our age of peril and anxiety and uncertainty there is a recurring need to go back to Jefferson's "self-evident" truths:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Where Are the Jobs?

THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS report on the tremendous rise in productivity in 1959, an increase that is continuing in the first half of 1960, reflects both the new efficiency of American industry stemming from the technological revolution and automation and the dangers this situation poses for the nation unless there is a sharp increase in economic growth.

The increase in productivity in 1959 reveals that a small increase in employment has resulted in a large increase in production. Unless there is a matching increase in consumption, stemming from higher purchasing power this production will pile up, bringing with it acute economic distress.

While productivity sharply increases and the number of workers needed to achieve these levels of production drop, the number of new workers entering the labor force is increasing.

There is only one answer—expansion and growth tied to government policies that will direct that growth to the area of greatest need—the public services.

Rules Committee Arrogance

THE SHOCKING PERFORMANCE of the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition that controls the House Rules Committee in delaying—with intent to kill—important legislation in the public interest should have kindled the indignation of every responsible member of the House.

For what the controlling coalition on this committee has done is to flatly inform every representative—men and women who collectively have won the support of millions of American voters—that only they, a half dozen or so, are the best judges of what issues a great legislative body will be allowed to pass on.

Neither the House membership nor the nation can tolerate this situation. The American governmental process is studded with enough checks and balances to insure moderation at all levels. The issue is not moderate or liberal—versus—conservative policies; it is the knowing and willful use of legislative machinery to prevent a decision by a popularly elected legislative body.

This is a dangerous burlesque of democracy, that if allowed to go unchecked will eventually corrupt representative government.

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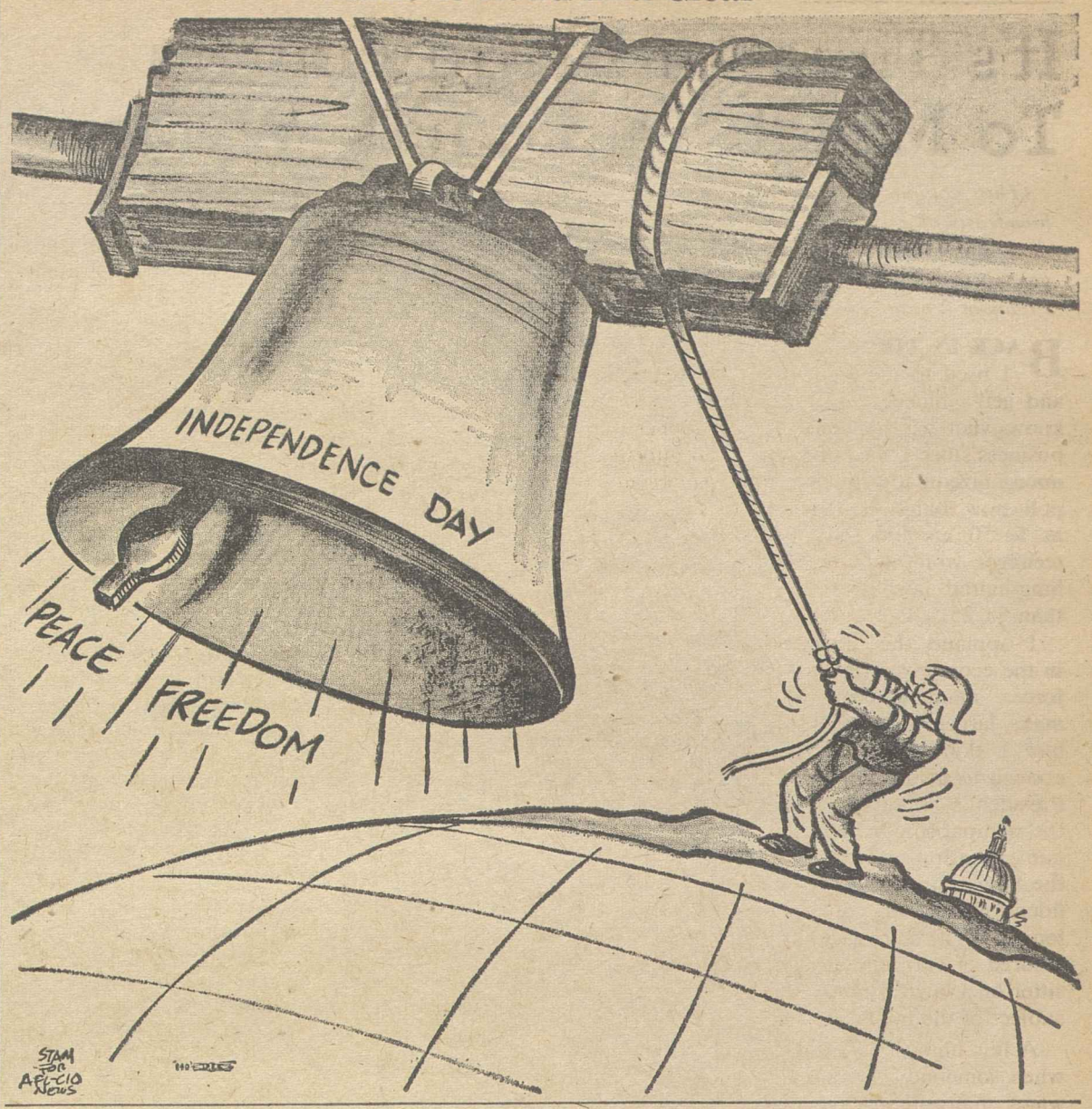
Make It Loud and Clear



Contract Conditions Improved:

New High for Farm Workers Set by West Indies Program

By Milton Plumb

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS negotiated in the labor-backed program for employment of farm workers from the British West Indies in the United States have set a new high in working conditions for agricultural workers.

The new standards were voluntarily established by U.S. employers participating in the program following a series of discussions with Assistant Sec. of Labor Newell Brown and other officials of the Labor Dept. aimed at better protection of U.S. farm workers against any adverse effect from foreign worker employment, and at improved working conditions for the British West Indian workers.

Not only have the employers agreed to meet at the minimum all of the standards set up under the Mexican contract labor program but they have continued and expanded many protective features of the BWI program which have previously been well in advance of the Mexican program. The BWI program of accident and sickness insurance for injuries or illness off the job, for example, is the oldest in the country, having been established in 1948.

The major new advances agreed to by the employers are:

- The major portion of the workers' cost of transportation between jobs in this country will be paid by the employer in the future, despite the fact that BWI compliance officials have always insisted that long distance travel must be at the same standards of comfort as those provided the traveling public. Greyhound and Trailways buses will continue to be used for BWI workers, whereas under the Mexican program much of the transportation is done by contractors using converted school buses and similarly inferior equipment.
- Workers will be guaranteed employment for at least three-quarters of the normal hours of work during the contract period.

Other contract changes represent merely formal recognition of what were already the normal practice. They include provision of free housing for the workers—with BWI compliance officials demanding higher standards than those of the Mexican program and making much more regular inspections—and assurance that food will be provided at cost.

BRITISH WEST INDIES WORKERS represent only about 6,500 of the 450,000 foreign workers admitted each year to work on U.S. farms. Because BWI compliance officials have steadily refused to let their nationals work under the substandard conditions offered to domestic farm workers and under other foreign labor programs, the number has declined in recent years while the Mexican program has grown.

BWI workers are used chiefly in Florida, Connecticut and in some states in the north-central and middle-Atlantic regions. It is sharply different from the Bahaman worker program which labor has attacked as substandard.

In congratulating the committee representing employers using BWI labor upon their "constructive response" to the Labor Dept.'s request for contract revision, Brown said that it is "a source of satisfaction that the BWI program is in some respects well ahead of the standards imposed under the Mexican labor program."

Brown praised Harold F. Edwards, chief liaison officer for the government of the West Indies in the farm labor program.

Edwards has been largely responsible for the steady improvement of wages and working conditions under the BWI program since he took over as the chief compliance official in 1951.

Whereas the Mexican program has a de facto minimium wage of 50 cents an hour, Edwards will not contract any workers for less than 65 cents an hour as the minimum guarantee and most workers contracted at this minimum actually earn considerably more.

Brown, in praising Edwards, stressed that all improvements in foreign worker contracts serve indirectly to improve also the opportunities and conditions for U.S. workers.

Members of the British West Indies Employers Committee, who helped in voluntarily setting a new standard for agricultural labor employment in this country, are Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., of the Shade Tobacco Growers Association, chairman, and Fred C. Sikes, vice president in charge of personnel of the U.S. Sugar Corporation, and Marvin H. Keil, personnel director of the Wisconsin Division of the Green Giant Foods Corp.

A tour of inspection of some of the BWI camps on the East Coast was made recently by Serafino Romualdi, the AFL-CIO's Inter-American Representative. He reported that the living conditions under which the BWI workers he visited were living were well in advance of those enjoyed by most farm workers.

Morgan Says:

It's Time for Breadwinners To Match Teenagers' Wages

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

BACK IN THE dear dead days beyond recall, I used to mow lawns for 25 cents an hour and get a nickel each for gopher tails. I don't know what has happened to the gopher-trapping business since I was a boy but I am informed that unorganized baby-sitters in some American metropoli now bank as much as $1.50 an hour and a teenager won't look at a long-haired lawn for less than $1.25.

Morgan

I applaud this growth in the economy, even if it forces manufacturers to make larger piggy banks, but I don't think it is enough to justify the Vice President's optimism in the comparison between our expansion and that of the Soviet Union. I would be a little more confident about our competitive position over the long pull if more adult breadwinners could be assured of earning as much per hour as a baby-sitter or a lawn trimmer. Which brings us to the subject of the minimum wage.

A few unions have done such a strong job that when somebody mentions a rise in the minimum wage, many people react instinctively against it, oblivious to the fact that millions of workers in the U. S. still make less than a dollar an hour.

The little-appreciated point is that less than a third of the country's current labor force of some 67,000,000 are protected by the federal wage-hour act whose minimum now is a dollar an hour. Many of the unprotected two-thirds, of course, are making more than the minimum but there are so many who aren't that they comprise dangerous soft spots in the economy.

For once, Congress is preparing to shrink these soft spots. Both House and Senate labor committees have approved somewhat different versions of new minimum wage legislation.

The Senate bill, sponsored, fortuitously enough, by Senator Kennedy, won committee OK June 22. The more ambitious of the two, the Senate package would extend coverage to more than five million employes not now protected and gradually increase the minimum to $1.25 an hour.

The House measure would provide a similar rise but would extend coverage to only about 3.5 million more workers. The sharpest and most controversial difference between the two is this: Under the Senate version if anybody in a plant gets federal fair wage protection because his particular job is in interstate commerce, the coverage would be extended to all workers in the plant. The House bill has no such provision. The Senate provision would benefit about a million workers.

THE LEGISLATION is charged, unsurprisingly, with election-year politics. The cantankerous House Rules Committee, through its right-wing bias, could block all legislation, as it has on the school bill, by refusing to authorize House conferees to adjust differences with the Senate. The administration wants a top of $1.15 on the minimum wage—but it's possible that vote-conscious Republicans will be able to dissuade the White House from vetoing whichever version Congress sends up.

Interestingly enough, virtually none of the workers who would benefit from the minimum wage legislation belong to unions. Conceivably the benefits could make them harder to organize. So why does labor bother?

One answer I get is that the union movement believes it gains from a healthy economy and loses when workers are underpaid whether they are union members or not. This clearly is self-interest; it seems more enlightened and realistic to me than the argument of Commerce Sec. Mueller who testified against a $1.25 minimum because it would increase our export disadvantage in world markets.

By Mueller's logic, our world position would be best protected by reducing wages to, say, the levels of labor abroad.

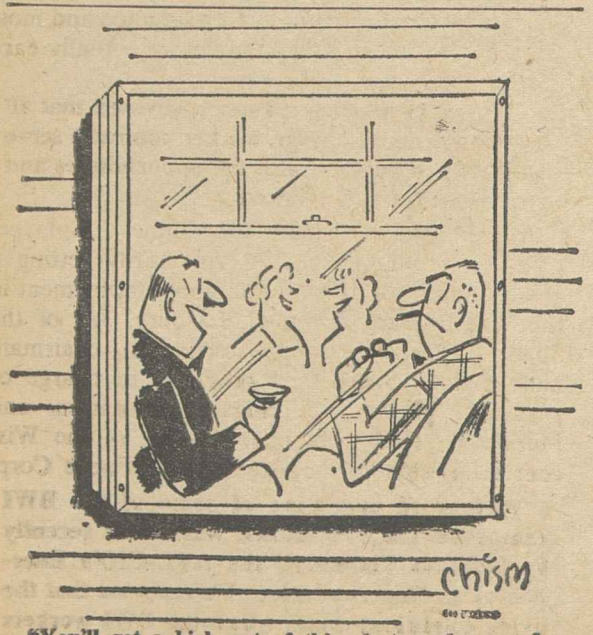
Washington Reports:

'Modest' Housing Bill Provides Help for 'Displaced Families'

THE 1960 HOUSING BILL "is a very modest bill. We have purposely kept out some of the controversial subjects. And I feel it will pass," Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 300 radio stations.

One of the new items in the bill, she said, would be to help take care of the housing needs of displaced low-income families who could not qualify for public housing.

Some of these people, Mrs. Sullivan said, should get assistance through FHA in buying "older houses in older neighborhoods. To aid in this move, we are asking the FHA to relax the term 'economic soundness' to mean 'reasonable risk.'"



"You'll get a kick out of this—last week one of my men sold some guy a set of storm windows to fit on over his storm windows!"

Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.) said that he agreed with the proposal, but warned that when an old home is bought in a run-down neighborhood, "unless there's a plan throughout the neighborhood for improvement, you might be throwing money down the drain and regret your investment in that locality. We feel that under the urban renewal housing program, it's possible to take care of the situation on a community basis."

WIDNALL NOTED that the housing for the elderly program would be continued under the new housing program. It was initiated in the previous housing bill, but most of the previous appropriation has not yet been used. The current bill, he said, would increase the appropriation by $50 million.

"There is a great deal of interest in housing for the elderly, and there will be more so as the years go by," he said.

"This is not public housing. It's private housing put up by non-profit organizations to afford the elderly an opportunity to get housing at a lower cost," Mrs. Sullivan explained.

Widnall said, "I have asked the committee to make some studies in this field to see why land costs so much in slum areas when everybody says it's in a deplorable condition, a blighted area, run down. Municipalities must be failing to tax in accordance with land values paid on condemnation."

Mrs. Sullivan also said municipalities should be made responsible for the cost of housing projects. "There has been so much money made on slum property that people fight tearing it down. They know they can't acquire other property and get that much profit out of it."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP, a carefully named band of more than 100 liberals in the House, is credited by observers here with a respectable measure of influence on a few of the major legislative issues that arose in Congress this year.

The Study Group, a reasonably cohesive association, took form as a successor to a less formal conference previously existing under the leadership of Eugene McCarthy, now a senator from Minnesota but until 1958 a member of the House. It would be correct to think of the group as Democratic House members tired of having affairs run by a coalition of conservative southern Democrats and conservative Republicans and in favor of carrying out Democratic Party platforms.

Temporary chairman is Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), who is now running for the Senate himself and will be out of the picture after November, with Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) as temporary secretary.

The group includes both one-term and two-term Democrats, who would like to pass bills they think they were elected to help pass, and veterans with significant seniority. The Study Group has whips responsible for floor duties, discussion sessions on issues, and a research director, William G. Phillips, to coordinate staff work. The members care enough about their objectives to dig into their own pockets for some expenses.

The Study Group is credited with a major negative victory as the source of a threatened fullblown floor fight when the House Ways & Means Committee, pushed by the Administration, approved a back-door program of raising the interest ceiling on long-term government bonds. The Study Group's economists assailed the plan and persuaded the Democratic leadership that conditions were about to change in the money marts—as they did. They were sounder in their economics than the Eisenhower Administration experts who claim special expertness.

On the civil rights bill, the Study Group made a project out of collecting signatures to a discharge petition, to blast the bill out of the reactionary House Rules Committee. It helped obtain the so-called "calendar Wednesday" procedure that forced the distressed area bill to a vote.

It worked hard and successfully to produce a school-aid bill—the first general aid to education measure ever passed by the House—although the bill was promptly blockaded again by the Rules Committee.

* * *

This is by no means an insignificant record, but one suspects that Study Group members would concede that more will be needed to give the Democratic Party an adequate performance chart.

The congressional recess left a large amount of unfinished business—on school aid, minimum wages, jobsite picketing, a broad housing program and a Forand-type social security health measure. They were all stacked up, or had previously been blocked, mostly in the House Rules committee.

Surely it is not unreasonable to hope that a Congress that is heavily controlled by Democrats should establish the party's bona fides by passing such legislation, and without lengthy delay.

School aid and expansion of minimum wage coverage are not new ideas; they have been kicking around for years, debated to exhaustion. The social security system is a quarter century old, and it passes understanding that a Democratically controlled Ways & Means Committee should repudiate extension of the same principle to health care during old age.

By coincidence perhaps the Democratic Study Group is almost exactly the same size as the southern Democratic bloc in the House—a little more than 100 members. Real power all through the session has vested not in the official Democratic leadership but in the reactionary coalition of the Republican members and southern Democrats controlling the Rules Committee and many of the key legislative committees.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY and a program to aid middle-income families displaced by slum clearance should be included in any 1960 housing bill, Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N. J.), left, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), members of the House housing subcommittee, said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Good Driving Habits Can End Gas Waste

By Sidney Margolius

THE DRIVING SEASON is here and so are the big gas bills. Cost of fuel ranks next to depreciation as the largest expense of car ownership. You'll pay more for gas this summer, especially because of increased gas taxes. The majority of states now tax gas at 6 cents or more per gallon. In fact, 13 states now tax at 7 cents.

Experts differ on gas mileage. Generally, over 30 mph you start losing mileage. But the increase is not significant until you go over 40. If at 30 mph you get 21 mpg, then (typically) at 40 you get 20; at 50, 18; at 60, 16; at 70, 14.

That doesn't mean all cars will get the same mileage at these speeds, of course. Other factors affecting mileage are weight, engine compression ratio, condition of the car and driving habits.

A 3,000-pound car gets 50 percent more mileage than one weighing 4,000, other factors equal. You can see why the new compact cars are running away with car sales this year. They're 2,300 to 3,000 pounds.

They don't provide quite as much mileage as some of the ads claim. But drivers' experiences so far indicate that they yield 19-26 mpg for the manual-shift sixes, depending on weight.

A HIGH COMPRESSION RATIO theoretically also helps engines get more mileage out of gas. But the high-compression cars on the road generally are those loaded with gas-using extra accessories like automatic transmission and power steering. Too, over a certain ratio, generally 9 to 1 or higher, you need premium grade. Fortunately, octane ratings have been increased each year so that regular gas now rates as high as premium did in 1953.

Automotive engineers estimate that about 50 percent of all cars on the road in 1960 will be satisfied with 91 octane gas. Regular gas now is well over 91 in most areas, and country-wide, averages 92.4. Cars generally can get along with lower-octane than average in mountain country.

Also note the higher octane of regular gas in the East and North Central states—due to strong competition in those areas.

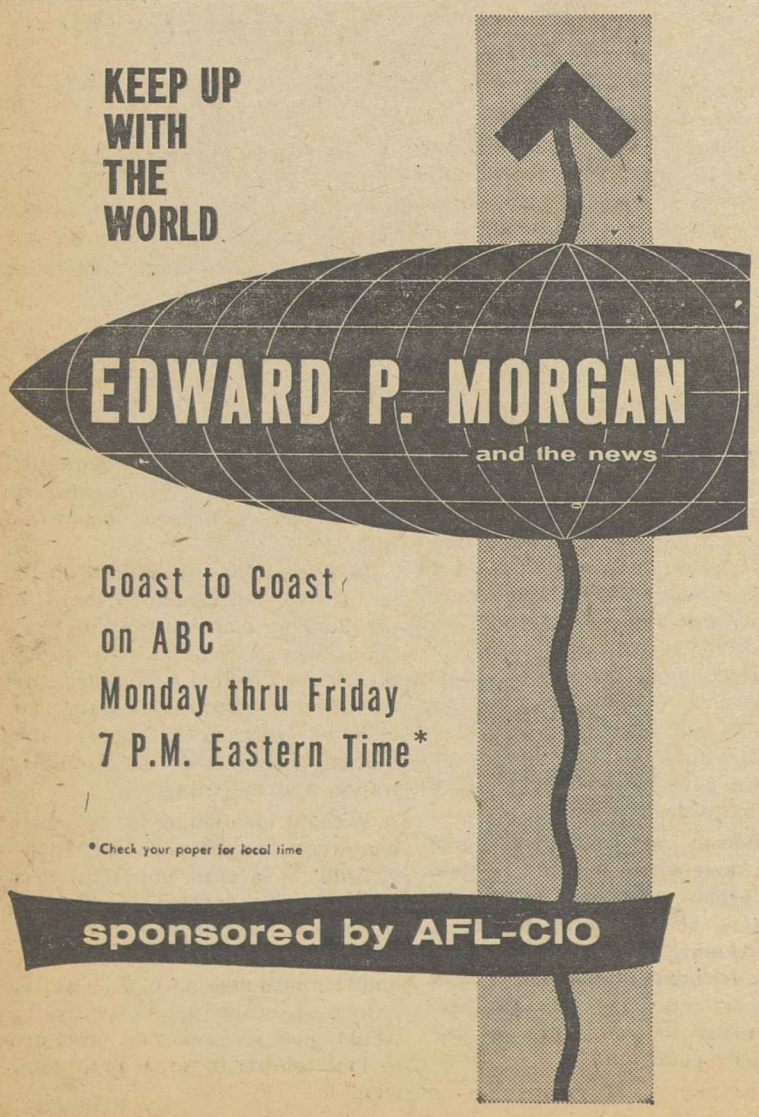
Underinflation of tires also wastes gas. Five pounds of underinflation wastes a half-gallon on every 20, the American Petroleum Institute estimates.

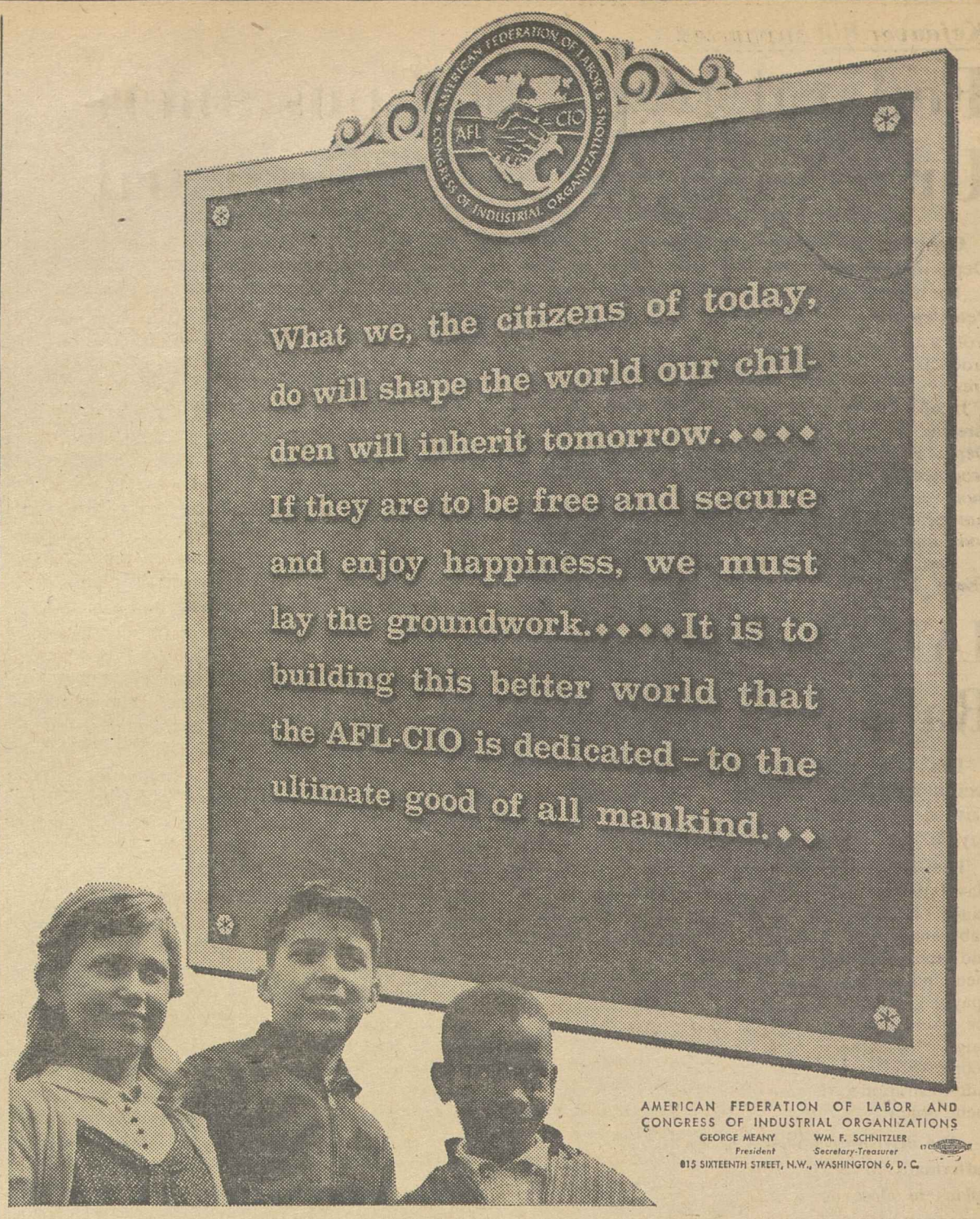
Keeping your car serviced and adjusted properly also is vital for gas mileage. Besides carburetor adjustments and spark timing, here are points to check:

- A dirty air filter can reduce mileage as much as 10 percent.
- A slow or stuck choke can rob you of 30 percent.
- Too-heavy motor oil in the wrong season is another waster.
- So are stuck manifold and cooling-system thermostatic valves.

You can waste much gas through careless habits. Among them: Jack-rabbit starts, staying too long in lower gears before shifting, rushing up to your stop and then jamming on the brakes, unnecessary idling, nervously racing the engine while you wait for a light to change.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)





THIS POSTER, spelling out labor's dedication to a "better world," is available without charge to local and international unions and state and city central bodies. Based on the back page of the recent AFL-CIO international affairs supplement in the New York Times, the two-color poster measures 11 by 14 inches. It is intended for union halls and offices, plant bulletin boards and community exhibits. Orders for the "Three Children" poster should be sent to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Modern Ads Top Cinderella

By Jane Goodsell

ANY OF YOU PEOPLE been grumbling that modern life is lacking in magic and miracles? If it's miracles you're after, there's nothing to beat a good Before and After layout.

Some of my favorites of latter day magic appear in house and garden magazines. You know those sags, in which a young couple stumble onto an old doghouse and decide to remodel it into their home.

The first picture, obviously taken during a heavy snowstorm with a pre-Civil War camera, is the size of a commemorative stamp, and it depicts the old doghouse in its original state. It is, indeed, as the caption states, "dingy and cramped," and some people might be too discouraged by its dilapidated state to recognize that it is "full of creative possibilities."

But not our young couple. They have vision. They have imagination. (And only a cynic would notice that they also seem to have about $85,000 in cash.)

Their acumen is proved by the After pictures, a six-page portofolio of photographs in glowing, vibrant color. The old doghouse has been magically transformed into a perfect jewel of a Regency house, authentic in every detail, including its four bathrooms and the servants' quarters.

Now that's what I call inspiration for daily living.

But maybe it's fairy tale romance you're looking for. Or wizardry and black magic. The Arabian Nights and that sort of thing.

LISTEN, LADIES, if you think mystic rites are lost and gone forever, you've fallen behind on your magazine reading. Are you unaware that your humdrum existence can be revitalized into thrilling, pulsating romance by a single application of secretly blended ingredients?

Haven't you seen those pictures of a matronly housewife, sitting alone—unloved and unwanted—in the chimney corner, mourning that life has passed her by?

When next seen, that same lady (having treated her grateful pores to a dose of miraculous triple hormone jelly) is scarcely recognizable. But there she is, transformed into a tearing beauty, casting scornful glances at a bevy of dark, continental gentlemen who are aiming kisses at the nape of her neck.

Are you so uninformed that you don't know that magic can be wrought via the miracle couches of home reducing plans? Unless you've been living in a decompression chamber, you must have seen those photographs.

Picture Number One shows a bedraggled matron who tips the scales at 215 pounds, dressed in a shapeless housedress and sneakers. She is standing in front of a tenement shack and, judging from the expression on her face, contemplating a four-part ax murder.

Picture Number Two shows the same lady, 100 pounds lighter and 20 years younger. She is gowned by Balenciaga, coiffed by Henri and jewelled by Cartier. Festooned in orchids, she stands beside a Mercedes Benz, parked in the driveway of an elegant town house.

If you don't think that beats Cinderella to a pulp, you're hopelessly mired in the past. Go back to your pokey old fairy tales!

Kefauver Bill Supported:

Federal Dept. of Consumers Urged as Buyers' Safeguard

Organized labor has thrown its full support behind a widely sponsored bill to create a federal Dept. of Consumers.

The worker spends virtually all his income on retail products, AFL-CIO Assistant Dir. of Research Peter Henle told a Senate Government Operations subcommittee, and "can ill afford to have hard-won wage increases . . . dissipated at the store counter through exorbitant prices, shoddy or unsafe products or short weights and measures."

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the Industrial Union Dept., also urged passage of the proposed legislation. Because of shortweighting, he charged, "the American family is losing $25 million annually on butter alone."

The bill, introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and carrying the names of 23 co-sponsors, would — as Kefauver put it—provide effective representation of the American people "in their capacity as consumers."

Kefauver pointed out that almost all present federal agencies represent people as producers—the Dept. of Commerce for businessmen, the Dept. of Agriculture for farmers and the Dept. of Labor for workers.

Consumer representation, he declared, is "limited, fragmented and relatively ineffectual."

Kefauver said in his testimony that many consuming groups go unrepresented: the young, the retired, the white-collar workers with lagging incomes and the unorganized workers.

He noted that "business promotion often tends to confuse rather than to inform" and that regulatory agencies charged with protecting the public interest have degenerated into umpiring conflicts between private interest groups.

The proposed new agency would have transferred to it such units as the Food & Drug Administration and the Division of Prices & Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It would speak for consumers before regulatory bodies and in the judicial branch; it would sponsor an annual consumers conference and offer an information service for consumers.

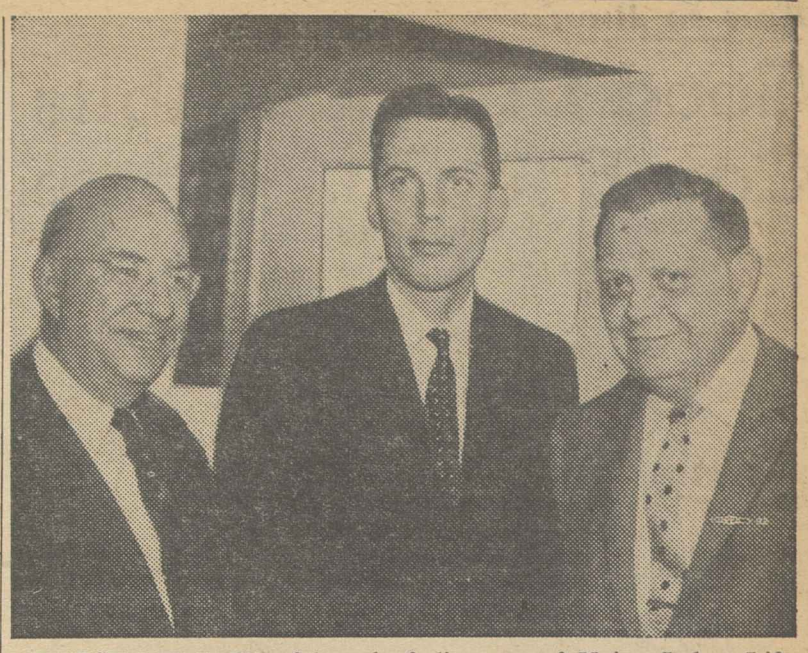
Henle Hits Abuses

Henle said that such recent "outrageous abuses" as rigged TV shows, payola, high-priced drugs, concealed credit charges and the cranberry episode reflect the dominance of producer and profitmaking interests.

Henle pointed out that precedents for the Kefauver bill now exist with the creation of Consumer Counsel's offices in New York and California; a Dept. of Consumer Protection in Connecticut and a consumer's advisory office under the Massachusetts attorney-general.

The AFL-CIO spokesman stressed that the AFL-CIO convention last year endorsed the idea of a federal consumer agency and the AFL-CIO Executive Council specifically backed the Kefauver bill.

Clayman recalled a recent government survey which showed shortweighting to be a common practice on prepackaged foods. He said the new agency should serve as a "clearing house of consumer complaints" and said it would help achieve higher real living standards.



NEWEST MEMBER of board of directors of Union Labor Life Insurance Co., Willard C. Butcher (center), vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, is shown following election to board to fill unexpired term of the late Fred Gehle, also of Chase Manhattan. With Butcher are ULLICO board members Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

IAM Government Lodge Raps Closing of Plants

The Administration's policy in dismantling government industrial facilities in the nation's capital and contracting production out to private industry at higher prices has been attacked as "defense payola" by Machinists Lodge 174.

The IAM lodge, which represents groups of employes of the Naval Weapons Plant, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Naval Research Laboratory, Naval Powder Plant, and other Washington area government industrial facilities, made the "payola" charge as it announced the launching of a national campaign "to acquaint the American people with the sad facts about the Administration's defense procurement policy."

The drive was launched as an aftermath to Administration plans to close down the Naval weapons plant as part of what Lodge Pres. Edward A. Marcey, Jr., said was a policy of "private enterprise at any cost."

Newspaper advertisements appearing in Washington newspapers, and scheduled to appear in daily papers in other major cities, kicked off the campaign. They noted that, according to the report of a Senate committee headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), "during the 1956 presidential campaign, officials of the 100 largest military prime contractors contributed $1,133,882 to the Republican Party and $40,975 to the Democratic Party."

Marcey said the Administration's policy means that "government" manufacturing facilities, representing an investment of billions of dollars, are being allowed to "go down the drain" while the taxpayers' money is being used for "defense subsidies" of private industry.

The IAM lodge's campaign, he said, will fight both in the closing days of the 86th Congress and at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, "urging both parties to act quickly to reverse the present Administration policy."

"The deliberate destruction of the Naval Weapons Plant," Marcey charged, "has already cost the taxpayers millions of dollars, not to mention the discharging of personnel whose special skills are lost to the nation."

Calling the procurement policies "the worst 'payola' scandal in America" and one about which the American public "knows the least," the newspaper ads inserted by Lodge 174 listed these instances as "symptoms of this 'payola' policy:"

- The Navy spent $21.10 each "for lamp sockets similar to those offered by retail stores for 25 cents."
- An infra-red guided missile developed by Hughes Aircraft "cost 10 times as much in mass production as a Navy-developed missile, engineered to meet the same functional requirements."
- Ramo Woolridge, a corporation given full responsibility for missile research and development for the Air Force, "parlayed an initial $248,000 'investment' into a $29 million operation inside of four years." The ad said that "97.1 percent of Ramo-Woolridge's sales were to the Air Force."
- Since 1955, government establishments have been under direct Administration order "to contract out everything possible to private sources, regardless of cost."
- In 1955, the Administration reinforced this order by "setting up standards by which existing government facilities would be eliminated," and that in pursuit of this policy the Navy closed out 19 major field operations, including plants at the Corpus Christi, Tex. Naval Air Station, the Pocatello, Ida., Naval Ordnance Plant, and the South Boston, Mass., Annex to the Boston Naval Shipyard.

The ad charged that the Administration has become "deeply involved in defense subsidies" to private industry, and that "the know-how in the production of key defense material is falling into the hands of a relatively few large corporations, who owe no obligation to the government."

Security Risk Seen In 'Runaway' Shipping

Representatives of AFL-CIO seamen's and waterfront unions have urged Congress to enact pending legislation to keep Communists off merchant ships and docks and recommended that the bill be broadened to cover seamen on "runaway" ships.

Testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee on behalf of the 108,000 unionists represented by the Seafarers' Section of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., Attorney Ray R. Murdock said the foreign seamen on "runaway" ships "represent a potential plague of security risks who will have easy access to our waterfront facilities."

Murdock said that the policy of American ship owners transferring their vessels to "flag of convenience" registry to avoid U.S. wage scale, safety standards, labor laws and taxes has reduced the American merchant marine to a fourth-rate status.

After World War II, he said, the U.S. merchant marine was larger than all other merchant fleets combined, but that it now ranks behind Britain, Norway and Liberia—the latter one of the three nations which has welcomed "runaway" shipping. The other two are Panama and Honduras.

Murdock, who is also Washington counsel for the Seafarers' Intl. Union, estimated that last year U.S. flag ships carried little more than 10 percent of American imports and exports.

Support for extending the security provisions of the bill to "runaway" shipping also came from Howard Ostrin, general counsel of the Maritime Union; Hoyt Haddock, director of the MTD's Seafarers' Section; and Marion Chrusniak, representing several Baltimore locals of the Longshoremen.

NAACP Backs Unions, Asks End to All Bars

St. Paul, Minn.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reiterated its support for organized labor at its 51st national convention here but charged a "disparity" between labor's civil rights policy and the practices in some unions.

A comprehensive resolution on labor and employment opposed "right-to-work" laws and urged NAACP branches to prevent the use of Negroes for strikebreaking purposes during labor disputes.

"Colored workers especially," the resolution said, "need the protection of a vigorous union movement to prevent economic exploitation."

The resolution contained also a section declaring that the NAACP "as a last resort" will call on the National Labor Relations Board to enforce provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act against any unions which bar Negro members.

William Cratic of Minneapolis, former president of the Minneapolis branch of NAACP and an active delegate in the Minneapolis AFL-CIO, moved to strike the reference to the NLRB from the resolution.

He told the delegates that the resolution as it stood would injure the cause of the NAACP and "in effect is declaring war on labor." His motion to delete the reference was defeated and the resolution adopted.

The statement noted the contributions by unions in the struggle for Negro rights and the support by organized labor for FEPC laws in many states but added that some unions operating in the South, "in seeking to avoid conflict over racial issues, are permitting racist elements to gain control of local union operations."

'Share Objectivess'

The action followed receipt by the convention of greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who said:

"We share your objectives. We are as fully committed to them as you are and we are constantly pressing for their fulfillment in the laggard areas of the labor movement as well as in the nation as a whole. While we are proud of the accomplishments of the trade union movement to date, we are cognizant that much remains to be done within our own house, and, as we have made quite clear, we intend to do that job."

Meany added: "But the goal we share with you is not so close to achievement as to permit the luxury of differences in tactics developing into recriminations. We are both entitled, on the basis of our individual organizational records, to confidence in the other's good faith."

The only real satisfaction for those interested in the civil rights fight will come Meany wrote, when complete victory is a "matter of historic record," and "when we have finally translated America's promise of citizenship for all her people into actuality. I am confident that day will come because we will make it come."

At the NAACP's annual labor dinner, Ralph Helstein, president of the Packinghouse Workers, pleaded for Negro and labor unity, declaring that "this is not a fight any one group can win; it can only be won together."

A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president, told the dinner that the "gulf of misunderstanding seems to be widening between the Negro community and the labor community," adding "This is an unfortunate development. It ought not to exist. It must and will be resolved."

Administration Asks Area Bill Compromise

Two high-ranking officials of the Administration have called on the 86th Congress to enact area redevelopment legislation along lines of a compromise recently offered.

The appeal came from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller less than two months after Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a $251 million depressed area measure. In 1958, Eisenhower also vetoed a broader bipartisan bill.

In letters to Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Rep. Brent Spence (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, the two cabinet officers called for "an effective program to achieve the mutual objectives of the Administration and the Congress."

Without mentioning the two Eisenhower vetoes, Mueller and Mitchell said "it is most important that legislation be enacted to alleviate persistent unemployment in those localities where outside financial and technical assistance, such as the federal government could provide, would give an important stimulus to local efforts to solve this problem."

GREETINGS to Latin-American labor are extended by three AFL-CIO men through a U.S. labor attache in Valparaiso, Chile, on the cruise of the U.S. aircraft carrier Shangri-La. In the picture, left to right, are Wayne Strader, Grain Millers vice president; George J. Richardson, special AFL-CIO representative; Vice Pres. Henry Anderson, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; and Norman Pearson, U.S. labor attache.

Japanese Labor Policy Seen Blocking Progress

Sound relations between Japanese labor and management would go a long way toward weakening the Communist-left wing Socialist combine that stirred up riots in Tokio and forced the government to cancel its invitation to Pres. Eisenhower to visit that country, according to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

"If a few top labor-management teams from this country could go to Japan and tell union and industry officials how we do things it might very well have a good effect," he told the AFL-CIO News.

Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO Intl. Affairs Committee, spent some time in Japan, India, Singapore and the Philippines last year. With him in Japan and India was Harry Pollak of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The largest Japanese trade union federation, SOHYO, represents some 3.5 million workers. It is not a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Labor, although some of its affiliates are.

The Marxist orientation of some of its leaders, Keenan feels, has helped block the development of trade unions in the sense the term is used in the United States, Canada and most of Europe. Formally, SOHYO is left wing Socialist, somewhat comparable to the Nenni Socialists in Italy. It follows the Communist line on many major international issues, but in general denies that it is Red.

"Japanese trade unions for the most part have never emerged from the stage of plant unions which grew out of paternalism in industry, to the stage of national unions," Keenan said.

"With some notable exceptions they do not bargain with their employers but are more in the nature of demonstrating groups.

"I think Japanese workers would benefit by the formation of true free, democratic trade unions along the general lines that we have followed in this country—national unions in the different industries and a strong central organization with a top spokesman such as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the U. S. who believes in getting a fair shake for the workers within a democratic framework.

"With organizations such as these, the workers would be able to bargain through their unions with their employers. They would be able to gain benefits for themselves and would also be in a position to constitute the only effective opposition to communism, that of free, democratic trade unionism."

Oldenbroek Resigns, ICFTU Chooses Becu

(Continued from Page 1)

first and only secretary-general of the organization.

Becu, like Oldenbroek a bitter anti-Communist, is a veteran of 40 years in the labor movement. Born in Ostend, Belgium, he went into his country's merchant marine as a radio operator in his youth, was active in the seamen's union and became head of the dock workers' union. His role in developing cooperation between marine and waterfront workers in different countries led him into the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, of which he became president.

Oldenbroek at that time was ITF secretary-general. When he became ICFTU general-secretary in 1949, Becu succeeded him in the ITF post. The latter was named president of the ICFTU at the Stockholm congress in 1953 and served until 1959.

Oldenbroek was born in Holland and was barely in his teens when he joined the Amsterdam local of the Union of Commercial & Clerical Employes. At 18, during World War I, he went on the staff of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation (NVV) and followed its secretary-treasurer, the late Edo Fimmen, to the staff of the old Int. Federation of Trade Unions at the end of the war. He also worked with Fimmen in the ITF, became ITF acting secretary general on Fimmen's death in 1942 and was chosen secretary-general at the first post-war convention in 1946. He was elected operating head of the ICFTU at the founding congress in London.

The president of the ICFTU is Arne Geijer, president of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions, who succeeded Becu in 1957.

Moves Against Racial Bias:

ILO Urges Atomic Radiation Standards, Short Workweek

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's 44th conference here adopted a treaty proposing minimum standards for protecting workers against the unseen dangers of the atomic age.

Another feature of the three-week session of the 900 worker, government and employer delegates and their advisers was the preparation of new measures to cut the hours of work without reducing take-home pay, intended for action at next year's conference.

The conference also set in motion new procedures to be followed by the ILO to deal with complaints of racial discrimination against workers after hearing blistering attacks on the South African government.

The eight-man AFL-CIO team headed by Rudy Faupl of the Machinists played an effective part in pushing through the proposals aimed at making the world a better place for workers everywhere.

A 1961 ILO budget of $9.8 million was adopted with the solid support of worker delegates but over refusal of the employers to vote for it. The 1961 figure represents an increase of $557,000 over that of the budget for the current year.

Ratification Needed

The proposed treaty, technically known as a convention, lays down minimum regulations to protect the health of workers against radiations. It becomes effective when ratified by individual governments, which also guarantee to seek to support the treaty by domestic law.

It is accompanied by a recommendation on how best to assure that the standards set are effectively observed and by a resolution on the need to keep under constant study the case of women workers of childbearing age.

Elwood D. Swisher, vice president of the Oil Workers, told the conference that the convention's main purpose "is to call upon all governments, employers and workers to accept their responsibility in protection [of the public] from radiation."

"It is general enough to meet the advancing knowledge in this field, and yet it is strict enough to provide adequate protection," he said on behalf of the worker delegates in urging its adoption.

The conference approved a committee report proposing that standards to be adopted next year should set the 40-hour week as a worldwide goal. This "will give new hope to the world's workers that leisure is no longer to be the privilege of the few," Ernest J. Moran of the Auto Workers said.

Ease Workers' Burden

"The adoption of these conclusions will constitute an important step forward towards relieving millions of workers of the burden of hours of labor far beyond the limit which is either necessary or desirable," the AFL-CIO spokesman said in the ILO session.

Opposition to the proposals was voiced by employers but they were carried by a vote of 123 to 43, with 28 abstentions.

The South African government delegates were alone in voting against the resolution calling for ILO action on the issue of discrimination.

Kalmen Kaplansky of the Canadian Labor Congress put the South African question bluntly when he asked the conference: "Can this organization remain indifferent to the official, undeniably—even proudly—proclaimed policy of a government which flouts and contradicts the very principles upon which this organization has been built?"

'Affront to Democracy'

"Discrimination based on race, creed or color constitutes an affront to the basic principles of social justice and democracy," AFL-CIO economist Bert Seidman said as he followed Kaplansky to the speakers' platform.

The resolution called on the ILO's governing body, or executive council, to give special attention to how governments apply the ILO convention on discrimination in employment and to consider the setting up of special machinery to deal with complaints received.

Other work completed by the conference included the drafting of a set of principles to be sent to governments for following in the promotion of consultation between unions, employer organizations and the public authorities.

The conference also drew up a series of conclusions for better housing for workers which will now go to governments for study and comment in order that they may be put into final form by next year's conference.

The admission of the newly independent state of Mali in the final days of the conference raised the membership of the ILO to 83 states. Earlier in the session two other new African nations, Togo and the Cameroons, were also welcomed to the ILO fold.

At a one-day session that followed the conference the ILO governing body elected for its chairman for the next year George C. Lodge, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor for Intl. Affairs. At 32, Lodge is the youngest chairman in the history of the 41-year-old ILO.

Jean Moeri of Switzerland stepped in to fill the breech when Sir Alfred Roberts of the British Trades Union Congress refused to allow the workers to re-elect him as worker vice chairman of the executive unit.

Castro Pins Red Label On His Regime in Cuba

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba put the Red stamp on his administration when he declared in a marathon speech on June 22 that those who oppose Communists must also be considered opposed to his regime.

This is the judgment of AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, who said the speech was the first time the bearded leader expressed "personal, public agreement" with similar remarks made at a youth congress last February by Juan Marinello, leader of the Cuban Communist party.

The speech, Romualdi said, followed by less than a month a government-called national convention of the Cuban Federation of Construction Workers at which a slate of known Communists was named to succeed the expelled pro-democratic executive board.

It also followed shortly upon the opening of a school for the Communist indoctrination and training of Latin American students at the Hogar Club in the Veda section of Havana. The first five students to enroll under Cuban government scholarships were Puerto Ricans, members of that island's Independent Party, Romualdi said.

The Communist-dominated Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC), the official line of which now is to "fight pay increases" to head off inflation growing out of the government's printing of money to pay its bills, was represented at the congress of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions in Peiping by Jose Maria de la Aguilera, secretary of propaganda, and Armando Cordero, second vice secretary-general, according to Romualdi.

Resentment of workers forced to forego wage increases in the face of rising prices on the one hand and to contribute nearly 15 percent of their earnings to various revolutionary and social welfare funds, Romualdi said, has begun to worry Castro.

In a speech to the Union of Commercial Workers, he undertook to stem unrest by saying his regime may order longer paid vacations for workers in an effort to solve the unemployment problem, Romualdi said, by creating more jobs. Castro also predicted that 25,000 new jobs would be created by forcing employers to hire one additional worker for every five on their payrolls during the slack summer season, Romualdi added.

Goldfine Jail Term Allowed to Stand

The Supreme Court has refused to review the convictions of New England textile magnate Bernard Goldfine and his secretary for contempt of court in their failure to produce records for income tax investigators.

The high court's refusal left standing a three-month sentence imposed on Goldfine by District Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in Boston, and a 10-day sentence handed to Miss Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's secretary.

Tobacco Units In Canada Hold Conference

Montreal, Que. — Education is the key to the industrial future which will be created by today's automation and advanced technology, Guy Merril Desaulniers, Montreal labor lawyer, told the 15th annual conference of the Joint Executive Council of Canadian locals of the Tobacco Workers.

In the past, he pointed out, unions had to spend their energy on such things as bargaining and seeking higher living standards. The broad-scale education that is now necessary, he maintained, must include an appreciation of the social and political problems that confront workers as Canadian citizens.

Ted Silvey, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, outlined the scope and rate of development of automation in North American industry and discussed specific problems that may arise in the tobacco industry. He emphasized that unions have a right to demand and receive information about technical developments that may affect their members' jobs, wages and working conditions.

TWIU Pres. John O'Hare and Canadian Vice Pres. John Purdie participated in the discussions. Eighty delegates from six locals attended.

In Senate Testimony:

AFL-CIO Asks Full Mutual Aid Funds

The AFL-CIO has urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to back appropriation of the full $4 billion authorized for the mutual security program.

"This is no time to relax our efforts in this field," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the committee in testimony read for him by Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder.

Pres. Eisenhower had strong backing from the AFL-CIO for his original budget request for $4.1 billion, but later agreed to the $4 billion authorized. The House has passed a bill appropriating $3.58 billion, upholding all but $200 million of slashes recommended by its Appropriations Committee.

Prestige Down

"The failure of the summit conference and the related developments in Japan which forced the cancellation of the President's visit to that country," Biemiller said, "have brought United States prestige in crucial areas of the world to a low ebb.

"Failure to support the full Administration request for military, technical and economic aid programs would rob this nation of an effective implement in the quest to restore that prestige and would also further weaken our international position.

"Undoubtedly the deteriorating international situation persuaded the House to restore $200 million in military assistance. We applaud this partial restoration, but we emphasize that it is not military assistance alone which is needed to strengthen the free world alliance."

Eisenhower's original request for $2 billion in military aid went unchanged in the authorization bill. The House Appropriations Committee cut the figure to $1.6 billion, but it was boosted to $1.8 billion on the floor.

The AFL-CIO specifically asked the Senate committee to restore the $75 million the House cut in reducing the defense support appropriation to $675 million; a $22 million slash which reduced the technical assistance appropriation to $184 million; and $150 million cut from the $700 million authorized for the Development Loan Fund.

Also urged was elimination of a House provision requiring prior approval of technical assistance projects by the two congressional appropriations committees, and another barring the use of contingency funds for certain types of projects.

In his conclusion, Biemiller took note of claims that appropriations "should be drastically reduced as the House has done" because of alleged "waste and inefficiency" in the conduct of mutual security programs.

"I am not an expert on the question of waste and inefficiency in connection with these programs," he said, "but it is apparent to me that if such is the case, the remedy is not to kill the programs but to improve the administration of them.

Not a Valid Argument

"There has also been much criticism to the effect that, while the present Administration supports foreign aid programs handsomely, it is wholly negligent in needed programs for our own country. We cannot view this as an argument to reduce military, economic and technical assistance programs abroad. These programs are as important to our national and individual well-being as are the domestic programs for which we have been working. America needs both and can afford both.

"Our country today is in an unfortunate position. We ask you to prevent a worsening of our position by approving the full budget requests for the mutual security program without undesirable restrictions."

CHICAGO'S WCFL, the radio station owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, celebrated its 34th year on the air during the current 1960 Chicago International Trade Fair. The "Voice of Labor" broadcasts direct from the Navy Pier, where the mammouth and spectacular Fair was to run through July 5.

UAW Warns 'Big Three' Against Political 'Juggling' of Production

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has called on the automobile industry's "Big Three" to meet with UAW representatives to discuss projected schedules, in the wake of trade reports that the manufacturers planned on "juggling production schedules for political purposes" this fall.

In letters to Pres. William Newberg of Chrysler Corp., Pres. Henry Ford II of Ford Motor Co., and Pres. John Gordon of General Motors Corp., Reuther said he was "deeply disturbed" by the reports which appeared in the June 13 issue of Ward's Automotive Reports, often considered the "bible" of the industry.

The Ward's article stated that production of cars this September would be 69 percent above the level of a year ago, and that October schedules, just in advance of the election, would result in the "biggest October for factory workers in history." Ward's said the production figures would make "interesting reading in this presidential election year."

Reuther bluntly warned the industry that to tamper with production schedules in an obvious effort to help elect a Republican President "would represent a dangerous and irresponsible game played with explosive economic factors."

Spokesmen for the "Big Three" denied the charges. At GM, a spokesman said the Reuther statement was "erroneous, distorted, (and) misleading." Chrysler called it "completely erroneous," and Ford said the statement was "false, irresponsible, and obviously made for propaganda purposes."

All three companies were silent on whether they would accede to the UAW request to discuss production schedules with union representatives.

'Chills-and-Fever Production'

"As the legally certified representatives of the workers," the UAW president said in his letter to the three leading automobile manufacturers, "we would, of course, like nothing better than to see production going full blast, providing steady employment for the largest possible number of men and women.

"But our members have had altogether too much sad experience with chills-and-fever production scheduling which brings excessive overtime for short periods followed by heavy and extended layoffs and repeated short workweeks.

"As you know, we have had occasion in previous years to protest irresponsible scheduling by the industry and, as you also know, our warnings on those occasions were subsequently borne out by the facts."

Reuther said the production envisioned in Ward's article would result in an Oct. 1 inventory of old and new models amounting to 850,000 cars—25 percent above the all-time record of 680,000 established Oct. 1, 1957, at the outset of the latest recession.

"Clearly such production schedules and such inventories at the outset of the model year would represent a substantial borrowing from future production," Reuther wrote. "Following Election Day, output would have to be cut back drastically with resultant large layoffs and extensive short workweeks. Unemployment insurance rolls and welfare loads in the auto-producing centers would increase sharply.

"Deep cutbacks in auto production, coinciding with a general downturn in the economy, would speed up the recessionary spiral and carry it to lower depths than it would otherwise reach, making recovery more difficult and intensifying the hardships and suffering that recessions always cause."

Reuther said that "while, historically, the industry has not been noted for considering the welfare of workers," the UAW had thought the "Big Three" would have shown more concern for its dealers, who would "have to go into hock" to carry the huge inventories and who, in the end, would have to dispose of the cars "only by cutting prices to bargain-basement levels."

The UAW president predicted this would lead to "widespread dealer distress and an increase in dealer bankruptcies." He said the union believes that consumers should have the benefit of lower prices, but such reductions should come from realistic manufacturer prices instead of the technique of "pressing dealers to the wall."

ORIT Official Reports On Chilean Relief Need

The Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) has given $1,000 for the relief of earthquake and tidal wave victims in Chile after hearing a report from one of its staff members on assignment in Concepcion when the first tremblers hit.

The money was in addition to $400 Daniel Benedict, ORIT assistant secretary and director of education, gave on behalf of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union affiliates immediately after surviving three days of shocks. Benedict formerly was on the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

"I was in Concepcion on a five-day visit to various unions when the earthquake hit," he wrote the AFL-CIO News.

"Actually I was asleep (it was 6 a. m.) when I was awakened by the double shock of my bed bouncing all over the place and the building opposite begining to crash down into the street with a tremendous noise.

"About 300 people were killed in that first shock in Concepcion and the surrounding villages, most of them poor people living in old homes. The electricity, gas and more important, water supply, were broken by the first quake. By the second day, the continuous hammering of more and more quakes finally brought about a small amount of panic, particularly when the tidal waves began."

Despite a cold rain—it was the beginning of Chile's winter—thousands of people moved from their homes to parks and squares, Benedict wrote, preferring to take a chance with falling trees rather than falling walls and ceilings.

Immediate Gift Made

Benedict was able to get out on the third day, the start of a government airlift which provided transportation for the injured, children, foreigners and residents of unaffected parts of Chile.

Before he left, he wrote, "I gave what money I had with me for immediate relief through the local unions." He said $200 was given in ORIT's name to affiliates of the National Confederation of Labor (CNT) in Concepcion, Valdivia and Temuco and $100 to the Maritime Federation, another ORIT affiliate. He also gave $100 to Chilean unions of steel workers in the name of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, as they are not affiliates of ORIT or ICFTU.

NMU Says State Dept. Put Pressure on NLRB

New York—Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union has accused the State Dept. of "pressuring" the National Labor Relations Board in a "runaway ship" case and has asked for a conference with Sec. of State Christian A. Herter to document the charge.

In a statement, Curran said the State Dept. has tried to persuade the NLRB to rule that it has no jurisdiction over American companies which operate "flag of convenience" vessels in so called runaway fleets.

That would mean U. S. laws would not apply to American ships sailing under a foreign flag, and would prevent sea unions from using NLRB facilities on behalf of union members or prospective members. NMU and other unions have been organizing ship crews, and have asked NLRB to hold representation elections.

"Our union," said Curran, "considers the active interference of the State Dept. with the exercise of the NLRB's jurisdiction over . . . companies flying flags of convenience, and clearly engaged in American commerce, wholly unwarranted and improper.

"NMU vigorously protests interference . . . in the statutory functions of the NLRB. The NLRB is the agency established by Congress to administer the Labor-Management Relations Act and to eliminate industrial strife which 'interferes with the normal flow of commerce . . .'"

Sea unions have won a ruling from a federal court that the labor board should decide whether they have a right to picket runaway ships. They are appealing a ruling by a New York trial court that permitted two Liberian-flag cruise ships to leave New York and ordered NMU and the Seafarers to stop picketing the two Incres Steamship Co. ships.

UAW Film Cited At Movie Festival

"Pushbuttons and People," a United Auto Workers film dealing with the impact of automation, was awarded a special-mention prize at the recent Intl. Labor Film Festival in Stockholm.

The film, available from the UAW Education Dept., shows UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther testifying before a Senate anti-monopoly committee and presents proposals to cushion workers against the effects of plant relocation and mechanization.

In 'Anti-Union' Climate:

Meat Cutters Boost Per Capita Dues

By Gene Zack

Atlantic City, N. J.—Expressing deep concern over the "present anti-union atmosphere" in the nation, 1,400 delegates to the Meat Cutters' 20th general convention here shouted overwhelming approval of a resolution hiking the per capita tax 25 cents a month—to $1.65—effective Jan. 1, 1961.

At the same time the 350,000-member union, fresh from a protracted strike against Swift & Co. last fall, authorized the executive board to levy a temporary $1-a-month assessment—for a maximum of three months a year—at any time the union's strike fund dips below the $2 million mark.

The anti-union climate was stressed by two principal convention speakers — AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—both of whom cited last year's passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act as indicative of the success of efforts by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to turn the public against organized labor.

Schnitzler issued a strong plea to the trade union movement to step up its organizing activities in order to bring into its ranks the 20 million workers in the nation "who need and must be accorded union representation."

"The AFL-CIO," Schnitzler told delegates from 450 local unions in the U.S. and Canada, "has never lost sight of its obligation to organize. Since the merger, we have organized 800,000 new workers and have brought another 300,000 workers into the fold through the affiliation of hitherto independent railroad unions.

The organizing job must be done, Schnitzler said, "in spite of the temporarily unfavorable climate of public opinion, in spite of southern opposition to labor's civil rights program, in spite of the continued diffidence of white collar workers toward joining unions."

McDevitt, tracing the action in Congress last year which led to passage of Landrum-Griffin, stressed the role played by Vice Pres. Nixon, who broke a tie vote in the Senate to seal into the labor bill the so-called "bill of rights" sponsored by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

Referring to Nixon's almost certain nomination by the Republican National Convention in Chicago, the COPE director said the anti-labor vote by Nixon on the McClellan amendment was just one example of his "long record of opposition to all social labor legislation."

Congress Coalition Assailed

McDevitt bitterly assailed the coalition of southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans which, he said, has effectively controlled Congress since 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, and urged that union members support candidates "not on the basis of their partisan label but rather on their voting records and nothing else."

Schnitzler told the delegates that NAM and CofC "propaganda" had "undermined public confidence" in organized labor and that for the trade union movement to "reverse that trend" would call for strict adherence to the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices and for continuation of labor's drive to strengthen the national economy.

He paid high tribute to the 62-year-old union—headed by Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman—for its "pioneering efforts" to inaugurate federal poultry inspection "and thus protect consumers from food unfit for consumption."

Under the resolution raising the per capita to $1.65 a month, $1.10 will go to the general fund, 20 cents will be deposited in the death benefit fund, 10 cents will go into the strike fund, and the remaining 25 cents will be earmarked for the retirement fund.

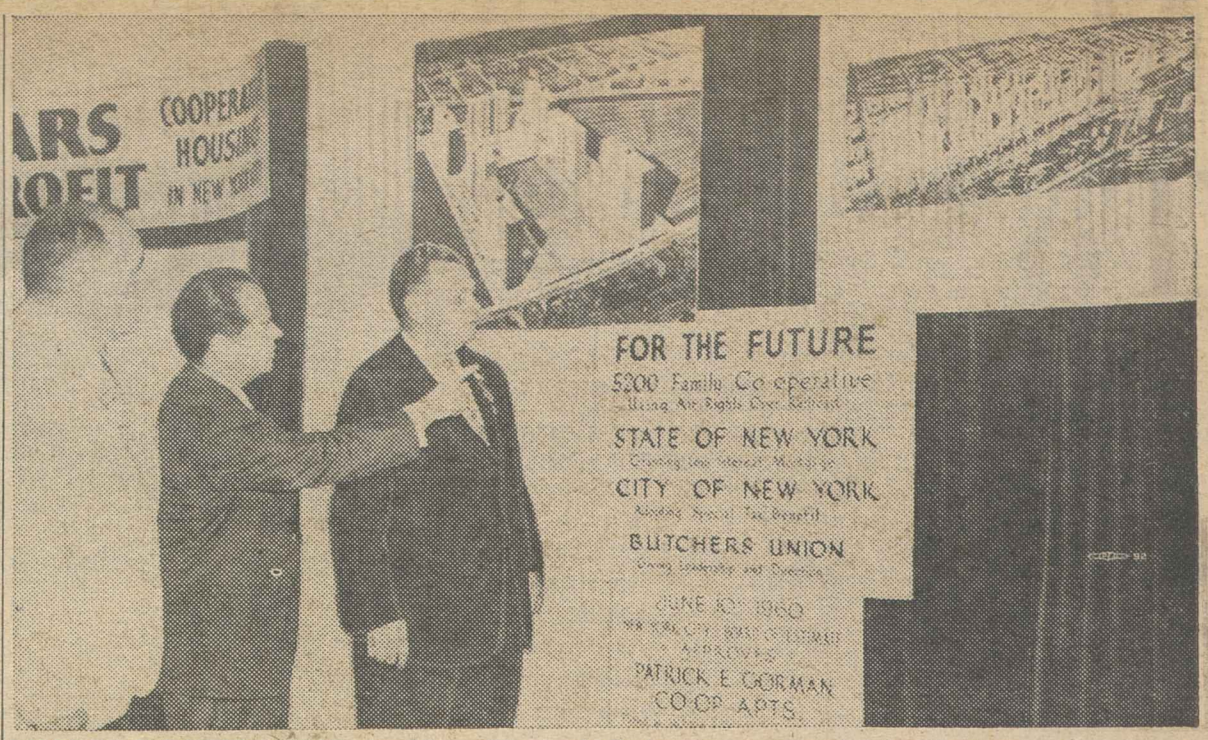
Sit-Downers Backed

The delegates pledged the union's "fullest support, both morally and financially," to Negro students engaged in sit-in strikes aimed at ending lunch counter segregation in the South.

Also in the civil rights field, delegates endorsed a resolution calling on any national, international and local union affiliated with the AFL-CIO which still has racial clauses in its constitution to "eliminate the discriminating practice"; pledged support to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; and established an active Civil Rights Committee within the international union.

In other actions, the convention:

- Renewed its support of the principle of merging the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers—a merger unsuccessfully attempted in 1956—and instructed the incoming executive board to again explore the matter with UPWA officers.
- Hailed the completion of the merger previously undertaken with the former Fur and Leather Workers, now a department of the Meat Cutters.
- Strongly condemned the importation of Mexican workers by Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., scene of a long and bitter meat cutters strike and assailed the "misapplication" of immigration laws and laws governing importation of Mexican workers "to provide a reservoir of cheap, union-busting labor."
- Adopted a 12-point legislative program including labor law amendments that will protect unions in their right to organize and negotiate; improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act; added consumer protection legislation; federal unemployment compensation standards; civil rights improvements; and passage of housing, aid-to-education, health insurance and equitable tax legislation.



PHOTOS ILLUSTRATING the $96 million middle-income cooperative housing project sponsored in the Bronx, N. Y., by the Meat Cutters, on display at the union's convention in Atlantic City, are shown to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) and AMCBW Vice Pres. Karl Muller (left) by Jerome Belson, union housing director. The project, which will provide quarters for 5,200 families, pioneers the use of "air rights" in real estate development, as it utilizes the space over the Mott Haven railroad storage yards.

Union Files NLRB Charges In Portland

Portland, Ore. — Unfair labor practice charges against the two daily newspapers here have been filed by the Portland Newspaper Guild.

The Guild, which has been refusing to cross the picket lines of the striking Stereotypers at the two papers, accused the Oregon Journal and the Oregonian of refusing to bargain in good faith. Guild members voted by secret ballot, 56-4, to reject an oral management proposal containing a "no strike" clause and other contract regressions.

The Portland Reporter, strikers' daily paper, signed advertising contracts with two big department stores and two specialty shops not previously advertising in the paper. Executives hope to publish three times a week, then daily, instead of the current twice-a-week.

Two court actions were reported: the Journal entered a plea of innocent to a civil suit accusing it of using the Allied Printing Trades' union label without authorization; and attorneys for six Journal employes agreed to file an amended petition in their suit alleging trustees have violated terms of the will of the former owner.

Another development in the long dispute came when Portland locals of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers, at a joint meeting, adopted resolutions advocating merger of the two unions on an international basis.

THIS IS THE GAVEL used by presiding officers at the Newspaper Guild convention in Chicago. ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock (left) accepts it from Pres. Marsh Schiewe (right) of the host local as ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., looks on.

ANG Speakers Stress Theme of Labor Unity

Chicago—Newspaper labor unity became the dominant theme of the Newspaper Guild's 27th annual convention here this week.

"There is the realization, so dramatically underscored by Portland, that in the year 1960 the unions in the newspaper industry can no longer afford to go their own separate ways, unthinking and alone," said ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson.

"It has come to pass that we are down to the alternative of amalgamation or annihilation," declared Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, one of the featured speakers.

Presidents of other craft unions in the industry—Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers, James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers, and Anthony J. Deandrade of the Pressmen—were scheduled to address later sessions of the convention, largest in the Guild's history.

The 260 delegates have been asked to approve continuation of talks among the officers seeking "ways and means of achieving a sound and mutually-acceptable basis for unity" for report to the 1961 convention.

Farson reviewed conversations already held between Guild and ITU leaders and between the officers of the Pressmen and the Guild.

"No one expects unity of any kind to be accomplished overnight," he said, "and what form it ultimately will take in our case remains to be seen. It does seem to me only common sense that our objective—our goal—should be a single organization, assuming that such an organization can be worked out to the satisfaction of all the unions concerned. . . .

Will Ask Blueprint

"Accordingly, at the next meeting of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association, I intend to suggest that each international union name three people to a working committee to blueprint an organization. Only when we have a specific draft before us will we be able to evaluate such an organization and measure it against our hopes and fears."

Both Farson and Brown suggested that a new, single union might be made up of departments or branches following natural divisions of the industry.

"A modern departmentalized organization compares in structure to an army, which has its various branches, such as infantry, tank, artillery, air, etc.," said Brown; "each a highly specialized department of one army, yet all joined and operating as a single unit under a single staff command."

"The members of our organizations are asking for a plan to stop the various crafts from 'legally scabbing' on each other. They have a right to know why we continue a practice of crossing each other's picket lines."

Brown said the unity movement has been spurred by the trend toward monopoly newspaper ownership, technical developments, anti-labor legislation, and the growing strength and recalcitrance of the publishers themselves.

"The owners of some large publishing interests consider organized employes as a hindrance to their greed and free trade unions as pests," he declared.

In his keynote address to the convention, ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock also attacked the evaporation of newspapers through sales, suspensions and mergers for the resultant loss of jobs and the growing conformity of opinions—"the sterilization of the thinking of the people."

"We have more and more one-newspaper towns accompanied in many instances by control of the other means of communication within the area," Rosenstock observed.

Offers Liebling Plan

Because so many newspaper sales and mergers are prompted solely by profit-taking motives, the ANG president urged Congress to adopt a suggestion of A. J. Liebling, New Yorker magazine writer, to revise the capital gains tax to make such sales less attractive. Rosenstock also called on Congress to weigh a "guardian waiting period" during which any newspaper up for sale would be offered to new buyers before it could be sold to its competitors in the same city.

The growth of monopoly newspaper ownership, he said, has created such an emergency that the public has lost "even squatters' privileges to their right to know."

7-2-60

Meany Asks Federal Action To Spur Economic Growth

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House Goof Endangers Wage Law

By Gene Zack

The 86th Congress, with a mountain of major measures still awaiting action, ground to a temporary halt for the presidential nominating conventions on the heels of a colossal House error which could strip 14 million persons of wage-hour protection.

In the final rush to recess before the Democratic and Republican conventions, the House adopted a hastily-drawn amendment to the minimum wage bill which, if left standing, would leave only 10 million workers protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

For House rollcall on Minimum Wage, see Page 14.

The amendment, introduced by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.), would exempt from coverage any individual employed in any county where farm products are produced, unless the employe worked in a city of more than 250,000 population.

The AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee pointed out that the House-adopted amendment would exclude steel workers, auto workers, garment workers and any others now covered if they were employed in smaller urban centers or in rural areas.

As rammed through the House by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, the bill would raise the present $1 minimum to $1.15, and add a potential 1.4 million workers in retail trade to the law's coverage—but only to the extent of a $1-an-hour minimum with

(Continued on Page 15)

New Jobless Data Called 'Frightening'

Los Angeles—The Dept. of Labor's figures on mid-June unemployment "will show the largest May-to-June increase" since World War II and will be "frightening," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Democratic National Convention's platform writers here.

In a statement prepared for presentation, Meany made a "flat prediction" that the jump in joblessness will break postwar records "in both numbers of unemployed as well as in percent of the labor force."

"The total will be so near 1 million more unemployed as to be frightening," he warned.

The figures on employment and unemployment were scheduled for release the week of July 11 in Washington.

Rivals Wait in Wings:

Kennedy-Johnson Battle Shaping Up

By Willard Shelton

Los Angeles—A head-on battle between Massachusetts' front-running Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, the Senate majority leader from Texas, shaped up as the Democratic National Convention approached its opening session July 11, with two other candidates waiting in the wings.

With delegates and candidates pouring into this sprawling city, backers of two-time nominee Adlai E. Stevenson and of Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington freely conceded that their hope was for a Kennedy-Johnson deadlock that would force the convention to some other choice.

In the wake of a series of nationally televised press conferences by Kennedy, Johnson and former Pres. Harry S. Truman—a Symington backer—these factors emerged:

- There was backing from Johnson, but not from powerful Democrats generally, for Truman's charge that National Committee Chairman Paul Butler had "rigged" the convention for Kennedy. The prospect was for an all-out open struggle on the convention floor.
- A potential battle neared on a proposal for rules changes that would prevent "switches" of state delegation votes after a rollcall but before the tally is announced.

Ballot Change Studied

The proposed change, clearly aimed at preventing Kennedy from a first-ballot triumph with "switches" after delegations had cast complimentary votes for favorite sons, was under study by Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins, the convention's permanent chairman, and the rules committee. Any rules change taken to the convention might produce an early test of candidate strength.

- A minor struggle, rather than a major one, appeared likely on possible challenges of the "loyalty" of delegates from southern states where threats have arisen that local party leaders would seek to throw

(Continued on Page 16)

Warns Democrats U.S. at Crossroads

Los Angeles—The major task of the next Administration is to develop "a climate that will promote economic growth by meeting the people's needs," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Democratic National Convention here.

In an incisive declaration of labor's social and economic philosophy, Meany called for government policies to release our free society's energies. He charged bluntly that after seven years, despite rising productivity and a growing work force, our enormous potentials "are being translated into unemployment and part-time work" instead of increased output.

The AFL-CIO president expressed labor's hope that in 1960 the platforms of both political parties would represent "principles instead of promises; convictions instead of unspoken compromises; intentions instead of expediency."

Partial text of statement on Page 7.

As a concrete example, Meany stressed the burning question of civil rights. "I happen to believe," he told the platform drafters, "that civil rights in this country — the fulfillment of America's promise to every citizen—is the No. 1 moral issue of our time and that necessary legislation to achieve those rights must be promptly enacted."

For the first time in history, the federation president said in his oral statement prepared for the convention platform committee, totalitarian communism faces us with "a real challenge to the American way of life" that forces us to ask whether our way "has run its course."

The "inseparable" twin issues of "overriding importance" are safeguarding the free world militarily and strengthening our society to assure the protection of freedom, Meany declared.

"What we are offering is not simply a legislative program to be set against the federal budget as it stands today," he said. "What we are proposing is a program for economic growth."

"What we ask of you," his statement said, "is the legislative framework in which freedom can win the day by force if necessary, and by force of example if not."

The military strength of the free world "must be great enough to deter, and if necessary to defeat,

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Asks 36-Point Platform

Los Angeles—The AFL-CIO has asked the Democratic National Convention to pledge the party to a 35-hour workweek under the wage-hour law, to reform and revise existing labor relations laws, and to strip the conservative coalition in Congress of its power to stifle welfare legislation.

The federation also called for major revisions of the tax structure, charging that the burden

For excerpts, see Page 12.

now "falls most heavily on low and moderate-income families," and reform of the election laws to "prevent a few families from making huge financial outlays to influence elections."

In a detailed document prepared for the Platform Committee headed by Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented a 36-point specific program covering both foreign and domestic policy. It included:

- A declaration that the world faces from "Soviet imperialism and Communist conspiracy" an "increasingly grave threat to peace, freedom and human well-being," which must be met both with adequate free world military strength and a U.S. foreign policy directed to our "survival as free men."
- A warning against the "mounting degree of economic

(Continued on Page 13)

Head of 'Impartial' NLRB Plunges Into GOP Fight to Re-elect Mundt

Boyd Leedom, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, has taken the lead in a partisan political campaign on behalf of Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.), one of the bitterest anti-labor members of the Senate.

Leedom, who heads up the independent, quasi-judicial NLRB, set up for the purpose of administering impartially the Labor Management Relations Act, injected himself into the campaign in a letter promoting a $50-a-plate luncheon for Mundt. Mundt's seat is being challenged by Democratic Rep. George McGovern.

The letter, addressed to "Fellow American" and signed by Leedom as general chairman of the "D. C. Mundt for Senate Committee," hailed the South Dakota Republican as a "recognized leader in the battle against encroachment of socialistic schemes in America."

The letter declared:

"Sen. Mundt has an especially tough campaign since certain labor leaders have announced that he is on their purge list. These labor leaders are making many thousands of dollars available to his opponent."

During hearings by the Senate committee headed by Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.) on the strike conducted by the Auto Workers against the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., committee member Mundt left little doubt he accepted the Kohler version of the dispute.

However, an NLRB trial examiner has recommended that the board resolve the union's unfair labor practice charge against Kohler by ordering the re-instatement of some 2,000 workers. Leedom must still vote on the pending Kohler case.

Mundt last year voted to make the so-called "bill of rights" section a part of the Landrum-Griffin Act, he voted to strengthen the ban on secondary boycotts and he voted against an expansion of the jobless pay system.

Mundt voted against aid to depressed areas in both 1958 and 1959. He voted against effective civil rights action, he voted

(Continued on Page 3)

NEW ERA in labor-management relations in New York City's private, non-profit hospitals is celebrated with a handclasp by, left to right, Pres. Leon J. Davis of Drug & Hospital Local 1199; City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and David Livingston, president of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union's Dist. 65. They negotiated five-year peace pact with hospital management.

'Live, Let Live' Policy Ends Hospital Crisis

New York—An overflow meeting of hospital workers here enthusiastically endorsed a "live and let live" labor-management policy negotiated with spokesmen for the city's non-profit, private hospitals and pledged there will be no strike for at least five years if the hospitals live up to their end of the agreement.

The agreement, hammered out in a series of City Hall conferences in which Mayor Robert F. Wagner actively participated, averted a strike for union recognition which had been authorized by members of Drug & Hospital Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Wagner came to the Local 1199 meeting to tell more than 1,000 employes of non-profit, private hospitals that he was convinced there has been a "change in attitude" on the part of hospital management, whose uncompromising opposition to unionism had led to a 46-day strike in 1959.

"I can assure you," Wagner declared, "that every hospital worker now has the right to join your union without interference."

New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and David Livingston, head of RWDSU Dist. 65, outlined these major changes in the labor-management relations policy of the voluntary hospitals:

- An administrative committee, set up in the agreement ending the 1959 strike, has been transformed into an all-public review board, with labor and management having an equal advisory status.

The 1959 agreement had resulted in a 12-member panel, six representing management and six public members, to make annual recommendations on wages, working conditions and personnel practices. The new panel will be composed of six public members with voting rights, three non-voting consultants named by the Greater New York Hospital Association and three designated by the New York City AFL-CIO.

- A speeded-up grievance procedure, with recourse to mediation as well as arbitration. Arbitrators and mediators will be designated by the public review board.

In giving its approval to the new agreement, Local 1199 told the mayor it would regard the recommendations of the review board as binding and it would not strike providing the hospitals likewise accepted the proposals. Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis made it clear that the union would not feel obligated to keep its members at work in any hospital that rejected a review board recommendation.

While the union did not win its demand for full collective bargaining rights, Davis traced the improvement in the condition of hospital workers during the past year and the expansion of union membership and declared:

"We've come a long way. Hospital workers are no longer the forgotten men and women in this city."

Charter for 'Cheap Labor':

Mexican Farm Labor Imports Extended Until 1963 by House

By Robert B. Cooney

The House pushed through a bill, assailed by liberal Democrats as a charter for "cheap labor," which would extend until 1963 the program under which 440,000 Mexicans a year are imported for powerful grower groups.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) was sent to the Senate and referred to an Agriculture subcommittee headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.). Humphrey and eight other Democrats are co-sponsoring a counter-measure, introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), which would drastically overhaul the Mexican program to protect domestic workers.

Meanwhile, leaders of an AFL-CIO farm organizing drive in California met with Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell on the issue of whether the government would supply strikebreakers to growers. Mitchell in effect tossed the problem back to California.

A week earlier, a group of California's most powerful growers had tried to get Mitchell to ban "stranger" picketing and thereby to upset the refusal of the California Dept. of Employment to refer either Americans or Mexicans to farms picketed by the AFL-CIO.

Irving Perluss, California's employment director, had interpreted a "labor dispute" as "any controversy," regardless of whether there had existed an employer-employe relationship.

When Referrals Are Barred

Mitchell, who heads the federal-state employment service created by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, said that law's "labor dispute" clause prohibits referrals where a dispute is over "the filling of the job."

He promised both the grower and labor groups "a continuing study of the problem" and said he already had sent several interpretations of the critical phrase to Perluss and an emergency state senate fact-finding committee.

The Mitchell interpretations, however, were based on established union-employer relationships or on inter-union conflicts.

Wage Disputes Unprotected

In a key sentence, Mitchell told Perluss "a labor dispute involving exclusively a controversy over wages has not been construed by the Department to be an issue involving the filling of the job. . . ."

This, then, would be a case where the government would be enabled to send domestics or imported Mexicans past picket lines.

In the dispute which inspired the emergency sessions with Mitchell and the state inquiry, pickets of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee carried signs reading "On Strike For a Fair Wage" outside the world's largest cherry orchard. Since the state refused to send workers through, the pickets proved effective.

Beyond disputes over wages, doubt exists because agriculture is exempt from the Taft-Hartley Act and farm workers do not have the legal right to union recognition and collective bargaining.

In the House debate over the Sisk bill, to extend the Mexican import program due to expire in 1961, Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) lashed the grower-backed measure as "class legislation" and led the unsuccessful fight by liberals. The hope of Senate liberals is to block any extension this year.

Oil Locals to Vote on Union's Wage Demands

Denver, Colo.—Oil Worker local unions will be mandated to seek an across-the-board wage increase of 18 cents an hour for 90,000 oil industry workers if the new wage goal is approved in a referendum.

The OCAW national bargaining policy committee for the oil industry, meeting here, voted to seek 18 cents in forthcoming negotiations. No policy was set on other issues, or for other segments of the membership.

OCAW has an additional 120,000 members in the chemical, drug, pharmaceutical and other industries.

"Committee members," said Pres. O. A. Knight, "decided to establish a flat cents-per-hour figure because they felt equity demands it.

"Our past few wage increases have been computed on a percentage basis. The committee feels it is time to provide a uniform pay raise for every member of the union in the oil industry."

The committee's recommendation will take effect if approved by 75 percent of the oil units involved, in a secret ballot vote now getting under way.

The union said the average wage for oil production and refining jobs is $2.97 an hour. Six cents of the new wage goal is based on an increase of approximately 2 percent in the cost of living since January 1959, when the last wage hike—5 percent—took effect. The other 12 cents is based on a rise of 4.5 percent in oil industry productivity, OCAW said.

The oil industry bargaining committee is comprised of 10 rank-and-file union members—two from each of the five regions in OCAW. Delegates adopted the new wage goal after a study of recommendations by local union delegates to regional meetings, held in April.

The union's master contract with Texaco is now in negotiation.

Extras Seek Approval For Television Strike

Hollywood—The Screen Extras Guild will seek strike authorization from its members to bolster union negotiators in deadlocked contract talks with the television industry, SEG's board of directors has announced.

Plans for a mid-month strike referendum—which will require a 75 percent majority of those voting to authorize a strike—came as the union reported no progress in talks with the Association of Motion Picture Producers, the Alliance of Television Film Producers and the New York Film Producers Association.

Earlier, the Associated Actors & Artistes of America—AFL-CIO parent body of all U.S performers' unions—voted unanimously to approve and support an extras' strike.

At issue in the stalled negotiations are union demands for creation of health and welfare funds for performers and adequate wage increases. The producers have flatly rejected the health and welfare plan and have offered only a token 7.5-cent hourly wage increase.

H. O'Neil Shanks, SEG executive secretary, denounced the token pay offer, declaring that it is "so far below that given other performers and other employes in the industry that it would seem the employers are trying to foment trouble."

SEG's contracts with the industry expired Apr. 2, and the entertainers have been working without a contract since that date.

Meanwhile, the Screen Actors Guild, which struck the motion picture industry's major producers for 29 days earlier this year to win creation of the industry's first pension, health and welfare fund, announced settlement with the television industry on similar terms.

The television pact requires producers to pay 5 percent of total actors' salaries — not to exceed $2,500 an actor on a half-hour show or $4,000 an actor on an hour-long show—into the new funds. The agreement also gave performers pay increases spread over a two-year period. For day players, the rate goes from $80 to $90 immediately, and to $100 in 1962.

ABC Wins $250,000 Settlement In Fund Suit Against Rival Union

New York—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have hailed a $250,000 settlement of a lawsuit pressed by its welfare and pension fund trustees against trustees of a rival union as recognition of "the right of workers to abandon a corruptly-led organization without jeopardy to their right in existing funds."

ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway said the union and fund trustees brought the suit to protect workers against the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' use of welfare and pension funds as a weapon to prevent members from switching to ABC.

The BCW was expelled from the AFL-CIO on charges of corrupt domination.

Conway said the offer of settlement by BCW trustees recognized the principle sought by ABC and was accepted since a continuation would have involved years of litigation at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the members.

The ABC leader pointed out that the BCW trustees voted against the settlement. He charged this was a "cowardly" gesture since their use of the funds to threaten workers was exposed and they had prior assurance the employer trustees would vote for it with the support of the neutral trustee.

The terms were deposited with New York State Supreme Court Justice Arthur G. Klein.

Under the settlement, "a resolution of the disputed claims to the reserves existing in the defendant (BCW) funds" is to be effected "in such a way as best to protect the interests of all employes on whose behalf contributions were made to the said funds without forfeiture of benefits by reason of transfer of such employes" to ABC as well as "without injury" to the interests of those who remain with or become members of the BCW.

The ABC victory on the legal front followed a long series of election successes in the struggle to win over members from the expelled BCW.

Sheet Metal Union Loses NLRB Ruling

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Sheet Metal Workers to end what the board called 15 years of boycott activities against the Burt Manufacturing Co. of Akron, O.

The NLRB ruled, in a unanimous decision, that since 1945 the Sheet Metal Workers, and three of its locals—No. 70 in Akron, 65 in Cleveland and 98 in Columbus, O.—had carried out a boycott against Burt whose employes are represented by the Steelworkers.

AFL-CIO Offers Program:

Joblessness Called Chief 'Trouble-Spot'

Five "suggested approaches" to the problem of unemployment, "the single most important trouble-spot in today's economy," are advanced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the current issue of its publication, Labor's Economic Review.

There can be "no easy solution" for this problem, the department points out, because "it is obviously related very closely to a host of other economic issues facing the economy." It suggests:

- Give the unemployment issue the attention it deserves. Both government officials and community leaders, the article charges, "have tried to minimize its importance."
- In considering public policies, give greater recognition to their impact on unemployment. The great weight given inflation in considering public policies in the last few years, the article notes, "has led to a series of restrictionist policies affecting monetary and fiscal policy, taxation and government expenditures" which have adversely affected jobs.
- Strengthen the role of unemployment insurance by extending coverage, increasing benefits and recognizing that "changing technology and geographical displacement of industry have lengthened the duration of unemployment beyond the provision of state laws."
- **Meet the special problems of depressed areas. Only if the federal government lends its support, the department says, will these communities be able to get back on their feet.**
- Devise a new type of training program. The area of education for jobs in industry must be extended, in view of today's conditions, to cover the older worker left jobless by technology as well as untrained youth, the department says.

"These are but a few suggested approaches to the serious problem of unemployment," the article continues. "Others could be mentioned relating to the role of education and training, the counseling and placing of job applicants, the location of industry, and the maintenance of income during periods of unemployment.

"The development of adequate policies to reduce the currently high level of unemployment provides a very real test of the economy's ability to meet the changing conditions of the modern world."

In discussing joblessness, the department declares that unemployment has become a serious concern "not merely during recession years, but even in more prosperous times."

Highest in World

One evidence of just how serious it is, the article says, is that it is "considerably higher than in any other industrialized country" in the world, even allowing for differences in statistical methods.

"If attention is directed at the U.S. experience during the postwar period," the department observes, "the one fact that stands out is the continuing trend towards higher unemployment.

"In the early postwar years it was not unusual at all for unemployment to be less than 2 million workers, or about 3 percent of the labor force. After the 1954 recession, however, unemployment never dropped to this level but remained at about the 4 percent mark."

Today, two years after the 1958 recession drove joblessness up to more than 5 million, or 7 percent of the labor force, it has dropped only to 5 percent "and shows every indication of remaining at this figure."

The seriousness of the problem, the article says, is pointed up by three factors:

- Unemployment figures do not take into account those working part time instead of their normal full time.
- High joblessness has kept at home or in school many people who ordinarily would be in the labor force. Labor Dept. estimates made some years ago projected for 1960 a labor force about 500,000 less than it actually is.
- The average duration of unemployment has increased sharply in recent years.

NLRB Chief Campaigns for GOP Senator

(Continued from Page 1)

against federal public power projects, he voted against improving unemployment compensation standards.

The nature of the battle shaping up between Mundt and McGovern was further revealed by a companion $50-a-plate promotional letter signed by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.).

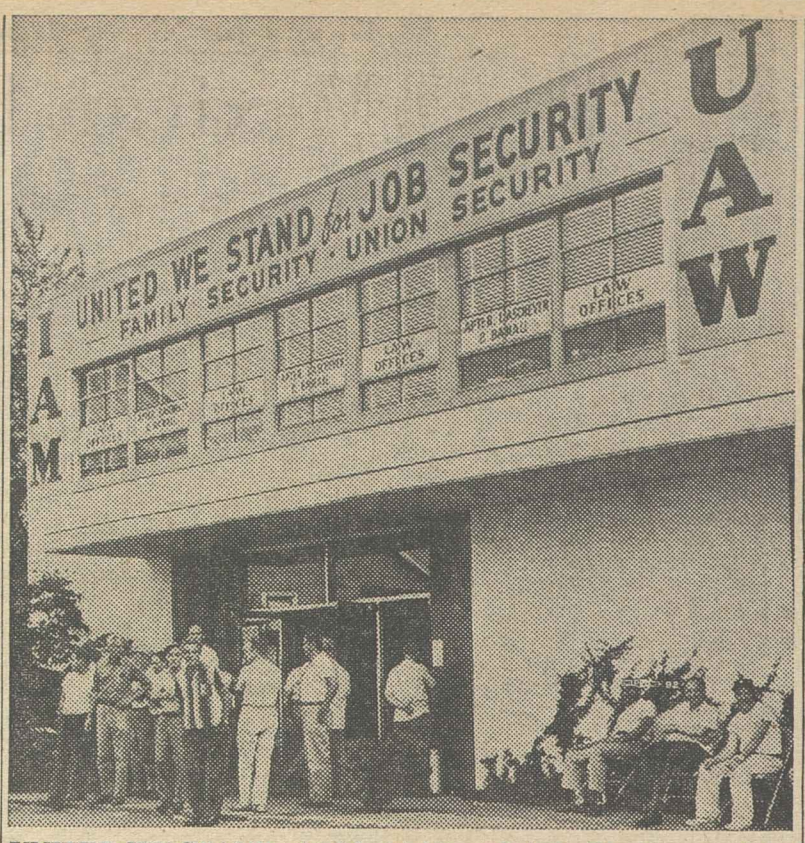
Dirksen and Halleck, noting that "certain labor leaders" have cast their support for McGovern, whom they describe as "a member of the ultra-liberal Democrat (sic) wing of the House," go on to say:

"These labor leaders are anxious to purge Sen. Mundt because of his activities as a member of the McClellan Labor Rackets Committee and his over-all conservative record."

The official name of the McClellan group is the Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations.

Dirksen and Halleck went on in their June 8 letter to make this statement:

"We have heard the South Dakota Democrats have flatly stated that they expect to spend more than four times as much as Republicans can raise in this campaign. They are trying to buy this Senate seat."



UNITED WE STAND, the Machinists and Auto Workers proclaim in a sign on IAM headquarters opposite the strike-bound East Hartford, Conn., plant of Pratt & Whitney Engine, a division of United Aircraft Corp. The men in the picture are waiting to take a turn on the picket line.

Bargaining Continues In Aircraft Walkouts

Negotiations continued on new contracts for 41,000 Machinists and Auto Workers as pickets kept to their lines before Lockheed and United Aircraft plants in California, Connecticut, Florida and Honolulu.

IAM negotiators said an expected "package" offer to end a strike of 10,500 Lockheed workers in California and the Philippines had not materialized, Lodge 727 in Burbank, Calif., scheduled a report meeting for members July 9.

IAM reported that strike action could materialize at other plants where negotiations have produced no settlement—Lockheed Aircraft Service; Rohr Aircraft Service in Chula Vista and Riverside, Calif., and Aerojet General in Azusa and Sacramento, Calif.

Several issues also delayed a settlement of the United Aircraft strike at seven Connecticut locations and one in West Palm Beach, Fla. Negotiators for IAM and UAW have been meeting separately with management in Hartford, Conn., on new contracts for 30,500 workers.

Wages are not a major issue in the United Aircraft strike. The IAM and UAW, united for the first time in a mutual aid pact, are fighting for some form of union security instead of the old open shop arrangement, seniority provisions, effective grievance procedure, arbitration of all unsettled grievances, the right of a worker to see his steward when he has a grievance, and the right of the steward to investigate grievances.

All the unresolved issues have been standard features of other shop contracts for a dozen years and more, the unions say.

United Aircraft produces jet engines at the Pratt & Whitney plant in East Hartford, where 16,000 workers have an IAM contract; propellers, starters, air conditioners and other jet equipment at Hamilton Standard plants with 4,500 IAM members at Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn. IAM also is on strike at the Pratt & Whitney foundry and warehouse at Manchester, Conn., and a research and development plant employing 1,400 in West Palm Beach.

Two UAW locals have been on strike since early June at a Pratt & Whitney feeder plant employing 4,200 in North Haven, Conn., and Sikorsky Aircraft Div. plants making helicopters at Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.

Insurance Union Wins 1-Day Strike

Contract improvements benefiting 6,000 agents were gained by the Insurance Workers after a one-day strike against the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass.

The union declared a walkout when the contract expiration date was reached. It was the first IWIU strike against John Hancock since contract relations began in 1951. A federal mediator brought the negotiators together again, and agreement on a two-year contract was reached within 24 hours.

Covers 32 States

IWIU said the new pact, covering agents in district offices in 32 states, contains these improvements:

- Larger security benefits, including gains in provisions for contingent annuity options, surgical and major medical coverage for retiring agents, and in other features of the medical-surgical plan.
- Refund of pension contributions made in former years. The union said some 4,000 agents will get sums ranging from $100 to $2,000 with no reduction in benefits. It quoted management as saying this would total $2.7 million plus about $800,000 in tax replacement cost.
- Streamlined arbitration provisions, and other improvements in working conditions.
- Commission increase for first year debits; increase from $47.50 to $50 in minimum combined collection commissions; vacation pay and special allowance increased by $1.
- Management will enforce a union shop provision in all districts where such a provision for payment of union dues or fees is permitted.

The union negotiating committee of 15 members was headed by Vice Pres. William S. MacDermott, Boston, with the assistance of Pres. George L. Russ, Gen. Counsel Irving Abramson and Maurice Holsberg, assistant to the president.

Operating Rail Unions Ask Work Rules Study

Chicago—Four operating rail unions have proposed that the complex work rules dispute be submitted to a special study commission which would include representatives of the unions, management and the public.

The proposal was made here by top officers of the Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers and Railway Conductors at the opening of national negotiations on railroad demands for drastic changes in the work rules and long-standing contract protections. The four brotherhoods represent nearly 250,000 railroad employes.

In a joint letter to management negotiators, the union chiefs declared the rules demands would modify or eliminate "virtually every rule affecting compensation and working conditions." They said the ordinary procedures of the Railway Labor Act "are not suited" to such a "comprehensive review."

The union negotiators said the proposed study commission should be authorized to consider both the changes proposed by the railroads "and such other proposals as either party may desire to submit."

On previous occasions, the operating unions have pointed out that the work rules issue is a two-sided dispute. Train crews, they have emphasized, don't receive away-from-home expenses, differentials for night, Sunday and holiday work, and other benefits standard in most industries.

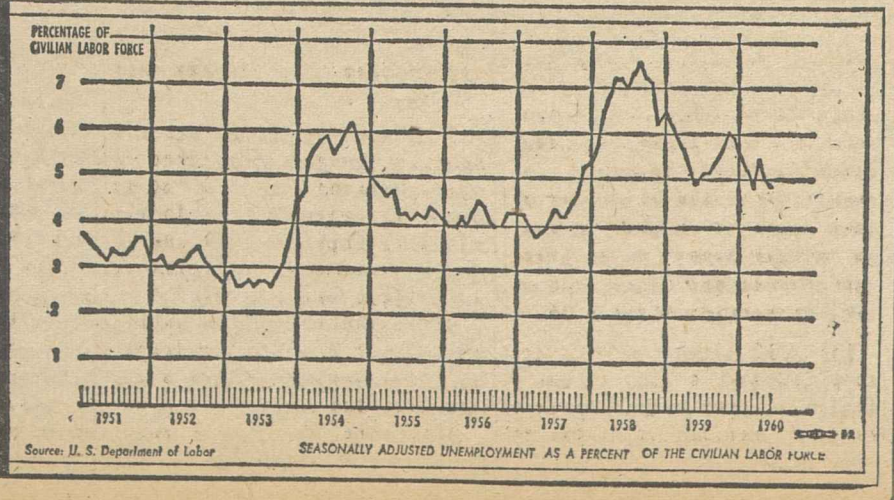
For more than a year preceding the current negotiations, the railroads carried out a widespread propaganda campaign seeking to pin the so-called "featherbedding" label on the operating crafts. The unions, in turn, have accused management of trying to destroy job and safety protections won in half-a-century of collective bargaining.

In proposing creation of a tripartite study commission, the unions suggested that the three public members be chosen from among the following well-known labor relations experts: Cyrus S. Ching, David L. Cole, Nathan P. Feinsinger, Whitley P. McCoy, George W. Taylor and W. Willard Wirtz.

A fifth operating union, the Switchmen, are not participating in the work rules negotiations at this stage because a wage dispute has not yet been settled. The union is awaiting the report of a Presidential Emergency Board on the union's pay demands.

Meanwhile non-operating rail unions, not directly affected by the work rules issue, have resumed negotiations on wage and fringe benefits. The talks were scheduled in the wake of a Presidential Emergency Board recommendation which the unions have described as "disappointing."

Rising Unemployment Rate 1951-'60



PRESENTATION OF the George Washington honor medal of the Freedoms Foundation to the Treasury Dept.'s Savings Bond Div. for its AFL-CIO-sponsored promotion film, "24 Hours in Tyrantland," is shown above. Left to right are William H. Neal, national director of the division; Robert Young, movie and TV star who led the cast; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; and Dr. Kenneth Wells, Freedoms Foundation president.

Freedoms Foundation Awards Medal To AFL-CIO-Backed U.S. Bond Film

The George Washington honor medal of the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa., has been presented to the Savings Bond Div. of the Treasury Dept. for the AFL-CIO-donated film, "24 Hours in Tyrantland," and installed in the department's exhibit room.

The medal was accepted for the bond division by its national director, William H. Neal, from Dr. Kenneth Wells, president of the foundation. Present were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Robert Young, motion picture and television star who headed the cast of his TV serial, "Life With Father," in making the film.

Made in 1959 for the Treasury's savings bond drive, the film was sponsored by the AFL-CIO, which met the costs of production as a patriotic gesture, and was made by an all-union cast—members of which gave up a week of their vacation to make it.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears at the end urging the purchase of savings bonds not only as a good investment, but as a way to help supply the United States with the "peace power" it needs.

Jury Enthusiastic

Wells said the jury which chose the film as a medal winner was highly enthusiastic about it and called it one of the greatest patriotic pictures they had ever seen.

Neal was high in his praise of the AFL-CIO in his acceptance speech—not only for the film, but for its continued support of savings bond drives over the years.

"The picture has been widely shown in payroll savings campaigns and before various community audiences," Neal said. "Prints, on loan from our state offices, are in great demand. We consider this one of the most effective and inspiring films of all that have been donated to the savings bond program in the past 19 years."

Schnitzler said that organized labor regards savings bonds as an opportunity for average citizens "to own part of their country." The AFL-CIO is "pleased and honored," he added, to have the opportunity to aid in their sale.

The picture tells the story of Young, as "Father," arriving home full of enthusiasm at being named head of a bond sales drive in his community and finding his announcement being greeted with indifference by his family, played by Jane Wyatt, Elinor Donahue, Billy Gray and Lauren Chapin.

He makes a deal with them. For 24 hours they are to live as they would in one of the world's tyrannies, with himself as tyrant. If they don't break under his grim rule, he'll give each of them a bond. If they do, they'll help in the drive.

During the 24 hours under Young's "dictatorship," the rest of the family comes to a realization and understanding of the freedom they had been taking for granted, and in the end voluntarily join with "Father" in promoting the bond sales campaign.

Union Wins Safeguard Against Foreign Plant

Roanoke, Va.—A strike of 1,200 Virginia garment workers against Kenrose Mfg. Co. has ended in an agreement setting up a supplemental insurance fund out of which workers at four plants will be paid if their earnings drop because of the operations of a new garment plant in Cork, Ireland.

Wages in the Irish plant range from 25 to 50 cents an hour. The average wage in the Virginia plants is $1.50, the union said.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers and Vice Pres. Arthur Rosenstein of the company have agreed that, for each dozen dresses made by the firm in the Irish plant and sold in the United States, the company will pay 30 cents into a jointly administered fund, up to a top of $30,000 a year.

Workers will be paid for any wage losses due to the Irish operation under a formula to be put into writing soon.

Dubinsky said the agreement sets a precedent which will protect U. S. employes of companies with overseas branches. Rosenstein said the company never intended that its "affiliation with any foreign operation" would or could reduce the amount of work in Virginia, but agreed to "comply with the union demand because of economic conditions."

Workers at the plants in Roanoke, Radford and Buchanan, Va., demanded a written agreement covering the Irish plant. The union asked for maximum employer payments of $100,000 a year, and the company first offered $2,000. The strike-ending agreement was reached at ILG offices in New York City.

Sharon CofC Hails Labor As Leader in Community

Sharon, Pa.—The Sharon Chamber of Commerce has presented a special plaque to the Mercer County Central Labor Council honoring organized labor for its contribution to community welfare.

Nearly 500 guests at the CofC annual dinner heard chamber Pres. Burton J. Moss salute labor for the "terrific" job it did in building the Mercer County Crippled Children's Clinic with volunteer labor, and for its financial backing of the United Fund.

Organized labor, Moss said, "has been in the forefront of every movement for civic betterment" in the Shenango Valley. The plaque expressed appreciation for what labor has done in "making the valley a finer place in which to live."

The plaque was received on behalf of the central labor body by William Nicholson, assistant director of Steelworkers' Dist. 21 and a vice president of the United Fund.

Michigan Professor Warns:

Another Recession Appears in Making

Another recession "definitely appears to be in the making," one of the nation's leading employment specialists has warned.

The recession shaping up is likely to leave the nation with 6 or 7 percent jobless, compared to the 5 percent to which "we appear to accommodate ourselves" in the wake of the 1958 downturn, Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan told a convention of employment security personnel at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The rate of joblessness ranged around 3 percent during 1952 and 1953.

Haber, a senior member of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, strongly urged a presidential commission to re-evaluate the 25-year old unemployment compensation system.

He said the reappraisal should take place now and "not when we are in the midst of the next recession and have no choice but emergency and temporary measures."

Haber's comments coincided with two other storm warnings:

- A 73-page academic study of "The Impact of Unemployment in the 1958 Recession," released without comment by the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, pointed out the jobless pay system could be a "much more powerful stabilizer in recessions than it was in 1958." Haber co-authored the study with Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen and Eva Mueller, colleagues at Michigan.
- The university's quarterly survey on buying attitudes showed "a marked decline in consumer optimism." Of 1,400 adults interviewed, 60 percent believed another slump of the 1958 scale is possible and 16 percent believe it may already have begun.

The study of the impact of unemployment expressed the urgent need of a research program so steps can be taken "to deal with what appears to be the persistence of relatively long-term, and in many areas, 'hard core' unemployment."

The Cohen-Haber-Mueller study disclosed that jobless pay fell short of its task, observing that:

"In view of our findings that about four out of every 10 of the unemployed heads of families did not receive any unemployment insurance benefits . . . and that two out of 10 did not receive benefits all of the time, unemployment benefits replaced only a small fraction of the wage loss incurred by unemployed persons in the recession. . . .

"And during the 1959 recession funds available under the unemployment insurance system were utilized only to a limited extent. . . ."

FEPC Bill Passed By Delaware Legislature

Dover, Del.—The Delaware Legislature has passed a labor-backed Fair Employment Practices bill, the 17th state to enact an enforceable ban on job discrimination.

The bill, awaiting the expected signature of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R), was hailed by State AFL-CIO leaders as the culmination of a 20-year drive to dislodge anti-discrimination measures from committee pigeonholes.

Success was achieved, State AFL-CIO Legislative Chairman James J. LaPenta, Jr., reported through amendments made on the House floor to a Senate-passed bill banning job discrimination because of age.

On the showdown vote in the House, bars on discrimination because of race, color, creed and national origin were added by a 24-to-3 vote. In the Senate, after attempts to sidetrack the bill failed, the House amendments were accepted by an 11-to-1 vote. The action came at 2 a. m., shortly before the legislature recessed until August.

The bill puts enforcement of the law under the State Labor Commission. The State AFL-CIO said it will wage an active drive for appropriations to finance adequate enforcement.

Delaware is the only state which has acted on FEPC legislation during 1960, an "off-year" for most state legislatures. Last year, California and Ohio enacted state FEPC laws. Similar laws are also on the statute books in New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Washington, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Connecticut, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Alaska and Oregon.

In other action by the Delaware Legislature before recess, two key bills in the AFL-CIO-endorsed consumer protection program were passed and sent to the governor.

Both deal with regulation of installment sales contracts, one specifically covering auto sales financing and the second setting forth protections for purchasers of other products.

Harry Boyer to Head State Welfare Board

Harrisburg, Pa.—Co-Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, last president of the former Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, has been elected chairman of the new State Board of Public Welfare.

The board was created by the last legislature as a result of the merger of the former Departments of Public Assistance and Welfare.

William L. Cowley, AWIU Officer, Dies

St. Louis, Mo.—William L. Cowley, 59, international secretary-treasurer of the Aluminum Workers since 1953, died recently after an illness of 16 months.

Cowley joined Federal Labor Union 18780 when it was formed in 1933 at his plant of the Aluminum Co. of America, and was assigned by the former American Federation of Labor as an organizer on a leave of absence basis in 1939, and on the full-time staff in 1946.

He helped form the International Council of Aluminum Workers and was elected its secretary-treasurer in 1946. When the Aluminum Workers' union was formed in 1953, he was elected unanimously as secretary-treasurer, and served until his final illness.

Condolences of the labor movement were expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in a message characterizing the AWIU officer as a "staunch trade unionist who served his fellow unionists with distinction and dedication."

Local Level Action Urged:

ANG Convention Approves Continued Merger Parleys

Chicago, Ill.—The Newspaper Guild has given its officers a green light to continue merger discussions with leaders of other unions.

The Guild's 27th annual convention here, in adopting the report of its organizing committee, directed the officers to continue their exploration of "ways and means of achieving a sound and mutually acceptable basis for unity among the unions in the printing, publishing and related industries" and to "make every effort to report to the 1961 convention with a specific plan."

The convention also called on locals to "continue to work for union solidarity at the local level and participate to the fullest possible extent in newspaper union councils, allied printing trades councils and city and state central bodies."

The report was adopted without dissent, although reservations had been expressed by a few delegates in committee discussions and by two convention speakers.

Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers, president of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association, said that despite a strong feeling for unity among all workers in the industry, "there are more obstacles than ever as a result of the rapid mechanization which has brought overlapping of craft work."

Nevertheless, Connell declared: "All of us in the printing trades are interested in some form of concerted action and unity, and we realize that the Guild is a group that should be with us."

Sampson a Speaker

James H. Sampson, president of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers, stressed that merger or unity must be of the kind that will benefit all participating organizations.

"We are for a unified movement," he declared, "but for a type we go into with our eyes open, one that will benefit every member."

In earlier speeches, ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Typographical Union Pres. Elmer Brown both acknowledged that fears and obstacles do exist but were confident they could be resolved satisfactorily.

"The phrase 'one big union,'" said Farson, "is a symbol of unity, not a blueprint."

The eight-month-old Portland, Oreg., newspaper strike was another major topic at the convention. The delegates urged that the strike against the Portland Oregonian and the Oregon Journal, which originated Nov. 10 with a walkout by the Stereotypers, be labelled a national emergency for all unions and that participation and support of the entire labor movement be enlisted in an intensified program to win the dispute.

After vigorous debate in the collective bargaining committee, however, the convention rejected a proposal that ANG contribute $50,000 toward establishing the thrice-weekly Portland Reporter—interim strike paper published by the Portland newspaper unions—as a commercial daily in competition with the Oregonian and the Journal.

In other areas, the convention:

- Rejected a proposed increase of 10 cents in per capita payments, but increased from $1 to $3 the international share of initiation fees for new members covered by contract and raised the convention registration fee from $15 to $25 to help meet a budget of $464,570 for 1960-61.
- Chose Robert Hickey of San Jose, Calif., and William Millis of San Francisco as candidates for the vacant Reg. IV vice presidency, and Jack Dobson of Toronto and Robert Zonka of Chicago as candidates for a vice president at large vacancy. Referendum elections will be held in September.
- Presented the annual $500 Wilbur E. Bade Memorial Award for outstanding local leadership to Dorothy Ann Benjamin of Greensboro, N. C.
- Condemned the apartheid policy of the government of the Union of South Africa and voted support of the boycott of South African goods called by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- Called on locals and district councils to intensify their political action programs "in this decisive year" and to promote the enactment of anti-strikebreaking legislation.
- Designated Buffalo, N. Y., as the 1962 convention city. Vancouver, B. C., was chosen last year as the site of the 1961 meeting.

SHOWER OF MONEY is counted at Meat Cutters convention in Atlantic City, N. J., after delegates, in voluntary contributions, raised more than $2,000 for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), a convention speaker, to help defray debts Humphrey incurred in unsuccessful primary campaign for presidency. Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Abe Feinglass (left) helps tally the contributions.

Cut Hours, Save Jobs, Meat Cutters Demand

Atlantic City, N. J.—Faced with a mounting loss of jobs and displacement of members under the impact of automation, the Meat Cutters' 20th general convention here called on the entire union movement to mount a "massive effort" for a shorter workweek.

Winding up their week-long session at Convention Hall, the delegates put their stamp of approval on the shorter workweek resolution after hearing a report that the industry's "recently speeded pace of mechanization" had brought joblessness to tens of thousands of the union's members.

Despite the sharp inroads made by technological changes, the Meat Cutters' membership rose by more than 50,000 since the union's last general convention four years ago, reaching a current level of 350,000, according to Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd. The membership rise, he said, resulted from victories in 146 National Labor Relations Board elections since 1956.

The committee on mechanization and automation, headed by Vice Pres. Henry Freise, said that in the packing industry, "less than 160,000 production workers are now required to produce the same amount of red meat which over 190,000 produced in 1956."

In the canning industry and retail food markets, 85 workers now do the same volume of work which required 100 workers four years ago, the report went on, while in the leather industry automation combined with declining sales have displaced more than 10,000 of the 40,000 production workers employed in 1956.

"Such trends duplicated in industry after industry," the report warned, "carry within themselves seeds of major economic dislocation for the entire nation.

"Out of high profit margins which last year brought American corporations more than $50 billion of net income before taxes, additional billions of dollars have been appropriated to intensify industry's drive for even speedier mechanization.

"Month by month the hourly output of the average American worker is being driven up, while his power to buy back goods produced in American factories remains constant or suffers a slight decline.

"Only labor's total program for the protection of workers' economic status has prevented a slide back into a depression similar to that which came when dramatically rising productivity and stagnant, open-shop wage levels brought the major economic crisis of 1929."

The resolution, adopted by a unanimous vote of the 1,400 delegates representing 425 local unions in the U. S. and Canada, called on the entire trade union movement to unite in a campaign for the shorter workweek as a step toward offsetting "technological unemployment." The delegates urged an all-out drive in the 87th Congress to win adoption of the shorter workweek principle without loss of takehome pay.

Earlier, the convention had heard Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) call for a resurgence of the "zeal that was once in the labor movement" in order to elect an Administration dedicated to "a better deal for people."

Humphrey, who received a tumultuous reception, blistered the Eisenhower Administration for its "littleness in leadership."

Americans, he said, "have been the victims of men of little vision, little daring and little concern for people" in an "era of bigness."

The convention unanimously re-elected Lloyd to the presidency which he has held since the death of the late Earl W. Jimerson in 1957, and unanimously renamed Patrick J. Gorman as secretary-treasurer. Gorman, a veteran of 40 years as an international officer of the Meat Cutters, has been its secretary-treasurer since 1941.

Seventeen incumbent vice presidents were re-elected without opposition. Chosen to fill existing vacancies by the delegates were Vice Presidents Joseph Cohn, Mark H. Allen, Russell E. Dresser and Sam Talarico.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Approved extensive changes in the union's constitution.
- Assailed the Administration for using its "budget mania" as a "gimmick" to oppose needed social legislation.
- Sharply denounced the government of the Union of South Africa for its "segregationist policy of 'apartheid.'"
- Condemned the Arab nations for having demonstrated "a complete disregard for human dignity" in waging "an anti-Jewish campaign of total discrimination," and called on the U. S. government "to cease complying with the requests of these governments that Jewish soldiers in American uniforms be barred" from their countries.

Unions Spur Campaign For 'Safe' Labor Day

Organized labor and the National Safety Council have embarked on their second annual campaign to make Labor Day—labor's own holiday—a day of safety instead of tragedy.

The aim is to cut to the irreducible minimum the toll of death and injuries that usually marks the long weekend holiday at the "official" close of summer. Last year, traffic accidents took 438 lives, boating mishaps and drownings 91 lives, and miscellaneous causes 84 lives.

"Labor's national holiday to honor the workers of America," observed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "will be desecrated by the deaths of hundreds of men, women and children and the injury of thousands of persons over the Labor Day weekend, based on past experience."

He urged all AFL-CIO affiliates and their members to participate in the campaign for safety over the holiday weekend and to improve a death and accident record which he described as a "national disgrace."

The labor steering committee working with the National Safety Council in pushing the campaign is headed by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

Named by Walsh

Brownlow was named to the post by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

Other members are Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists; George T. Brown, assistant to the AFL-CIO president; Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries; Pres. Richard C. Howard of the Intl. Labor Press Association; Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist; Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator; Charles Ferguson, Mine Workers safety director; and Saul Miller, AFL-CIO director of publications.

Last year some 3,500 union organizations participated in the first Labor Day safety campaign. It is expected that twice that number will take part this year.

The steering committee plans to promote the drive through talks at union meetings, safety films, news stories, radio announcements and a revival of Labor Day parades.

Free packets of campaign materials are available to labor organizations by writing the Labor Div., National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

Included are a safety poster, suggestions for campaign activities, fact sheets on traffic and water safety, and a suggestion that the clergy call attention to the significance of Labor Day in their Labor Sunday sermons and also encourage safety over the holiday.

Hospital Board Picks Walsh as Chairman

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Richard F. Walsh, president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and an AFL-CIO vice president, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital and Research Laboratories here.

The hospital, treating virtually all types of chest diseases, is sponsored by the entertainment industry. Its services are rendered free to all persons connected with the industry and to all members of their families.

ILGWU Saluted on Its 60th Anniversary

The sixtieth birthday of the Ladies' Garment Workers was marked by display ads in daily newspapers, and an editorial salute from the New York Times.

The Times said the ILGWU "as distinctive a New York landmark as the Empire State Building . . . has brought economic uplift to its members and stability to its industry, the largest and . . . most fiercely competitive in the city."

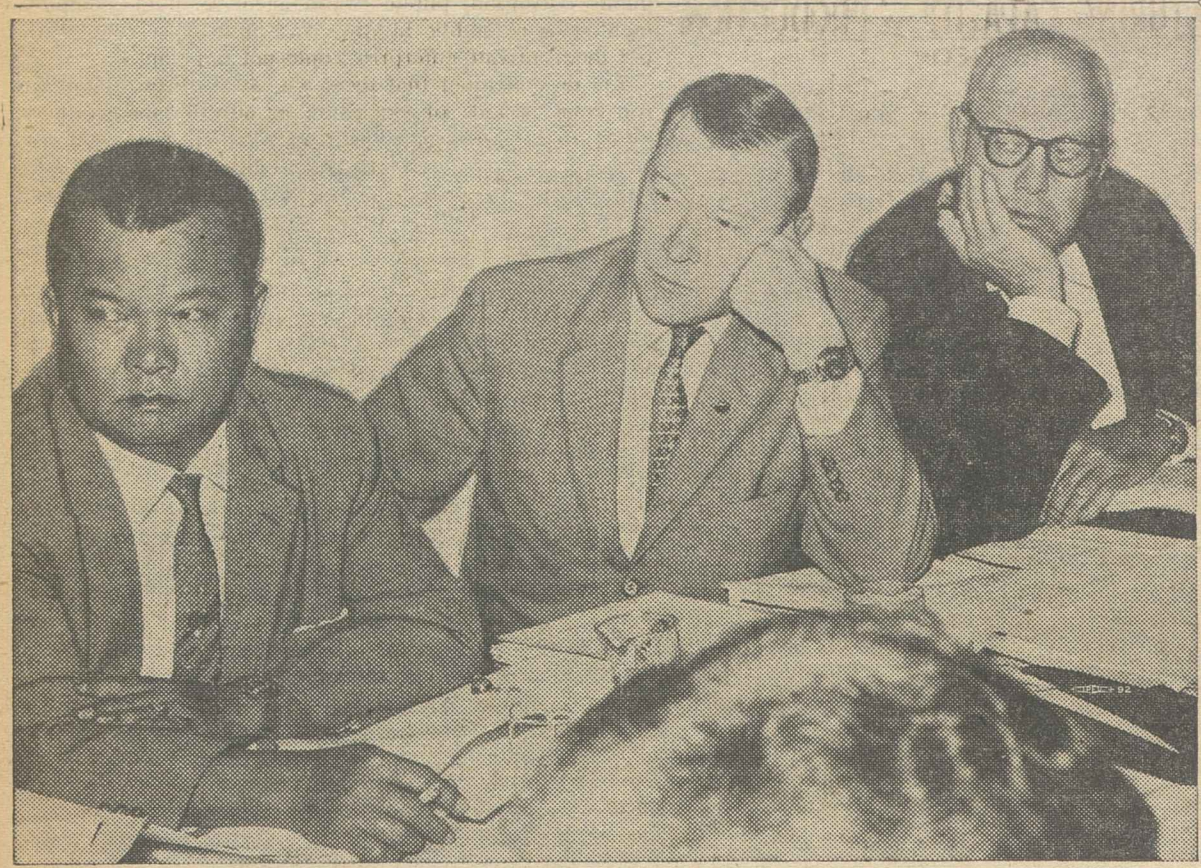
The ILGWU said, in almost-full-page ads: "On this day, 60 years ago, the American Federation of Labor issued a charter of affiliation to the 11 workers who, only 20 days earlier, founded the union.

"In the years since then the ILGWU has fought on picket line and at bargaining table to wipe out the sweatshop, to end child labor, to shorten dawn-to-dusk workdays, to substitute the rule of reason for the test of force in the settlement of industrial disputes, to bring democracy into the shop . . . to end the desperation of illness and the helplessness of old age.

"The garment industry has moved from an environment of chaos and jungle combat into one of industrial stability and community responsibility."

The union expressed its appreciation to its pioneers, its members, and industry employers as ILGWU entered its seventh decade of service.

Government's Role Outlined by Meany



DEEPLY ENGROSSED in proceedings at the recent meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' executive board in Brussels are these three members from two sides of the world. Left to right they are Gen. Sec. J. J. Hernandez of the Philippines Trades Union Congress, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Democratic Leaders Get Labor's Blueprint

(Continued from Page 1)

any aggressor," Meany told the committee.

"It must be flexible enough to wage limited as well as total war. No one in his right mind would put out a 'grassfire' war with an atomic bomb but by the same reasoning no one can allow the grass-fire war to spread for lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment, until it becomes a total world conflagration."

Every other question is "far less important than what we do, here in our own country, to demonstrate the superiority of freedom as a way of life," he said.

In a series of charts prepared for presentation, the AFL-CIO president cited to the platform committee detailed evidence of economic lag in the past seven years:

- The civilian labor force "grew by 5.4 million but the number of new jobs grew by only 3.4 million."
- The number of full-time jobs "has actually gone down in the last three years and is only 300,000 greater than seven years ago," while the number of part-time jobs has gone up by 3.2 million.
- There are "actually 2 million less jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroad industry than in 1953, in the areas where most jobs are normally found."
- The total number of man-hours worked in private employment is less today than it was in 1953. The total number of private, full-time jobs has likewise gone down.
- There is "a constantly widening gap between our actual production and our capacity to produce. A large part of our existing plant is standing idle."
- In the next 10 years, "26 million young workers will enter the labor force and we shall have to create an average of 1.35 million civilian jobs a year." This contrasts with an average of "less than 800,000" for the past 10 years.

"We are not going to do it with a rate of economic growth of only 2.5 percent a year, the rate we have experienced in the last seven years," Meany warned.

"That is the road to stagnation, not to growth."

In a call for federal action to create an economic policy of growth, Meany ridiculed the "assumption" of "professional defenders of free enterprise" that federal action in the public interest "is something new and alien."

More often than not, he said in citing the historical record, the "great surges" in our economy "have been linked with government—the two great wars, the recovery from the depression and so on."

"One way or another, the climate—the economic climate—had to be favorable. It seems clear to us that in the years ahead the government must create such a climate," he went on.

"The great myth of this decade is that public investment is inherently wasteful, while private investment is good. I say this is nonsense."

"We have a lot of unfinished business here in America," the AFL-CIO president declared, and detailed the shortages in schools, in low-income and middle-income housing, in hospitals, medical and dental schools, in distribution of medical facilities and in recreational facilities.

"The strength of the democratic idea rests upon the kind of life our people can enjoy—on a good education, on equality of opportunity, on a decent place to live, on a reasonable measure of personal security in youth or age," he said.

A free trade-union movement "flourishes best in a free-enterprise society," Meany declared, but "how fast could private enterprise have expanded if the federal government had not helped build our canals, turnpikes and railroads? What about the help the federal government extends today to airlines and the merchant marine?"

"We publicly finance" highways and harbors, airports, water supply and sewage disposal, schools, health agencies and research, and without these services "private enterprise could not function," he went on.

Anticipating "the question that is always raised" about government social and economic activities, Meany said that "a price tag would be meaningless in the context of this presentation."

The AFL-CIO program would "double the rate of economic growth. It would entail a bigger federal budget; but it would be a prosperity budget, not an austerity budget."

Program for Growth

Labor's proposals would "cause a phenomenal growth in the gross national product, and the tax revenues would jump accordingly," he pointed out.

If we "do not follow this course," he said, the alternate cost will be "painful" and "one which we cannot afford to pay."

The Employment Act of 1946, he reminded the platform committee, clearly declares the federal government's responsibility "to promote maximum production and employment. The intentions have not been carried out for seven years. They must be carried out in the years ahead."

The Marxists say, Meany concluded, that "free societies can survive only when there is war or the threat of war. Yet we urge a program in the area of foreign affairs which we hope will lead to a relaxation of tensions, a reduction in armaments and the eventual elimination" of the threat of war.

Labor's domestic program, he said, would show "that a free society, in a peaceful world, could and would prevail.

"We believe in the perfectibility of our society; and we maintain that this goal is essential to our security today and to our future tomorrow."

ICFTU Mobilizes Resources to Help Build Free, Strong Unions in Africa

By Arnold Beichman

Brussels, Belgium—The world's free labor movement, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is streamlining itself for achieving as swiftly as possible its major goals within the next few years.

Primarily, the ICFTU will direct its resources to help organize strong unions in the newly-independent countries of Africa. Where such unions already exist in Africa, as well as Asia and Latin America, the ICFTU will utilize these resources to reinvigorate them so that they will be able not only to stand up against employers and unfriendly governments but also against the dangers of Communist subversion and blandishments.

For the real and immediate job ahead in Africa is to beat the Communists to the punch. Both The Soviet Union and Communist China are already moving into Africa, pinpointing their ubiquitous target—unorganized, underpaid, hungry workers.

Under the leadership of Omer Becu of Belgium, the newly-elected secretary general of the ICFTU who takes office Aug. 1, a team of four assistant general secretaries will be designated to carry out crucial assignments.

$10 Million Goal

To finance this crusade, the stronger labor organizations in the ICFTU have pledged, by resolution, to try to raise $10 million between 1961 and 1963 for the Intl. Solidarity Fund for the specific purpose of building union strength in less developed countries.

Becu, who is leaving his post as general secretary of the International Transportworkers Federation, is expected to confer early in September with the AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs in regard to the future policies of the ICFTU. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther participated in the recent sessions of the ICFTU executive board in Brussels.

J. H. Oldenbroek of The Netherlands, who resigned after having served as secretary general of the ICFTU from its inception in December 1949, was praised by the Executive Board for guiding "the organization through its formative stage."

'Grateful Thanks'

"He has earned the respect and grateful thanks," the resolution declared, "of his wide circle of friends and colleagues throughout the world for his unceasing efforts to further the purposes of the ICFTU which are identical with his own ideals and convictions."

Among major decisions at the ICFTU session here were:

- A warning against admitting Franco Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). If Spain is admitted, the ICFTU and its affiliates "will sever their relationships" with NATO and other regional inter-governmental organizations, whether military or economic.
- Denunciation of the Cuban government for its rapid drift in the direction of communist totalitarianism. The ICFTU charged that the Communist Party today controls the Cuban Confederation of Workers and that anti-Communist labor leaders have been removed.
- To consider a call to the United Nations "to consider adopting economic sanctions against the Union of South Africa" if there is no change in that government's racial policies in the near future.
- A sharp attack against the Soviet Union for "torpedoing the Geneva conference on disarmament at precisely the moment when new proposals were to be presented." The statement appealed to the democratic powers "to continue to show their readiness to resume negotiations, either direct or sponsored by the United Nations" for disarmament.
- Asked member governments of the Organization of American States to break off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic and to consider "imposing effective economic sanctions" against the Trujillo regime.
- To send trade union missions to Indonesia, Japan, Turkey and the French-speaking part of Africa. The Turkish Trade Union Federation, Turk-Is, with about 800,000 members, has been affiliated to the ICFTU pending completion of formalities.
- Other new organizations admitted include those from Liberia, St. Vincent, Bahamas and Mauritius. The ICFTU now has 135 affiliates from 102 countries comprising a total membership of 56.5 million workers.

Los Angeles to Hold Union Label Show

Los Angeles—Some lucky visitor to the "New Horizons Show," annual exhibit of union-made products and services sponsored by the Los Angeles County Union Label Council, will come away with a 17-foot Islander deluxe fiberglass boat. The boat, including a 40-horsepower Mercury motor and trailer, will be the grand prize at the Oct. 12-18 show, to be held at the Shrine Exposition Hall.

Reuther Sees Danger In Low-Wage Imports

Brussels, Belgium—Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, has warned trade union affiliates of the ICFTU that "pressure is building up in America which will lead to economic isolationism and be a blow to the free world."

His statement was made at the semi-annual session of the ICFTU Executive Board as it took up the problem of imports into the U.S. of competing products manufactured by low-wage workers overseas.

Reuther pointed out that the AFL-CIO is today committed to freer international trade. But, he said, "we must understand that goodwill and noble sentiments are an inadequate answer to a worker losing his job because another worker is making the same product with the same tools but getting half the wage of the American worker."

"If we don't solve this problem," he said, "it will not be possible to tell the American worker much longer you can't protect yourself. Economic isolationism may become necessary as a matter of survival and that would fragmentize the free world's economy.

The issue of low-wage foreign imports is probably the most burning economic question in the ICFTU since among its 135 affiliates are many labor organizations whose members live by foreign trade. In addition, there are labor unions in underdeveloped countries whose officials resist pressing for wage increases beyond a certain point lest they jeopardize national economic planning for industrialization.

"We know that as a practical matter," said Reuther, "we can't equalize wages in all areas of the world but we can minimize the differential so that we can live with them. We don't want to see a situation where today there isn't a single American company making sewing-machines."

Labor Urges Action for Economic Growth

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's statement to be presented to the Democratic Party Platform Committee:

WE ARE TODAY THE RICHEST, the most productive, the most bountiful land on earth. But for the first time in our history we face a real challenge. All over the world the question is raised: Has the American way of life run its course? Can we keep pace? Will we, in due course, be surpassed by the Soviets, who seem on the face of things at least to be ahead of us in scientific achievements?

Despite a general illusion of prosperity in this country, a large part of our potential resources for growth—our rising productivity and our growing labor force—none of these have been translated into an increased output of goods and services. Instead they are being translated into unemployment and part-time work.

All of us are well aware that unemployment has persisted at a level of about 5 percent, in the face of record figures for total employment, record figures for gross national product, and all the rest.

We don't have the latest figures on unemployment. They will not be released by the Dept. of Labor until sometime next week.

But I want to make a flat prediction right here and now:

These figures will show the largest May to June increase in unemployment in the post-World War II period in both the numbers of unemployed as well as the percent of the labor force unemployed.

The total will be so near one million more unemployed as to be frightening.

But let us go a step further. Let us take a look behind the statistics as we get them in the summaries that are published in the daily papers.

Look at what has happened to employment from 1953 to 1960—using the average for the first five months, in each case.

We find that the civilian labor force grew by 5.4 million; but the number of new jobs grew by only 3.4 million. You have a deficit of two million jobs right there.

BUT THAT'S ONLY A BEGINNING. We find that the number of full-time jobs has actually gone down by 500,000 in the last three years, and is only 300,000 greater than it was seven years ago. Meanwhile, the number of part-time jobs, using the standard of 34 hours a week or less, has gone up by 3.2 million over the same seven-year period.

I wish I could say that this was a sign that the 30-hour week was taking hold in this country, but I can't. In reality, these represent people who are only partly employed; yet they are counted the same as fully employed workers in the Dept. of Labor Statistics.

There are actually two million less jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroad industry than there were in 1953. And there is only the same number of jobs in construction, communications and utilities, such as the gas and electric companies.

Mind you, we have had an increase of almost 5.5 million people in the labor force over this period; but we have had a loss of two million jobs in the areas where most jobs are normally found.

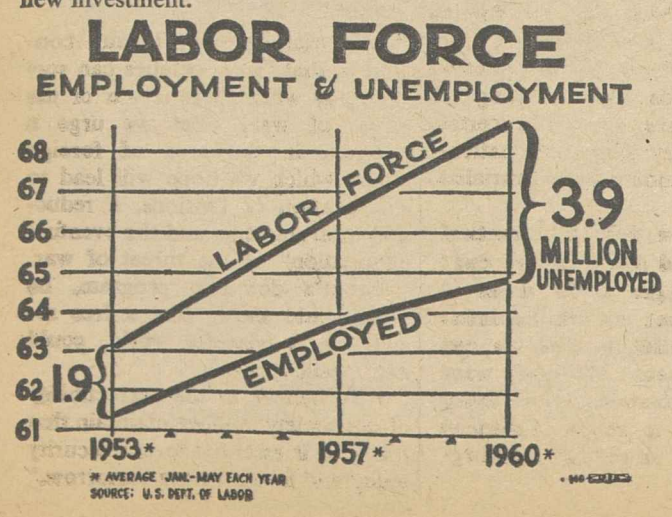
YOU MAY WONDER WHY, in the face of these figures, there has been any increase in total employment. One reason is the expansion in the service trades and related areas. These areas, unfortunately, are notorious for low wages and a high proportion of part-time work. When there is a transfer of employment opportunities from industry to—say—retail or wholesale trade, there is also a drop in average earnings, consumer buying-power and standard of living.

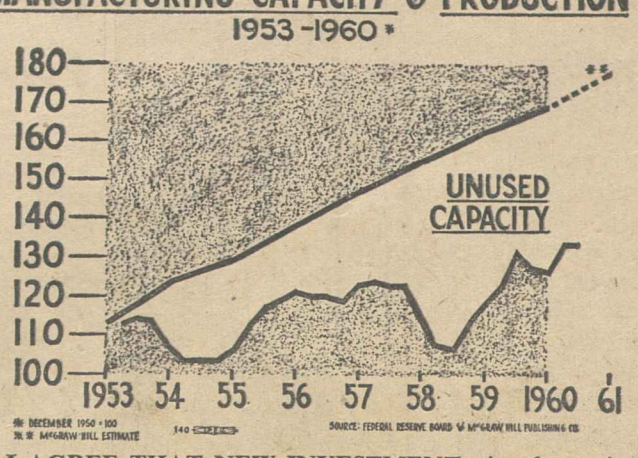
Even allowing for the increase in the service trades, there is a still more dramatic figure. The total number of manhours worked in private employment of all kinds is less today than it was in 1953. The total number of private, full-time jobs has likewise gone down.

I ask you to think about these figures. The population has gone up; the work-force has gone up; but the number of full-time jobs in our private economy has gone down.

Obviously there has been an increase in non-private employment—public employment—that has to some extend filled the gap. But as I pointed out earlier, it has not filled the gap entirely. It has not kept us from having a so-called "normal" unemployment rate of 5 percent—compared to a rate of 2.7 percent seven years ago. That, ladies and gentlemen, is an increase of nearly 100 percent in what is called "normal" unemployment.

In the face of these conditions, we still hear it said that the present great need in our country is to "encourage new investment."





I AGREE THAT NEW INVESTMENT—insofar as it represents the continuing expansion of our productive capacity—is essential. But I maintain that our greatest need now is not new investment, but a new ability to consume what we are now capable of producing. The need for new investment would inevitably follow an increase in consumer demand that taxed our present productive ability.

There is a constantly widening gap between our actual production and our capacity to produce. A large part of our existing plant capacity is standing idle.

I am not suggesting a return to the idea that we ought to plow under every fourth steel mill, or anything of the sort. Quite the contrary. I say we ought to have the kind of economy that will strain our productive capacities to the utmost.

The greatest incentive to new investment isn't tax rebates, or quick depreciation, or other special favors to corporations. It's the certainty of more customers.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE? In the next 10 years, 26 million young workers will enter the American labor force.

The net increase in job-seekers—after allowing for withdrawals from the labor force, for whatever reason—will be the highest in our history. By 1970, there will be 87 million Americans able and willing to work.

In these 10 years, then, we will have to create an average of 1,350,000 civilian jobs each year. Over the previous 10 years we have averaged less than 800,000.

How are we going to create these new jobs?

I am sure of one thing—we are not going to do it with a rate of economice growth of only 2.5 percent a year, the rate we have experience in the last seven years.

That is the road to stagnation, not growth.

I AM SURE YOU HAVE READ, as I have, all sorts of comparisons between this growth rate and that of the Soviet Union. I share the doubts of those who question the validity of the Soviet statistics but these comparisons are healthy at least to the extent that they emphasize the need for reexamination of our own policies. It is up to us to prove that a free society can always be a better and a more productive society.

Twenty-three years ago it was fairly said that one-third of our nation was "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed." Today the one-third has shrunk to one-fifth; but that is still one-fifth too many.

This is not just a humanitarian appeal. Even if we could ignore the tragic human costs of inadequate family income, frustration and lost self-respect that unemployment and underemployment bring—and they cannot be ignored—this mammoth waste of manpower is costing the nation billions of dollars in goods and services that we could be creating and using, but are not. The welfare of that one-fifth of the nation is a practical concern for us all.

LET US REMEMBER THAT we have not abolished poverty in this country. We still have over seven million families and single individuals whose total income is less than $2,000 a year; and almost three million whose income is less than $1,000. Those are shameful figures for America in 1960.

I agree that it is proper to look at our country as a whole; to keep in mind the well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed majority, as well as the others. Certainly I am not one of those who brushes aside our achievements and looks only at our shortcomings.

But I repeat—as well as we have done, we must do better. Above all, we can never accept poverty as an established condition in America.

I would be the last to deny the contributions of private enterprise to the development of America, or to deprecate its present and future role in our society. Certainly a free trade union movement flourishes best in a free enterprise society. My quarrel with the professional defenders of "free enterprise" is with their assumption that federal action, in the public interest, is something new and alien to the American scene.

How fast could private enterprise have expanded if the federal government had not helped to build our canals, turnpikes and railroads? What about the help the federal government extends today to airlines and the merchant marine?

THE GREAT MYTH OF THIS DECADE is that public investment is inherently wasteful, while private investment is good. I say this is nonsense.

We publicly finance our highways and harbors, our water supply and our sewage disposal. We publicly finance airports, river developments, postal services and many other functions that are essential to private enterprise. We have public education, public health agencies, public employment services, public libraries and public research. Without them, private enterprise could not function.

Let us remember that there has always been a stimulus for great periods of expansion in our private economy. Some of these were in themselves a part of that economy, such as the mass development and expansion of the automobile industry in the Ninteen-Twenties. More often than not, however, the great surges have been linked with government—the two great wars, the recovery from the depression, and so on.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, the climate—the economic climate had to be favorable. It seems clear to us that in the years ahead the government must create such a climate, not by further favors to business, but by policies that will promote economic growth by meeting the people's needs.

Let me remind you that our nation is already committed to this concept. It is proclaimed in the Employment Act of 1946, which clearly declares that it is the responsibility of the federal government, in cooperation with industry, agriculture and labor, and with state and local governments, to utilize all its resources to promote maximum production and employment in the United States.

This act is still on the books. The machinery for implementing it has been created. But the intentions of the act have not been carried out in the last seven years. They must be carried out in the years ahead.

Let me anticipate the question that is always raised in connection with the social and economic activities of government: "How much will it cost?"

That question has been pressed with special vigor in the last eight years, in both the executive and legislative branches of government.

Frankly, we have not attempted, in this presentation, to put a price-tag on each of our recommendations. Let me explain our reasoning.

It is perfectly possible, of course, to estimate how many dollars will be needed to catch up with our shortage of schools, for instance; or to start a program for reviving depressed areas, and all the rest.

We develop these estimates when we offer legislative proposals to Congress. We are not afraid of the figures. We are a practical organization; we have a budget of our own, and we know that when money is spent, someone has to pay the bill.

HOWEVER, A PRICE TAG, or a cost analysis, would be meaningless in the context of this presentation. What we are offering is not simply a legislative program, to be set against the federal budget as it stands today. What we are proposing is a program for economic growth.

We believe our program would double the rate of economic growth in this country; that it would go far toward the elimination of poverty; that it would raise the general standard of living for all the people. And as I pointed out a moment ago, this is not only a humanitarian project.

Consider what this would mean in terms of federal revenues. Yes, it would entail a bigger federal budget; but it would be a prosperity budget, not an austerity budget. We must ask ourselves, not just "What will it cost?" but also "How much will it bring in?"

What we propose would cause a phenomenal growth in the gross national product and certainly the tax revenues—at the current tax levels—would jump accordingly. It is true that these proposals would mean vastly increased federal expenditures in terms of dollars but, in terms of a percentage of the gross national product, the "cost" would be below that of today. This, coupled with legislation plugging up the most unfair of the present tax loopholes, would put the federal budget in its best posture in our time.

FINALLY, THERE IS ANOTHER QUESTION which I think has been implicit in our entire program: "What will it cost us not to follow this course?" That would be the painful cost, and one which we cannot afford to pay.

It is a well propagandized article of faith in the Marxist doctrine that free societies can survive only when there is war or the threat of war.

The threat of war is certainly with us and will be as long as we are confronted by a powerful totalitarian adversary. Yet we urge a program in the area of foreign affairs which we hope will lead to a relaxation of tensions, a reduction in armaments and the eventual elimination of the threat.

If these proposals should be adopted, would the economic picture at home ultimately prove that the Marxists are right? We say no; we say that a free society, in a peaceful world, could and would prevail.

What we ask of you is the legislative framework in which freedom can win the day by force if necessary, and by force of example if not. We believe in the perfectibility of our society; and we maintain that this goal is essential to our security today and to our future tomorrow.

EMPLOYMENT LOSSES 1953-1960*

MANUFACTURING**	1,500,000
RAILROADS	400,000
MINING	200,000

* AVERAGE JAN.-MAY EACH YEAR, EXCEPT RAILROADS-JAN.-APRIL.
** PRODUCTION & MAINTENANCE JOBS
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS & U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR

Platform for America

THE HISTORY of American politics is studded with conglomerations of sonorous and meaningless prose parading under the description of party platforms—documents that either promise all things to all men or promise nothing behind the facade of empty cliches.

To some extent this has reflected the exuberance of American political life, the eras of torchlight parades and free-swinging exchanges of oratorical assaults. But more importantly, it has reflected the diverse groupings that make up the political parties in America.

The concept that a party's presidential campaign platform must be broad enough for every element in the party to stand on has been undergoing continuing change in light of the newer concept that a political platform must essentially represent a philosophy of government containing basic approaches to solutions of the many problems that face the nation in the 1960s.

In this issue of the AFL-CIO News a number of pages are devoted to labor's views on what a modern-day political party platform should contain. The federation's recommendations range over the entire spectrum of problems confronting America, for labor is involved in all of them.

Labor's recommendations to the political party platform committees are conceived in a philosophy of government that is concerned with the economic well-being, the political freedom and the human dignity of the overwhelming majority of Americans who work for an hourly wage or a weekly paycheck.

The political party that will write and commit itself to a campaign platform incorporating these principles will be well on the way to winning the support and loyalty of the voters.

Wage-Hour Travesty

A LITTLE LESS THAN a year ago a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats in the House substituted the Landrum-Griffin bill for a more moderate labor reform measure reported by the House labor committee.

In speech after speech, Landum-Griffin supporters piously insisted they were striking a blow on labor's behalf by "protecting" workers from the iniquities of trade unions.

Last week the identical coalition, by an almost identical vote, substituted the Kitchin-Ayres bill for a moderate wage-hour measure reported by the same labor committee.

There was no talk of "protecting" workers this time; for the Kitchin-Ayres bill, as it stands, would strip away all wage-hour safeguards from 14 million Americans who are now protected.

Sponsors of this bill now say the reduction in coverage was not intended, but was due to a technical "mistake." To the millions of workers who need legal wage-hour protection, the bill itself is a "mistake," even without the technical error.

The committee bill would have extended the law's coverage to some 3.5 million more workers and raised the minimum wage to $1.25 in a series of steps over several years. The Kitchin-Ayres bill offers virtually no increase in coverage; sets a minimum of $1 an hour (with no overtime pay) for any who might be newly included, and raises the minimum to only $1.15 for those already protected. This is not a wage-hour bill; it is a travesty.

When Congress returns next month the Senate will start debate on its own wage-hour bill. It is the Senate's solemn obligation to adopt a fair and meaningful measure; and it is the solemn obligation of the congressional leadership to see that such a measure becomes law.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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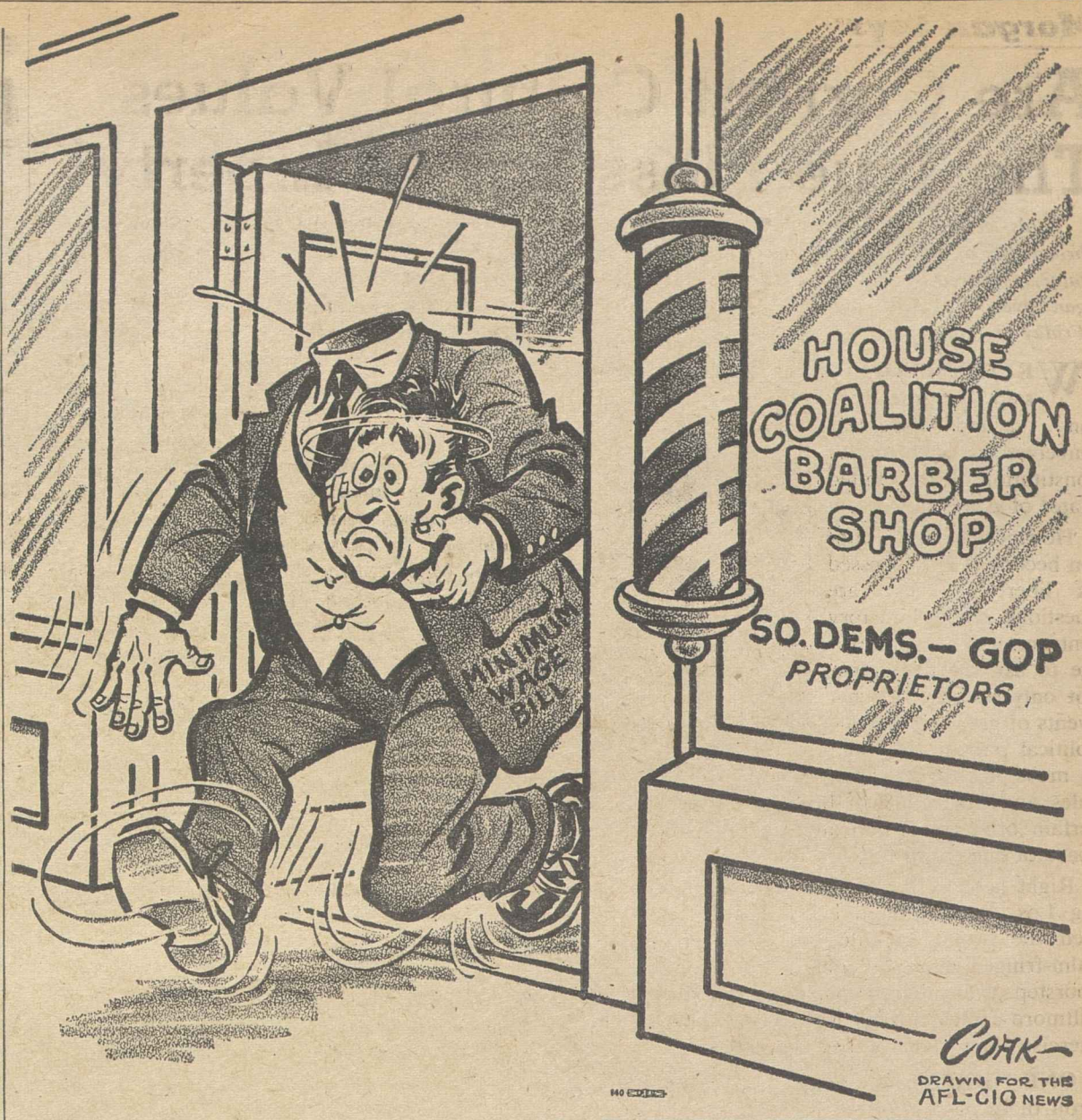


Warren, Douglas, Black and Brennan:

High Court Minority Assails Social Security Rights Denial

The U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled in a 5 to 4 decision that a person deported for past membership in the Communist Party can be deprived of all benefits due him under the Social Security Act. Chief Justice Warren and Justices Douglas, Black and Brennan, in joint and separate dissents, assailed the majority decision as violating the constitutional prohibition against ex post facto punishment and voiding the principle that a contributor under the social security system has a vested right in his benefits. The following are excerpts from these dissents.

EPHRAM NESTOR came to this country from Bulgaria in 1913 and lived here continuously for 43 years, until July 1956. He was then deported from this country for having been a Communist from 1933 to 1939. At that time membership in the Communist Party as such was not illegal and was not even a statutory ground for deportation.

From December 1936 to January 1955 Nestor and his employers made regular payments to the government under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. These funds went to a special federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in return for which Nestor, like millions of others, expected to receive payments when he reached the statutory age.

In 1954, 15 years after Nestor had last been a Communist, and 18 years after he began to make payments into the old-age security fund, Congress passed a law providing, among other things, that any person who had been deported from this country because of past Communist membership should be wholly cut off from any benefits of the fund to which he had contributed under the law. After the government deported Nestor in 1956 it notified his wife, who had remained in this country, that he was cut off and no further payments would be made to him.

THIS ACTION takes Nestor's insurance without just compensation and in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. Moreover, it imposes an ex post facto law and bill of attainder by stamping him, without a court trial, as unworthy to receive that for which he has paid and which the government promised to pay him.

In Lynch vs. United States, this court unanimously held that Congress was without power to repudiate and abrogate in whole or in part its promises to pay amounts claimed by soldiers under the War Risk Insurance of 1917.

This court held that such a repudiation was inconsistent with the provision of the Fifth Amendment that "no person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

The court [majority] today put the Lynch case aside on the ground that "it is hardly profitable to engage in conceptualizations regarding 'earned rights' and 'gratuities.'" The court goes on to say that while "the 'right' to social security benefits is in one sense 'earned,'" yet the government's insurance scheme now before us rests not on the idea of the contributors to the fund earning something, but simply provides that they may "justly call" upon the government "in their later years, for protection from 'the rigors of the poor house as well as from the haunting fear that such a lot awaits them when journey's end is near.'"

THESE ARE NICE WORDS but they cannot conceal the fact that they simply tell the contributors to this insurance fund that despite their own and their employers' payments the government, in paying the beneficiaries out of the fund, is merely giving them something for nothing and can stop doing so when it pleases.

The people covered by this act are now able to rely with complete assurance on the fact that they will be compelled to contribute regularly to this fund whenever each contribution falls due. I believe they are entitled to rely with the same assurance on getting the benefits they have paid for and have been promised, when their disability or age makes their insurance payable under the terms of the law.

The court consoles those whose insurance is taken away today, and others who may suffer the same fate in the future, by saying that a decision requiring the social security system to keep faith "would deprive it of the flexibility and boldness in adjustment to everchanging conditions which it demands."

People who pay premiums for insurance usually think they are paying for insurance, not for "flexibility and boldness."

Social security payments are not gratuities. They are products of a contributory system, the funds being raised by payment from employes and employers alike, or in case of self-employed persons, by the individual alone.

Morgan Says:

Are Current Cultural Values The True Blessings of Liberty?

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

"**WE THE PEOPLE,**" the founding fathers said, "in order to form a more perfect union . . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves . . . establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Morgan

How perfect has this union become? How blessed its liberty? These are questions, not exclamatory sentences. It is appropriate to ask them, I think, not only because of what events of great portent the political parties are about to move into in Los Angeles and then Chicago but because of the uncertain orbit we Americans are pursuing in the space of current history.

Right here in the heart of strange, ugly, exciting Los Angeles there is, of course, plenty to feed the proud appetite of patriotism. In the palm-fringed green of Pershing Square on the very doorstep of Democratic party headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel citizens gather of an evening to exercise their right of free speech.

ONE NIGHT in the length of a seven-minute stroll there on a gridiron-sized greensward which covers a huge subterranean parking lot, I encountered a spirited argument over the merits of free love, a vigorous spasm of hymn-singing by a redoubtable group of men and women ranging from their 20's into the 70's, a sad-eyed young Negro quoting the gospel to nobody, and a white-haired, red-faced Irishman in a blue pea jacket haranguing a handful of dubious listeners about nothing in particular. "I have dealt with those Communists, plenty of them," he cried with a disconcerting smile, "and don't think they don't know about the calibre of Christianity we practice in the United States!"

Two gigantic signs dominated the square. One in blood-red neon letters sponsored by the Temple Baptist Church exhorted all in range to "come worship the Lord." The other, a king-sized strip of canvas, unfurled the legend: "Stevenson for president." There was freedom of expression and political belief for you!

As for the blessings of growth, they abound in this seemingly endless acreage the Chamber of Commerce prefers you to call the Greater Los Angeles area. This is still the fastest-growing city in the country. The eight-lane freeways slashing across it were obsolete almost before their concrete was poured at a cost of multi-million dollars a mile. And what union could be more perfect than one whose continental extremities are bound together by vast curving turnpikes for diesel trucks and private trailers, by steel rail rights-of-way for freights and vistadomes and now by jet streams through which giant airliners sail you from coast to coast in five hours?

And yet, somehow, this throbbing panaroma wavers and sputters like an imperfect image on a television screen. While the devoted and the doubters flex their democratic rights in Pershing Square, Rhode Island police flex their muscles and other armaments to break up a riot of college students frustrated by allegedly inadequate and inhibiting arrangements for enjoyment of a jazz festival in the sedately outraged resort of fashionable Newport.

I would be less perplexed over Vice Pres. Nixon's skepticism toward the preoccupation of some American observers with "growthmanship" if I could satisfy myself that he and his party were genuinely concerned over the generally unplanned, profiteering kind of growthmanship which is littering the landscape of Los Angeles and other urban areas with new generations of split-level slums.

I would be less worried over the cultural values and the status-seeking of a restless society if the cumulative impact were brighter with promise. After all, it is our right to tolerate the soggy tastelessness of airborne meals as part of the luxury of jet travel, our privilege to spend the Fourth of July menacing life and limb on the road.

But I keep asking myself whether this is the picture of perfect union and the blessings of liberty that we want, particularly when related to the high purpose we are supposed to pursue in our worldly orbit. I hope the candidates—and their constituents—are asking themselves the same questions.

Washington Reports:

People Can Force Congress Into Action, 2 Senators Declare

IF THE PEOPLE LET their representatives know they want action when Congress returns after the recess, then there will be action, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Javits recalled 1948 when Congress was called back into session after the conventions.

"I'm dismayed by the prospect if we repeat the same performance as in 1948," he asserted. "That session came to absolutely nothing. Nothing was passed that had not been passed before we started the deferred session."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.) said he hoped that the members of Congress will go home during the recess and find that the people are vitally interested in such issues as federal aid for school construction.

"I wish people would speak up more than they do on the desperate need of our communities for federal aid to meet the school problem," he said.

Javits said the major issues on the agenda are federal aid for school construction, housing, minimum wage and medical care for the aged. He said he and Williams are also interested in the middle-income housing bill to provide $2 billion in low-interest loans largely for cooperatives.

"MIDDLE INCOME FAMILIES," he asserted, "are caught between public housing for which they are not eligible and high rentals in the big cities."

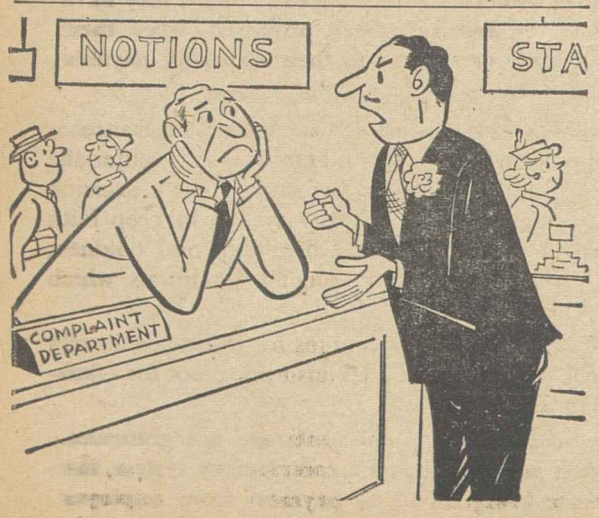
Williams said that Congress' return gave hope for enactment of legislation to help metropolitan areas plan and carry out programs for improved transportation. He added that there is now hope of getting the housing and school construction bills out of the House Rules Committee.

"The Rules Committee, towards the end of any session, certainly is a very fine sieve to pass necessary legislation through," he declared.

Javits remarked that the time limitation also made it more difficult to use other procedures to get bills on the floor, but the August return would give opportunity for maneuver.

He said he believed that if Congress determines to do so, it could decide in three days on whether medical aid for the aged should or should not operate on the social security principle.

"Then we'd be all on the same side," he asserted. "And we'd have a bill, because I think there's a solid majority for the fact that we've got to have legislation in this field."



"I've been working here for 10 years and do you think in all that time they gave me a raise? No, they . . ."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LOS ANGELES—MR. TRUMAN'S attack on Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler for what Truman called a "prearranged" nominating convention provoked an uproar that made it clear the Democrats would much rather have a Donnybrook than a love feast.

"I belong to no organized political party," said the late Will Rogers. "I'm a Democrat." Here in this convention city the delegate claims of supporters of both Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon Johnson cannot both be true. One set of prognostications will be proved wrong—and both of them are wrong, according to the supporters of Sen. Stuart Symington and of Adlai Stevenson, who dearly hope that the front-running Kennedy and the powerful Senate majority leader will kill each other off.

A week in advance of the first ballot, no recognized candidate seemed likely to quit and pull out—again to quote Mr. Truman in regard to his constancy to Symington—"until the last dog dies."

This is healthy for the country. The candidates are all formidable men, engaged in a serious contest for political preferment on the basis of serious aspirations for the most powerful and responsible office in the free world. Any questions asked now of a candidate will be asked insistently during the campaign that follows, and the people will want answers.

* * *

NOT WITHIN REMEMBERED HISTORY, if ever, have we had a situation in which the leaders of Congress called a recess until after the political conventions with the announced purpose of returning later and driving through a legislative program bitterly opposed by a powerful congressional coalition and by the President himself.

The issues for the session that will be resumed in August are basically social welfare issues and the use of the people's federal government to do things the states and cities cannot do themselves and to set minimum economic standards that the people cannot obtain themselves.

The issues, plainly, include a federal school aid bill, and a new minimum wage bill that broadens coverage as well as raises wages in place of the ill-begotten Kitchin-Ayres bill the House passed.

They include health protection of older citizens through the social security system. They include housing and the correction of clumsy legislation that prohibits job-site collective action by building trades unions.

The Democratic leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and his fellow Texan, Sen. Johnson, obviously are putting their party majorities to the ultimate test of fire and sword. Mr. Rayburn's House has been dominated by the coalition led by Republican Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia.

* * *

BOTH HOUSES HAVE PASSED school-aid bills but the Rules Committee refuses to let them be reconciled and compromised in a joint Senate-House conference committee.

The job-site picketing bill has been approved by the House Labor Committee, but the Rules Committee refuses to send it to the floor. The minimum wage bill was cleared only after a substitute, the Kitchin-Ayres measure, was carefully drafted to satisfy the Rules Committee that coverage of workers would not be substantially broadened and that low-wage employers could pay low wages still.

The housing bill approved by the Senate and by the House Banking Committee is blocked in the Rules Committee. The House Ways & Means Committee refused to approve health aid for retired workers through social security.

The problem, obviously, is to pass bills in the Senate that the conservative coalition has refused to let the House pass and meanwhile to induce, persuade or bludgeon the House out of imposing a veto in August and September as it has imposed vetoes since January 1959. Mr. Eisenhower thereafter may insert his own vetoes—but that is not a problem for Democrats.

BUSINESS NOT POLITICS will mark the August session of Congress if the people urge action on their representatives, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), on left, and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Drug Costs Remain High Despite Probe

By Sidney Margolius

DRUG MANUFACTURERS by and large have shrugged off the recent exposes of excessive prices charged for vital drugs and medicines. A survey by this department finds that:

1—There have been no price cuts of any significance.

2—New drug items arriving on the market are as expensive as the older ones criticized widely as unnecessarily costly.

3—Drug manufacturers are continuing uniform pricing of their products as though Sen. Kefauver and the Federal Trade Commission didn't even exist. The fact that manufacturers of supposedly-competing drug brands charge the same price is one of the biggest problems.

For example: Hottest drug item at this time is a diuretic used for kidney problems and other illnesses in which it is necessary to relieve the body of excess fluid. There are now three brands or versions on the market: Diuril, Hydro-Diuril and Esiderex. All three are priced at the same suggested list of $9 per 100, with some variations in price depending on quantity and how much an individual druggist may charge.

Significantly, these new diuretic drugs with their high uniform prices were introduced after the Kefauver hearings. This shows the attitude of the drug industry toward the public indignation. As long as most doctors still aren't concerned about the prices, the drug manufacturers aren't really worried. They have exclusive products. If the doctor prescribes them, you have to pay their prices.

The only price concession has been a small unofficial one, possibly only temporary and not necessarily of benefit to the public unless people know about it. Manufacturers' salesmen are reported to be giving retail druggists an unofficial discount on the vital antibiotic drugs in the form of ten percent free samples with each order.

But the exposes have had one effect. Unions and co-ops are pushing hard to find ways of cracking drug prices. These efforts are taking several forms:

● Simplest method being used by a number of local unions in Detroit, New York and several other cities is to arrange with a local pharmacist or chain for reduced prices for members. More unions have been developing such arrangements as the result of the Kefauver exposes.

Depending on the efficiency of the pharmacist involved, this method can save a worthwhile part of the cost but doesn't solve the basic problem of manufacturers' high prices. It's also necessary to police such a plan because it's difficult for the consumer to check the charge for a compounded prescription to see if he is getting a genuine reduction. One way to police is by sending out shoppers from time to time with an Rx to check prices against those quoted by other pharmacies.

● Unions and group health co-ops also are expanding pharmaceutical services of their own health centers. A pharmacy operated as part of a health center has the advantage of strong control over prices, economies of volume buying and avoidance of some of the duplication of brands necessary in regular drug stores.

As one example, the health center for New York hotel workers last year filled over 37,000 prescriptions with none costing over $2.

Another example is the pharmaceutical service provided by Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound. In one year the average member had 3.3 prescriptions filled at a cost to the co-op of $1.52 per Rx, or $5.07 per member.

● Still another approach is straight insurance. For example, in San Jose, Calif., the bricklayers' union has arranged group insurance covering prescription drugs. The plan has the cooperation of the local druggists' association and is insured through a life-insurance company at a cost of $1 per month per family. The plan has been able to operate in the black during its first six months.

Insurance has the advantage of assuring that in severe illness families will get the medicines they need without financial hardship. But unless an insurance plan also enlists local doctors and pharmacists in trying to keep down the costs of medicines, it doesn't solve the price problem. In fact, insurance alone may serve to perpetuate high prices.

● Most comprehensive plan is that being developed by a number of New York unions in collaboration with Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. As developed so far, it proposes to set up nine pharmacy depots to fill subscribers' prescriptions and also to provide insurance to cover drug costs, and to educate doctors to prescribe drugs under basic (generic) names at lower cost than under brand names, where possible.

The plan has aroused protests from retail druggists who fear that they are being made the scapegoat for high prices instead of the manufacturers.

● Some unions also are exploring the possibility of operating their own pharmacies in their union halls, like the one operated for members for many years by District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale Department Store Workers in New York.

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HERE IS NEW HEADQUARTERS of Kenya Federation of Labor, in Nairobi, dedicated recently as a symbol of "living aspirations of workers for human dignity."

Kenya Union Headquarters Symbol of Africa's Aspirations

NAIROBI, KENYA—In this British protectorate on the East Coast of Africa, there is today a brand-new trade union home for one of the youngest labor movements in this continent, the Kenya Federation of Labor. The building, formally dedicated two weeks ago in the presence of trade unionists from other parts of Africa, Europe and the U.S., "is more than an inanimate object—it is a symbol of all the living aspirations and stirrings of the masses of workers to achieve a higher standard of living, a complete respect for their individual human dignity."

That was part of the message from President George Meany. It was read in his absence by Tom Mboya, general secretary of the KFL.

"This fight for freedom and human dignity," wrote President Meany, "in Africa is part of the worldwide effort of all free workers to achieve world peace and economic prosperity. We are joined together irrespective of race, creed or color in this basic quest for real security. For we know that without a free and democratic society there cannot be either security or peace for the peoples of all nations and all races. The threat to peace and security exists wherever and whenever dictatorship exists.

"That is why the struggle for free trade unionism can never be separated from the fight for freedom and democracy. The fight to attain economic and social justice, led by the free trade unions, can only be achieved within the framework of political democracy."

MEANY PLEDGED AFL-CIO support and solidarity to the Kenya Federation of Labor and all African free trade unionists in their fight to achieve independence, national sovereignty and political freedom; complete political freedom through independence and prosperity and, third, support for a united, free and democratic Africa. Irving Brown, AFL-CIO representative in Europe, represented U.S. labor at the ceremonies.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, in a message read for him, said that in recent decades, the people of Africa "have shattered forever the chains of servitude imposed on them by an inhuman tyranny in total disregard for the lives of human beings."

He added: "Not only must the new nations sweep aside the racist trash of decaying colonialism but in the process spurn the temptation to buy deceiving bills of goods from the Communist tyrannies, where neither political nor trade union freedoms are tolerated."

THE TWO-STORY BUILDING, called Solidarity House, received furnishings and equipment from the German Federation of Labor, the Israeli Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress. The AFL-CIO contributed $51,000. Actually the headquarters opened for business last April and it is already too small.

The dedication ceremonies were followed in Nairobi by a meeting of 14 African trade union organizations from as many countries which, in a communique called for:

● Unity of Africans against racism, colonialism and imperialism.

● An end to "tribalism whatever its forms and in all its evil manifestations." Tribalism "is the worst enemy of African unity."

● Unity among African trade unions but with the right of each African national organization to decide freely whether it wants to belong to the ICFTU or not, without pressure from other African states.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Don't Just Sit There! Worry!

By Jane Goodsell

ARE YOU A WORRIER? Oh, c'mon now, tell the truth! You needn't be afraid I'll scold you. Far be it from me to tell you to pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile.

Listen, if you've got worries (and I'm sure you have) you go right ahead and worry about them. Don't let anybody tell you that worry is futile. I know better.

For years now I've worried about our roof. I've lain awake at night fretting about it springing leaks and calculating the cost of having a whole new roof installed. Well, I consider those hours of worry well spent because we still have the same old roof (which, of course, I'm still worrying about).

We certainly can't afford a new roof now that we've just put in a new furnace. Every time I think about that new furnace, I could kick myself. If only I'd had enough sense to worry about our old furnace, it would never have broken down.

Take the hours I've spent, worrying that one of the children might develop acute appendicitis. Every time one of them got a stomach-ache, I diagnosed it as appendicitis and summoned the doctor. Well, all three of the children still have their appendixes, but my husband—whom I neglected to worry about—had to have his removed.

PEOPLE WHO WRITE BOOKS telling you to stop worrying are missing the point completely.

If you stop worrying, you're asking for trouble. The best way to keep your house from catching on fire is to lie awake nights, wondering if you smell smoke.

Not worrying leads to other sorts of trouble, too. In an effort to get their minds off their worries, people do all kinds of crazy things. A woman's favorite method of shaking off her worries is to go downtown and buy something expensive that she doesn't need. A man who is trying to forget his troubles is likely to stop in at Joe's Bar and Grill for a couple of quick ones.

In both cases, the people involved would be much better off at home, worrying their heads off.

Eisenhower Rebuffed:

Congress Overrides U.S. Pay Raise Veto

Congress has handed Pres. Eisenhower the sharpest legislative setback of his Administration by overriding—with votes to spare—his stinging veto of a pay raise for 1.6 million government workers.

In a bitter veto message, Eisenhower had described the salary increase voted by Congress—7.5 percent for 1 million white collar workers in the classified civil service and about 8 percent for nearly 600,000 postal employes—as "fiscal and legislative irresponsibility."

He said the postal union leaders had exerted "intensive and unconcealed political pressure" and he expressed dismay that they would "even entertain thoughts of forcing Congress to bow to their will."

Congress gave its answer the day after the veto. The House, voting first, overrode the veto 345 to 69. The Senate, where the balloting had been expected to be close, promptly followed with a 74 to 24 vote to override. The vote to override in the House was 69 more than the two-thirds margin necessary and in the Senate eight more than the needed figure.

Of the President's 169 vetoes, only one other had been overridden. That was in September 1959, when a public works bill was adopted over the President's veto.

Ike's 'Offer' Fails

An "offer" by the President to accept a 2.1 percent government pay raise bill—the percentage the cost of living has increased since federal salaries were last adjusted—apparently failed to swing any votes away from the 7.5 percent bill. In the House, 89 Republicans joined 256 Democrats in voting to override, with 13 Democrats and 56 Republicans upholding the veto. The Senate lineup found 55 Democrats and 19 Republicans voting to override, with nine Democrats joining 15 Republicans to sustain the President.

During both the House and Senate debates, government employes on leave, including hundreds of blue-uniformed letter carriers, crowded the visitors' galleries to capacity. They broke into a cheer as the Senate vote was announced.

Letter Carriers Pres. William C. Doherty, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, steered the legislative strategy which saw the original 12.5 percent pay bill trimmed to 9 percent by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee, forced to the House floor by a discharge petition which bypassed the hostile Rules Committee, and finally trimmed to 7.5 percent in a move to win the added support needed to override the anticipated veto.

It was the fourth time the President has vetoed a pay raise for government workers. The last pre-Eisenhower pay bill veto was during the Coolidge Administration.

The congressional slap at the President brought an angry retort from James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary. He said:

"This is the second time that pressure and pork barrel tactics have overridden a presidential veto. Nevertheless, the President will not abandon but will continue unabated his efforts to further responsibility in government."

LABOR APPLAUDS Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell at a non-political testimonial dinner in Washington for being "one of the best" departmental leaders in the "history of our country." Leading the applause is AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, next to Mitchell; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David J. McDonald, Msgr. George G. Higgins and Mrs. Anna Mitchell, the secretary's mother.

House Committee Rejects Bill Easing Poultry Inspection Act

The House Agriculture Committee has shelved an Administration proposal which would have allowed the Agriculture Dept. to grant permanent exemptions from the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act after spokesmen for organized labor charged that passage of the measure would be "a blow against consumers."

The committee's action, just before adjournment, made full enforcement of the law designed to protect consumers from unwholesome poultry foods effective, as scheduled, on July 1.

The unanimous vote sustained the action of an Agriculture subcommittee which heard AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. George D. Riley charge that passage of the bill would be "a serious mistake" and would do "serious damage to the protection afforded the public against poisoning and disease from unwholesome or unfit poultry."

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, told the subcommittee the Agriculture Dept. was seeking the virtual repeal of the three-year-old law as part of the department's continuing "offensive against consumers."

The law calls for inspection of poultry processing plants to make certain that the meat is wholesome, that minimum sanitary practices are adhered to, and that labeling of poultry products is correct. To minimize the impact of the law, the department was granted authority to make temporary exemptions which had been scheduled to expire July 1. The department is now seeking to have these exemptions made permanent.

The bill would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to determine future exemptions. Riley charged that "such a broad grant of authority to an administrative agency" would be "wholly inappropriate" and could create a "dangerous loophole in the law."

The AFL-CIO spokesman said that processors not subject to continuous inspection might "yield to the temptation to obtain unfit poultry at cheaper prices from non-inspected slaughterers. . . . Moreover, the possibility is left open for the use of improper chemical additives, either harmful in themselves or designed to conceal food deterioration."

In the "expectation" of getting the pending bill enacted, Riley said, the department did not ask for funds needed for the additional inspection services this year. He added:

". . . The dictation of the budget is an irrelevant criterion in the administration of a law designed to protect the health and safety of the consumer. . . . It is indeed an alarming thought that any time the department wants to save some more money, it will issue new exemptions under the extremely broad grant of power that it would have."

Mayer told the subcommittee the pending bill would allow the Agriculture Dept. "to end any part of poultry inspection" called for in the bill and would "undo everything that Congress did to protect the consumer."

The Meat Cutters' spokesman said that this marked the third time this year that the department had attempted to curtail consumer protection. The other occasions, Mayer said, were the department's unsucessful attempt to end lamb grading and its "refusal" to request sufficient money for poultry inspection.

Consumers Seen Taxed By Weight Chiselers

Labor has "a special stake in programs that protect the value of the consumer dollar," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg told a national conference on weights and measures.

Declaring that unions "cannot afford" to neglect the area of consumer protection, Ruttenberg declared:

"Practically every cent of labor's take-home pay goes into the purchase of products at retail. The wage increases negotiated at the bargaining table must not be lost at the store counter—in the form of unfair prices, misrepresented goods, or short weights and measures."

Ruttenberg, whose address to the conference was read by Anne Draper of the Dept. of Research, said consumer protection programs need "more effective legislation . . . additional budgets and greater public understanding and support."

Despite the fact that all states have weights and measures laws, Ruttenberg said, estimates of the loss to consumers from short weights and short measures range as high as $3 billion a year. On food purchases, he declared, the loss is the equivalent of an 8 percent sales tax.

Ruttenberg suggested the conference consider federal standards in weights and measures, pointing out that only a minority of states presently have adequate laws and enforcement budgets.

Emphasizing the labor movement's legislative efforts to strengthen consumer protection laws and agencies, Ruttenberg cited union testimony in the current session of Congress in support of bills:

- To require pre-testing of color additives used in foods, drugs and cosmetics.
- To require warning labels on toxic household chemicals not presently covered by the Caustic Poison Act.
- To prepare the lamb grading program which had been threatened with discontinuance.
- To require lenders to disclose the full amount of finance charges on consumer loans and the statement of these charges in terms of the true annual interest rate.
- To provide adequate appropriations for consumer protection programs of the Federal Trade Commission, the Food & Drug Administration and the Agriculture Dept.

Jones Advanced By Boilermakers

Kansas City, Kan.—Charles W. Jones, director of research and education for the Boilermakers, has been appointed an international vice president of the union and a member of the executive council.

Jones' appointment, announced by Pres. William A. Calvin, will fill the vacancy caused by the recent retirement of Vice Pres. Cecil S. Massey. Jones will serve in the Gulf Coast section.

At the same time, Calvin announced that William O. Kuhl, assistant research and education director since January, had been promoted to succeed Jones as head of the department. Kuhl formerly was a professor at the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin.

CWA Local Leader In Mental Health Post

Charlotte, N. C.—John F. Kluttz, president of Communications Workers Local 3063 here, has been elected president of the Mental Health Association of Charlotte and Mecklenburg.

Active in community affairs, Kluttz is chairman of the Community Services Committee of the Charlotte Labor Council and a member of the council's Committee on Political Education.

He is also a member of Charlotte's Social Planning Council, a long-range community health study committee.

Burdick Wins Senate Seat in Close N.D. Vote

Fargo, N. D.—Democratic Rep. Quentin Burdick, a first-term member of the House, was elected to the Senate in North Dakota's special election June 28, the official canvass of the close vote revealed.

Burdick, a liberal who in 1958 was the first Democrat in history elected to the House from this normally Republican stronghold, beat GOP Gov. John E. Davis by approximately 1,100 votes out of nearly 208,000—a heavy turnout for a special election.

Davis has not yet conceded his defeat but the Burdick margin appeared sufficient to be conclusive. Correction of errors in the original unofficial ballot count added slightly to Burdick's plurality.

Burdick will serve out the remaining four and a half years of the term of the late Sen. William Langer, maverick Republican who often voted with liberal Democrats on labor, farm and other domestic issues.

The Langer seat has temporarily been held by former Gov. C. Norman Brunsdale, appointed by Davis for service pending the special election. It is expected that Burdick will take his oath as a senator on Aug. 8, when the Senate reconvenes after the political conventions.

The major issue in the special election appeared to be intense farmer-rancher dissatisfaction with Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson and Eisenhower Administration farm policies. Burdick's election was considered a sign that in November the GOP may find widespread revolt in normally Republican midwestern farm states.

Retired Officer of Stage Union Dies

San Francisco, Calif.—Steve B. Newman, former vice president and assistant president of the Theatrical Stage Employes and a member of the union since 1897, died at his home here after a long illness. He was 82.

He was named a vice president in 1919, later was assistant president under former Pres. Charles C. Shay, and served as an international representative during four international union administrations including that of the incumbent, Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

He aided in establishing several unions in the motion picture field while stationed in Hollywood in the 1920s and 1930s, fostered early agreements between IATSE and the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and had served as a vice president of the California Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

AFL-CIO's Platform Recommendations

The material on this page is excerpted from the AFL-CIO's detailed recommendations to be presented to the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party in Los Angeles on July 8. The recommendations were submitted on behalf of the AFL-CIO by Pres. George Meany.

These excerpts cover major areas in the AFL-CIO's presentation. The complete document runs 15,000 words and covers 36 areas of interest to the trade union movement.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS—The Taft-Hartley Act, and more recently the Landrum-Griffin Act's amendments to Taft-Hartley, have added numerous provisions to the law which are utterly at variance with declared policies. These provisions hamper and restrict the practice of collective bargaining. They impair the right of workers to organize, thus preserving instead of correcting the disparity of bargaining power between employers and workers.

Amendments to the Wagner Act have restricted the practice of collective bargaining. I refer to such provisions as those which outlaw the closed shop and specify in minute detail just what sorts of union shop agreements employers and unions may negotiate. This sort of regimentation of collective bargaining is an unwarranted intrusion upon the freedom of workers and employers.

Amendments to the Wagner Act impair the right of workers to organize, thus preserving instead of correcting the disparity of bargaining power between employers and workers.

In place of a national labor relations policy of encouraging "a stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries," subsequent amendments to the Wagner Act have invited the states to compete for industrial plants by passing anti-union legislation. Provisions like these should be eliminated. Congress should enact new legislation based on the principles of the Wagner Act to which Congress has never ceased to pay lip service. This would automatically eliminate the vicious so-called state "right-to-work" laws, that harass and damage free collective bargaining.

The AFL-CIO and most of its affiliated unions were in favor of legislation to help the labor movement rid itself of the crooks and racketeers who have infiltrated a few unions. We supported, in general, the bill sent to the floor of the Senate by its labor committee.

However, on the floor of the Senate and the House there were grafted onto the bill numerous other provisions in part attributable to demogoguery, in part to anti-union sentiment and in part to just plain confusion. Some of these provisions are unduly burdensome to unions without serving any constructive purpose; others make rational administration of the act almost impossible.

The Landrum-Griffin Act is thus in urgent need of rewriting to eliminate the unwarranted burdens it places on unions and to make possible a more rational administration.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—The lowest-wage groups should receive a fair share of the general progress. Coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act should therefore be extended and its minimum wage requirement increased to at least $1.25 an hour. The continued failure to provide this needed extension and updating of the minimum wage is undermining our nation's economic, social and moral well-being.

The existing 40-hour workweek standard of the act, established more than two decades ago, should now be updated as rapidly as possible to provide for a standard 7-hour day, 35-hour week.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — Congress should without delay enact legislation fixing minimum standards of benefits for the workers who are occupationally disabled producing the goods and providing the services essential to our society. Only a federal underwriting of standards can safeguard this program from the efforts of the states to protect their industries from higher insurance rates. The overall effect of state competition has been a ruthless disregard for the welfare of the job-injured worker and his family.

PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS—America is starving the public sector of its economy. A rapidly-growing population and inadequate programs to improve the nation's public services have created vast and expanding backlogs of unmet needs.

These public needs cannot possibly be met by private groups, even if they wished to do so. They are public needs that can be met only by public funds, supplemented by private efforts.

The basic and major responsibility rests upon the federal government. These public needs are national needs. Many of them cross the boundaries of cities, counties and states. They can be met only by national efforts.

AID FOR DEPRESSED AREAS—Chronically depressed industrial areas, and rural areas in which underemployment is chronic continue to blight many sections of the nation even in periods of general prosperity.

Local efforts, no matter how valiant, have proved insufficient to cope with this growing problem. Federal aid is long overdue.

Unfortunately, such a comprehensive federal program has failed to become law, even though it twice has been enacted by Congress.

It is high time that the commitment of both political parties to initiate an adequate federal domestic Point IV program for Americans be fulfilled.

TAX AND FISCAL POLICY—The burden of today's tax system falls most heavily on low and moderate income families. While the tax rate schedule is highly progressive, ranging from 20 to 91 percent, a host of special exclusions, deductions and tax credits allow upper-income taxpayers to avoid the effects of the high rates.

A tax reform program should:

Eliminate special favoritism; provide tax relief to low and moderate income families by raising substantially the $600 personal exemption; strengthen the estate and gift taxes by developing a single coordinated system covering both.

AID TO FARMERS—Over a quarter of a century ago America accepted the view that federal cooperation is essential to the achievement of a decent livelihood for the farmers whose work produces our abundance of food and fiber. We are unalterably opposed to those who now hold that the federal effort should be lessened or terminated. On the other hand, we recognize the need to revamp and improve our presently inadequate and costly farm program.

As part of the effort to balance agricultural supply and demand at a fair price we approve a flexible approach, including direct payments where farmers themselves choose this alternative. At the same time, those who wish to benefit from publicly guaranteed prices must accept the discipline of rigorous production controls.

Furthermore, federal programs should concentrate on aiding the family-owned and operated farm rather than the giant commercial farm which needs no assistance.

HIRED FARM WORKERS—In 1960 there is no economic or moral justification for the continued denial of a federal minimum wage to farm workers, federal protection of their right to organize, coverage under the federal old-age and survivors insurance act and the various unemployment and workmen's compensation laws.

Public Law 78—the outdated wartime legislation which last year permitted the importation of 438,000 Mexican nationals to undermine the job opportunities and wages of American farm workers—should be extended only temporarily and then only if substantially amended, as recently recommended by four distinguished consultants to the Secretary of Labor.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Our Supreme Court and the federal judiciary have made plain the meaning of the law of the land with respect to civil rights and have spelled out the manner of its application and enforcement.

Laws to protect equal rights are vital, but perhaps even more vital is a national Administration, headed by a dedicated President, that understands the nature of the problem and will give it the sense of purpose and sense of urgency without which no real progress is possible. The White House must be a source of inspiration and an educational force. It must, above all, believe in equal rights and say so clearly and boldly.

We call for federal action to fully assure every citizen the right to register and vote, the right to be secure from violence, intimidation, restraint and coercion, and the right to resort to the courts for enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

We call for the enactment of a federal Fair Employment Practices Law to assure equal opportunity and equal treatment in hiring, tenure and terms and conditions of employment, without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—The world is now facing an increasingly grave threat to peace, freedom and human well-being. This threat comes solely from Soviet imperialism and its worldwide subversive Communist conspiracy.

This threat is all the more dangerous because the aggressive Kremlin rulers combine flexibility of tactics with firmness of purpose. Unless our country and the free world redouble their vigilance, Communist skill in fraudulent maneuvering, in hypocritically exploiting the great desire of people everywhere for peace and genuine coexistence, can only lead to fatal illusions, confusion and division in the ranks of democracy.

As citizens and free trade unionists, we of American labor stress that the pursuit of peace, through every honorable means, is not a mere pious wish but an earnest day-to-day task. There must be no limit to our patience and persistence in seeking just and peaceful settlements of issues. In this spirit, our country should—regardless of abuse, slander and provocation—always keep open the door to negotiations with Moscow.

In such negotiations, we must be ever mindful of the fact that appeasement of the demands of any expansionist power only invites aggression. Hence, our government should, in its negotiations, never assume nor accept as settled and final any conquests the Kremlin or any other totalitarian regime has made through direct or indirect military aggression, threat of armed intervention or Communist subversion.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY—Congress should authorize an expanded long-term program of economic and technical assistance to the industrially less developed nations. This program should include:

A long-term authorization of at least $1.5 billion a year to the Development Loan Fund to provide loans for economic development to less developed countries.

Expanded support for technical cooperation programs both through our own agencies and through the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Expanded programs to distribute surplus foods and fibers abroad in order to help improve living standards and assist economic growth in the less developed countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—The United States, along with the other free nations, must find ways and means of liberalizing trade, while at the same time assuring maximum benefit and minimum injury to workers both in our country and in the countries of our trading partners.

To accomplish these objectives, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act by the United States should include the following features:

Incorporation of the principle of fair labor standards in international trade as an essential facet of U.S. trade policy.

Continuance of the escape clause and peril point procedure under the Trade Agreements Act.

Maximum emphasis on safeguarding absolute historic levels of domestic production so as to prevent drastic production cutbacks or employment displacement in domestic industries as a result of sudden large influxes of low-price imports from low wage countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY—The old-age, survivors and disability insurance system must be made more adequate by a substantial increase in cash benefits, by raising the wage base and benefit maximums in line with rising productivity and earnings, by computing benefits on years of highest earnings, by extending protection to persons now excluded and by reducing the retirement age for women to 60.

Adequate insurance against the rising costs of health care as part of the OASDI system is required by its beneficiaries to overcome anxiety, enhance dignity and avoid sudden financial disaster for themselves and their families.

In unemployment insurance, we need broad federal standards with regard to benefit amounts, duration of benefits and eligibility requirements. The wage insurance provisions that prevailed 20 years ago, allowing benefits equal to one-half the individual's average weekly earnings subject to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, should be enacted as a condition for state participation in the present federal-state system. Benefits should be available up to 39 weeks for unemployed persons for whom no employment is available.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION—Events of recent years illustrate with startling clarity the major deficiencies of our educational system. The critical shortage of competent teachers, the dangerous classroom shortage and the waste of talent permitted by the lack of a general scholarship program all point up the scope and nation-wide character of the problem. The efforts of localities and states have failed utterly to provide solutions.

Even though this national problem can only be met by a national effort, the 86th Congress thus far has failed to agree on even a modest education bill. Accordingly, America's children will get no new aid this year from the federal government in improving their education.

HOUSING—America needs an expanded, comprehensive, forward-looking housing program aimed at providing a decent home for every family, regardless of race or income, in well-planned and modernized communities. This program should include:

A national policy objective aimed at construction of at least 2.3 million dwellings a year; a large-scale, low-rent public housing program to provide decent homes for low-income families; an effective program of low-interest, long-term loans to provide good homes within their means to moderate-income families and elderly couples and individuals priced out of today's housing market by sky-high financial charges and rents; expansion and redirection of the urban renewal program with major stress on slum clearance and urban redevelopment to provide good homes in well-planned communities within the financial reach of ordinary American families.

NATURAL RESOURCES—A sound, progressive natural resources policy must rest on the strong reaffirmation of the responsibility of the federal government as the principal steward of the people's resources heritage.

The United States should plan, undertake, finance and manage major resources programs keyed to national goals, as a desirable and proper function. States, localities and private sectors all have important roles to play, each within its own abilities and capacities.

The federal government must have a unified resources policy and the means to carry it out without duplication and waste. This calls for basic reorganization of federal resources agencies.

IMPROVING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES—Democratic process requires that the will of the majority shall be effected in the Congress of the United States. Such is not now the case in relation to certain specific, controversial legislation. In this Congress, the majority in both Houses has been unjustly frustrated in its attempt to secure prompt and constructive action on civil rights, federal aid to education, area redevelopment, home rule for the District of Columbia and other legislation of vital importance to the nation.

In each case a willful minority, sometimes a relatively tiny one, was able to prevent prompt action. Reforms should be instituted in both Houses at the opening of the next Congress to permit a simple majority of the members to bring any measure to a vote with a minimum of delay, and to prevent a minority, utilizing endless debate or the accident of committee membership, from exercising interminable obstructionist tactics to achieve defeat of legislative proposals.

AFL-CIO Asks Democrats To Back Liberal Program

(Continued from Page 1)

waste" through a lag in employment to match our growing work force and technical expansion. "In the name of fighting a non-existent 'runaway inflation,'" Meany said, the government for seven years has followed policies "suppressing America's great potential for economic expansion and depressing the rate of increase in per capita national output."

- A long list of national programs in the fields of health, education and welfare that have been neglected, ignored or allowed to become substandard.
- A series of programs to modernize and improve various labor protective laws and to add new protections to those previously established.

In his analysis of the present Fair Labor Standards Act, Meany told the Democratic platform writers that millions of workers have been allowed to lag "far behind the rest of the nation" because of exemption from coverage.

The $1-an-hour minimum wage falls "far short of a decent minimum living standard" even for workers who are covered and who have fulltime employment, and should be raised to "at least $1.25" in line with living costs, productivity and wage levels generally.

The 40-hour workweek established as a standard in 1938, he said, "should now be updated as rapidly as possible to provide a standard 7-hour day, 35-hour week."

In a blistering attack on the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts, the federation president pointed out that the Wagner Act's proclaimed purpose—"to encourage collective bargaining," to protect workers in their exercise of the right and to correct "inequality of bargaining power"—had been left standing, but that T-H and L-G amendments were "utterly at variance."

There is now a "regimentation of collective bargaining" and an "unwarranted intrusion upon the freedom of workers and employers." Amendments granting a favored position to employers in invoking the law contribute to "preserving instead of correcting the disparity of bargaining power," and a "national labor policy" has been abandoned in favor of an invitation to states "to compete for industrial plants by passing anti-union legislation."

Along with reiterated proposals for strengthened social security laws, a federal school aid bill, area redevelopment, housing programs and civil rights, Meany pointed out that in Congress "the majority has been unjustly frustrated" by a "willful minority, sometimes a relatively tiny one" under existing Senate and House rules.

There should be reforms "instituted in both houses at the opening of the next Congress to permit a simple majority to bring any measure to a vote with a minimum of delay," he urged the Platform Committee.

On taxes, Meany spelled out the AFL-CIO position by observing that the tax schedule is "highly progressive" but that "a host of special exclusions, deductions and tax credits allow upper-income taxpayers to avoid the effects of the high rates."

Adequate revenue can be guaranteed, he said, "by eliminating special favoritism," which would increase the tax yield "by $12 to $15 billion" and allow reduction of the burden on low-income and moderate-income families.

Election reforms should be aimed at spreading the franchise by getting rid of existing restrictions and by law changes that cut down the contributions of wealthy families and increase financial contributions by larger numbers, he said. Meany specifically proposed a $5 tax credit—an actual offset to the tax bill—for political contributions as a substitute for the present ineffectual maximum limit on giving.

World in Collision

In the field of foreign policy, Meany warned that the "present world struggle is a collision between two conflicting ways of life—democracy and Communist totalitarianism."

The door should be kept open to negotiations with Moscow, he said, "but we must ever be mindful that appeasement of any expansionist power only invites aggression."

Laying down guidelines for American policy, he declared that we must have "adequate military strength to deter and if necessary to defeat any aggressor," that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be "revitalized and broadened," that we should strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and push for UN elections in disputed areas, that we must struggle unceasingly against racial discrimination and colonialism, and take steps to help raise the living standards of peoples elsewhere and pursue domestic policies of stepped-up economic growth to finance our programs.

Meany called for modernization of the unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation systems and improvement of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts to include fringe benefits in the "prevailing wage" concept, and programs designed to meet adequately the needs of railroad, maritime and government workers.

Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers denounced the record of the House Rules Committee as a "disgrace and abomination of the democratic process" and recommended that the committee "be deprived of arbitrary and autocratic power to smother or completely destroy urgently needed legislation."

Carey, in testimony before the platform committee, charged that the committee has "thwarted and frustrated" the will of the majority in Congress because the Rules Committee is ruled by a "willful" reactionary coalition. He urged that congressional procedures be modified so that the committee's majority would be "committed to the implementation" of the platform of the party in control of the House.

LEATHER GOODS, Plastics and Novelty Workers' leaders were reelected to a new term by delegates to the union's ninth regular convention. They are shown being installed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who delivered a major address urging workers to pin down the candidates on issues of concern to labor and the nation in this election year.

Beware 'Political Bunco' In Election—Schnitzler

Atlantic City—Turn a critical eye on the candidates and their records and beware of the "political bunco artist," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler advised trade unionists here.

Schnitzler told some 400 delegates to the ninth convention of the Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers of the importance of pinning down the candidate on specific issues.

If a candidate tells you he favors health care for the aged, but it must be "voluntary," then, Schnitzler warned, "you have hooked a poor fish who has swallowed the propaganda line of the American Medical Association."

The convention of the 35,000-member union was highlighted by the attendance for the first time of a delegation from Puerto Rico, where the union has been conducting an organizing drive.

Pres. Norman Zukowsky, who was re-elected along with the rest of the union's leadership, said the union took pride in its work in New York City and elsewhere "through which the Puerto Rican newcomers are learning their first lessons in industrial democracy."

In other actions, the delegates:

- Approved a program aimed at achieving contract uniformity. Locals are advised to seek a 37.5-hour week, improved welfare and pension benefits, a severance fund and a union label provision.
- Overwhelmingly voted an increase in per capita payments to 95 cents from 65 cents.
- Passed constitutional changes designed to streamline the union's operations and bring the governing laws into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The delegates also adopted resolutions on the 1960 political campaign, civil rights, international problems and special industry problems caused by "an inequitable excise tax and an equally discriminatory tariff policy."

Schnitzler warned the delegates that most candidates will seem to agree on most issues in general terms. He offered several tests to enable workers to "tell the phonies from the real thing."

"If a candidate says he is all for national defense, but we have to be on guard against unbalancing the budget, beware! He is giving you double-talk," Schnitzler declared.

"If a candidate pledges full military assistance to allied nations, but balks at economic assistance, take another look. This is the latest escape hatch."

If a candidate says he favors more schools and higher educational standards, but insists the responsibility rests with the states and communities, "that's the alarm bell," Schnitzler said.

On the issue of civil rights, he continued, the guilt of "too-little, too-late progress" is shared by both parties along with the people themselves.

Schnitzler pointed out that effective civil rights legislation has been wrecked on the "shoals of Senate filibusters" and a test of a candidate's sincerity on civil rights is whether he will support a change in the Senate rule to enable the majority to act.

Profit-Laden G-E Warns Workers Wage Hikes May Be 'Inflationary'

The General Electric Co.—its profits up 15 percent in the past two years—has trotted out the specter of "inflation" as its first answer to contract proposals submitted by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

GE made no direct answer to the union's request for a 3.5 percent general wage increase, supplemental unemployment benefits and other contract improvements for 68,000 IUE members. Instead, the company aired its reactions in two internal publications circulated in the ranks of management.

The company's failure to reply directly to the union apparently spelled management rejection of a plea from IUE Pres. James B. Carey for an early start to negotiations, instead of waiting for the scheduled opening date of Aug. 15. Carey had urged an earlier date so that talks could proceed free from the threat of the contract termination deadline.

The IUE's demands—geared to a program of economic progress and job security—include, besides the SUB proposal, requests for the union shop, company assumption of present employe contributions to pension and insurance funds, separation pay to protect workers against technological unemployment, and creation of a joint labor-management committee to recommend equitable sharing by employes in the benefits of automation.

GE, one of the nationwide leaders in the battle for state enactment of so-called "right-to-work" laws, has consistenly refused labor's demands for union shop clauses in the past, and also has stolidly opposed any form of supplementary jobless benefits.

The company, in its internal publications, denied union charges that it negotiated on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis, and said the proposals it would present next month would leave "adequate room for whatever changes may become appropriate in the light of any new and significant facts."

GE charged that the union's demands would cost the company $500 million over the two-year life of the contract which the IUE has proposed to replace the present five-year pact which expires Oct. 1.

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, denying the price tag GE placed on the proposal, said that most of the things contained in the union's bargaining program "are already in effect in other industries. They are the product of tried and tested bargaining and they are within General Electric's ability to pay."

Between 1957 and 1959, the union pointed out, GE's profits after taxes zoomed 15 percent—from $247.9 million to $280 million—while employment plummeted by 36,000 or 12.5 percent during the same period.

The union stepped up its bargaining campaign by sending out on the road a caravan telling the graphic story of its 1960 "program for peace and prosperity."

A self-contained trailer, it carries displays and signs which are shown at scheduled stops. The back end is equipped for the projection of sound movies from behind the screen. Slogans in vivid colors are painted on side panels, with each panel dominated by the IUE seal.

Upon leaving IUE headquarters in Washington, the first stage of its tour was set for communities with large GE installations. It was scheduled to appear at local and plant gate meetings, civil functions, shopping centers, etc., to explain the GE bargaining program.

The day before the caravan left IUE headquarters in Washington, the union formally presented its 1960 bargaining proposals to the Westinghouse Corp.

They include a wage increase of at least 3.5 percent based on the company's increased production per man-hour, revision of the cost-of-living clause, elimination of plant-to-plant wage differentials, supplementary unemployment benefits, separation pay and improvements in the pension, insurance and health programs.

The union also has proposed formation of a joint labor-management committee with a neutral chairman to "recommend adjustments necessary to properly distribute the benefits of automation." The present 5-year contract expires Oct. 15.

Borchardt Dies In Washington

Dr. Herbert Borchardt, a dentist who devoted most of his life to the labor movement and civic affairs in Washington, died recently. He was 67.

A member of the Post Office Clerks and a former volunteer organizer for the Government Employes, he was a delegate to the Greater Washington Central Labor Council for more than 25 years. For most of the time he also was labor representative on the District of Columbia Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council.

He did research work in dentistry until entering the service in World War I. After the war he became a labor information specialist with the old Federal Security Board and its successor, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. He also was associated with the Justice and Post Office Departments. Survivors include a sister, Selma Borchardt, an international vice president of the Teachers.

House Rollcall on Minimum Wage Bill

Here is the rollcall by which the House of Representatives voted, 211-203, to substitute the Kitchin-Ayres bill for the compromise Roosevelt minimum wage bill approved by the House Labor Committee. On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the substitute was a wrong vote (W); a vote against was a right vote (R). A absent; NV not voting; PR paired right; PW paired wrong.

(Numerals denote district; AL: At Large.)

ALABAMA
1. Boykin (D) W
2. Grant (D) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Rains (D) R
6. Selden (D) W
7. Elliott (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Huddleston (D) W

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) W
5. Alford (D) A
6. Norrell (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Miller, Clem (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Mailliard (R) R
5. Shelley (D) R
6. Baldwin (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller, G. P. (D) R
9. Younger (R) PW
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McFall (D) R
12. Sisk (D) R
13. Teague (R) W
14. Hagen (D) R
27. Sheppard (D) PR
28. Utt (R) W
29. Saund (D) R
30. Wilson (R) W

Los Angeles County
15. McDonough (R) W
16. Jackson (R) W
17. King (D) R
18. Hosmer (R) W
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Heistand (R) W
22. Holt (R) R
23. Doyle (D) R
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Kasem (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Chenoweth (R) W
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. Bowles (D) PR
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
AL Kowalski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Cramer (R) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Sikes (D) W
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Preston (D) W
2. Pilcher (D) W
3. Forrester (D) W
4. Flynt (D) W
5. Davis (D) PW
6. Vinson (R) A
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Blitch (D) PW
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Brown (D) W

HAWAII
AL Inouye (D) R

IDAHO
1. Pfost (D) R
2. Budge (R) W

ILLINOIS
14. Hoffman (R) W
15. Mason (R) PW
16. Allen (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Chiperfield (R) W
20. Simpson (R) W
21. Mack (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R
25. Gray (D) R

Chicago-Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. O'Brien (D) R
7. Libonati (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) R
11. Pucinski (D) R
12. (Vacancy)
13. Church (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Wampler (D) R
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hogan (D) R
10. Harmon (D) R
11. Barr (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Wolf (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Coad (D) R
7. Jensen (R) W
8. Hoeven (R) W

KANSAS
1. Avery (R) W
2. George (D) R
3. Hargis (D) R
4. Rees (R) W
5. Breeding (D) R
6. Smith (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Burke (D) R
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Spence (D) R
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R
8. Siler (R) W

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) W
4. Brooks (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. McSween (D) W

MAINE
1. Oliver (D) R
2. Coffin (D) R
3. McIntire (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Brewster (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Lankford (D) R
6. Foley (D) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Rogers (R) R
6. Bates (R) R
7. Lane (D) R
8. Macdonald (D) R
9. Keith (R) R
10. Curtis (R) W
11. O'Neil (D) R
12. McCormack (D) R
13. Burke (D) R
14. Martin (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Meader (R) W
3. Johansen (R) W
4. Hoffman (R) W
5. Ford (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. O'Hara (D) R
8. Bentley (R) PW
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Knox (R) W
12. Bennett (R) R
18. Broomfield (R) W

Detroit-Wayne County
1. Machrowicz (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Rabaut (D) R
15. Dingell (D) R
16. Lesinski (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. Wier (D) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Judd (R) W
6. Marshall (D) W
7. Andersen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R
9. Langen (R) W

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Smith (D) W
4. Williams (D) W
5. Winstead (D) W
6. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Brown (D) R
8. Carnahan (D) A
9. Cannon (D) R
10. Jones (D) W
11. Moulder (D) R

MONTANA
1. Metcalf (D) R
2. Anderson (D) A

NEBRASKA
1. Weaver (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Brock (D) W
4. McGinley (D) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Merrow (R) R
2. Bass (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. Glenn (R) R
3. Auchincloss (R) W
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Canfield (R) R
9. Osmers (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Addonizio (D) R
12. Walhauser (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Montoya (D) R
AL Morris (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Wainwright (R) W
2. Derounian (R) W
3. Becker (R) W
26. Dooley (R) W
27. Barry (R) W
28. St. George (R) W
29. Wharton (R) W
30. O'Brien (D) R
31. Taylor (R) R
32. Stratton (D) R
33. Kilburn (R) W
34. Pirnie (R) W
35. Riehlman (R) W
36. Taber (R) W
37. Robison (R) W
38. Weis (R) W
39. Ostertag (R) W
40. Miller (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R
42. Pillion (R) W
43. Goodell (R) W

New York City
4. Halpern (R) R
5. Bosch (R) W
6. Holtzman (D) R
7. Delaney (D) R
8. Anfuso (D) R
9. Keogh (D) PR
10. Kelly (D) R
11. Celler (D) R
12. Dorn (R) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Ray (R) W
16. Powell (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Santangelo (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Teller (D) R
21. Zelenko (D) R
22. Healey (D) R
23. Gilbert (D) R
24. Buckley (D) PR
25. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Barden (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Durham (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Kitchin (D) W
9. Alexander (D) W
10. Jonas (R) W
11. Whitener (D) W
12. (Vacancy)

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Burdick (D) R
AL Short (R) W

OHIO
1. Scherer (R) W
2. Hess (R) W
3. Schenck (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Cook (D) R
12. Devine (R) W
13. Baumhart (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Henderson (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Levering (D) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) PR
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) A
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Morris (D) A

OREGON
1. Norblad (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Porter (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
7. Milliken (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. Prokop (D) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Fenton (R) W
13. Lafore (R) W
14. Rhodes (D) R
15. Walter (D) R
16. Mumma (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. (Vacancy)
19. Quigley (D) R
20. Van Zandt (R) W
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Gavin (R) W
24. Kearns (R) W
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R
28. Moorehead (D) R
29. Corbett (R) R
30. Holland (D) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Granahan (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Nix (D) R
5. Green (D) R
6. Toll (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. Forand (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Riley (D) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Hemphill (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. McGovern (D) R
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Reece (R) W
2. Baker (R) W
3. Frazier (D) W
4. Evins (D) W
5. Loser (D) W
6. Bass (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Davis (D) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckwith (D) W
4. Rayburn (D) NV
5. Alger (R) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) W
10. Thornberry (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Ikard (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. Kilgore (D) W
16. Rutherford (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Kilday (D) W
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Dixon (R) W
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Meyer (D) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Gary (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Harrison (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Westland (R) W
3. (Vacancy)
4. May (R) W
5. Horan (R) W
6. Tollefson (R) R
7. Magnuson (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Bailey (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R
6. Slack (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Flynn (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Withrow (R) A
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Van Pelt (R) W
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Johnson (D) R
10. O'Konski (R) R

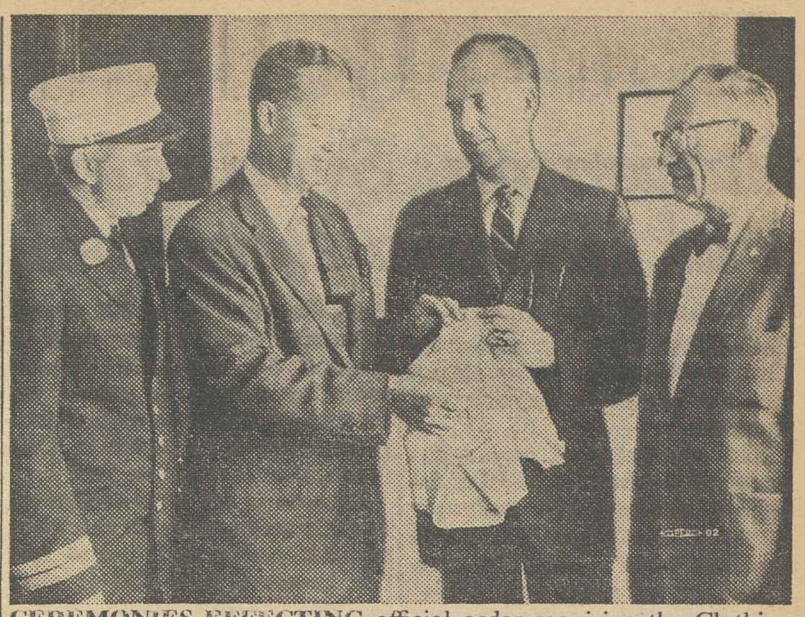
WYOMING
AL Thomson (R) W

Status of Legislative Program:

Major Bills Await Action As Congress Takes Recess

Here is the status of the AFL-CIO's 12-point legislative program as Congress recessed for the national political conventions:

Issue	Status
1. Minimum wage: AFL-CIO called for a $1.25 minimum and coverage for 7.5 million more workers not presently protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act, as provided by Kennedy-Roosevelt bill.	House passed and sent to Senate a Republican-Southern Democratic substitute raising minimum to $1.15 for those presently-covered, to $1.00 for those to whom coverage would be extended. Coverage would be extended only to a potential 1.4 million retail workers, without overtime protection. House also exempted 14,000,000 presently-covered workers. Pending Senate bill would eventually raise minimum to $1.25 for all covered workers, extend coverage to nearly 5 million more workers.
2. Aid to depressed areas: AFL-CIO-supported Douglas-Cooper-Spence bill would have provided $251 million in loans and grants to help economic recovery of areas of high, continuing unemployment.	Bill passed by both Houses, but was vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower. Attempt to override veto failed.
3. Civil rights: AFL-CIO called for strong action to extend federal protection of civil rights of all Americans.	Congress passed and President signed a watered-down voting rights bill only.
4. Health benefits for aged: Forand bill, which would provide hospital, nursing home care and surgical benefits for the aged within the social security system, was supported by AFL-CIO.	House passed social security bill which provided "pauper's oath" protection for a small number of aged persons, but rejected benefits under social security system. Senate Democrats have announced an attempt to include Forand-type legislation by amending the House-passed bill.
5. Improved unemployment insurance: AFL-CIO asked federal standards for unemployment compensation to raise benefits to 50 percent of a worker's wages, to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, and extend payments to 39 weeks, as provided in Karsten-Machrowicz, Kennedy-Case (N. J.)-McCarthy bill.	Hearings were held but House adopted only minor technical changes.
6. Federal school aid: AFL-CIO supported Murray-Metcalf bills providing federal grants to states and local school districts to build new classrooms, increase teachers' salaries. Also supported more modest Thompson, amended McNamara bills.	House passed $1.3 billion Thompson bill for grants for school construction. Senate passed $1.9 billion McNamara bill for construction and teachers' salaries. Legislation currently blocked because House Rules Committee refused to report a rule to send the bills to Senate-House conference.
7. Housing: AFL-CIO urged substantial increase in public housing construction, encouragement of middle income housing, expanded slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs.	Bill providing expanded federal programs passed by Senate, reported by House Banking & Currency Committee. Rules Committee has refused to clear bill for House vote.
8. Economic growth: Use of federal economic power advocated by AFL-CIO to encourage economic growth. Congress specifically asked to reorganize Federal Reserve Board, refuse Administration request to increase interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds.	Congress has refused to raise the interest rate ceiling, but has failed to act on legislation to reorganize Federal Reserve Board. Administration's tight-money, high interest rate policies continue to stunt economic growth.
9. Labor standards: AFL-CIO asked legislation to include fringe benefits in "prevailing wage" determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act, to modernize Walsh-Healey Act along same lines and eliminate undue delays and legal entanglements in minimum wage determinations under Walsh-Healey.	Congress failed to act. No committee action.
10. Taxation: Closing of tax loopholes such as dividend income credit, capital gains tax, excessive depletion allowances, and an increase in personal exemptions were asked by AFL-CIO.	Senate approved and House accepted amendment partially restricting depletion allowances. Senate also approved, but House rejected, amendments closing dividend credit and expense account loopholes.
11. Resources: AFL-CIO asked broad expansion of atomic power program, aid for construction of sewage treatment facilities, strong, uniform standards for protection of atomic workers, protection of 160-acre limitation in San Luis reclamation project.	Congress passed, but Pres. Eisenhower vetoed, bill to increase federal grants for sewage disposal facilities. Congress approved legislation retaining 160-acre limitation in San Luis project, failed to act on atomic power program, safety for atomic workers.
12. Farm program: AFL-CIO supported legislation to increase income of family farmers, to use farm production to improve diets at home and abroad, to bring economic security to farm workers.	No major action by Congress in these fields.



CEREMONIES EFFECTING official order requiring the Clothing Workers' union label on all shirts worn by officers and uniformed members of the New York City Fire Dept. show (left to right) Capt. Joseph Lovett of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association; Fire Commissioner Edward F. Cavanaugh, Jr.; Charles J. Garrahan of the ACWA Shirt Makers Joint Board, and Pres. Moe Rosen of the Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York.

'Slip' Perils Wage Law As Congress Recesses

(Continued from Page 1)

no overtime ceiling on hours worked.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of labor's minimum wage committee, called on the Senate, when it resumes deliberations Aug. 8, to pass the Kennedy bill, already reported by the Senate Labor Committee, which would raise the minimum, by steps, to $1.25 and cover an added 4.9 million workers.

They denounced the House bill as "unfair, unjust and flagrantly discriminatory to both the workers it purports to cover and those who remain excluded," and said the measure was "political fakery at its worst."

Passage of the bill introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Biemiller and Goldberg said, would be a step toward bypassing the "pretense" at legislation enacted by the House, so that "justice can be achieved for the nation's needy workers" when the varying measures go to conference.

Hope for 'Reason'

"We hope," the co-chairmen of the minimum wage committee said, "reason prevails between now and the time Congress reconvenes in August."

The minimum wage measure will vie with proposals for health care for the aged through the social security system when the Senate resumes deliberations in a rare post-convention session. The Senate Finance Committee has completed two days of hearings without any indication of immediate agreement on sending a measure to the floor.

Appearing before the committee headed by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank assailed both the limited House version, which would provide aid only to the medically indigent, and the Eisenhower Administration proposal for federal-state subsidies to private insurance firms.

Reiterating labor's long-standing support of the social security principle, the AFL-CIO spokesman said this was the "most appropriate method" of insuring meaningful aid "as a matter of right" without the "means test" requirement in the House-passed measure.

The Administration plan, Cruikshank charged, was offered "not to help the old people but to help the Administration." He added that its "glittering list of potential benefits" was negated by the fact that much of the cost would be left to the aged, while the balance—in the form of $1.2 billion a year in subsidies—would be available only if state legislatures appropriated funds to match federal grants.

He accused the Administration of attempting to "frighten" the nation into believing "that social insurance is too costly," through the use of "exaggerated figures" which "reflect slogans we have long heard from the Chamber of Commerce and the insurance companies."

When the House resumes its sessions Aug. 15—a week after the Senate reconvenes—it will be faced with the problem of prying loose from the powerful, conservative-controlled Rules Committee three pieces of legislation considered of major importance by labor.

Stalled in the committee headed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) and dominated by a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats are federal aid to education, omnibus housing legislation, and a measure that would remove construction industry jobsite picketing from Taft-Hartley's secondary boycott restrictions.

With the extended session, the "calendar Wednesday" technique or the discharge petition may be employed by the House to break the Rules Committee's stranglehold on these measures.

Meanwhile, liberal Democrats began marshaling their forces for a new drive—probably in the opening days of the 87th Congress—to curtail the Rules Committee's power to stifle and delay major legislation.

Legislative Action Urged by McDonald

Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has sent telegrams to majority and minority leaders in both branches of Congress pointing out that resumption of sessions in August offers a chance "to meet with prompt and clear-cut action the critical problem of unemployment."

He urged an 8-point program including implementation of the Employment Act of 1946, aid to distressed areas, federal funds for school construction, "genuine" medical care insurance for the retired, federal housing, a public works program, raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and expanding coverage, and increasing and extending unemployment compensation benefits as in the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.

Kennedy-Johnson Battle Taking Shape

Stevenson, Symington Put Hope in Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

electoral college votes against the Democratic nominee if they did not like the convention choice and platform.

The viewpoint of convention managers seemed to be that individual delegates who had, as a matter of record, been "Democrats for Eisenhower" might be challenged but not entire delegations.

● Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), chairman of the platform committee, sought to develop a platform setting forth a philosophy rather than a lengthy and ambiguous detailed program, but his success in the project was uncertain.

As hotel headquarters opened for all the widely-mentioned candidates and some of the favorite sons, the "stop Kennedy" movement was a factor in convention affairs but had not noticeably gathered steam.

Kennedy spokesmen including the senator's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, continued to claim victory on an "early ballot" and believed the senator had substantially strengthened his appeal by his televised news conference performance rejecting Truman's suggestion that he "withdraw" as "not ready" for the presidency.

They felt that Kennedy had surmounted the direct Truman attack and has turned his relative youth—he is 43—into an asset by his deliberate bid for support as a spokesman of the postwar generation.

They counted up more than 600 first-ballot votes of the 761 needed to nominate and worked hard to produce the additional 100-odd votes for a majority among the favorite-son and uncommitted delegations such as Pennsylvania, California, Illinois and New Jersey.

Johnson in his press conference formally announcing his candidacy said his managers informed him that he would have 500 or more votes on the first ballot and that Kennedy would have fewer than 600.

Johnson supporters suggested that Kennedy would lose votes fast if not nominated on the first ballot, naming Indiana, Ohio and Maryland as states where the Massachusetts senator would lose. They thought Johnson might win on the fifth ballot.

Symington's managers claimed that a "solid 600" delegates—more than a third of the total in the convention—would remain aloof from both Kennedy and Johnson, and that in the end "it will be a contest between Symington and Stevenson."

Totally without aid and comfort from Stevenson himself, the former nominee's managers fought hard for hotel headquarters space, convention floor passes and other assets. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Stevenson's most formidable backer, was scheduled to begin a round of direct appeals to state delegations in behalf of the governor.

PHILADELPHIA SIGNERS of petitions with names of 100,000 supporters of the Forand Bill principle of health care brought this king-size postcard to the office of Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). Pictured left to right are John Edelman, Textile Workers' Union of America; Julia Maietta, Clothing Workers; Sen. Clark; Sara Fredgant, Clothing Workers; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller; Joseph T. Kelley and William J. Brennan, Philadelphia labor political education leaders; and William Leader, Hosiery Workers.

Meany Urges Affiliates to Step Up Forand Bill Drive During Recess

Organized labor will use the month-long congressional recess to renew its efforts on behalf of legislation providing health care for the aged through the nation's social security system, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

The suspension of congressional activities—until Aug. 8 for the Senate and Aug. 15 for the House—offers the trade union movement a "unique and unexpected opportunity" to press its campaign in this direction "while the legislators are back home," he said.

In letters to the presidents of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, Meany called on the 13.5 million members of organized labor to "intensify your efforts" on behalf of legislation similar to that offered by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.).

Organized labor, Meany declared, is "irrevocably committed to the basic principle" of making health care benefits for senior citizens available, as a matter of right, under the social security system.

A Senate proposal embracing this principle has been introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) on behalf of a group of liberals, Meany noted, adding that of the varying measures pending in the Senate the Anderson bill "has the best chance of adoption."

Accompanying Meany's letter was a fact sheet on the present status of social security legislation in the wake of House adoption of a token measure that would use federal and state grants to care for only those senior citizens who would be determined, through a "means test," to be medical paupers.

Senate Bill Expected

The fact sheet, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, forecast that the Senate Finance Committee, which held two days of public hearings just prior to the recess, would report out a social security measure shortly after the Senate reconvenes.

Labor's aim, the fact sheet said, "is to have the Anderson amendment adopted if possible by the committee and, failing that, by floor action."

The measure introduced by the New Mexico Democrat would make benefits available to social security recipients at age 68, with financing to come from a special social security fund financed by an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent each in the OASDI tax on employers and employes.

Benefits would include hospital care up to 365 days; 180 days of skilled nursing care in the home during recovery; 365 days of visiting nurse services, and such special in-hospital services as laboratory, X-ray and private duty nurses.

In addition to contacts with senators and congressmen while at home during the congressional recess, Meany said, trade unionists should "intensify your efforts to mobilize the widest possible community support for Forand-type legislation such as the Anderson amendments."

09-6-4

The AFL-CIO president urged the labor movement to concentrate in particular on rallying support among the Golden Age Clubs and other organizations of elderly or retired persons.

Despite the setback in the House, Meany declared in the letters, "there is still time to win this fight" in 1960 if all the members of affiliates exert their efforts in behalf of health care legislation.

President Asked to Call Economic Conference

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has asked Pres. Eisenhower "to carry out your responsibilities under the Employment Act of 1946" by calling a national conference of leaders from all walks of life to study "where the economy is going and where we want it to go" and thus ward off a threatened recession.

Despite propaganda claims of prosperity, Reuther wrote the President, the "hard facts" make it clear the country does not have even a "reasonable approximation" of the maximum employment, production and purchasing power the act sets forth as the goals of national economic policy.

Pointing out that the act gives the federal government the responsibility of using "all practicable means" to promote the goals, Reuther said:

"Our economy is limping painfully. Unemployment is far too high, in fact higher than at this time last year. Sharp production declines in key industries are holding back the economy as a whole.

"I believe a growing number of Americans are deeply disturbed at the unhealthy state of our economy, and there are alarming signs that unless action is taken our troubles may soon grow much worse."

Reuther pointed out that the Employment Act envisages national consultation on the state of the economy when conditions appear to warrant it, and added that "in view of the seriousness of the present situation," the time has come.

General Board to Meet On Political Endorsement

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler have sent all members of the AFL-CIO General Board the formal call to a meeting on Aug. 17 in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, starting at 10 a. m. to determine labor's position in the presidential elections.

The call pointed out that under the AFL-CIO constitution, the General Board shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Council.

"The Executive Council," it continued, "has referred to the forthcoming General Board meeting the responsibility of weighing the voting records of the Democratic and Republican parties, their platform commitments and the individual records of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.. The General Board will determine the AFL-CIO position and accordingly make such position known to its entire membership."

The General Board is composed of all members of the Executive Council and the president or other principal officer of each affiliate and each trade and industrial department. The call advised the members that the Executive Council decided the meeting and all future meetings shall be executive in character, with only the permanent representative of each organization permitted to attend, and substitute or alternate representation barred.

Lee Minton Proposes Nixon-Mitchell Ticket

Philadelphia, Pa.—Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers and an AFL-CIO vice president, has urged the Republican party to nominate Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell as GOP candidate for the vice presidency of the United States.

In a telegram to George Bloom, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee, Minton said: "As a lifelong Republican and as a representative of organized labor, I urge the Republican party to support the candidacy of James Mitchell on the Nixon ticket."

H. J. Powell Sentenced For Defrauding Union

New York—Hyman J. Powell, ousted in December 1958 as secretary-treasurer of the Jewelry Workers on charges of financial irregularities, has been sentenced to a year in jail for using $1,200 in union funds to finance a trip to Europe for his wife and daughter.

Unions Contribute Labor for Charity

Big Spring, Tex.—The Howard County Assn. for Crippled Children and Adults will have a new building soon, thanks to union members who are donating their labor and businessmen who will supply building materials.

Plans developed after the Chamber of Commerce manager asked Frank Parker, business manager of Operating Engineers' Local 826, whether union members would paint an old building donated to the association.

The union people decided a new building was in order, and all pitched in to help build it—members of the Painters, Carpenters, Bricklayers and other unions.

Unemployment Soars to 4.4 Million

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy, Liberal Platform Spark Democratic Drive

Civil Rights, Growth Key To Program

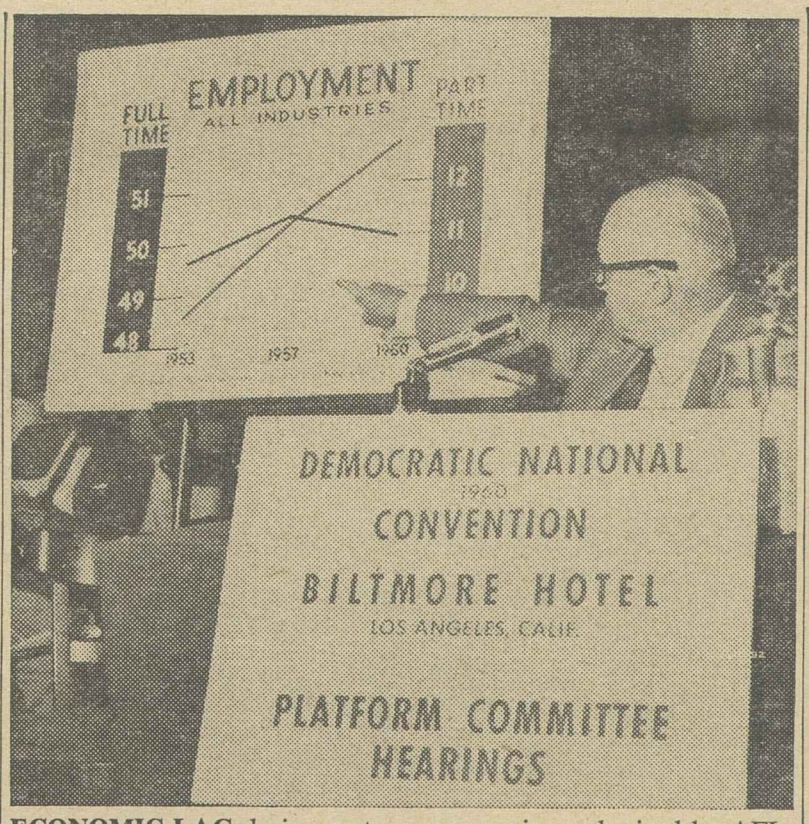
Los Angeles — A sweeping pledge to promote aggressive policies of economic growth and to reform the labor laws marked the Democratic National Convention platform adopted here.

In a 15,000-word statement of principles keyed to "the rights of man," the convention also:

- Pledged to promote freedom throughout the world by force of example and by foreign policies, both economic and diplomatic.
- Adopted over a minority protest the most forward-looking program of civil rights in the history of American political parties.
- Called for revision of fiscal policies and repudiated the "notion" that the U.S., "with a half-trillion dollar gross national product and nearly half the world's industrial resources, cannot afford to meet the needs of her people and in our world relationships."
- **"Urged" that in the 87th Congress procedures and rules be revised "so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house."**
- Pledged action on a long list of domestic programs such as school aid, minimum wage, housing

(*Continued on Page 2*)

Text of planks on collective bargaining, civil rights and economic growth on page 5.



ECONOMIC LAG during past seven years is emphasized by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during presentation to Platform Committee at Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles as he presented labor's proposals for "a program for economic growth."

5.5 Percent in June:

Jobless Rate Near Recession Levels

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment in June hit the third highest level for the month in the postwar years, according to the government's report on the job situation.

The key rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, jumped from 4.9 percent in May to 5.5 percent in June.

This was exceeded in postwar Junes only by the 7 percent and 6 percent in the recession years of 1958 and 1949, respectively, and matched the 5.5 percent of 1954, also a recession year.

The Labor Dept. reported that unemployment increased by 964,000 over the month to a total of 4.4 million, while employment rose to a record high of 68.6 million.

The 4.4 million jobless was the second highest total in postwar Junes, topped only by the 5.4 million jobless in 1958. It compares to 4 million jobless in June 1959.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently predicted before the Democratic National Convention platform committee that the sharp jump in the unemployed for June would be "frightening."

The department attributed the sharp increases in the job and jobless totals to the entrance of 2.2

(*Continued on Page 9*)

Meany Praises Platform As 'Sound and Liberal'

Los Angeles—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the Democratic convention platform committee's majority report as "sound and liberal" and deserving the "enthusiastic support of every union member" at the convention here.

The text of Meany's statement follows:

"This is a sound, liberal platform—the most progressive and most constructive in my memory.

"The committee has courageously faced the No. 1 moral issue of our time—civil rights. It has proposed a program of immediate action which will meet and solve that problem. I hope it will be adopted exactly as submitted and that all crippling amendments will be overwhelmingly defeated.

"The platform merits, and I predict, will receive the enthusiastic support of every union member at this convention.

"We in the labor movement fully expect that the candidates of the Democratic Party will not only run on this platform but that they will translate it into law without equivocation and without delay."

Senator Pledges All-Out Campaign

By Willard Shelton

Los Angeles—The Democratic Party has turned over its leadership to 43-year-old Sen. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, one of the youngest men ever nominated for the presidency by either party, who promptly pledged a fighting campaign and said: "We will win."

The delegates nominated Kennedy on the first ballot after approving a platform that committed the party to sharp reversal of the Eisenhower Administration's "tight-money" policies and stifling of domestic welfare measures and wrote a new program of action in the civil rights field unparalleled in previous party platforms.

Pledging a strengthened United States and free world to resist Communist aggression, the platform also warned that this country could bear its proper share of the burden only if our potential was unleashed, and promised policies to produce an economic growth rate of approximately 5 percent a year in place of the slow-paced 2.7 percent annual growth rate allowed by Eisenhower programs.

The convention had not yet selected a running mate for the party's standard bearer as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Kennedy triumph came as a climax to a week of tense maneuvering and angry charges and counter-charges that themselves climaxed a long struggle between Kennedy and his rivals that began when the Massachusetts senator announced his candidacy last January.

A last-minute drive for the renomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, launched by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was carried through straight to the rollcall.

Stevenson Drive

The powerful Senate Majority Leader, Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, won the support of the South except for two favorite-son delega-

(*Continued on Page 3*)

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Clerks Ask Nationwide Boycott of Sears Chain

A nation-wide boycott of all Sears Roebuck & Co. stores in the United States and Canada has been recommended by the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks.

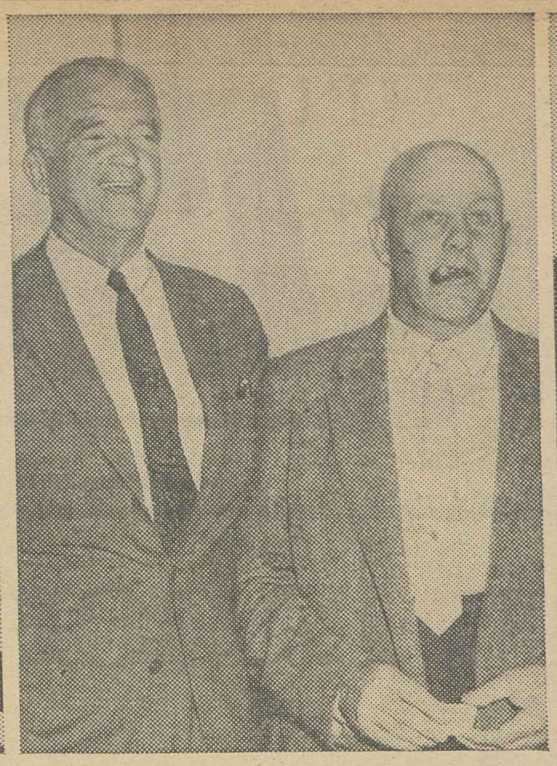
The committee reviewed a report of the firing May 25 of 262 Sears employes who refused to cross a Machinists' picket line in San Francisco, and voted to ask every central, county and state labor-body, and every building trades council to support a boycott instituted by the San Francisco Labor Council after the mass firings.

The report accused the big chain store firm of "pursuing a national policy of anti-unionism." The committee instructed seven RCIA regional subcommittees to spearhead the boycott wherever Sears has stores, and called on union members everywhere to stay away from Sears cash registers until the company gives full redress to the 262 firing victims.

"The Clerks have borne the major burden of Sears' anti-unionism," the committee said. "But the victims include members of several other union organizations.

"We recommend that the Chain Store Committee develop the broadest type of participation. Local committees should be formed and should include all of the or-

(*Continued on Page 10*)



COPIES OF AFL-CIO'S detailed document containing "program for economic growth" which organized labor submitted to Platform Committee at Democratic National Convention were presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the three leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. In first photo are (left to right): AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Meany; Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), and Mrs. Johnson. Photo at center shows Meany with Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), while picture at right shows the AFL-CIO president conferring with Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.).

Plank on Civil Rights Strongest Ever Adopted

Los Angeles—The strongest civil rights platform plank in American political history was approved overwhelmingly here by the Democratic National Convention with a minimum of oratorical bombast, without a rollcall or the whisper of a Dixie "bolt."

The civil rights program reported by the platform committee won warm endorsement from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who said the committee had "courageously faced the No. 1 moral issue of our time."

The convention turned down a minority report, offered by 10 southern states, to strike out the platform proposals on civil rights, and shouted its approval of a program giving moral support to peaceful "sit-in" demonstrations. It called on the next President to use his "full powers, legal and moral," to ensure "the beginning of good-faith compliance" with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions "by 1963"—100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The rights section was framed by the committee after public hearings in which labor strongly backed the proposals submitted by a broad Leadership Conference on Civil Rights declaring that the time for action was now.

Meany told the committee that requests from southern spokesmen for "patience" and an "educational" approach came "too late." He had learned as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly at the time of the Little Rock crisis, he said, that any deficiencies in American practice had "repercussions all over the world."

There must be government machinery to translate principles into actuality "for all citizens," he warned, and it is "all right to say the problem will be solved by reason, but the world is moving too fast."

Reuther Backs Proposals

Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and of the Auto Workers, specifically endorsed the civil rights proposals of the leadership conference, presented to the platform committee by Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and secretary-treasurer of the IUD, testified in association with the leadership conference program. Other labor witnesses also warned that the U.S. must set an example in eliminating economic, social and political disadvantages to minority groups.

The platform committee's civil rights program, in line with a reported pledge by Chairman Chester Bowles (D-Conn.) to avoid sectional self-righteousness and "abrasive" words, acknowledged failures in many sections of American society.

"It is the duty of Congress to enact" necessary laws to promote constitutional rights, the platform stated. It declared that "what is required now is effective moral and political leadership by the whole executive branch of our government to make equal opportunity a living reality."

Discrimination in "housing and employment" is a problem in the North, it suggested, just as "discrimination in voting, education and the administration of justice" is an issue in another area.

"The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities."

The minority protest of 10 southern states charged that the majority was seeking to enthrone the federal government as "unlimited government."

It placed heavy emphasis on an argument that actions urged by the majority were prohibited by the 10th Amendment reserving powers to the states.

Despite the sharp differences of opinions the debate was relatively restrained and free of supercharged emotional overtones.

The contrast between 1960 and 1948 was striking.

Twelve years ago, a relatively mild declaration of civil rights was introduced only as a minority report. It was carried only on a rollcall in which the decisive vote was not reached until Wisconsin—second last state on the alphabetical roll—with some border and mountain states supporting the South.

Adoption of the 1948 plank provoked a convention bolt by the Mississippi delegation and half the Alabama delegation.

This year the far stronger civil rights plank came from the platform committee majority, with only 10 southern states signing the minority protest, with no delegation "bolt" and not even a rollcall.

Informed southern sources said that Mississippi "states' rights" leaders might seek to organize a later upheaval and that some support for a new Dixiecrat drive would develop elsewhere in the South.

New Pamphlet Cites Political Heritage

Organized labor's historic role in political and legislative activities is traced in a new pamphlet published by the AFL-CIO.

Entitled "Union Political Activity Spans 230 Years of U.S. History," the pamphlet is based on an article which appeared in a recent issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the labor movement.

The 12-page pamphlet—Publication No. 106—is available from the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Single copies are free; up to 100 copies, 5 cents each; $3 per 100; and $25 per 1,000.

Meany Cites Labor Action To End Bias

Los Angeles—The anti-civil rights argument in the Democratic convention platform committee here was summarized by Sen. Spessard Holland (Fla.), who defended southern pleas for "moderation" by what he charged was "labor's example."

Accusing the AFL-CIO of having failed to eradicate race discrimination wholly in affiliated unions, he also asserted that the federation wanted to "swing its weight" and "purge" those who disagreed with its programs.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sharply retorted that the federation makes "no claim to perfection" but pointed to both principle and progress as drawing a distinction.

In the past, he said, "25 international unions had a color bar to membership and today there is only one."

"This one will not remain long unless it removes that bar."

We do not get "complete enforcement" of the anti-discrimination policy among 68,000 local unions, Meany acknowledged, but progress is being made, and the policy is open and declared and "it is a good one."

The policy is right because it is based "on the principles of Judeo-Christianity" from which our whole free society springs, he testified.

The labor movement has machinery to seek to enforce its policies, Meany told the committee, and "the government must have machinery."

'Rights of Man' Key To Liberal Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

and social security, including "paid medical insurance through the social security mechanism and available to all retired persons without a means test."

In a blistering attack upon the "tight-money" policies of the Eisenhower Administration, the convention went far beyond any comparable political document in directly endorsing programs "to release the full potential of our American economy for employment, production and growth."

The Administration's policy of high-interest rates will be rejected, and a new Democratic President will "unshackle American enterprise and free American labor, industrial leadership and capital" to create abundance, the convention pledged.

The Eisenhower programs have failed to keep prices down and have "given us two recessions . . . and added billions in unnecessary higher interest charges," the convention said.

"We Democrats believe that our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation."

Through the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts, the convention declared, the theoretical right of workers to bargain collectively has been denied by what the statement bluntly labeled an Administration "anti-labor policy."

The restrictive laws strike "hardest at the weak or poorly organized," the platform continued, and fail "to deal with equal vigor with abuses of management as well as those of labor."

"We will repeal" the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14-b that authorizes so-called "right-to-work" laws, the convention said, and repeal Landrum-Griffin provisions that limit "the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to tell the public the facts of a labor dispute."

The broad platform section on economic policy and domestic affairs was based on a reaffirmation of Franklin D. Roosevelt's 16-year-old economic bill of rights.

Every person, it recounted, has "the right to a useful and remunerative job," without artificial barriers obstructing him, and the right to decent housing, sound education and protection from the hazards of old age.

In the major foreign affairs section of the platform, the convention promised that a Democratic Administration would:

- Rebuild our military machine to provide forces and weapons "of a diversity, balance and mobility to deter both limited and general aggression."
- To resist Communist aggression but to "develop responsible proposals that will help break the deadlock on arms control."
- To attune foreign policy to a "world of change" and overhaul the administrative machinery "so that America may avoid diplomatic embarrassments and speak with a single confident voice in world affairs."
- **To strengthen and expand our economic aid to underdeveloped lands and our commitment to the United Nations and the Atlantic community, to liberalize the immigration laws, to promote world trade.**
- To "confidently accept" the Communist challenge to "competition in every field of human effort" and demonstrate "enduring friendship" to the people of the Communist world and "its captive nations."

New Policies for Peace

The pursuit of peace, the platform declared, depends "in large measure on our ability to release the full potential of our American economy for employment, production and growth."

It was on the basis of this premise that the platform pledged a new Democratic Administration to initiate broad programs to conserve and develop national resources, assist cities and their suburbs to meet modern urban problems, run the budget for the benefit of the people rather than the people for the budget, develop new transportation systems and revise the tax system for equity and larger revenues without higher tax rates.

The platform also frankly stated, however:

"If the unfolding demands of the new decade . . . should impose clear national responsibilities that cannot be fulfilled without higher taxes, we will not allow political disadvantage to deter us from doing what is required.

"As we proceed with the urgent task of restoring America's productivity, confidence and power, we will never forget that our national interest is more than the sum total of all the group interests in America.

"When group interests conflict with the national interest, it will be the national interest which we serve.

Democrats Turn Over Helm to Kennedy

Senator Rallies Party to Fighting Campaign After 1st-Ballot Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. The Texas senator, backed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn, waged battle for the favor of delegates by citing his "seasoned leadership" and record of proved accomplishment, and Johnson proved to be Kennedy's final major rival.

Four candidates clung to the votes of their own states on the rollcall, despite only negligible support from other areas, at a time when it appeared that Kennedy might fall short in his drive for a first ballot victory and when both Johnson and Stevenson forces were manifestly hoping to force an extended struggle in which delegate strength might slip away.

A civil rights fight was carried to the floor, and the minority report filed by 10 southern states was soundly beaten without even a roll call. But word began to circulate that Mississippi state leaders were planning to invoke an "independent elector" system to take the State's Electoral College vote away from Kennedy and the Democrats in November.

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman renewed charges, on the eve of the convention, that the meeting was "prearranged" and "rigged" by Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler in favor of Kennedy.

Won in 7 Primaries

In all the turmoil and the occasional flashes of high excitement, the Kennedy forces moved calmly and deliberately to draw the rewards of the senator's seven victories in primary elections and careful, patient organization work.

Mrs. Roosevelt lifted the sting of the "rigging" charge by calmly observing in a press conference in behalf of Stevenson that she had never known a convention that was "wholly free," and suggesting that any group of delegates could have their freedom by asserting it.

In the upshot, in the convention sessions themselves, nothing could have been more open and untrammeled.

Affirmative Liberal Program

On two successive nights, including the night of the balloting, the audience galleries were packed with enthusiastic young Stevenson supporters seeking to stampede the convention with cries of "we want Adlai." The Stevenson "demonstration," when his name was placed in nomination by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (Wis.), ran beyond those of other candidates, and Mrs. Roosevelt made a seconding speech for her candidate despite the fact that she was not a delegate and technically, therefore, ineligible to participate in the nomination process.

The convention commanders were determined, it seemed clear, to avoid occasion for offense by speaking softly even while pursuing their objective of an affirmative liberal program.

Three months ago, an all out battle seemed in prospect on the issue of party "loyalty," as at least five southern states took steps in the direction of setting up "independent electors." When the time came, the liberals took the advice of southern moderates who warned that to make martyrs of potential rebels would give them far more publicity than their importance warranted.

A challenge filed by one Virginia delegate against another, charging that the second had publicly supported Pres. Eisenhower for election in 1956, was quietly withdrawn.

On the platform, however, the convention spoke with clarity in the fields of civil rights, economic policy, welfare programs and the role of the federal government. In the end, the platform seemed one that fitted Kennedy as it would fit other Democratic liberals, and its meaning was unmistakable.

Johnson Move Too Late

For Johnson, the Senate leader who launched his campaign only six days before the convention opened, it was clear from the beginning that his move came far too late.

He had quietly tried to stake out a claim to western support in the Mountain States, but the empire he sought was never firmly in his grasp and it turned out that Kennedy had more delegate support in the region than Johnson.

California was a blow to both Kennedy and Johnson as the delegation refused to deliver the bulk of its strength to the Massachusetts senator but gave scarcely any to Johnson; the rest went to Stevenson.

The drive for Stevenson, twice previously the nominee, was largely nostalgic. There was undoubtedly more Stevenson sentiment in the convention than showed on the rollcall but no assurance at all that in any kind of protracted struggle and showdown Stevenson would ever have received a majority.

Kennedy won because his forces were better organized, because the Massachusetts senator had campaigned the full width of the country and captured both primaries and organization leaders, and because in two moments of crisis he had proved himself clearsighted, tough and mature.

The first was when he left the West Virginia primary, amid an uproar about "bigotry" and about his Catholicism, and in a full-blown, eloquent speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington answered anti-Catholic charges with devastating force. It was a speech with impact on an audience of people of influence.

The second was his televised news conference when he answered Truman's charge that he was not "ready" for the presidency. His performance made many observers think that he owed the greatest debt of his campaign to Truman, whose attack furnished Kennedy with a ready-made national television audience to display the qualities of his mind and character.

Candidates Get Plea for Navy Plant

The campaign by Columbia Lodge 154 of the Machinists to save the Navy weapons plant in the Washington area from being dismantled has been carried to Democratic and Republican candidates for the presidency.

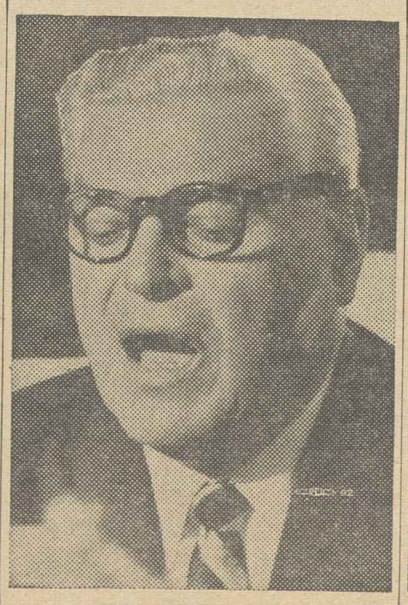
In telegrams to the Democratic National Convention, Lodge Pres. Edward A. Marcey, Jr., urged Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) to help save the jobs of several thousand workers at the plant, slated for immediate dismantling.

"The loss to the nation in dollars and skills," Marcey said, poses a grave danger to the defense effort. We urge you to commit yourselves to a balanced defense program that would retain thousands of skilled workers, and prevent an enormous taxpayer investment from going down the drain.

"Your immediate support in urging the government to cease this dismantling project pending further study would be most welcome to all Americans of every political persuasion."

The same plea will be made to the Republican National Convention. Last month union officials met with Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) and Vice Pres. Richard Nixon.

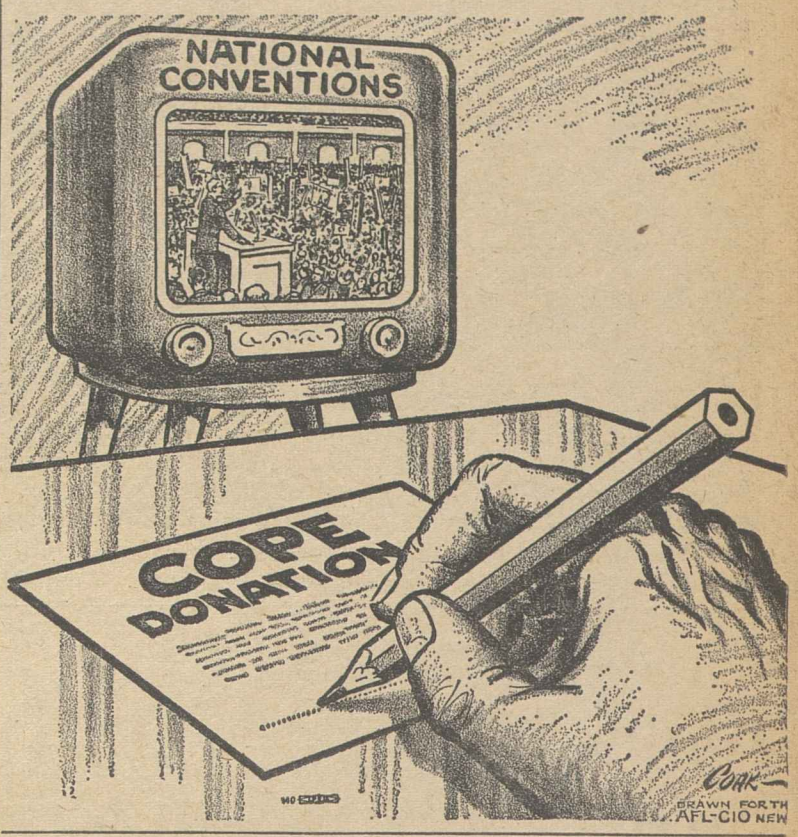
WALTER P. REUTHER
Urges action to insure meaningful civil rights safeguards



DAVID McDONALD
Cites steel mill slowdown, asks shorter workweek

JAMES B. CAREY
Hits House Rules blockade of key legislation

Now Is the Time!



Kennedy, Johnson Vow Fight for Key Legislation

Los Angeles—Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and the man who was his principal convention rival, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D.-Tex.), will team up to seek decisive action in the upcoming recess session of Congress on key legislation.

The effect will be to test the capacity of the new Democratic Party leadership to bring up and pass major policy bills that have been blocked by the conservative coalition dominating the House Rules Committee.

It will also produce an unusual situation in which the party nominees—Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon, the almost certain choice of the Republican convention—may face each other in advance of the election in the Senate chamber.

These prospects shaped up when Kennedy at a pre-convention news conference promised to return to the chamber to lead the fight for a minimum wage bill and Johnson reiterated pledges that he would seek in the August session to get final action on bills on minimum wage, school aid and health care for the aged through the social security system.

Nixon as Vice President is presiding officer of the Senate and presumably, by that time, will be seeking to assert control of Republican Party policies as part of the election campaign.

Kennedy pointed out that he is sponsor of the minimum wage bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee and that he is scheduled to manage the floor fight for passage.

$1.25 Goal

The bill would raise the minimum wage from the present $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour by step-ups and spread protection to 5 million workers not now covered, whose workweek would be reduced in step-downs to 40 hours, with time-and-a-half for overtime.

The House bill, stalled for months by protracted hearings and by Rules Committee delay, was almost gutted when a bipartisan Republican-Southern Democratic coalition passed the Kitchin-Ayres substitute for a House Committee bill.

The substitute would raise the wage to $1.15 but would extend pay protection only to a relative handful of new workers and deny them overtime for work after a 40-hour week. In addition, the bill, by a monumental legislative "goof," knocked out of protection some 14 million workers now enjoying both wage and overtime coverage.

Johnson's restatement of a program for the recess session came in a television interview, before the convention, stating his confidence that Congress in August would take decisive action on appropriation bills and key legislative issues.

The House Rules Committee appeared to offer the major test of the power of Kennedy, Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Johnson's principal backer here, in breaking the stalemate on welfare legislation.

Six of the Rules unit's 12 members are controlled by Republican House Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), who have exploited their power to tie up the committee and refuse to schedule bills for action.

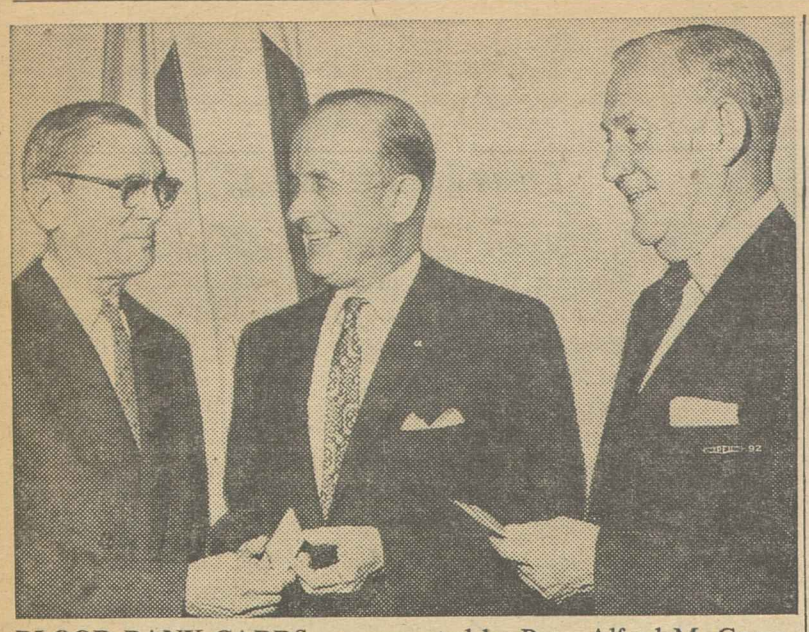
Both houses have passed federal school-aid bills—the House of Representatives for the first time in history—but the Rules Committee has refused to allow appointment of a Senate-House Conference Committee.

The Rules Committee has refused to clear for floor action a housing bill approved by the House Banking Committee, although a similar bill has been passed by the Senate.

It has also refused to give a green light to the bill to relegalize jobsite picketing in the construction industry, although pledges for floor action were announced for the leadership last year.

The Rules Committee also holds a potential life-and-death power over any social security bill passed by the Senate that includes health care for the aged financed by payroll taxes on employes and employers. The House-passed bill did not include such a provision, and the rules unit might seek to block conference committee action.

Speaker Rayburn has been unable to persuade the Rules Committee to act on a wide range of measures despite his belief, expressed in January 1959 to liberals seeking a rules change to strip the committee of power, that the House could count on the chance to vote on the key bills without making parliamentary changes.



BLOOD BANK CARDS are presented by Pres. Alfred M. Gruenther (center) of the American National Red Cross to Pres. Gordon M. Freeman (left) of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan. Presentation came as headquarters staff of IBEW initiated a blood donor program. Nearly 300 of the union's locals across the country have similar programs.

Threat to Close Plant Ruled Illegal by Court

Supervisors' threats that a plant would close down if a union won a representation election constitutes illegal coercion of workers despite an advance disavowal of such threats by the company, U. S. Court of Appeals has ruled.

The court ruled also that while a supervisor's statement that the firm would lose important customers if the union were victorious is not necessarily coercion, this type of statement could constitute an illegal threat if the firm cannot show a reasonable basis for the statement.

Both rulings were contained in a decision involving the Neco Electrical Products Corp. of Bay Springs, Miss., upholding the National Labor Relations Board ruling of violation by the company of sections of the Taft-Hartley Act as part of its campaign to prevent unionization of its workers by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

On a third point, a matter that figured prominently in the 1957 representation campaign, the court found that the board could not act on the NLRB general counsel's refusal to include union charges that the company injected racial prejudice in its campaign to defeat the union in the complaint, but that the union could, if it wished, attempt to get a review on the question in district court.

Prejudice Key Element

The racial prejudice was a major element in the defeat of the union's bid to organize the workers with the company waging a widespread campaign to stir up racial bias against the union because of its civil rights position.

The IUE is studying the decision and whether or not to seek review of the general counsel's decision refusing to include the charge in the complaint.

The union attempted to organize the plant again earlier this year and was defeated in an NLRB election.

In its rulings on the supervisor's comments the court said that an employer cannot avoid liability for the coercion merely because at the start of the organizing campaign it allegedly informed supervisors that under the law they were not permitted to make threats to employes and that the firm did not want them to take such action.

On the question of losing customers — the company manufactures electric blankets which it sells to large national chain operations—the court said such comments should have some basis and not come out of thin air. If there is no reasonable basis, said the court, such a statement could constitute an illegal threat and would not be protected under the "free speech" provisions of T-H.

The court remanded this question to the NLRB with directions to afford an opportunity for the presentation of evidence so that the board can redetermine the issue.

Inflation-Fearful Bosses Get Record Pay, Bonuses

Industry's highest paid executives—who customarily oppose as "inflationary" wage increase demands of their employes—received fatter salary and bonus checks in 1959 than ever before.

The magazine U. S. News & World Report recently said, on the basis of reports filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission, that 278 officials of top corporations earned more than $100,000 last year.

The nine highest paid officials in the nation all worked for the automobile industry. Seven of them were General Motors officials and two were officers of Ford. Their salaries and bonuses ranged from $437,300 to the record level of $670,350 paid to GM Board Chairman Frederic G. Donner.

The top 24 men in industry received salaries, stock options and bonuses last year totaling $9.9 million. Of this amount, $3.6 million went to the seven GM executives at the top of the heap and another $1 million went to the two Ford officers.

In New York, the former chairman of Inland Steel Co.—Clarence B. Randall—said some corporations are guilty of "featherbedding . . . at the top management level" by overpaying their key executives.

In 500 Biggest Industrial Firms:

Sales, Profits Set Record But Jobs Fail to Pick Up

The nation's 500 largest industrial corporations racked up their biggest volume of sales and lushest profits in history during 1959. Most of them accomplished this feat with fewer employes than in 1957, the previous high-water mark of the economy.

Fortune magazine's annual report on industry's vital statistics shows that sales rose 11.6 percent above the 1958 recession levels, profits soared 25.1 percent—but the number of employes increased by only 6.5 percent.

In the case of some giant companies—including General Electric, the nation's fourth largest in sales volume — employment dropped even below 1958 levels despite the pickup in sales and profits.

The 500 largest manufacturing firms—not necessarily the same companies each year—collected $11.987 billion in net profits in 1959 as compared with $9.582 billion in 1958 and $11.657 billion in 1957.

Percentagewise, the smaller industrial companies did even better. While their sales rose only 8.8 percent above 1958—less than the increase for the 500 biggest—their profits went up 28.4 percent.

A breakdown of the three-year shift in sales, profits and employment of the four biggest companies clearly shows up the shadow on the corporate x-ray which leading economists see as a major danger sign: The failure of employment to rebound to pre-recession levels.

General Motors in 1959 made net profits of $873.1 million, up $239.5 million from 1958 and $29.5 million more than in 1957. But average employment during 1959 of 557,200 workers was only 36,300 higher than 1958 and fell 30,960 from the 1957 level. In the nation's number one company in amount of sales, fewer workers were producing more and earning more profit for the corporation.

Employment Down

The number two company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, made $629.8 million in 1959, up from $562.5 million in 1958, but below the 1957 level of $805 million. During the three-year period, however, employment dropped steadily, from 160,000 workers in 1957 to 154,000 in 1958 and only 146,000 last year.

Ford's profits in 1959 were $451.4 million, up a whopping $355.7 million from 1958 and $168.6 million higher than 1957. But employment of 159,500 was only 17,500 above 1958 and more than 32,000 below the 1957 level.

General Electric's 1959 profits of $280.2 million were more than $37 million above 1958 and better than $32 million above 1957. But the declining employment curve shows 246,800 workers in 1959 as compared with 249,700 in 1958 and 282,000 in 1957.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers cited the sharp drop in employment during a period of raising profits and sales as evidence of General Electric's ability—and moral obligation—to meet union contract demands for job security and supplemental unemployment benefits. The IUE has also proposed creation of a labor-management committee to recommend a program for equitable sharing by employes in the benefits of automation.

Drug Profits High

Fortune's latest survey showed that drug manufacturers maintained during 1959 the high profit ratios which prompted the Kefauver subcommittee's investigation into the reasons for the high cost of prescriptions.

Two drug firms remained in the top 10 companies ranked on profits as a percentage of invested capital.

Smith, Kline & French, with a 35.5 percent return on its capital was in second place, followed by American Home Products with a 32.2 percent return.

In the top 10 listing on profits as a percentage of sales, Smith, Kline & French with 18.5 percent and Parke, Davis Co. with 16.2 percent, were high on the list. Several other equally profitable drug companies were not on the list only because their volume of sales did not put them among the 500 largest in the nation.

The 500 biggest industrialists set an overall record in sales and profits despite the dampening effects of the long steel strike. For example, U.S. Steel, the nation's fifth biggest industrial corporation in point of sales, made only $254.6 million last year as compared with a $301.6 million profit in 1958 and $419.4 million in 1957.

G-E Indicted Again on Charge of 'Rigged Bids'

General Electric Co., which has cited "competition" in the industry as one reason why its employes shouldn't expect any great "generosity" in forthcoming contract negotiations, has been indicted for the 17th time this year on charges of violating antitrust laws.

A federal grand jury in Philadelphia charged that GE, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers submitted "collusive, rigged bids" on sales of turbine-generator units used to produce electricity by use of steam. The rigged bids, the grand jury charged, involved sales to the Tennessee Valley Authority, to private electric utility companies and to state and local governments.

Westinghouse, with GE one of the giants in the electrical equipment industry, has also been indicted 17 times since mid-February. This was the ninth indictment of Allis-Chalmers. In all, the Justice Dept. has obtained indictments of 27 companies accused of collusive bidding and price fixing of 18 separate products, involving annual sales of $1.675 billion.

In one of the counts of the indictment, it was alleged that the supposedly competing firms met in September, 1957, to "discuss" invitations for bids issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority for a 500,000 kilowatt generator.

At the meeting, the grand jury indictment charged, it was agreed that General Electric should get the bid. "Thereafter, General Electric Co. bid approximately $16.112 million and Westinghouse Electric Corp. bid approximately $16.225 million to Tennessee Valley Authority," the indictment said.

The indictment also alleged that representatives of GE, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers met in the fall of 1955 to decide which companies should have "position" on nuclear-powered turbine generators to be sold to purchasers in Chicago, New York and Detroit.

The three companies and several smaller firms named as co-conspirators, the indictment asserted, "frequently discussed and agreed upon bids and quotations to be made to particular prospective customers."

Merger Move Backed By Farm, Meat Unions

Plans are moving forward for the merger of the 3,000-member Agricultural Workers into the Meat Cutters, following approval by both unions of the principle of amalgamation.

In a secret ballot, members of the 26-year-old farm union voted overwhelmingly in favor of joining the Meat Cutters. The vote, according to Agricultural Workers Pres. H. L. Mitchell, was 1,098 in favor of merger and 38 opposed.

Special Department Planned

Delegates to the recent 20th general convention of the 350,000-member Meat Cutters in Atlantic City, N. J., unanimously approved a resolution authorizing its officers to enter into a merger agreement with the Agricultural Workers.

When the merger becomes final, a special department for agricultural, processing and allied workers will be established by the Meat Cutters. Mitchell will join the AMCBW staff with an assignment in the South, and Ernesto Galarza, secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural Workers, will be assigned to the West.

The farm union had its beginning 26 years ago on a cotton plantation in eastern Arkansas, when 18 sharecroppers — 11 whites and seven Negroes — founded the organization which for its first 12 years was known as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

In 1946 the former AFL chartered the sharecropper organization, which changed its name to the National Agricultural Workers Union. The charter was issued after a personal appeal by Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters, who appeared before the AFL Executive Council on behalf of the farm union.

Spotlight on Sharecroppers

Despite the fact that it was never a large union, the NAWU attracted widespread public attention to the problems of sharecroppers and tenant farmers in the South, and was credited with playing a role in Pres. Roosevelt's appointment of a Commission on Farm Tenancy which later developed a government housing program for migrant farm workers.

In 1950 the NAWU was one of the organizations which persuaded Pres. Truman to appoint a Commission on Migratory Labor. The commission's report on exploitation of farm workers has formed the basis for present efforts to bring about reforms in this field.

Democratic Platform:

. . . On Collective Bargaining

On this page are the texts of the planks dealing with collective bargaining, civil rights and economic growth contained in the 1960 platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles.

THE RIGHT TO A JOB requires the restoration of full support for collective bargaining and the repeal of the anti-labor excesses which have been written into our labor laws.

Under Democratic leadership a sound national policy was developed, expressed particularly by the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, which guaranteed the rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively. But the Republican Administration has replaced this sound policy with a national anti-labor policy.

The Republican Taft-Hartley Act seriously weakened unions in their efforts to bring economic justice to the millions of American workers who remain unorganized.

By administrative action, anti-labor personnel appointed by the Republicans to the National Labor Relations Board have made the Taft-Hartley Act even more restrictive in its application than in its language.

Thus the traditional goal of the Democratic Party—to give all workers the right to organize and bargain collectively—has still not been achieved.

We pledge the enactment of an affirmative labor policy which will encourage free collective bargaining through the growth and development of free and responsible unions.

Millions of workers just now seeking to organize are blocked by federally authorized "right to work" laws, unreasonable limitations on the right to picket, and other hampering legislative and administrative provisions.

Again, in the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the Republican Administration perverted the constructive effort of the Democratic Congress to deal with improper activities of a few in labor and management by turning the act into a means of restricting the legitimate rights of the vast majority of working men and women in honest labor unions.

It likewise strikes hardest at the weak or poorly organized, and it fails to deal with equal vigor with abuses of management as well as those of labor.

We will repeal the authorization for "right-to-work" laws, limitations on the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to tell the public the facts of a labor dispute, and other anti-labor features of the Taft-Hartley Act and the 1959 act. This unequivocal pledge for the repeal of the anti-labor and restrictive provisions of those laws will encourage collective bargaining and strengthen and support the free and honest labor movement.

The Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are in need of improvement. We strongly oppose Republican attempts to weaken the Railway Labor Act.

We shall strengthen and modernize the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts, which protect the wage standards of workers employed by government contractors.

Basic to the achievement of stable labor-management relations is leadership from the White House. The Republican Administration has failed to provide such leadership.

They failed to foresee the deterioration of labor-management relations in the steel industry last year. When it became obvious that a national emergency was developing, they failed to forestall it. When it came, their only solution was government-by-injunction.

A Democratic President, through his leadership and concern, will produce a better climate for continuing constructive relationships between labor and management. He will have periodic White House conferences between labor and management to consider their mutual problems before they reach the critical stage.

A Democratic President will use the vast fact-finding facilities that are available to inform himself, and the public, in exercising his leadership in labor disputes for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

If he needs more such facilities, or authority, we will provide them.

We further pledge that in the administration of all labor legislation we will restore the level of integrity, competence and sympathetic understanding required to carry out the intent of such legislation.

. . . On Civil Rights

MAN DOES NOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE. A new Democratic Administration, like its predecessors, will once again look beyond material goals to the spiritual meaning of American society.

We have drifted into a national mood that accepts payola and quiz scandals, tax evasion and false expense accounts, soaring crime rates, influence-peddling in high government circles, and exploitation of sadistic violence as popular entertainment.

For eight long critical years our present national leadership has made no effective effort to reverse this mood.

The new Democratic Administration will help create a sense of national purpose and higher standards of public behavior.

We shall also seek to create an affirmative new atmosphere in which to deal with racial divisions and inequities which threaten both the integrity of our democratic faith and the proposition on which our nation was founded—that all men are created equal.

It is our faith in human dignity that distinguishes our open free society from the closed totalitarian society of the Communists.

The Constitution of the United States rejects the notion that the rights of man means the rights of some men only. We reject it too.

The right to vote is the first principle of self-government. The constitution also guarantees to all Americans the equal protection of the laws.

It is the duty of the Congress to enact the laws necessary and proper to protect and promote these constitutional rights. The Supreme Court has the power to interpret these rights and the laws thus enacted.

It is the duty of the President to see that these rights are respected and the constitution and laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are faithfully executed.

What is now required is effective moral and political leadership by the whole Executive Branch of our government to make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans.

As the party of Jefferson, we shall provide that leadership.

In every city and state in greater or lesser degree there is discrimination based on color, race, religion or national origin.

If discrimination in voting, education, the administration of justice or segregated lunch-counters are the issues in one area, discrimination in housing and employment may be pressing questions elsewhere.

The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our constitution.

The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities.

The Democratic Administration which takes office next January will therefore use the full powers provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new Attorney General and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic President, prove inadequate, further powers will be sought.

We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

A new Democratic Administration will also use its full powers—legal and moral—to ensure the beginning of good faith compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public education.

We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

To facilitate compliance, technical and financial assistance should be given to school districts facing special problems of transition.

For this and for the protection of all other constitutional rights of Americans, the Attorney General should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights an grounds of race, creed, or color.

The new Democratic Administration will support federal legislation establishing a fair employment practices commission effectively to secure for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment.

In 1949 the President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended a permanent commission on civil rights. A new Democratic Administration will broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present commission and make it permanent.

Its functions will be to provide assistance to communities, industries or individuals in implementation of constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation and the administration of justice.

In addition, the Democratic Administration will use its full executive powers to assure equal employment opportunities and to terminate racial segregation throughout federal services and institutions, and on all government contracts. The successful desegregation of the armed services took place through such decisive executive action under Pres. Truman.

Similarly the new Democratic Administration will take action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally assisted housing.

To accomplish these goals will require executive orders, legal action brought by the Attorney General, legislation, and improved congressional procedures to safeguard majority rule.

Above all, it will require the strong, active, persuasive and inventive leadership of the President of the United States.

. . . On Economic Growth

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION will confidently proceed to unshackle American enterprise and to free American labor, industrial leadership, and capital, to create an abundance that will outstrip any other system.

Free competitive enterprise is the most creative and productive form of economic order that the world has seen. The recent slow pace of American growth is due not to the failure of our free economy but to the failure of our national leadership.

We Democrats believe that our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation.

Economic growth is the means whereby we improve the American standard of living and produce added tax resources for national security and essential public services.

Our economy must grow more swiftly in order to absorb two groups of workers: the much larger number of young people who will be reaching working age in the 1960's, and the workers displaced by the rapid pace of technological advances and automation. Republican policies which have stifled growth could only mean increasingly severe unemployment, particularly of youth and older workers.

As the first step in speeding economic growth, a Democratic President will put an end to the present high interest, tight money policy.

This policy has failed in its stated purpose—to keep prices down. It has given us two recessions within five years, bankrupted many of our farmers, produced a record number of business failures, and added billions of dollars in unnecessary higher interest charges to government budgets and the cost of living.

A new Democratic Administration will reject this philosophy of economic slowdown. We are committed to maximum employment, and decent wages and with fair profits, in a far more productive, expanding economy.

The Republican high-interest policy has extracted a costly toll from every American who has financed a home, an automobile, a refrigerator or a television set.

It has foisted added burdens on taxpayers of state and local governments which must borrow for schools and other public services.

It has added to the cost of many goods and services, and hence has been itself a factor in inflation.

It has created windfalls for many financial institutions.

The $9 billion of added interest charges on the national debt would have been even higher but for the prudent insistence of the Democratic Congress on maintaining the ceiling on interest rates for long-term government bonds.

January in June

THE MENACING CHILL of a possible recession in the making nipped the nation's consciousness this week with the Labor Department's report that 5.5 percent of the labor force was unemployed last month.

The half-hearted attempts to dismiss the report as unbalanced statistics based on an increasing number of teen-agers looking for summer jobs failed to shake the spreading feeling that something's wrong with the economy.

That something is not an especially mysterious economic problem for learned technicians. It's a simple matter of the national economy failing to grow sufficiently to provide enough jobs for an expanding population.

It's the story also of the present weakness in the economy reflected in production slumps in steel, autos and other basic industries, as well as the ever-mounting impact of technological progress and automation.

Too many people seeking too few jobs is the formula for recession—a recession that can be avoided only by a new national economic policy geared to the dynamic growth that is inherent in our economic structure.

★ ★ ★

THE JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT report takes on fuller meaning when compared with the trend in profits. Fortune Magazine reports that last year the nation's 500 largest industrial corporations reaped the largest harvest of profits in history, topping 1958 by 25 percent.

While these companies racked up $11.9 billion in profits, employment in most of these firms last year increased only 6.5 percent and in some companies actually dropped below 1958 levels while sales and profit figures reached new record highs.

The magazine's compilation showed that in many major companies employment levels were below 1957, evidence of the sharp impact of new technology and automation.

This is all part of the continuing loss in employment manufacturing, railroads and mining, a loss of 2.1 mililon jobs since 1953.

Ever-increasing productivity coupled with the administered pricing system used in most industries to return a high, predetermined profit rate can produce an economic imbalance that can spell trouble. Add an expanding labor force and a limited national growth rate and the ingredients for recession are at hand.

Now is The Time!

THE 1960 CAMPAIGN invaded America's living and family rooms this past week via television, radio and newspapers, the first installment in a series of events that will be climaxed on Nov. 8 with the election of a new President.

Between now and Nov. 8 every American citizen will be involved in the political decision making—even those who decline to participate, for their failure to exercise their political responsibilities will give more decision-making power to those who do.

The nation's course for the next decade will be decided in the 1960 campaign, a course that will involve the well-being and security of all Americans. This, then, is the time for political action.

It is especially a time for action by members of trade unions seeking to protect and expand their economic and social gains. It is imperative that they examine the candidates and the issues, qualify themselves to register and vote and contribute to COPE.

Now is the time—after Nov. 8 it's too late!

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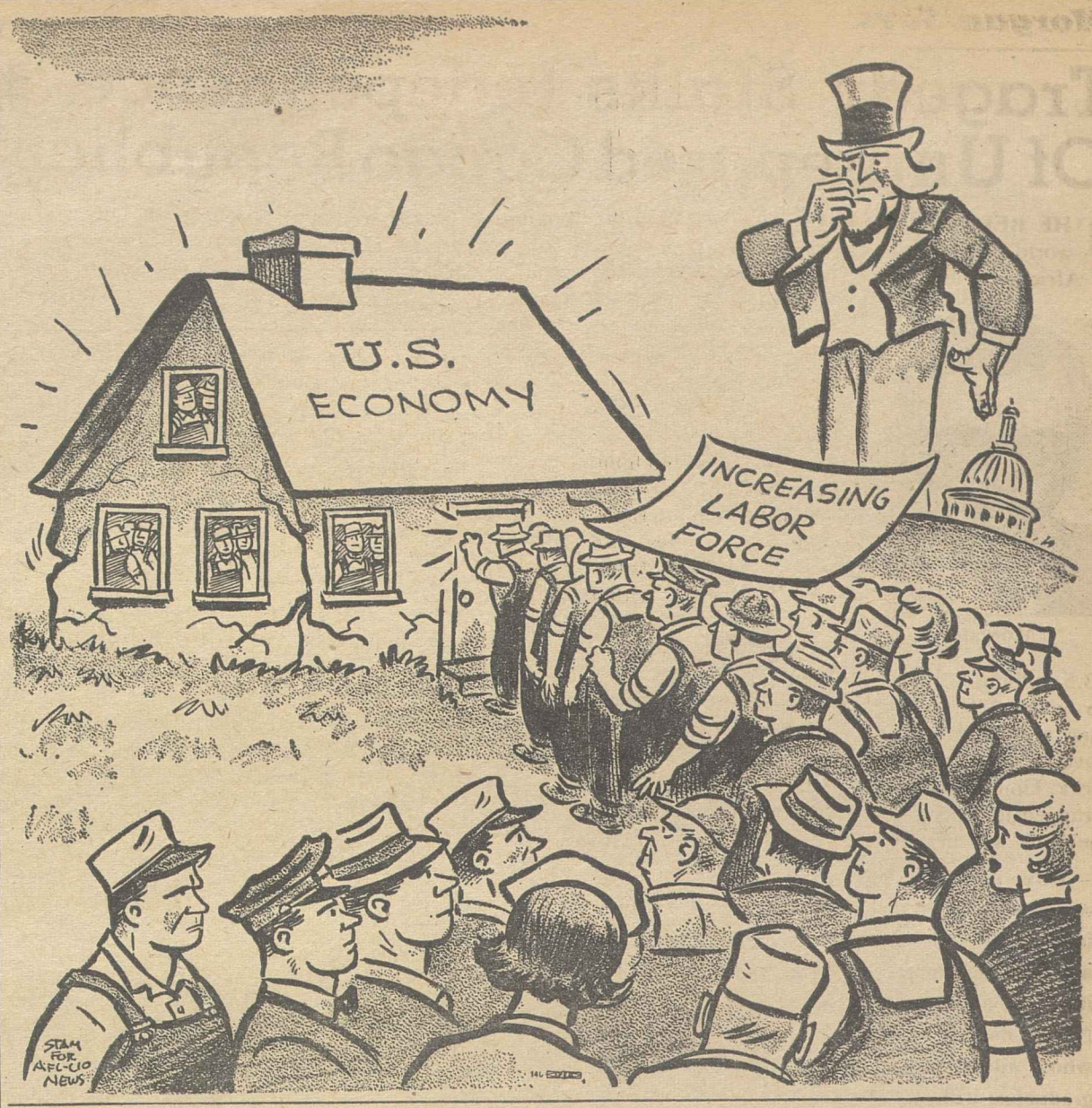

Answer to Sen. Goldwater:

Labor's Role in Politics Seen As Extension of Bargaining

The following is excerpted from a leaflet published by the International Association of Machinists entitled "Labor and the Elections," by IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR recently told a cheering audience of businessmen, "I see no reason for labor unions to participate in politics." The senator was Barry Goldwater of Arizona. In this speech, he went on to say:

"Since unions were created for economic purposes, their activities should be restricted accordingly. They should be forbidden to engage in any kind of political activity."

Sen. Goldwater's statement sums up very clearly the argument against a labor organization expressing any interest or taking any part in the civic affairs of the community or the nation.

His argument reminds me of the landlubber who claims it is wasteful to teach sailors to swim because their job is to sail.

Wage earners join unions so they can influence economic conditions, so that they can have some say, not only over their own wages and conditions of work, but also on the kind of community in which they live.

UNION MEMBERS have acquired an understanding that many of the economic forces in our lives cannot be controlled through contract negotiations on a shop-by-shop or even on an industry-wide basis.

We have learned that a depression for the farmer inevitably brings layoffs in the factories.

We have learned that when our industries cannot sell their products, entire plants close down.

We have learned that our industries are not self-contained, that we are dependent upon raw materials from overseas, as we depend also on selling our products in overseas markets.

We have learned that our skills can become obsolete and our jobs disappear before a rapidly advancing technology.

We have learned that some cities in our country can experience depression, while most areas are enjoying prosperity.

These are only a few of the problems that affect our jobs and our security. If the wrong men are in public office, they can arrive at wrong policies, policies that create problems rather than solve them.

The Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, the misnamed "right-to-work" laws in a number of states, and the latest so-called Labor Reform Act of 1959 are laws made by politicians at the direct request of employers.

Those who resent labor's sharing in the abundance of America have never hesitated to use the state legislatures, Congress, the government boards and even the courts to curb labor's efforts. Those who oppose labor's efforts do not leave government policies to the politicians. Nor should they; nor should union members.

IN THE BEGINNING of our republic, voting rights were limited to those with property and wealth. Agitation, led by labor organizations of the early 19th Century, helped to extend the right to vote to those with little or no wealth.

Once working people won the right to vote they used it first to establish a public school system that would help all children to learn. They argued that a man could only be a good citizen if he could read and write and understand. By the use of their ballots on election day, wage earners succeeded in establishing public schools during the first half of the last century. Then, through the use of their ballots, union members led the movement to abolish debtor prisons.

If organized labor had not backed candidates pledged to social and economic improvements, our progress toward a higher standard of living would have been slower.

Certainly the real estate lobby has not spearheaded the fight for low-cost housing and slum clearance.

The medical and drug lobby has seldom sponsored legislation to extend and strengthen the nation's public health facilities.

The utilities companies have not sought regulation of consumer prices of gas and electricity.

The insurance industry has never championed higher compensation benefits for injured workers, more adequate old age benefits, or realistic unemployment compensation.

And, business and industry have shown little constructive concern over legislation to protect the consumers against administered prices or other unfair and unethical business practices.

Labor's legislative program today, as it did a century ago, seeks to benefit the entire nation.

Union members, through their votes on election day, seek an imroved public school system, broader public health care, assistance to depressed areas, slum clearance and urban renewal programs, civil rights, and an adequate national defense, not just for the benefit of those who belong to unions, but for the benefit of every citizen.

Morgan Says:

Tragedy Stalks Independence Of Unprepared Congo Republic

THE BELGIAN CONGO might be called the world's biggest zoo, the greatest living museum in Africa. A huge place, a third the size of the United States, it abounds with natural sideshows, all manner of wild beasts—though alarmingly on the wane—living in the great preserves of Albert National Park, pygmies who hunt with poison darts and pose for tourists' photographs providing cigarettes are produced, savage tribes who still practice ritual cannibalism, and a total population of more than 13.5 million native Congolese many of whom are so ignorant of the meaning of the independence they are officially receiving tomorrow that they have inquired of missionaries, according to New York Timesman Homer Bigart, whether it comes wrapped in a package or whether they must go to the bank and draw it out.

Morgan

How is it possible, gasps the incredulous western world, to make a free nation of a primitive people to whom field mice and flying ants are tasty delicacies; of whom at least half are illiterate, among whom there is not one trained Negro doctor, lawyer or engineer and from whose midst have emerged only sixteen college graduates, with only twelve Congolese rising to administrative positions in the Belgian colonial government?

It is not possible. And yet the Congo republic has been born. Perhaps nothing that has happened in Africa shows more dramatically than this the explosive force of African nationalism and the inability of most western nations, notably our own, to face up to it as a fact.

Logically it would have been better for the Congolese to wait. That is the way it was planned by the Belgians, who in recent generations have converted the ruthless exploitation of the nineteenth century to what might be called a kind of model paternalism. But the Belgian timetable was cut short fifty years by an infectious nationalism which simply would not wait.

THERE IS THE PORTENT OF TRAGEDY and the inspiration of courage mixed in the spectacle in Leopoldville. Already tribes are fighting each other and a separatist movement—possibly encouraged by dissident European interests—has flared up in one of the richest areas, the mining state of Katanga in the south, threatening a union with Rhodesia.

The Congo could disintegrate into a number of tribal empires—it has some 500 tribes speaking 400 tribal dialects—presaging what many western observers fear most in Africa, a Balkanization of that continent.

No viable agreement could be reached on which of two Congolese leaders would head the new government so the leadership was divided between the two and the question is how well or whether these two different men will be able to work together.

Named to the premiership was a former postal clerk once imprisoned for embezzlement of government funds named Patrice Emery Lumumba, who rose to prominence with phenomenal speed as head of the radical Congolese National Movement. A shy, more moderate man, ex-candidate for the priesthood, Joseph Kasavubu, who is something of a figure in the tribal association, is the Congo's first president. Ironically the atmosphere reached such a fever pitch in Leopoldville earlier today that independence rallies were forbidden as a threat to public safety on the very eve of independence.

This weakness of the incipient government is a threat and a challenge. "The political orientation of the Congo in the coming months," declares the London Economist, "will be every bit as important to the West as the success or failure of General de Gaulle's efforts to reach a settlement in Algeria before the nationalists there resort, in desperation, to active alliance with the Communist bloc." The West, it warns, should learn from the lesson of Guinea that African leaders left to stew in the juice of impoverished independence will inevitably turn to Moscow.

Guinea has made several important commercial contacts with the Communist bloc after negotiations with Washington had got nowhere. Reportedly, Congolese politicians have already turned up in Peiping.

There is no evidence that the United States has a policy adequate to the African upheaval. Baudoin, king of the Belgians, was in the Congo for the freedom celebrations. So were delegations from the world's uneasy family of nations, including the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. Symbolically the Soviet group arrived in a jet, the Americans in an old-fashioned piston plane.

Washington Reports:

States Lag in Radiation Safety, Congressional Experts Warn

EFFECTIVE LAWS to protect workers and others from atomic radiation hazards are needed, Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), chairman of the special radiation subcommittee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Rep. James E. Van Zandt, of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the committee, said that radio isotopes are used today not only in hospitals and other medical facilities, but also in textile plants, the food industry, factories that manufacture machines, and elsewhere.

"We're concerned about health and safety of workers in the event they absorb radiation," Van Zandt said, "and we're concerned that communities, states and the federal government have laws to protect against these hazards."

Van Zandt pointed out that Price, as chairman of the subcommittee, has drawn up the framework "that the several states may follow in writing necessary laws."

"TWO STATES, California and New York, now have atomic energy programs and industrial radiation safety programs that are models for other states to follow," Price said. "My own state of Illinois is getting more and more interested in the setup of a commission to study this problem. They are not as energetic as I would like, but this may be because the area is new and they're waiting for leadership from the federal level."

Van Zandt said that the hearings were held to study the hazards, to educate the American people on the facts and "to apply a little pressure to the states. In my own state of Pennsylvania—we've somewhat dragged our feet, but we're coming along gradually—our governor has appointed a commission and they're now training the personnel and beginning to build a framework of laws that will have to do with control of the radiation hazard."

Price pointed out that "there are now hundreds of different licenses in states where industrial use is made of radiation and radioactive isotopes. This indicates the necessity of the states doing a policing job and also beginning to think about new compensation laws to deal with these new hazards."

Transportation of radioactive materials is another concern of the government, Van Zandt noted. "In the event of an accident (during transport of such material) you could contaminate a wide area, and affect thousands of people," he warned.

Price said the hearings also pointed out that there was laxity in early control of radiation facilities such as x-ray machines, fluoroscopes and various types of therapy instruments.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

LOS ANGELES—THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION here produced a changing of the guard unparalleled in the party since Franklin D. Roosevelt's first nomination in 1932. There was a scattering of seasoned veterans in the John F. Kennedy camp, but the Kennedy nomination is a triumph primarily of men whose public careers date from after, rather than before, the end of the war.

It is a triumph, too, of the National Committee and the national convention nominating system over the congressional system. All the charges of "rigging," the complaints of favoritism, boiled down to the fact that power in a Democratic convention is centered in the populous and fermenting industrial states.

The passing generation—the leaders of the New Deal and Fair Deal and the wartime years—took prestige and experience into the battle to halt Kennedy.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, most loved as well as one of the most skilled politicians of her party, threw her strength behind Gov. Stevenson. Sen. Symington had the backing of former Pres. Truman and Truman's onetime special counsel, Clark Clifford, the architect of the Fair Deal's domestic policy.

Behind Sen. Johnson were speaker Sam Rayburn and the majority of the congressional majorities that Rayburn and the Senate seniors marshalled. Johnson's citizens' committee was headed by two Truman associates, former Interior Sec. Oscar Chapman, and Mrs. India Edwards, former vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

* * *

ALL THESE INFLUENTIAL FIGURES, people known and trusted, were outmaneuvered, outthought and outfought by the tough young new professionals who flooded the Kennedy camp. With a practiced skill astonishing in view of their relative freshness on the national scene, they parried every blow and struck back with staggering counter-punches.

Beardless youths they seemed. But they were the wary, confident victors of the primaries, the organizers of the tremendous machine that carried the Kennedy name and claim to every state; that planned every step to build the Kennedy lead and to hold it against convention raids and forays.

In the end, Kennedy himself stood as the dominating figure. The candidate had passed the fiercest tests—the primary battles, the test of the religious issue, the Truman attack, the withering assault on his so-called "immaturity"—and stood cool, tough and unruffled, a man manifestly in command of himself and the issues.

* * *

PAUL M. BUTLER, the National Committee chairman, had laid the foundation for the reassertion of the national party's liberalism in the convention.

Unwilling to let congressional Democrats alone speak for the party in the second Eisenhower term, Butler created the Democratic Advisory Council, which by its existence and its policy declarations gave a rallying-point to those who want the Democratic Party to be a party of progressive action, a party that looks forward, a party prepared to govern for the common good.

In Congress, conservative Democratic committee chairmen, out of tune with the demands of the great majority of the people, can block legislation and frustrate programs. In the convention they are stripped of power—no longer the masters elevated into dominance by seniority and the rules system.

Kennedy reached for the voters for whom the advisory council spoke. He sought the sources of strength that count in the convention. His victory was built on the fact that he comprehended the key factors with cool and penetrating insight. Congressional power faded, and the new leaders of the Democratic Party took command for the tough campaign to follow.

LAWS TO PROTECT against atomic radiation hazards were urged by Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.), left, and Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.), members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

High Dental Costs Bring Tooth Neglect

By Sidney Margolius

WANT TO KNOW the secret ingredient of sound teeth? It's money! The Health Information Foundation found over half the members of $7,500-a-year families saw a dentist at least once a year but only 17 percent in families with less than $2,000.

That secret ingredient is getting tougher to manage all the time. Dental fees have gone up 37 percent in the last decade, in comparison with the overall cost-of-living rise of 27 percent, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports show.

Even the fees for ordinary dental services are getting sizable. Note the list of typical fees with this report and the extraordinary variations. Philadelphians may consider $6 for a filling expensive enough. But Los Angelenos pay $8. Six dollars for an extraction may seem plenty to Detroiters. But people in Portland, Oregon, pay close to $8 for the same job, and San Franciscans a whopping $10.

Dental fees have risen four percent even since those figures were gathered.

Suppose a family of four does make a semi-annual visit to the dentist, as the dentists, toothpaste advertisers and health authorities all urge. Even if the dentist finds only a commonplace one or two cavities apiece, the family would have a bill including cleanings of $50 or $60. All the people telling you to visit your dentist twice a year are absolutely right. But they don't say how to pay for this need.

Heaven forbid you should need something really expensive, like a bridge. Replacing just one missing tooth may cost you a solid $150. And some conscientious families find themselves paying prices like $500 or so for orthodontia work to straighten a child's teeth.

A growing answer to the problem of adequate care for moderate-income families is dental insurance. It has three advantages:

1. Since your payment includes preventive care, there's no financial reason for neglect.

2. The preventive work thus also keeps down the cost of dental care since the dentist can catch defects while they're still small.

3. If you ever do require costly work like dentures or periodontia (treatment of loose teeth), you've paid ahead for it.

BUT WHILE DENTAL INSURANCE has noticeable benefits, the only really economical way to buy it is on a group basis. Group purchases reduce the cost of administering a plan.

Both employers and unions like dental insurance. In fact, some employers even maintain their own dental clinics. The advantage to management, of course, is in improved employe health and morale.

But while everybody recognizes the desirability of dental insurance, it still has to take its place in line with other "fringe benefits," such as pension plans and more adequate hospital and medical insurance. Too, the cost of the older fringe benefits like hospital insurance is going up all the time. This increases the competition for the "fringe dollar" among the various types of benefits.

Still, a dollar invested in a good dental-insurance plan often is worth more to a moderate-income family than a cash dollar. On your own, you generally can't buy dental care as reasonably as under a group plan.

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FDR Reheard: Still Great

It should be compulsory for every candidate for public office to spend four hours listening to a new album of records just published of the major speeches by Franklin Delano Roosevelt!

It was during Roosevelt's second inaugural address that he summed up in one sentence the basic philosophy of the New Deal. "The test of our progress," he said, "is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

This listener was impressed with how very much—in so short a time—Roosevelt's wonderful phrases have already become part of our political conversation. From his first inaugural speech came "nothing to fear" and from his second acceptance speech came "rendezvous with destiny." Then there was "one third of a nation," "quarantine the aggressor," "four freedoms" and "day of infamy."

The speeches were edited by the noted historian Henry Steele Commager, whose brief and unobtrusive commentaries are very helpful.

This volume of records will never make the best seller list. Not many homes can afford a six-record long-playing album. But every union library should have one. And every public and school library should have one. It would make an ideal gift from your local union to the library or school in your area. **H. B.**

"F. D. R. SPEAKS"—Published by Washington Records, Inc. $29.95.

More Training Needed:

Lack of Education Factor In Chronic Joblessness

WHEN DO AMERICANS begin to get excited about unemployment and decide that something should be done about it?

During the past two and a half years unemployment in the United States has never once fallen below the 3,000,000 mark with an actual high of 5,437,000 in June 1958 and a low of 3,230,000 in September 1959. During those years the rate of unemployment has rarely dropped below 5 percent which is far above what used to be considered the normal amount of perhaps unavoidable joblessness.

Yet, during these years, the only groups that have shown any basic concern over the situation have been organized labor and a relative handful of liberal members of Congress. The Eisenhower Administration has repeatedly "explained" away continuing unemployment as "normal" or "seasonal" or "to be expected," and has spent its time, instead, boasting of new "highs" in the economy.

Congress itself has shown no flaming concern over the jobless figures. It has voted aid for the chronically depressed areas of the country on the ceaseless urging of such men as Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), but has been unable to muster enough votes to override the presidential vetoes that have followed. Here and there a report such as that recently made by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), has stirred interest for a brief period but has then been forgotten.

The experience during the Great Depression of the Thirties would indicate that recessions don't really count in the United States until they hit the suburbs. There was a huge amount of unemployment in this country during the last days of the Hoover administration—Hoovervilles, bonus marches, breadlines. They made for a lot of excitement, but it was not until the depression reached into middle-class suburban areas that the real demands for action began to be made.

Complacent Americans who had argued that men who were out of work had no one to blame but themselves and that they could find work if they would look for it, suddenly were shocked to discover that their suburban neighbor down the street who had held such a nice job had lost it and that the mortgage on his lovely home was being foreclosed. It was only then that the depression suddenly assumed menacing proportions to men who before that time had scarcely been moved by the plight of millions of jobless workers. The New Deal was made possible by their votes.

THE RECESSIONS of the past few years indicate that as a nation we have not changed much since the Thirties; that as a preponderantly middle-class people we are not moved to action until our own class is hurt. A recent study of the 1958-59 recession by the University of Michigan gives statistical support to this theory.

This survey showed that "those persons most likely to be affected by unemployment and to experience relatively long spells of unemployment are those who are in the weakest position in terms of skills and material resources—unskilled laborers, those with low incomes, those with low education, the very young and the very old."

Further support for this conclusion came in an analysis of the effect of the recession on family breadwinners in terms of their educational advantages. This showed that there was a direct relationship between unemployment and education. For example: 46 percent of grade school graduates had been hurt by the recession; a smaller percentage—35 percent—of high school graduates had been hurt, and only 18 percent of college-trained workers had been hit.

"Among those experiencing seasonal or other recurrent unemployment," the study further reported, "46 percent had only grade school education, 82 percent were skilled or unskilled workers and farm laborers, 24 percent were Negroes and 32 percent were under 35 years old."

Thus the picture is one in which the weakest and least influential members of the community are those who suffer from recessions. The same is true of the depressed areas where hundreds of thousands of Americans are actually living on surplus food handouts. And the same is true of the 20 percent of submerged Americans all over the country whose income is far below commonly accepted subsistence standards.

The Michigan study clearly points up the need for vastly improving American educational opportunities for all workers. It should also give a strong jog to the social consciences of the 82 percent of American college-trained people who were "not affected" by the 1958-59 recession.

(Public Affairs Institute, Washington Window)

From Soup to Nonsense:

News That Didn't Stop the Press

By Jane Goodsell

NEWS STORIES I keep hoping to find:

Tipped off by neighbors, the police yesterday discovered two 80-year-old sisters, living a hermit-like existence in a dilapidated shack. The shack, which was unheated and contained neither plumbing nor electricity, was piled high with old newspapers, dirty rags, tin cans, broken bottles and garbage. A thorough search of the premises failed to reveal $200,000 in cash. Only 26 cents in coins was found in a broken jelly glass.

* * *

Alphonse Quigley, recently defeated in his bid for election to the post of dogcatcher, was interviewed yesterday by the press. When asked to analyze the underlying causes of his defeat, Quigley replied, "Too many people voted for my opponent."

* * *

Mrs. Violet Pinkney gave birth to triplet girls yesterday morning at Saint Anne's Hospital. The babies' father, Myron Pinkney, has a full-time supervisory job at the Firebrand Machine Works. The Pinkneys own a house large enough for three children, and they don't owe a cent to anybody. They have no other children.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Huff summoned police late yesterday afternoon because her two-year-old son, Roger, had been missing for several hours. After a fruitless search of the house and neighborhood, one of the police officers noticed that the Huffs' collie seemed to be trying to lead them somewhere. The dog, who answers to the name of Red, was barking excitedly and running around in circles.

"Okay Red," said the officer. "We'll follow you. Let's go!"

Red tore off eagerly, followed by the police. After a two-mile chase, Red stopped dead in his tracks, pawed the earth under a camellia bush and gave several joyous yelps. He emerged with a large bone in his mouth. Roger was later discovered, sound asleep, under his own bed.

* * *

Miss Juanita Brown, a chorus girl at Las Vegas, became Mrs. Richard Hunt Montgomery III yesterday afternoon. Asked when she first realized that she was in love, the titian-haired beauty replied, "When I found out that his father is chairman of the board of General Copper Mines Incorporated."

* * *

Coach Joe Masters, whose Central College team has suffered six defeats and won no victories this season, was queried on Central's chances of beating undefeated Coolidge Cardinals.

"We haven't a prayer," sighed Coach Masters.

Conference on Economic Progress Report:

Waste, Joblessness Blamed On Ike's Tight Money Policy

The Conference on Economic Progress has charged that the Eisenhower Administration's "tight-money-rising-interest-rates" policy has imposed wasteful costs on government, burdened consumers and small businesses and helped produce unemployment of men and plants.

"Unless reversed, its damaging consequences will swell in the years ahead," warned CEP.

In its 77-page study, entitled "Tight Money and Rising Interest Rates . . . and the Damage They are Doing," the non-profit CEP proposed that the President's annual Economic Report contain a "National Prosperity Budget" so monetary policy can be meshed with a national economic policy.

CEP also suggested that Congress act to induce the Federal Reserve System to back up Treasury financing and empower the FRS to use selective controls like consumer and housing credit since general monetary control is "too blunt."

In attacking the Eisenhower policy, the CEP declared:

"By periodically stimulating investment in producer facilities while repressing private consumption, home building and vital public programs, during the very periods when these activities were failing to keep up with investment in the power to produce, the policy has contributed during seven years to a succession of short booms, periods of stagnation and recessions."

"The consequence," the study added, "has been the low growth rate of the American economy which has meant high unemployment of plant and manpower and made us as a nation 'unable to afford' the great things which we need to do both at home and overseas."

The study showed the effect of the tight money policy on typical families. Using as a standard a $10,000 government-protected new home mortgage, the study gave this comparison:

In 1952, based on a 4.25 percent interest rate, a 20-year mortgage would require monthly payments of $62, not counting insurance premiums, or a total of $14,880. In 1960, based on a 5.75 percent interest rate, a 20-year mortgage would require payments of $70.30 a month or a total of $16,872.

Thus, the higher interest rate means a family with this type mortgage now pays $8.30 a month more or an additional $1,992 over the length of the mortgage.

A 25-year mortgage in 1960 requires, because of the higher interest rate, monthly payments of $63 or $8.80 higher than in 1952 and a total of $18,900 or $2,640 additional by the time the house is paid off.

The CEP study said the 1953-59 tight money policy has had the broader effects of:

- "Strain" on public budgets: Compared to 1952 rates, rising interest costs have imposed an extra burden of $5 billion on the federal budget, over $500 million on state and local budgets, and about $17.5 billion on private individuals and enterprises.
- "Waste" in use of funds: Over $23 billion in excess interest payments has been transferred from the pockets of those who borrow to those who lend. Policies like improved social security, tax structures, farm programs and minimum wages could have, with that sum of money, raised by $925 the incomes of the 3.5 million low-income families whose average annual incomes are only $1,225, the report said.

"Damage" inflicted on the economy: By stunting economic growth and keeping the economy at half-speed, about $218 billion in national production was forfeited; each family forfeited about $3,500 and government forfeited some $65 billion in tax revenue.

- Inflationary impact: The "inefficiencies" of an economy growing too slowly, with idle manpower and plant and with shortages in services like medical care and housing, have caused a much greater rate of increase in consumer, wholesale and retail prices during 1953-59 than in the 1922-59 period.
- "Fumbling and stumbling" in debt management: Investments in government bonds have become speculative ventures; the national debt has risen from $260 billion in 1952 to $285 billion in 1959.

The CEP study devoted a chapter to increased interest costs to home owners, consumers, farmers and small business.

On housing, CEP said the estimated effective interest rate—comparing 1959 with 1952—has jumped 33 percent on homes insured by the Federal Housing Administration, 30 percent on homes insured by the Veterans' Administration and about 14 per cent for conventional housing.

The occupants of these three types of housing paid almost $2 billion more in interest than they would have paid at the 1952 interest rates, the study said.

The tight money policy, CEP noted, also hurts those who cannot obtain new homes because of the curtailment of credit or its excessive costs.

CEP called housing "a perfect example" of how the "blunderbuss" policies of the Federal Reserve System have suppressed home construction while encouraging other activity.

On the burden to consumers, the study said the rise in the interest-bearing consumer debt outstanding from $20 billion in 1953 to about $36 billion in 1959 contained over $1 billion in excess interest costs.

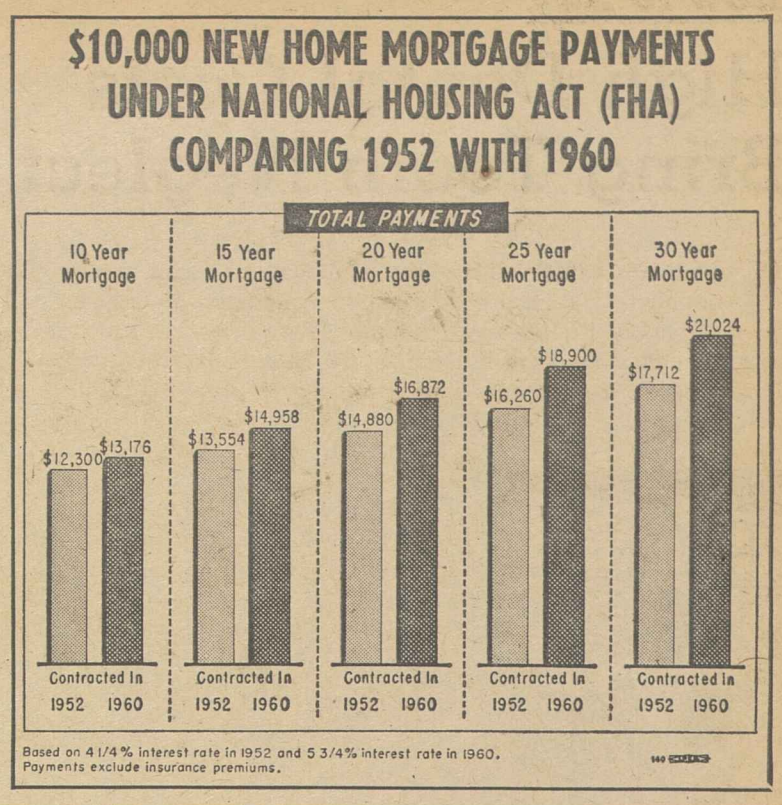
Farmers were hit by an excess interest cost of nearly $112 million in the 1953-59 period on the rising farm mortgage debt, the study continued, thus worsening "the cruel and contrived deflation of farm income in recent years."

Small business was especially hard-hit by the tight money policy, the study observed, since it is less able than big business to borrow, to pass on the cost or even self-finance its needs.

"Business failures per 10,000 listed firms rose from 14.3 in 1947 to 51.9 in 1959," the study pointed out, adding:

"More than 90 percent of these failures occurred among small businesses with liabilities under $100,000."

The CEP study was made by a staff directed by Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under former President Truman.



Suffridge Sees Need For 35-Hour Week

A call for the 35-hour week to help the human victims of the "new industrial revolution" caused by automation has been issued by Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

In a report prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Suffridge warned the nation that automation of supermarkets, department stores, offices and warehouses has swelled from a trickle to a flood, and heroic action is needed now to save the human beings involved from disaster.

Asserting that labor, management and government must act together to help the workers whose jobs are affected, the RCIA president called for the shorter work week to shore up purchasing power; retraining programs; careful scheduling of new electronic equipment; new job opportunities in retailing; overtime pay to meet the problem of those who "moonlight" on an extra job; more adequate pension systems for older workers; and leisure time programs for those on shorter work weeks.

The automatic warehouse is here, Suffridge said; the automatic store or supermarket, with a few cashiers and stockroom helpers to push buttons, has been patented and is ready for introduction.

Automated devices may flood retailing, materials handling and distribution within the immediate future, as they have in warehousing and billing, Suffridge reported.

"We recognize," he said, "that many progressive managements are aware of this problem, and are providing training programs, severance pay, and other forms of assistance. But too often these measures are uncoordinated, hit or miss approaches.

"We agree that the introduction of automated equipment ought to be carefully planned, and the proper time selected. We feel also that it is important that labor sit down with management to seek effective solutions."

Joint consultation between labor and management has worked exceedingly well in the meat packing industry, the RCIA head said. He cited Armour & Co., which agreed by contract to contribute 1 cent for each 100 pounds shipped from its plant.

The nation cannot afford, Suffridge said, to allow automation to become an uncontrollable force. He added:

"Certainly more study is required. Perhaps one of the most effective ways of softening the impact of automation would be a reduction in the work week. It provides a sensible approach to the distribution of automation's fruits."

Suffridge cited these examples of automation—a New York department store which will "get around a tight clerical labor market" by using machines to handle 300,000 sales checks per hour with a single operator; a food chain in Lakeland, Fla., which has replaced 150 store workers with 35 in an automated warehouse; a San Francisco motor parts firm which pays $5,200 a month for computers to cut its clerical force by six.

Jobless Rate Leaps to 5.5 Percent, Third Highest in Post-War Era

(Continued from Page 1)

million teenagers into the workforce and the coincidence of the survey week falling at the latest possible time in the month after most students had left school.

A companion report on unemployment compensation claims revealed that workers drawing jobless benefits totaled 1.7 million in mid-June, a level nearly 20 percent higher than a year ago.

The June report is a "harbinger of things to come," warned Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, in recalling last fall's manpower projections which outlined the impact of the World War II baby boom on the 1960's.

"This is just the beginning," Wolfbein stressed. By 1965, he added, the number of young people entering the workforce "will really be out of this world."

The June report traced 800,000 of the increased unemployment to teenagers and an additional 100,000 to the 20-24-year-old bracket.

"This is not a harbinger of recession," Wolfbein said of the June report, adding that unemployment is expected to drop in the coming months.

Asked about the effect of the young jobseekers on older breadwinners, Wolfbein said that, for the most part, the jobs sought by the teenagers are not competitive.

Not 'Satisfied'

This is not to treat the 5.5 percent rate of joblessness lightly, he added, saying "I don't think anybody is satisfied" with that level.

The report said "virtually all" of the May-to-June increase in unemployment was among those seeking work less than 5 weeks, boosting this total by 1 million to a total of 2.7 million.

The long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—dropped seasonally by 100,000 to 800,000. This was 100,000 below the 1959 total, but remained substantially higher than the 500,000 of 1957.

In non-farm employment, the Labor Dept. reported mainly seasonal changes, "except in the steel industry, where layoffs were reported for the fourth successive month."

Non-farm payrolls rose by 270,000 to a total of 53.5 million, with increases of 140,000 in construction and about 70,000 in trade.

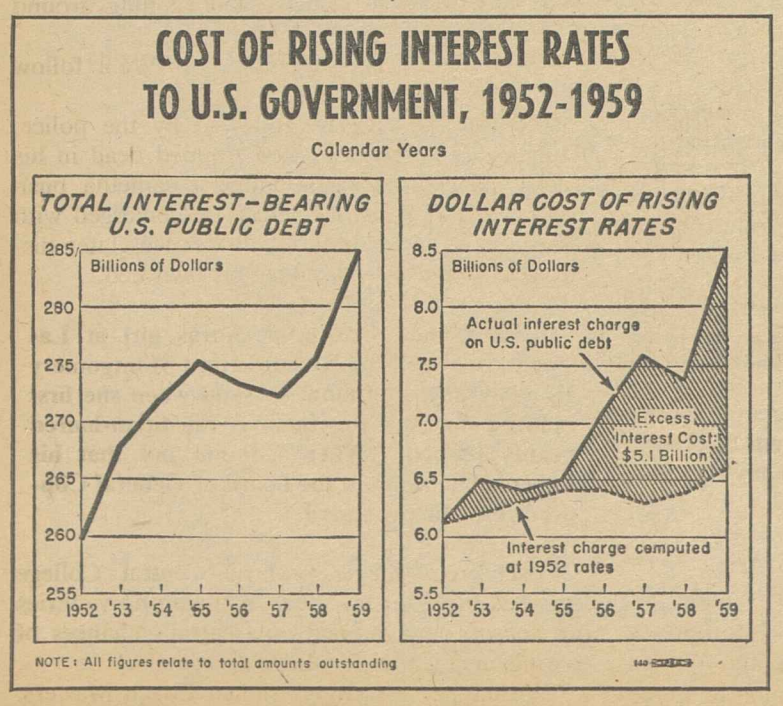
Factory employment increased 35,000 to a total of 16.4 million, a less-than-usual rise because of a cutback of 25,000 in primary metals and a drop of 45,000 in transportation equipment, the report said.

The drop in transportation jobs resulted "mainly from a strike at some aircraft plants," but also reflected the "steady decline" in aircraft jobs over the past three years.

Compared to June a year ago, the report showed a drop of 110,000 jobs in durable goods industries. The sharpest declines were primary metals, down by 91,000 and transportation equipment, down by 94,000.

The factory workweek showed a less-than-usual rise, by six minutes to 40 hours in June. The workweek was 42 minutes longer a year ago.

Weekly earnings of factory production workers rose by 23 cents over the month to $91.60, with hourly earnings unchanged at $2.29.



Painters' Local Gives Flag to Scout Troop

Kalispell, Mont.—Painters' Local 975 has presented a 50-star American flag and a troop flag to Boy Scout Troop 36 in nearby Whitefish. Union Sec. Perry Melton, first Eagle scout in northwest Montana, made the presentation. He was introduced by Scoutmaster Ken Jones, past president of Local 975.

TWO YOUTHS FROM KENYA, AFRICA will be able to take advantage of scholarships at American schools, thanks to efforts of Laundry Workers Joint Board of Clothing Workers in New York, which raised $1,800 to add to funds collected in Kenya for transportation and living expenses. Here R. Chege Mwangi, 19, (left) expresses thanks to Joint Board Mgr. Louis Simon for union's aid. Chege will study at Phillips Exeter Academy in Andover, N. H., while his brother, Kamau, 25, will take graduate courses at University of Michigan.

Injunction Modified:

U.S. Appellate Court Eases Bar On Picketing of Stork Club

New York—The U. S. Court of Appeals has ruled that a lower court issued too sweeping an injunction when it barred all informational picketing of the union-busting Stork Club here.

The four-man court unanimously ordered the Federal District Court for Southern New York to revamp its blanket injunction and permit Locals 1 and 89 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes to picket the night club during certain stated hours.

The lower court had issued the injunction under a provision of the Landrum-Griffin Act that infomational picketing was illegal if "an effect of such picketing is to induce an individual employed by any other person . . . not to pick up, deliver or transport any goods or not to perform any services."

Beyond the Scope

The high court, taking note of the fact that some truck drivers refused to cross the informational picket line, conceded that the picketing had the effect of inducing other employes not to make deliveries. But at the same time it said the injunction should have been "tailored" only to stop this violation of the law.

"To enjoin all picketing," the court ruled, "even at times when deliveries would not be made but where there is ample opportunity to convey information to consumers and other members of the public, would seem to carry the scope of the injunction beyond what is contemplated by the Act."

Although the two Hotel & Restaurant locals carried only informational signs noting that the Stork Club was non-union, the lower court ruled this was actually an extension of recognition picketing which the locals had carried on from January 1957 until January 1960, when Landrum-Griffin's provision barring recognition picketing after 30 days was invoked by the National Labor Relations Board.

Once the recognition picketing was barred, the union advised the labor board and the Stork Club that it was no longer seeking recognition, and that it was changing its signs to carry nothing but the informational appeal to the public.

The lower court said there was "reasonable cause to believe" that the union still was seeking recognition—a contention which the Appeals Court ruled was "clearly erroneous."

"To say that the carrying of signs stating that the employer has no contract with the union is proof of recognitional picketing is to ignore the letter and, we think, the spirit of the statute," the appellate court held in rejecting the lower court's ruling.

The Appeals Court recommended that the lower court issue a new injunction, tailored so as to bar picketing at hours when deliveries and pickups are being made, while still according members of Locals 1 and 89 "the protection which Congress obviously wished to provide for informational picketing."

The court added: "To curtail the dissemination of information by the unions in a manner approved by (Landrum-Griffin) at times when only consumers and other members of the general public would be expected to be exposed to this activity, is, we think, beyond what was intended to be prohibited by the Act, and unnecessarily raises a consitutional question by its impact on the right of free speech."

RCIA Asks Nationwide Boycott of Sears Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizations whose members are victims of the Sears policy."

The Machinists struck Sears stores in San Francisco when store officials said they could not bargain on many items because the company's national labor policy was set in Chicago. Members of the Retail Clerks, Machinists, Building Service Employes, Teamsters and the building trades refused to cross IAM picket lines, and returned only after the Superior Court of California issued an injunction based, IAM said, on a technicality.

About 50 percent of the returning employes were fired by Sears. The others have been subjected to a "vicious program of aggression and discrimination because they upheld basic trade union principles in refusing to cross a sanctioned picket line," RCIA said.

This discrimination was practiced in spite of the fact that union contracts with San Francisco Sears specifically protect the right of members to observe picket lines.

RCIA recalled that Wallace Tudor, Sears vice president, once apologized to the McClellan Senate Committee for "widespread use of pressure and coercion" against Sears employes; discrimination against employes for union activities; favoritism; intrigue; and unfair labor practices. It said Tudor laid the blame for these tactics on his predecessor and on Nathan Shefferman, company consultant on labor relations.

In San Francisco, Sec. George W. Johns of the Labor Council said Sears' business has been hit hard by the labor boycott.

"Sears will try to fight the boycott with bargains," Johns said. "Advertising expenditures will be increased. Sales, specials and featured items will be pushed with every kind of merchandising device."

Unions Blast Rejection Of Work Rules Study

Four rail operating unions have denounced management's "abrupt rejection" of union proposals for a study of disputed work rules by a commission made up of public, labor and management representatives.

Chief executives of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, the Trainmen, the Locomotive Engineers and the Conductors charged that "the hurried and thoughtless action of rail management" has denied the public "which has an equal interest . . . an active role in the solving of these problems."

The railroads turned down the unions' proposal with the assertion that the proposed study contained no provision for binding settlement and covered too broad an area.

Rejection of the proposal, the four unions declared, has "pushed the industry closer to a major labor-management crisis" and has "broken faith with the public."

The position of the railroads, the operating unions said, follows "a deliberate, well-planned program to force a service interruption and accompanying government intervention."

Sweeping Changes Demanded

At issue in the dispute are management demands for sweeping elimination of job and safety protections, drastic changes in methods of setting pay and a virtual free hand in work and jurisdiction assignments.

In other areas of rail union-management negotiations, there were these developments:

- The Transport Workers, representing 25,000 non-operating employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has declared it will strike after July 25 to enforce demands for rules which would protect job classifications and ban contracting out of maintenance work. The union will be free to strike on that date, 30 days after a Presidential Emergency Board report which denied the union proposals. The TWU is also seeking a 35-cent wage hike.
- A Presidential Emergency Board has recommended that the Switchmen, the only operating union which has not reached a wage settlement, accept the 4 percent increase which has been the pattern in agreements reached by the other four operating crafts. The Switchmen have maintained an additional increase is needed to eliminate inequities.

Union Votes On Ending Ford Strike

Cleveland, O.—Tentative agreement has been reached here between the Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. for settlement of a strike over health and safety conditions and production standards. Terms of the settlement were not disclosed pending a ratification meeting of UAW members.

UAW Local 420 members walked out of the Walton Hills stamping plant after management gave three-day layoffs to 1,019 workers and announced it would order more layoffs because of an alleged work slowdown.

Local Pres. Dale Martin said union committeemen have been trying for months to get management to settle grievances over working conditions. A strike deadline was set in June, but the actual walkout came after laid-off workers returned to their jobs and the local was threatened with additional disciplinary layoffs, he said.

The strike affected 3,800 in Walton Hills, and almost 18,000 in other plants for which the stamping plant makes parts. Laid off for several days were workers in four plants making Ford Falcons and Comets—in Lorain, O.; Metuchen, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; and San Jose, Calif.; workers producing standard Fords at Chester, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Dallas, Tex.; and at the Dearborn, Mich., frame plant.

Pennsylvania High Court Backs AFL-CIO Bakers

Philadelphia—An attempt by the AFL-CIO-expelled Bakery & Confectionery union to seize the assets of local unions switching to the affiliated American Bakery & Confectionery Workers has been sternly rebuffed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Upholding a lower court ruling that Locals 6 and 492 had the right to retain their assets when quitting the ousted international, the state's highest court declared the corruption of the B & C leadership "was proved after a full hearing by the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO."

The Supreme Court declared that the expulsion of the B & C on findings of corrupt domination "abrogated . . . the constitutional obligations binding the locals to it."

Therefore, the court said, the two locals had the right to secede and take their assets with them despite provisions of the international's constitution which specify that all "money and property" of a local union revert to the international if it disaffiliates or is dissolved.

ABC spokesmen hailed the decision as giving "the green light to local unions to join the ABC in order to get out of the corruptly-dominated union and at the same time hold on to their property and assets."

Local 32B Awards Four Scholarships

New York—Four children of members of Local 32B, Building Service Employes, have been awarded four-year, $4,800 scholarships in the local's 10th annual scholarship awards program.

Under the scholarship program, 40 children of members have received awards during the past decade. The total amount of funds expended by the union is more than $150,000 to date.

'Runaway' Injunction Modified by N.Y. Court

A New York Supreme Court injunction barring the Intl. Maritime Workers Union from picketing two "runaway" ships has been upheld by a 3-2 vote of the Appellate Division, but with a limitation hailed by the union as "a substantial victory."

"We are going to respect the order until it's reversed, but it leaves us free to engage in protest picketing," commented H. Howard Ostrin of Cooper, Ostrin and DeVarco, the union's legal counsel.

The IMWU, created last fall by the Maritime Union and the Seafarers to organize ships which registered under the flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras for the purpose of evaiding U.S. standards and/or unionization, had been picketing two cruise vessels of the Incres Steamship Company. Italian seamen man the Liberian-flag Incres ships.

Justice Henry Clay Greenberg on May 25 granted a permanent injunction which restrained the IMWU "from interfering in any way with the operation and management" of the two ships.

Greenberg pointed out he was establishing a new principle in having state courts assume jurisdiction.

The Appellate Division's majority decision upheld the state jurisdiction on grounds it could not find that federal labor law applies to foreign shipping or to the dispute at issue. Thus, it added, no labor anti-injunction law stops the state court from prohibiting the alleged "illegal" union activity.

The minority argued that Greenberg lacked jurisdiction.

The high court's majority decision, however, modified Greenberg's action "to limit the injunction to the condemned activity as presented in this case."

The limitation imposed by the high court was welcomed by the union counsel as "a substantial victory" since it freed the union to picket other "runaway" ships. The union action against Incres resulted in the cancellation of three cruises.

Peyton Strike Bolstered:

Judge Bars Aliens As Strikebreakers

Meat Cutters picketing the Peyton Packing Co. in El Paso, Tex., for the past 16 months were given a shot in the arm as Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl ruled that immigration officials must bar Mexican nationals who have been commuting across the border to work at the struck plant.

"The union has won an extremely important victory," declared Meat Cutters' Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman.

The ruling by Youngdahl, who sits in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, will bar those among the some 250 strikebreakers who have been commuting. The union had noted the practice of Mexicans using El Paso addresses to obtain work permits and then commuting from Juarez.

Youngdahl ruled against a Dept. of Justice motion to dismiss the union's complaint.

Lashes Evasion

In a memo, Youngdahl lashed the Dept.'s Immigration and Naturalization Service for evading a ruling by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and threatening to make a "shambles" of Congressional intention in the 1952 immigration law "to insure strong safeguards for American labor."

Mitchell had issued a finding that the admission of aliens for work at the struck plant would "adversely affect" the wages and conditions of domestic workers in similar work.

The immigration service applied the Mitchell ruling only to new entrants, regarding the commuters as "resident" aliens.

Since the Peyton plant already had its force of strikebreakers, it did not have to rely on new entrants and the Mitchell ruling became ineffective.

Youngdahl said an "adverse effect" finding by the Secretary of Labor means even commuters are "excludable" from entry to the U.S. and, he added:

"It is not sufficient to resort to an 'amiable fiction' to justify a wholesale evasion of the Secretary's certification — Mexican commuters destined for employment covered by the certification must be excluded just as any non-resident alien."

To do otherwise, he said, would be to permit administrative practices to make "a shambles" of Congress' intention to protect American labor.

THE FLIGHT ENGINEERS present awards in the form of savings bonds to the two outstanding 1960 graduates of Aviation High School, Long Island City, N. Y. The graduates were picked by school officials as most likely to succeed as flight engineer. Pictured left to right are Alfred Kilb and Alfred Barth, the winners; School Principal Frank Woehr, and Harold Tiedemann, American Airlines flight engineer.

LIRR Strikers Demand End to 6-Day Week

New York—A strike by Trainmen on the Long Island Rail Road idled New York's principal commuter line and led to a jurisdictional clash between federal mediators and a state fact-finding board set up by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

The union's demand is for a five-day week with no cut in pay. The 1,350 strikers are presently on a six-day week.

National Mediation Board Chairman Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., who tried unsucessfully to head off the walkout with a "compromise" plan tying a cut in pay to a shorter workweek, said full-scale hearings planned by Rockefeller's fact-finders would delay a settlement and were hampering his efforts to bring about an agreement.

In a move to lessen inconvenience to the railroad's regular patrons, the union distributed 100,000 leaflets to commuters before the strike announcing the scheduled time for the walkout and stating the union's case.

Craftsmen Give Labor For Retarded Children

San Bernardino, Calif.—A new building housing two classrooms, a workshop and a speech therapy room has been added without cost for labor to the School of Hope here through the cooperation of the San Bernardino Central Labor Council and the members of building trades unions.

The school is a private institution which was started and is operated by the parents of mentally retarded children. It has an enrollment of 75 children ranging in age from 3 to 26 years with an average mental age of 7 years, and is staffed by nine teachers especially trained for their work and two administrators.

The labor-aided addition provides space for 25 pupils who had been on a waiting list.

Sec. Earl Wilson of the Central Labor Council estimated that union building tradesmen donated between 1,100 and 1,200 man-hours, mostly on weekends, to complete the project.

Involved were members of Carpenters Local 944, Lathers Local 252, Plasterers Local 73, Laborers Local 783 and Local 477 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In addition, union contractors donated the plumbing and the roofing.

Has Community Support

The school has widespread support here. It operates on a budget of about $35,000 annually, part of which comes from the United Fund. It receives no state aid because the California Education Code does not allow funds for schools of its type even though the public schools will not accept children with low IQs.

Support for the School of Hope is but one civic project in which San Bernardino organized labor is active. Another is known as "Santa Claus, Inc.," which was formed by a group of citizens to provide Christmas gifts for the children of indigent families.

Members of Fire Fighters Local 891 refurbish donated toys during the year. Cash gifts are spent on candy, clothing and additional toys, and when Christmas comes around the parents are invited to a central point where they make their choices as in a department store.

CWA Signs Six New Bell Agreements

The Communication Workers have announced the signing of six new contracts with Bell System telephone companies for a total of 15 agreements covering 137,000 workers. Negotiations covering an additional 150,000 workers are currently under way.

All contracts negotiated this year follow the breakthrough pattern established with Northwestern Bell. The three-year agreements provide company-paid major medical insurance, a fourth week of vacation after 25 years, higher pensions and pay hikes ranging from $1.50 to $4.50 a week, with two wage reopeners.

Local Gains

The contracts also include a number of local gains, including upgrading of scores of towns to higher pay categories.

In addition to contracts previously reported in the AFL-CIO News, agreements have been negotiated covering workers employed by Southern California Bell, Ohio Bell, Chesapeake & Potomac Companies of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Northern California & Nevada.

Major contracts still in negotiation include Southwestern Bell, affecting 46,000 employes in five states, and Southern Bell, covering 53,000 in nine states.

Mitchell Calls Hearing on Issue of Job Referrals to Struck Orchards

The explosive issue of whether the government should send strikebreakers through picket lines and into California's lush orchards will be the subject of special hearings August 8.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, who postponed the hearings from July 21 at the request of growers, said the aim is to resolve a grower bid for modification of regulations barring the public employment service from referring workers to jobs at issue in a "labor dispute."

"Because of the sharply conflicting factual descriptions of the precise way these regulations operate which have been presented to me in meetings with the growers and union representatives," Mitchell said, "I have concluded that everyone who has an interest should be given an opportunity to hear, examine and respond to these divergent views."

Make "Necessary" Amendments

Mitchell said he will, on the basis of evidence presented at the hearings, "make such amendments to the present regulations as appear proper and necessary."

The problem came to a head during the recent cherry harvest in California's San Joaquin Valley. The AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee picked out as its chief target Fred Podesta's 200-acre orchard, biggest in the world.

The pickets, aided by what AWOC reported as Podesta's long record of poor labor relations, had the effect of cutting the harvest force drastically. Podesta claims to have lost about two-thirds of his crop or about $200,000.

But what proved crucial was the broad interpretation of a "labor dispute" by Irving Perluss, California's director of employment, who refused to refer either domestic workers or imported Mexican nationals to the picketed orchards.

Since then, Mitchell, who runs the federal-state employment service, sent to California several interpretations to guide Perluss in future cases.

Mitchell provided one basis for referring workers when he informed Perluss the ban does not apply in "a labor dispute involving exclusively a controversy over wages . . ."

A spokesman for the growers said they seek an outlawing of what they call "stranger" picketing. He said they consider a picket "bona fide" only if he has had an employe relationship to the employer he is picketing.

The union action and state support inspired the growers to organize a California Farmers' Emergency Food Committee to develop a non-union labor force. The growers' anxiety is focused ahead, on the big peach and tomato harvests in the late summer and early fall.

Union sources report the growers also are pointing for action in the state legislature early next year to limit or outlaw union activities in "perishable crops."

ILG Local Awards Six Scholarships

Philadelphia—Six $2,400 scholarships to children of workers in the knitgoods industry here have been awarded by Ladies' Garment Workers Local 190.

Joseph Schwartz, manager of the local, said five of the awards were made from a special scholarship fund established by the union in 1956 and supported by 10 cents from the monthly dues payments of each of the more than 8,000 members.

The sixth scholarship was awarded by the Martin Saligman Foundation which honors the memory of the late vice president and founder of a Philadelphia women's sportswear firm.

Scholarship winners were Harvey P. Cheskis, James E. Kozin, Alan J. Marcus, Edward J. Rogozinski, Froma S. Rosenberg and Walter R. Weeks.

'Chance' for a New House Latest in Fringe Benefits

San Juan, P. R.—A chance on an $8,000 house is the latest thing in fringe benefits, provided in a new two-year contract between the Carpenters and the IBEC Housing Corp.

Each of the company's 2,000 employes will be given a chance on the house in a raffle provided for under the contract. Other benefits include wage increases of five cents an hour as of June 1, 1960; Jan. 1, 1961; and July 1, 1962; an additional five cents an hour as a Christmas bonus; five paid holidays per year; and an improved health program.

The first of the three pay hikes brought the base wage of IBEC employes to the level of a new base building trades wage of 77 cents an hour, just recommended by an industry committee of the Puerto Rico Dept. of Labor.

Union Organizer Braulio Martinez said the union has negotiated a similar contract for 250 employes of the Amporico Construction Co., and is bargaining on a new contract with Metropolitan Builders Inc.

Post-Adjournment Veto:

Louisiana Governor Kills Anti-Scab Bill

Baton Rouge, La.—A labor-backed anti-strikebreaking bill, passed by the Louisiana legislature before adjournment, has been vetoed by Gov. James H. Davis (D).

It was the second such bill passed by a state legislature this year—and the second to be vetoed. In May, Rhode Island Gov. Christopher Del Sesto (R) vetoed a similar bill and also a modified substitute passed a few days later.

Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO described Davis' veto as "terribly disappointing" to labor. He challenged the governor's explanation that the use of strikebreakers was not a problem in Louisiana.

Despite strong opposition from newspaper publishers in the state, the bill passed the lower house of the legislature with only two dissenting votes. It won by 23-to-12 in the Senate, in the face of mounting employer pressure to defeat it.

Similar to Pennsylvania Law

Similar to Pennsylvania's anti-scab law, it would have made it "unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, not directly involved in a labor strike or lockout" to recruit or furnish strikebreakers. Another provision would have banned third parties from importing strikebreakers into the state. Penalties of up to one year in prison and a $1,000 fine were provided in the bill.

Opponents of the Louisiana anti-scab bill made an unsuccessful effort to emasculate the measure in the Senate Labor Committee. Amendments were proposed—and defeated—to exempt newspapers from the provisions of the bill and to prohibit picketing by anyone who was not an employe of the struck company.

Unions in the newspaper and printing industries, where pools of professional strikebreakers and "schools for scabs" are available to union-busting publishers, have been leaders in the campaign for effective anti-strikebreaking legislation. The legislative drives were given impetus by the use of professional strikebreakers by the publishers of the Portland, Ore., newspapers.

The only such law now on the statute books—in Pennsylvania—was used this year against Bloor Schleppey, operator of a professional strikebreaker recruiting agency for newspaper publishers. Schleppey, who was arrested while trying to flee the state in an episode involving a standby crew of strikebreakers allegedly earmarked for Chester, Pa., was fined $500 and agreed to keep his illegal operations out of Pennsylvania.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF WAGNER ACT was marked by labor and civic leaders at dinner held by Labor Temple Fellowship, interfaith and inter-racial organization in New York, as part of its own 50th anniversary. Shown at affair are, left to right: Michael Mann, director of AFL-CIO Region II; Dr. Richard Evans, president of Labor Temple Fellowship; Lewis M. Herrmann, editor of New Jersey Labor Herald; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph; Norman Thomas, former Socialist Party presidential candidate; and Dr. Frank P. Graham, former Democratic senator from North Carolina.

'Work' Laws Denounced By Business Leaders

Six business leaders, firmly committed to the principles of labor-management cooperation, have spoken out strongly against so-called "right-to-work" laws in a new pamphlet issued by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The business officials sharply denounced state legislative bans on the union shop as harmful to employers as well as unfair to workers.

Dan A. Kimball, president of California's missile-making Aerojet-General Corp., said he can see "nothing good about 'right-to-work' laws."

The union shop, he declared, "makes for a fair balance in labor-management relations. . . . I am convinced this proposal ('right-to-work') would do more to disrupt industrial harmony than anything the Communists themselves have been able to achieve during the cold war and would be extremely harmful to our national security."

John I. Snyder, Jr., president and board chairman of U.S. Industries, asserted that "from the point of view of what is good for an employer, I am firmly opposed to any so-called 'right-to-work' law. Once a majority of employes in any plant have voted for a union, that union has the right and the duty to represent everyone of the employes in the plant in collective bargaining. . . . When that happens in any of our plants . . . then I want everyone of our employes to take the most active part possible in the affairs of their union."

Two small businessmen, E. F. Higgins, Jr., a Wilmington, Del., electrical contractor, and Leo Weisfield, Seattle business leader, joined in rejecting the compulsory open shop.

Higgins warned that anti-labor laws "decrease consumer purchasing power by lowering wages and thus disrupt the nation's economy." Wakefield declared "there would be nothing but chaos" in labor-management relations under an open shop.

Bernard I. Schub, spokesman for the Connecticut Dress Manufacturers Association, declared that "deceptive" proposals for R-T-W "clearly place management's best interests in jeopardy." He added that 'by outlawing the right of management and labor to agree on a union shop, these proposals would ultimately destroy the base of the collective bargaining process."

Also quoted in the pamphlet are statements made by J. Paul Getty, Texas billionaire, who challenged the anti-union bias of many business executives. "Unions are here to stay," Getty declared. "The smart businessman accepts, understands and respects them."

Single copies of the pamphlet, entitled "Responsible Business Leaders Oppose the So-Called 'Right-to-Work' Law," are available free from the National Council for Industrial Peace, 605 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D. C. Bulk orders are $1.15 per hundred.

30 Governors Call for Passage Of Social Security Health Bill

The governors of 30 key states—with more than two-thirds of the nation's population and nearly 11 million of America's 16 million senior citizens—have called on Congress to enact health care for the aged linked to the social security system.

The 25 Democratic and 5 Republican chief executives called the financing of "adequate" health and medical care for retired workers the "most pressing" of all of the problems confronting the elderly.

Use of the social security mechanism was a key element in the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill, rejected by the Ways & Means Committee before House passage last month of social security improvements. A Senate proposal embracing the same principle has been introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.).

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, declaring that Anderson's bill stands "the best chance of adoption," has called on the 13.5-million-member trade union movement to use the current congressional recess to "intensify your efforts" to get the Senate to amend the House-passed social security measure to include meaningful health care.

"There is still time to win this fight in 1960," Meany recently wrote the presidents of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, if labor mobilizes "the widest possible community support for Forand-type legislation such as the Anderson" bill.

The stand in favor of Forand-type legislation was taken by the state chief executives during the recent 52nd annual meeting of the Governors' Conference at Glacier National Park. By a vote of 30 to 13, the conference adopted a resolution calling for enactment of legislation providing for health insurance for the aged "financed principally through the contributory plan and framework of the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance system."

Voting in favor of the resolution were Governors John Patterson (D-Ala.), William A. Egan (D-Alaska), Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), Orval Faubus (D-Ark.), Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D-Calif.), Stephen L. R. McNichols (D-Colo.), Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), LeRoy Collins (D-Fla.), George Docking (D-Kan.), Bert T. Combs (D-Ky.), John H. Reed (R-Me.), Foster Furcolo (D-Mass.), G. Mennen Williams (D-Mich.), Orville L. Freeman (D-Minn.), James T. Blair, Jr. (D-Mo.).

Also favoring the move were Governors J. Hugo Aronson (R-Mont.), Ralph G. Brooks (D-Neb.), Grant Sawyer (D-Nev.), Robert B. Meyner (D-N. J.), John Burroughs (D-N. M.), Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.-N. Y.), Michael V. DiSalle (D-O.), J. Howard Edmondson (D-Okla.), Christopher DelSesto (R-R. I.), Ralph Herseth (D-S. D.), Buford Ellington (D-Tenn.), Price Daniel (D-Tex.), Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.), Albert D. Rossellini (D-Wash.), and Gaylord A. Nelson (D-Wis.).

Governors opposed to the social security principle were J. Caleb Boggs (R-Del.), S. Ernest Vandiver (D-Ga.), Robert E. Smylie (R-Ida.), William G. Stratton (R-Ill.), Harold W. Handley (R-Ind.), Wesley Powell (R-N. H.), Luther H. Hodges (D-N. C.), Ernest F. Hollings (D-S. C.), George Dewey Clyde (R-Utah), J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. (D-Va.), Cecil H. Underwood (R-W. Va.), Peter T. Coleman of American Samoa, and John D. Merwin (R) of the Virgin Islands.

At the same time, 23 of the 25 Democratic governors supporting Forand-type legislation, in a telegram to Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) said linking health care to social security would "enable the citizens of our country to contribute small amounts during their working lives and have as a matter of right a paid-up health insurance policy to protect them during retirement years when their medical needs are likely to be greatest and income lowest."

09-91-2

Ike Signs Improved Bill For Dam on Rio Grande

Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law a labor-backed bill authorizing the construction by the U. S. and Mexico of the $108 million Amistad Dam project on the Rio Grande River.

The AFL-CIO and the Texas State AFL-CIO strongly endorsed the project, which passed minus a provision which labor charged was a $1 million a year "giveaway" for private enterprise.

Amistad means "friendship" and replaces the earlier name of Diablo Dam, given because the project was to be located near the confluence of Devil's River upstream from Del Rio, Tex.

The international storage dam has the multi-purpose of flood control, conservation and silt retention. A change in the House bill made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was a requirement that any federal hydroelectric power plant at the dam must be self-liquidating.

The Senate group rejected a Budget Bureau recommendation that local interests be required to repay costs allocated to irrigation and water supply if the dam was operated for these purposes.

Organized labor had attacked the earlier provision which would have put a private utility in control of power generation and marketing, warning this would undermine 50 years of public power policy.

Unionist Named to Michigan Board

Lansing, Mich. — Kenneth A. Hull, a veteran of 39 years in the trade union movement, has been sworn in as a member of the Michigan Employment Security Commission's Appeals Board.

Belated UC Benefits Set At GM Plants

Flint, Mich.—Nearly 5,000 members of the Auto Workers employed by General Motors here are in line for unemployment compensation denied them 33 months ago when they were laid off because of a plant shutdown 200 miles away in Mansfield, O.

Referee Wesleyan Voigt of the Michigan Employment Security Commission, acting as the result of a decision by the State Supreme Court in a similar case involving UAW members at Ford, belatedly upheld the right of the GM workers to collect checks averaging $70 each.

The original denial of unemployment benefits was based on the commission's ruling in the Ford case that unemployment resulting from a work stoppage anywhere in a multi-plant corporation disqualified jobless workers from receiving benefits. The court overruled this contention, declaring that an out-of-state work stoppage was beyond the control of workers in this state.

GM's Mansfield workers struck on Sept. 18, 1957, and settled eight days later. The cutoff of materials from Mansfield resulted in work curtailment at GM's Buick and Fisher Body plants here.

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Meany Urges GOP to Map Program to End Stagnation

Boycott of Trujillo Is Tightened

By Robert B. Cooney

The democratic trade union movement has moved toward tightening a world boycott of the Dominican Republic in a fresh effort to topple the tottering Trujillo dictatorship.

Fastbreaking events followed successful picketing in mid-July by Puerto Rican workers and Dominican Republic refugees against a Hamburg-American Line ship which docked in Puerto Rico with Trujillo cargo. Puerto Rican labor appealed to the AFL-CIO for support and Pres. George Meany urged longshoremen there to boycott the ship.

Then came these developments:

- In Berne, Switzerland, the powerful Intl. Transportworkers Federation opened its convention and prepared to act on a proposal to enforce a general boycott of Dominican shipping and goods.
- In Caracas, Venezuela, union leaders from a number of Caribbean and South American nations signed a pact to use all their power to enforce an anti-Trujillo boycott.
- In Puerto Rico, where the issue had been joined earlier, dock workers refused to unload two Dominican freighters which had traveled a scant couple of hundred miles from the neighboring island.
- Meany also telegraphed an appeal to Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Munoz Marin to deny the use of commonwealth port facilities to Dominican vessels.

Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 3)

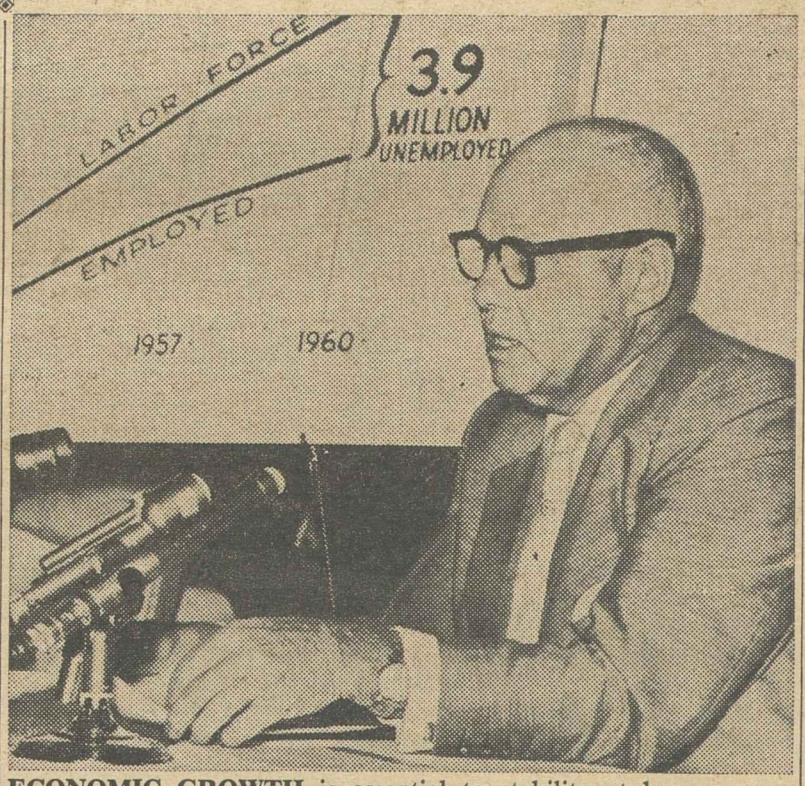
Council Postpones General Board Date

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has voted by wire to postpone to a later date the General Board meeting which had been scheduled for Chicago Aug. 17.

The action was taken so that officers of international unions who are interested in pending legislation in the August session of Congress could give full attention to this work.

The vice presidents who comprise the Executive Council voted to give the AFL-CIO Executive Committee authorization to call the General Board into session at a later date.

The council will meet in Chicago, as scheduled, on Aug. 15.



ECONOMIC GROWTH is essential to stability at home, peace abroad, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells Republican Platform Committee in Chicago, emphasizing growing joblessness by means of chart in background. Meany presented labor's same detailed recommendations to Republicans as were presented to Democratic Platform Committee in Los Angeles earlier.

27,000 Still Out in Connecticut:

IAM Ends Strike At Lockheed Plants

A month-long strike of Machinists at four California locations of Lockheed Aircraft Co. has ended in a new two-year agreement providing wage increases for 10,500 workers, along with layoff payments, improved hospitalization benefits, and protection against job reclassification at lower rates.

Members of the IAM voted by a three-to-two margin to accept a company offer and to return to work at missile and space divisions in Sunnyvale, Van Nuys, Santa Cruz and Vandenberg, Calif. Also affected by the settlement but not on strike were IAM members at Honolulu and at Holloman Air Force Base, N. M.

The IAM announced approval also of new contract terms for members at a Lockheed aircraft plant in Marietta, Ga. It said missile and aircraft workers employed by Boeing Aircraft Co. are scheduled to vote July 23 on a management contract offer whose details were not revealed. Some 25,000 IAM members at plants in Seattle, Wash., Wichita, Kan., and missile bases in Florida and California remained at work when their contracts expired.

In Connecticut, members of the Machinists and the Auto Workers stayed on strike at six plants of United Aircraft Co. Members of UAW Local 1234 voted to accept a new contract and return to work at the North Haven jet parts plant of UAC's Pratt & Whitney engine division.

The UAW local said its members at North Haven accepted a company offer of wage increases

(Continued on Page 2)

Raps Goldwater's 'Socialism' Charge

Chicago—Labor has told the Republican National Convention here that the issues of freedom and a strengthened American society are "inseparable," and that "we cannot be safe against the enemy without unless we have conquered" the dangers of poverty and economic stagnation within.

Testifying before a GOP Platform Subcommittee on Labor and Commerce, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany directly challenged the doctrine of Republican conservatives that federal stimulation of the economy or federal legislation was "socialism."

Taking note of attacks on federal social and economic activity by Republican Congressional Policy Committee spokesmen, including Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Meany ridiculed Goldwater's earlier platform testimony that "the people don't want" government aid in education, health care and similar programs.

"There is a long history of government subsidies to stimulate private enterprise," he observed.

"I have never understood why we can take public money to help the railroads drive to the Pacific or to help build the aircraft industry, and that's not socialism, but if we take public money to give lunch to some undernourished kid, that's socialism. I don't agree with that."

In a press conference following his testimony, Meany emphasized that he was received "courteously" by the subcommittee headed by Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.), and that the unit seemed to show "some concern for the economic situation" of continuing high-level unemployment, which Meany described as "frightening."

The federation president's testimony came as the platform committee split into eight units to consider various areas of policy after the full group heard nine speakers discuss a general "philosophy" or "declaration of principles" that Republican National Committee Chairman Thruston B. Morton

(Continued on Page 3)

GOP Set For Choice Of Nixon

By Willard Shelton

Chicago—An explosion on the civil rights issue marked platform committee sessions here as the Republican National Convention moved toward formal opening July 25 of sessions expected to ratify the choice of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for the presidential nomination.

Both Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, spokesman of right-wing conservative groups, were possible competitors, but Nixon was expected to win overwhelmingly against any opposition on the first ballot July 27.

Goldwater has the endorsement of a handful of delegate votes from South Carolina and Arizona, but would not say whether he expected his name to be placed in nomination.

Rockefeller, leader of the big 96-vote New York delegation, has held off any endorsement of the Vice President but whether

(Continued on Page 3)

Runaway Employer Ordered to Pay Union $200,000, Reopen Plant in N.Y.

New York—An employer who talked of expansion while he secretly moved his operations "at night and over a weekend" to Mississippi has been ordered by an arbitrator to reopen a plant here and pay the Clothing Workers over $200,000 in damages.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky welcomed the decision and said the award and the union's boycott of the Record and Currick & Leiken labels aim to show "that runaway employers will pay heavily for trying to avoid their legitimate contractual obligations to their workers."

"We will not tolerate this disruption to our hard-won conditions," he added, "which are faithfully observed by the employers in the industry, of whom 98 percent are organized."

The manufacturer—Jack Meilman, head of Hickory Clothes, Inc.—indicated he would go to court to fight the award. He had lost an earlier legal effort to block arbitration.

The union, however, expressed confidence the award would be upheld because of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings strengthening arbitration against judicial reversal.

The union charged that Meilman left 300 workers jobless and violated the contract by moving his equipment and unfinished materials to a new plant financed by a $360,000 public bond issue in Coffeeville, Miss.

The union went to arbitration under a provision prohibiting manufacturers from moving plant or production without union consent.

Contracts between the ACWA New York Joint Board and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange in addition bar any covered employer from being involved in

(Continued on Page 6)

DEMOCRATIC presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) ticks off points in huddle with his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) in huddle at Los Angeles Coliseum as party standard bearers waited to accept their nominations to head Democratic ticket in November.

Kennedy, Johnson Map Campaign, Seek Democratic Party Unity

The presidential drive of Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy got under way as the senator scheduled conferences with his vice presidential running-mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), and with former presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson.

Kennedy began an intensive round of conferences with high-ranking party advisers after a few days in his summer home at Hyannis Port, Mass., and Johnson was set to fly there from a brief post-convention vacation at his LBJ Texas ranch and Acapulco, Mexico.

The Kennedy forces already had started an intensive drive for support from independent Republicans, independents and dissident or half-dissident Democrats by announcing a new "Citizens for Kennedy" organization headed by Byron White of Colorado, 43-year-old lawyer, former college and professional football player, and former Rhodes scholar.

The Democratic presidential nominee, moving swiftly to mend weak fences before the Republicans make their expected nomination of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in Chicago, issued a clear-cut bid for the New York anti-organization reformers who backed Stevenson at the Los Angeles convention.

This group, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and Thomas Finletter, is seeking to oust Carmine DeSapio, New York Democratic national committeeman, as state leader. Former Gov. Averill Harriman, who was defeated for re-election in 1958 by Republican Nelson A. Rockefeller after a Democratic state convention marked by open conflict between the DeSapio and the Roosevelt-Lehman forces, was considered a possible reconciling force.

An early addition to the Kennedy inner circle was James Rowe, Washington lawyer who was close to Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and who during the pre-convention campaign worked successively in the camps of both Minnesota's Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and, later, Sen. Johnson.

Kennedy Picked Johnson

Johnson was tapped by Kennedy for the vice presidential nomination in a day-long series of conferences in which the presidential nominee conferred extensively with both liberal and Democratic organization forces at the Los Angeles convention.

The Texas senator, some of whose advisers at first strongly counseled him to reject Kennedy's approach and to cling to his post as Senate Majority Leader, appeared at acceptance ceremonies in the huge Los Angeles Coliseum to pledge support of the party's platform, with its civil rights plank of unprecedented strength, and to pledge that he would "stand by the side of" and "stand behind" Kennedy in the campaign and in office.

The selection of Johnson was a surprise to many, who believed the choice had narrowed down to Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), earlier a dark-horse presidential candidate, or Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) strongly backed by northwestern delegates.

Johnson under a Texas law passed last year, reviving an arrangement previously made for John N. Garner when Garner as House Speaker ran for the vice presidency with Roosevelt in 1932, will be able to seek both national office and re-election to his Senate seat. If the ticket wins nationally, he would resign from the Senate; if it is beaten, he would remain in the Senate and undoubtedly continue as Majority Leader.

Some Apprehension

Johnson's nomination caused some apprehension among liberals that he and Kennedy might "appease" the southern opponents of the convention's civil rights plank. Some Republicans claimed that despite Johnson's nomination, they would carry four or five southern states for Nixon, the GOP's prospective nominee, while others said the Democratic ticket presented them with a formidable challenge both in the North and South.

Johnson's supporters pointed to his leadership in pushing through two "right-to-vote" laws in 1957 and 1960, the latter over a full-blown southern Senate filibuster. They also cited pre-convention endorsements of Johnson as a presidential candidate by Philadelphia and New York Negro leaders, including Harlem leader Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), who in 1956 campaigned for Pres. Eisenhower.

Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, who was nominated as a last-minute "favorite son" by the state's convention delegation as a protest of the civil rights plank, announced a few days later in Mississippi that he would recommend to his fellow Democrats that they refuse to support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. A so-called "states' rights" or Dixiecrat separate candidacy, comparable to that of Southern bolters in 1948, appeared possible.

In the swift reorganization of Democratic forces by Kennedy, Sen. Jackson was named as chairman of the Democratic National Committee for the campaign, replacing the retired Paul M. Butler. Butler who previously had announced a fixed decision to quit, had built the Democratic Advisory Council to furnish a sounding-board for liberal Democrats during the four years in which congressional voices otherwise would have been the party's only spokesmen.

Mrs. Margaret Price, National Committeewoman for Michigan and an influential figure in Gov. G. Mennen Williams' organization, was named vice chairman of the committee and head of the women's division, replacing Mrs. Katie Louchheim.

The senator's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, was appointed personal campaign manager.

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman, a Symington backer who had refused to go to the convention when he charged that its results were "prearranged," within five days announced his support of the ticket.

All this followed the climax when the convention moved from the Sports Arena to the 110,000-capacity Coliseum for the acceptance speeches from Kennedy and Johnson and for rallying addresses from Stevenson and from Kennedy's beaten rivals, Humphrey and Symington.

All over the world, said the 43-year-old Massachusetts senator whose forces had claimed an early-ballot victory in the convention and reached exactly what they promised, there were "revolutionary" changes, and political power was passing into the hands of young men.

He would summon the American people to "sacrifice" rather than to easy solutions, he said, to conquer the "New Frontier" that appears before them.

Kennedy urged the voters to move with him toward that "New Frontier," declaring that "after eight years of drugged and fitful sleep" under the Eisenhower Administration "this nation needs strong, creative Democratic leadership in the White House."

Johnson, for six of the past eight years leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate while a Republican occupied the White House, hit hard at the theme of "divided government."

"As our nation moves into the times we see ahead," he declared, "you know, I know, all Americans know that divided government must end and it will end in January."

IUE Advances Date:

Job Security Talks Under Way at GE

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have opened negotiations here with General Electric Co. on a new contract for 68,000 employes.

The talks got under way a month ahead of the scheduled Aug. 15 opening date for negotiations after IUE Pres. James B. Carey appealed to the company for an early start to avoid the possibility of a last-minute stalemate and shutdown.

In their initial stages, negotiations are being confined to the question of employment security—a key issue at General Electric, the nation's fourth largest company, where employment nosedived 12.5 percent between 1957 and 1959 while company profits were rising 15 percent.

To meet the problem of declining jobs, the IUE has urged supplemental unemployment benefits, an adequate separation pay program, protection of employe rights when production is transferred to a new location, and an end to contracting out and overtime until workers on short weeks have been fully employed and those on layoff recalled.

As the meetings opened here, GE's Philip D. Moore, manager of employe relations, countered IUE demands by insisting that unemployment should be treated as a local issue, instead of being approached on a company-wide basis. Moore, head of the management bargaining team, insisted that the causes of joblessness varied from locality to locality.

In addition to the employment security issues, IUE has asked that the new contract—to replace the five-year pact which expires Oct. 1—provide for a 3.5 percent wage hike, continuation of the present cost-of-living escalator, eight paid holidays, and two weeks vacation after a year's service graduated to four weeks after 20 years.

The union has also asked for union security provisions in its contract. This issue has long been a stumbling block, since GE has been one of the leaders in the fight to have states enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.

In a move aimed at insuring industrial harmony, the IUE has urged creation of a joint labor-management committee, headed by a neutral chairman, to recommend a program for equitable sharing by employes in the benefits of automation.

IAM Members End Strikes At Lockheed

(Continued from Page 1)

ranging from 7 to 12 cents an hour this year, and again next January; improvements in insurance benefits; and some advances in contract language involving arbitration, seniority, and grievance procedure.

Still out are almost 27,000 members of the two unions at East Hartford, Manchester, Windsor Locks, Broad Brook, Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn.

The new Lockheed contract includes the following provisions:

- A wage increase of four cents an hour this year, retroactive to June 13, and another three cents next year.
- Six cents an hour in cost-of-living increases, previously granted, are frozen into base pay rates, and new cost-of-living increases after July 1961 if living costs increase.
- A layoff benefit of $50 for each year's employment, with a maximum payment of $500.

IAM said the union won increased hospitalization benefits, and contract language protecting workers against being reclassified in lower-paid job assignments.

Benson Intervenes in Farm Picket Dispute

Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson has fired a warning shot across the bow of the Labor Dept., indicating that the government must send workers through picket lines if farmers are to have "freedom" to farm.

Benson, in a letter to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, stressed the urgency of prompt rulings after the Aug. 8 public hearings set by Mitchell at the request of powerful California growers.

The growers seek to upset the interpretation of a "labor dispute" under which the California public employment service refused to send either domestic workers or imported Mexicans through picket lines of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

"It is the great concern of this department," Benson wrote, "that interpretations of a 'labor dispute' shall not result in an untenable position for farmers and ranchers, especially at harvest time."

Benson argued that "the labor problem" in agriculture is "entirely different" from industry and added:

"As you know, harvest of most crops is limited to a short period of time. This makes agriculture particularly vulnerable to work stoppages. It is important that farmers and ranchers operate in an atmosphere of freedom."

An Agriculture Dept. spokesman, in explaining the problem to newsmen, said some cases at issue involved organizational picketing and this should not be considered a "labor dispute."

2 Unions Set Safety Record In Atomic Plant

Albuquerque, N. M.—Members of two AFL-CIO affiliates and their employer, Sandia Corp., have received a safety award trophy from the Atomic Energy Commission for establishing a new, all-time, nationwide record for man-hours worked at an atomic energy installation without a disabling injury.

Cited by the AEC were 2,700 employes represented by Atomic Projects & Production Workers Metal Trades Council and Local 251 of the Office Employes.

As of July 1, the commission reported, Sandia employes had worked more than 12.7 million man-hours without a lost-time injury, eclipsing the old record of 11.1 million man-hours held by General Electric Co.'s installation at Lockland, O.

Representing the two unions in the award ceremonies were H. E. Burrell of the Metal Trades Council and E. L. Gunn of the OEIU.

Meany Urges Economic Growth Action

AFL-CIO Program to Build Nation Presented to GOP Platform Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

(Ky.) said he hoped would fit into the convention theme of "Building a Better America."

Sharp Clashes

The general hearings were marked by sharp doctrinal clashes between Congressional and Administration leaders and New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, with the Platform Committee giving its vocal approval to Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.), chairman of the House GOP Policy Committee, and to Goldwater.

Rockefeller set forth a sweeping program urging the Republicans to commit the U. S. to a broad concept of regional international groupings and to full-speed domestic economic advance to counter the challenge of Soviet Russia. The governor mentioned a 5 percent economic growth rate as essential to our security and welfare.

Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, speaking in defense of the Administration's fiscal and economic positions, denounced the invocation of what he termed any "magic formula" and the worship of "expansion" as such.

Anderson said that an "honest dollar" was necessary to give "confidence in the future" and to stimulate savings and the accumulation of capital for investment.

Both Byrnes and Goldwater joined in sharp attacks on a federally stimulated economy.

Union 'Ties' Hit

Byrnes charged that Democrats had allied themselves to unions and become "subservient" to what he called "these self-perpetuating empires of vast economic and political power." He urged the GOP to be "willing to risk the wrath of power-hungry union leaders" when collective bargaining rights are "subverted into unrelenting pressure against the public interest."

Goldwater said that "history is littered with the remains of once-proud republics" destroyed by self-indulgence and "national acceptance of the false and destructive idea that you can get something for nothing."

He received an ovation from the platform committee members as he expressed concern "lest the Republican Party lose its identity in a mistaken effort to adopt the tactics and practices of the spend-and-spend, elect-and-elect architects of the New Deal and the Fair Deal."

Meany's testimony, which repeated the oral presentation he had given the Democratic Platform Committee in Los Angeles, warned that the high level of unemployment despite a "general illusion of prosperity" endangered our security.

Urging a 5 percent economic growth rate, he said that the national expansion rate of 2.7 percent of the last seven years would not furnish jobs for the 26 million young workers who will enter our labor force in the next decade.

The subcommittee's questions of Meany did not center directly on this issue. Inquiries by Platform Committee Chairman Charles H. ("Chuck") Percy, by Bush and by various subcommittee members involved tax rates and policies to "encourage" business and "capital accumulation," reciprocal trade policies and the problems of U.S. corporations in the export trade.

Meany pointed out to Bush that the AFL-CIO in endorsing the reciprocal trade policy had approved in a convention resolution last year certain principles in regard to quotas, the peril point and the improvement of labor standards in low-wage export areas abroad. He also emphasized that labor had taken the lead, in advance of the U.S. Marshall Plan, in helping strengthen unions in other countries and to build up their national economies as potential users of American goods.

Percy said that business in other nations had some advantages over American business in tax write-off policies that allowed foreign corporations to undersell our products. Meany replied that labor was "flexible" in considering such issues but that the principal need of American business was "more customers, more consumers" in the domestic market.

Pointing to unused American production facilities, he continued:

"We don't underestimate the importance of foreign trade. But the record shows that the number one customer of American business is the American worker and American housewife.

"What good would it do to stimulate new investment in a steel mill," he asked, when steel production is now at less than 50 percent of capacity?

Mrs. G. M. McDaniel of Texas, who described herself as a "homemaker" whose husband is an independent oilman, challenged Meany's program of proposed federal activities and said she was "disappointed" he had not asked "where the money is coming from."

"Why, from taxes," replied the federation president.

"We might take some of that 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance and get some of the money from that."

Among subcommittee members was Roger Millikin of South Carolina, chairman of the GOP State Committee that has offered its convention delegate votes here to Goldwater for president.

Millikin is the textile magnate who closed down his Darlington, S. C., mill several years ago when workers voted in an NLRB election to be represented by the Textile Workers Union of America.

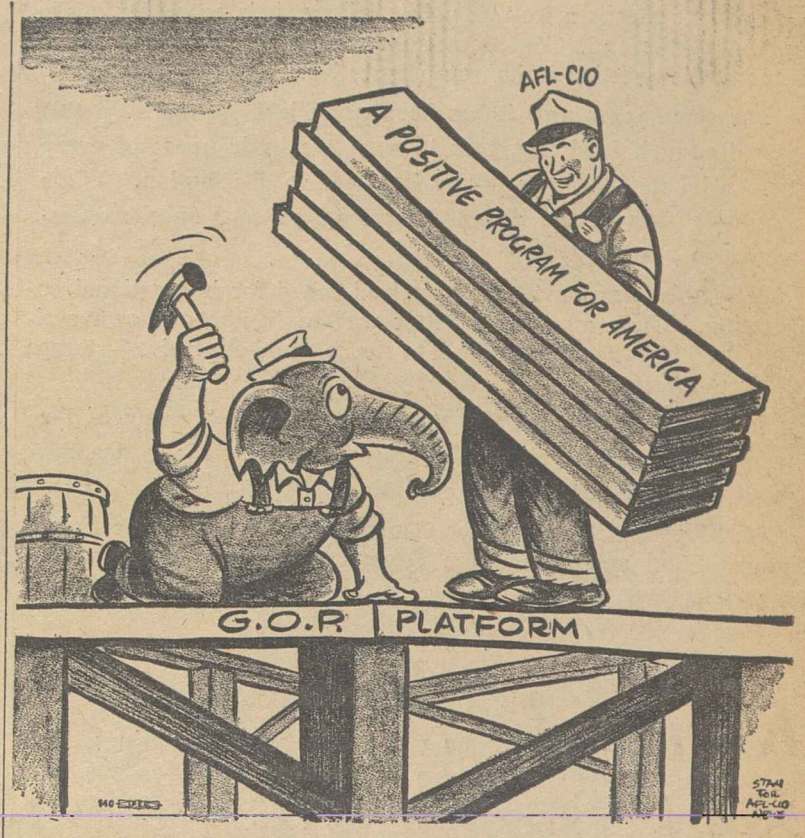
Millikin did not question Meany on labor policy, although the federation president urged amendment of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts to remove clauses contrary to the basic Wagner Act philosophy of encouraging collective bargaining.

Meany Puts Faith In Party Platforms

Chicago—The ancient fiction of humorists that party political platforms are mere window-dressing, meant to trap votes, was challenged here by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Telling a news conference that he hoped for a liberal platform from the Republican Convention, Meany said that he personally "puts a good deal of faith in platforms."

The pledges a party makes in its platforms "are not always immediately implemented," the federation president said, but a great many such platform promises "have been implemented over a period of years."



World Labor Boycott Aims to Upset Trujillo

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Inter-American Representative, said the boycott actions were in the tradition of the opposition by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and its associated bodies to the Trujillo dictatorship's "cruelty, violation of trade union freedom and suppression of liberty and human rights."

He said an ICFTU commission a few years ago finally was able to get into the Dominican Republic and substantiated these charges. An Intl. Labor Organization committee on freedom of association later was barred by Trujillo.

Arrests Cited

Romualdi said the nature of the Trujillo regime was revealed further in the wholesale arrests of those in opposition. The AFL-CIO and the ICFTU called for countermeasures to isolate the Dominican Republic economically and diplomatically.

The Organization of American States then condemned the Trujillo dictatorship. The OAS, by a 19-0 vote, has set an August meeting to act on Venezuela's charges that Trujillo conspired in the assassination attempt on Venezuela's Pres. Romulo Betancourt in June.

The latest boycott actions by free labor came with the report that the Hamburg-American's S.S. Iselorn was nearing Puerto Rico with Dominican Republic cargo.

The leadership of the Puerto Rican labor movement asked moral support from the AFL-CIO and Meany quickly responded.

Meany wired an appeal for solidarity of action to Juan Perez Roa, president of the Puerto Rican Longshoremen; Pres. Hipolito Marcano of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor, and Seafarers' Pres. Paul Hall.

The next day hundreds of Puerto Rican workers and Dominican Republic refugees picketed the Iselorn and the action won headlines in the Latin American press.

Shortly after, in Caracas, a boycott pact against Trujillo was signed by labor leaders from Venezuela, Argentina, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Curacao, Aruba and Trinidad.

E. F. McGrady Dies; Former Labor Aide

Newton, Mass.—Edward F. McGrady, a former Assistant Sec. of Labor and a veteran negotiator on both sides of the bargaining table, died here at the age of 88.

McGrady, who started his 55-year career as a pressman on Boston newspapers, rose to the presidency of the Boston Central Labor Union, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the vice presidency of his international union. He served as legislative representative of the former AFL and in 1933 was named assistant administrator of the National Recovery Administration.

During World War II, McGrady served as a special consultant and "trouble-shooter" on labor matters under Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson.

Republicans Prepared To Give Reins to Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

his own name would be formally offered to the convention would be determined, his spokesmen said, over the pre-convention weekend.

A national citizens' committee headed by a Californian, William M. Brinton, claimed at a press conference that 21 state "draft Rockefeller" groups were operating.

Brinton said that opinion surveys showed Nixon running far behind the Democratic presidential nominee, John F. Kennedy, in five big states with 160 of the 269 electoral college votes needed to elect a President in November.

He made no claim, however, of substantial delegate votes in advance of the convention, while Nixon spokesmen were claiming more than 1,100 of the 1,331 total, with 666 needed to nominate.

The real issues facing the delegates were Nixon's choice of a vice presidential running-mate and his personal decision on how "progressive" or "moderate" the platform would be.

Powerful forces were seeking to get Nixon to offer the vice presidential nomination to Rockefeller despite the New York governor's repeated public differences with the Eisenhower Administration and his repeated declarations that he "positively and absolutely and under no circumstances" would take the Number 2 place.

Morton, Lodge Mentioned

Others mentioned as the possible vice presidential nominee were Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), chairman of the Republican National Committee and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, former Massachusetts senator beaten in 1952 by Kennedy for re-election to the Senate.

The impact of the Democratic Convention with its admittedly strong progressive platform and its ticket of Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) was acknowledged by Republicans here to be a factor in their campaign planning.

The GOP was having platform trouble, however, on the issues of economic growth, military defenses and government activity in the welfare area as well as in civil rights.

The civil rights explosion was sparked when Platform Committee Chairman Charles H. ("Chuck") Percy, young Chicago businessman with a Horatio Alger career as a Bell and Howells executive, interrupted a witness at subcommittee hearings to suggest that he wanted a "responsible" rights plank.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, rose from the audience to say he was "deeply disturbed" at press reports that the Republicans would not try to "match" the Democratic rights plank, which the NAACP had praised as the strongest in history.

Percy replied that the Democratic platform's "dreams" had been "repudiated" by 10 southern states which served notice their congressmen would fight it.

The economic growth and military defense issues were injected by Rockefeller both in a televised news conference and in a formal appearance before the Platform Committee.

Questioned on comparative military strength, Rockefeller pointed out that the Soviet Union had threatened us with "rockets" in regard to Fidel Castro's Cuba, but that we did not feel able to make the same kind of move when the Soviets invaded Hungary in 1956.

Balance Has Shifted

"If the balance of power has not shifted, I assume the Russians would not have made their threat," he observed to a silent Platform Committee.

An economic growth rate of 5 percent to 6 percent a year is needed, he said, as opposed to an average growth of what he called "almost 4 percent" for the years since World War II. (Most economists use a 2.7 percent average growth rate as representing the seven Eisenhower years.)

Rockefeller proved a Republican troublemaker also on health care for the aged, repeating his criticism of the Administration program as a "subsidy" plan violating GOP doctrines of "fiscal responsibility."

Endorsing the social security approach, he urged that the Republicans support the principle that people who get health benefits in their old age should be the ones who have paid for them in taxes. This is the principle embodied in the House Forand bill and Senate bills endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

No estimate could be made of the likelihood of a minority report if the Platform Committee rejected these Rockefeller ideas, but efforts clearly were being made to "reconcile" the differences in approach.

True Perspective

AT A TIME when the problem of agricultural surpluses in the United States is a leading political issue, it is especially appropriate that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions should have put the question in its true perspective.

For some years now it has been possible to produce on this planet enough food and fiber to meet the basic needs of every human inhabitant. The failure has been in distribution. While surpluses plague some nations, including our own, millions elsewhere go hungry.

Surely this is an area especially well-suited for international cooperation. There must be a better way to handle our own agricultural bounty than to consign it to sterile—and expensive—storage while others starve.

Ironically, as the ICFTU statement points out, many of the worst fed are the workers who grow the harvest food. On this point the United States is no exception.

The "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" initiated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization deserves the wholehearted support, not only of the ICFTU, but of the people and the government of our own bountiful land.

Timely Rebuke

SINCE THE WAYS of the courts are often mysterious, it is perhaps too early to hail as a final victory the arbitrator's decision upholding the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' case against a runaway shop.

Even so, the decision is heartening evidence of a growing public conviction that "free enterprise" has greater responsibilities than maximum profits at all costs. It is also a timely rebuke to those who, like Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) would deny to all unions the right to bargain for job security.

The employer in question, by "stealth . . . at night and over a weekend" transferred his operations from New York to a publicly-financed plant in Coffeeville, Miss., despite a clause in his ACWA contract forbidding such migration without the union's consent.

Unquestionably, as the arbitrator ruled, this was a "calculated and deliberate" violation of contract. Unquestionably, too, the arbitrator's decision will be assailed by the likes of Dirksen as an intolerable infringement upon the freedom of an employer to do as he pleases.

It is upon this latter point that the issue must ultimately be decided. Is it sound public policy to permit a thriving enterprise to abandon, at will and without penalty, the community and the workers with which it attained prosperity? Is it sound public policy for a state or a community to use public funds for industrial piracy?

In recent years the courts, the National Labor Relations Board and various impartial arbitrators have come up with conflicting answers to these and related questions. Eventually there will need to be a consistent answer.

Once it was accepted practice for farmers to exhaust their land and move westward. Eventually the nation decided this kind of freedom was too costly, and measures were devised to discourage it. Perhaps the same practice by industry is now too costly, too.

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Text of ICFTU Statement:

World Labor Pledges Support To Freedom from Hunger Goal

Following is the text of a statement by the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

WE WELCOME the initiative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in organizing the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" to extend over a period of three to five years. The planned objectives of the campaign—the promotion of a climate of informed opinion throughout the world about the causes and cures of hunger and assistance to the less developed countries in their efforts to achieve tangible improvements in the production, distribution and consumption of food—are wholeheartedly supported by the ICFTU.

There is, indeed, no more urgent problem facing the world today than that of eradicating the appalling poverty in which the majority of the world's population lives. Hundreds of millions of people lack adequate standards of food, clothing, housing, medical care and other essential elements of a decent existence. Hunger and malnutrition are particularly acute in many areas of the world.

Ever since its inception the ICFTU has fought for policies aimed at removing the basic causes of poverty and at raising living standards by assisting the economic and social development of underdeveloped countries. Moreover, the ICFTU has advocated special measures for tackling world food problems. Thus we have given our full support to proposals to create a world food reserve and national food reserves and we have consistently called for action to stabilize the markets and prices of primary commodities.

The passage of time has not diminished the size of the world food problem. In some areas huge surpluses of food have been accumulating and the technical possibilities exist there for increasing food production still further while in other areas food production per head of the population is even below pre-war levels. Some efforts have been made to make surpluses available to countries which need them, and these are to be welcomed warmly. The fact remains, however, that millions still go hungry because they lack the necessary purchasing power.

THE FREE TRADE UNIONS, especially in the economically underdeveloped countries, have a vital interest in the success of the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" in contributing to the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition among the millions of workers whom they represent. Moreover, to the workers engaged in the food, agriculture and plantation industries throughout the world it is of the greatest importance that the purchasing power of other workers for their products should be raised.

We believe that the free trade unions can themselves make an important contribution to the campaign and we strongly urge all governments engaging in plans to increase food production and consumption to seek cooperation of the trade unions in their respective countries.

At the same time, we call upon all affiliated organizations to give their full support to the campaign in their respective countries by participating in national campaign activities, by giving publicity to the campaign and to world food problems generally, and by cooperating in particular projects which may be undertaken as part of the campaign.

We urge all governments, as part of the campaign, to devote particular attention to the working conditions of agricultural workers in their countries, including those who are still living in subsistence economies, with a view to raising the standards of living of these workers.

We also urge governments to give every encouragement to the adoption of cooperative methods, both among producers and among consumers, as an important means of improving the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution and thereby of increasing the purchasing power of both these groups. In some countries land reform may be an essential part of any program to promote economic development and social progress, and we therefore appeal to governments to take resolute action on the question of land reform wherever it is needed.

While highly conscious of the importance of the technical and publicity aspects of the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign," we call upon the FAO, other inter-governmental agencies and governments concerned to be always aware of the need to undertake large-scale international action to remove the underlying causes of world hunger, by doing all that is possible to assist the economic and social development of underdeveloped countries.

Morgan Says:

Active Belief in U. S. Needed to Improve National Environment

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IN A PLACID CLUMP of Virginia woods above the Potomac, I conducted a series of interviews yesterday with a tree toad, a caterpillar and a grounded fledging robin, minus tail feathers. Communing with these constituents of nature provided a pleasant, necessary interlude between the convention tasks of trying to communicate with the genus politicus Democraticus on the one hand and Republicanensis on the other.

Morgan

A tree toad can look fully as important as a politician and he gives you honest answers besides. A caterpillar is a little more devious; you don't know whether he is heading for the nearest television studio and a reunion with Kukla, Fran and Ollie or is preparing to turn into a butterfly. In any case he concedes his sadly clownlike character and doesn't mind being laughed at. There is something dumb and pitiable about a grounded bird but you are moved by the undisguised sincerity of his fear.

As you regard these smaller members of the animal kingdom, however, you are struck by the fact that the lowliest politician is, or has no excuse for not being, higher than they. The difference is that they are prisoners of their environment but man is, or should be, master of his; when it deteriorates we are supposed to fix it—without, if possible, seasoning it with strontium 90.

Improving our environment is not an easy task. Mark the gap between the promise of party platforms and fulfillment. The platform which the Democrats adopted in Los Angeles last week is one of the finest and most forward-looking in the party's history but wishes won't make it come true. Nor can the politicians alone transform it into reality. It will take active support from the electorate and an active belief in a higher purpose than just the profit motive.

The fact is that for all the debilitating glut of our riches, Americans can be and are moved by basic human principles. Maybe not enough but I stumbled onto revealing evidence of this during the Democratic convention in, of all places, that mecca of messy materialism, Los Angeles.

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD of Pasadena, on the ever-expanding edge of the city a man named Bernard Richter runs a car wash business with his mother. This is what's known as the low end of the service trade with a high turnover of "winos, bums, derelicts and transients" in hard work at about a dollar an hour.

The Richters started this way too and from scratch. Then suddenly they changed their approach with the double-edge belief that the work was not unskilled, indeed required really competent personnel and that these people "are human beings who want their full share of the good things of life and above all social equality."

The Richters spent $50,000 on special equipment, raised pay as much as 60 percent over the prevailing wage, organized beach parties, sports nights and award dinners for the staff. Many of their employes are Negroes whom the community does not welcome as residents. Some of them drive 70 miles round trip daily to work. When local barber shops (which happened to be non-union) wouldn't serve them, Richter protested, asked the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, to which he belonged to take a "moral" position. He got no action. He resigned from the Chamber.

"Everyone in the car wash business said we were crazy," Richter told me, "that we were starry-eyed radicals and would go broke."

Today, however, Richters' car wash grosses half a million dollars a year, has cut personnel turnover from 650 per annum to 60, reduced damages from negligence to zero and increased productivity to more than 50 cars per man per day, double the national high.

Bernard Richter objects to the word "race" as "divisive." "The differences of people," he says, "are far over-shadowed by their similarities. . . . We like to think in terms of one race, the human race; we're all in it whether we like it or not."

To remove all doubt of his dangerous radicalism, Richter aggressively advocates a higher and broader federal minimum wage and says the car wash industry should be unionized. In fact he called AFL-CIO headquarters in Los Angeles, said he wanted to talk to somebody about organizing his shop.

Washington Reports:

Drop in Farmers' Income Seen Factor in High Unemployment

THE DROP IN FARM INCOME is one of the reasons 4.4 million American workers are jobless, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) said on the same program: "We've learned from sad experience that when farm income declines to a certain point the entire economy is affected. It is important that farm income be kept up, that the farmer remain prosperous because a dollar which goes to the farm rolls over several times before it comes to rest."

Both senators, who are members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said that farm income has been steadily declining. Aiken said that "there's also a million less families engaged in farming or depending on farming for their income now than there were 10 years ago."

Humphrey remarked that the situation "is one of the real tragedies of recent years. Their income has been dropping sharply as the cost of operation has gone up despite the increased efficiency of family farm production. The family farm is one of the most efficient, productive units in the entire American enterprise system."

He added: "We know that our family farm system in America is much more efficient than the collective farm system behind the Iron Curtain and I have a feeling that man for man and dollar invested it's more efficient than some of the corporate farms. But we're not after efficiency. Mainly what we want is decency, social justice and fair play."

BOTH SENATORS agreed that farm programs should concentrate on aiding the family farm.

Aiken said that the Senate has tried to put a limitation on the amount of payments that can go to any one farm or farmer. "The large farmers, the corporation farmers, have been in the main beneficiaries of our farm programs, particularly the support price program. We ought to reverse that."

Humphrey remarked that, "I've offered a family farm development bill that would provide enabling legislation for farmers themselves to work out their own programs on a commodity-by-commodity basis. I think we ought to work with the principle of abundance rather than scarcity and the use of our food and fibre for peace and justice abroad, just as we should use food stamps to aid the needy at home. Add to that land retirement, expanded conservation."

Aiken urged encouragement of farm living by better schools, hospitals and transportation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHICAGO—COMPARED TO THE REPUBLICAN convention shaping here, the Democratic gathering in Los Angeles was a poor man's show.

All the candidates of the Democrats were men of means—substantially or moderately so—but the party that staged the affair was just emerging from financial insolvency and staggered through the convention to the level of being just dead broke.

Retiring National Committee Chairman Paul Butler had barely paid off the 1956 campaign debts when he turned over the party to his heirs. The GOP operation for which the clans are gathering is a very different kettle of fish.

The skeleton publicity staff of the Democrats was stuck in a string of small rooms on the second floor of Los Angeles' Biltmore Hotel—about four floors removed from working press quarters in the bowels of the building. So broke was the national committee that the publicity director was not allowed to bring his secretary, who had handled large numbers of pre-convention details. Other divisions of the committee worked under equally Spartan conditions.

* * *

IN THE VAST EXHIBITION HALL of the Conrad Hilton Hotel here, where communications systems and working rooms are located, the publicity staff of the Republican National Committee works on the same floor in adequate space and with a smooth efficiency that speaks of adequate manpower and money.

The publicity releases, five days before the convention opens, had poured out in a vast flood—not only the prepared text of Platform Committee testimony but also a flow of general information, background information and peripheral information.

There are biographical sketches of Republican governors and Republican national committeemen, national committeewomen and state chairmen. There are biographies of Republican senators and the wives of Republican senators, biographies of the national committee officers, a biography of Vice Pres. Nixon's pre-convention campaign manager, Leonard W. Hall, issued by the Vice President's office.

There is a release section on women's activities. There are six general features for newspapers—well conceived and brightly written—and some have showed up in the local press. There are boilerplate pictures for the weeklies. The releases were added to by Gov. Rockefeller's office for the governor's two-day pre-convention foray, and made the total output in two weeks look insignificant.

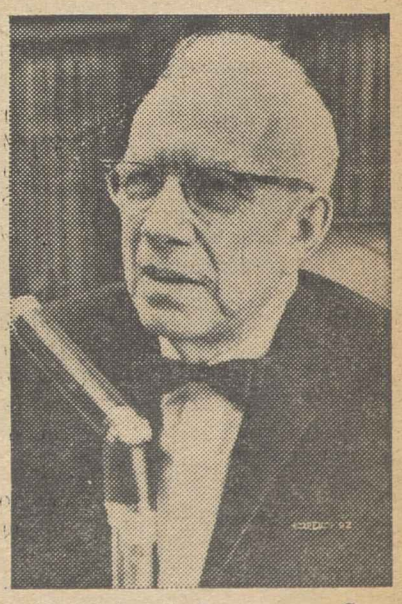
* * *

THE REPUBLICANS OPERATE with efficiency in their Platform Committee hearings. Chairman Chester Bowles at Los Angeles was always running behind time; his witnesses spoke to the full committee in a sprawling room, and any member was free to make a lengthy speech in the guise of a question. The opening statements of Republican witnesses were confined to nine speakers before the tight little drafting subcommittee, and Chairman Charles ("Chuck") Percy was able to recess his board meeting at least twice because proceedings were running ahead of schedule.

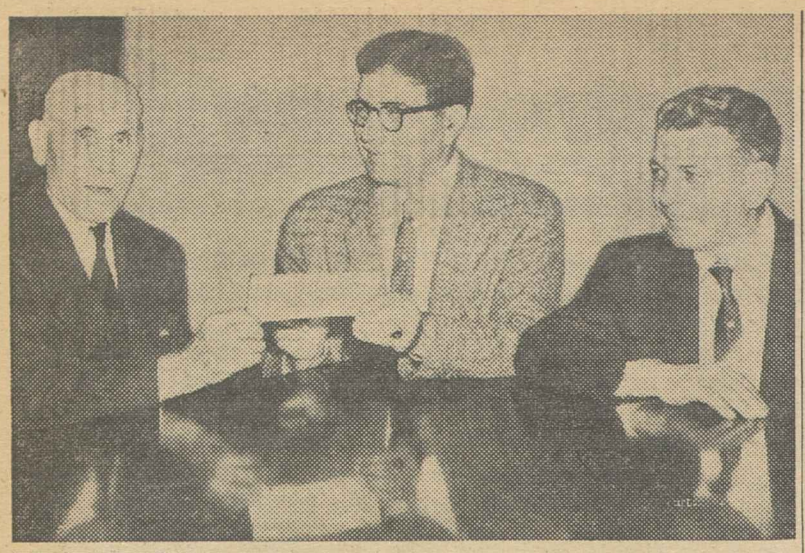
Even Rockefeller's "draft" movement makes the draft-Stevenson operation at Los Angeles look amateurish. The suddenly set up "citizens' committees" took over the Blackstone theater across the street from the headquarters hotel, and a vast array of pennants, hats, posters, bumper stickers, windshield stickers, buttons, petitions and demonstrators with cowbells issued forth.

The Stevenson people in Los Angeles had influential party names behind them if not many delegate votes, and there was plenty of spontaneous enthusiasm in the hundreds of young people, who marched all week outside the fence at the Sports Arena shouting for Adlai through homemade megaphones. Rockefeller's drafters lack the big party names, and the spontaneity hasn't yet shown up in the demonstrators, but the draft movement has some money.

The Los Angeles throngs of pretty girls, in red-and-white or red-white-and-blue striped blouses and dresses, haven't shown up here to pass out buttons for the candidates whose managers paid for the costumes. Maybe it's the difference between Hollywood and Chicago.



HELPING THE FAMILY FARM will aid the whole economy, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), left, and Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.), both members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



FIRST PENSION CHECK from Westchester County, N. Y. Building Laborers' Pension Fund is presented to 82-year-old Cosimo Cecere, veteran of 51 years of union membership, by Fund Chairman James Arena (center). At right is Jack Vallarelli, one of the union trustees of fund which covers 3,000 members of 10 locals affiliated with Westchester County District Council of the Laborers.

Runaway Firm Ordered To Return, Pay Damages

(Continued from Page 1)

any clothing operation that is without a Joint Board contract.

The union case was upheld by Prof. Herman A. Gray of the New York University Law School, who was serving by Exchange and union agreement as substitute for the ailing Walter Brower, the industry's permanent arbitrator.

Gray found that the company violated the contract by moving last May "at night and over a weekend" to Mississippi even while discussing with the union an expansion of the New York operations because of "thriving business."

"The very stealth with which he managed the moving of his plant established understanding on his part that he was violating the terms of his agreement with the union and that the violation was calculated and deliberate," Gray said.

Gray called the removal of the factory "a severe blow to the continuing stability of the clothing industry in the City of New York, seriously damaging in its immediate effects, but even more serious in the consequences of the example set by an act of deception carefully planned."

Gray relied on court precedent in ordering Meilman to "cease and desist" from operating a clothing operation anywhere outside of New York City and directed that he reopen a plant here of the size he formerly operated.

Gray granted the union money damages totaling $204,681 for lost wages of members, including vacation and holiday pay, as well as contributions to the union's welfare and retirement fund.

The money award covered the period from April 22 through July 8, when the award was handed down.

Potofsky said the union would seek further damages for the period after July 8 or until the manufacturer complies with the terms of the award.

"Such action as that by Meilman can only tend to bring back sweatshops and jungle conditions that prevailed in this important industry 50 years ago," Potofsky declared.

The employer had refused to take part in the arbitration hearings on the grounds that Hickory Clothes had gone out of business and that he had no interest in the Mississippi operations.

State Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg rejected the employer's efforts to block the arbitration proceeding. The Appellate Division in turn refused to stay the case pending an employer appeal.

Rail Operating Unions Assert Bargaining Unity

All five railroad operating unions have made it pointedly clear to management that they stand together—and will bargain together—on the hotly-disputed issue of work rules.

Railroad management had asked the Firemen & Enginemen to meet separately with the railroads to discuss management demands for elimination of firemen from the crews of diesel-powered freight trains—a proposal which rail unions have charged would create a major safety hazard.

Rejection of the bid for separate talks came in a letter signed by chief executives of the Locomotive Engineers, the Trainmen, Switchmen and Conductors, in addition to the Firemen.

Declaring that management proposals for drastic rules changes, including the elimination of firemen's jobs, "affect all the employes" represented by the five unions, they declared there must be "joint negotiations" on issues involving work rules.

The unions proposed that joint negotiations be started in September on all work rules issues, including the union position that a study commission with public representation be established.

In other major developments:

- Non-operating unions resumed negotiations with the railroads on wage and fringe benefits after a 10-day recess. The unions have termed "disappointing" a Presidential Emergency Board's recommendation of a 5-cent wage hike plus improvements in health and life insurance, vacations and other non-wage clauses.
- A federal court cleared the way for a possible strike by the Transport Workers against the Pennsylvania Railroad on or after July 25. An injunction was modified to permit a strike over union work rule demands involving job classification and a ban on contracting out of maintenance work, since all mediation and fact-finding procedures of the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted. The union is still barred from striking over wages, an issue still in mediation.
- Federal and state mediation efforts continued in an attempt to settle a strike by the Trainmen which has shut down the Long Island Rail Road, principal commuter line serving the New York City area. The union is seeking a five-day week with no loss of pay.

149 Radio Stations Carry Edward P. Morgan Program

One hundred and forty-nine stations of the American Broadcasting Co. radio network now carry the Monday-through-Friday news commentaries of Edward P. Morgan. These AFL-CIO-sponsored broadcasts originate at 7 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time. Local stations or newspapers should be consulted for the time of broadcast, however, since some stations carry the program at a different hour.

ALABAMA
WAUD, Auburn
WCRT, Birmingham
WOWL, Florence
WNPT, Tuscaloosa

ARIZONA
KOY, Phoenix

ARKANSAS
KFSA, Fort Smith
KLRA, Little Rock
KBRS, Springdale

CALIFORNIA
KPMC, Bakersfield
KIBS, Bishop
KICO, El Centro
KABC, Los Angeles
KGB, San Diego
KGO, San Francisco
KCOK, Tulare

COLORADO
KHOW, Denver
KGHF, Pueblo

CONNECTICUT
WHAY, Hartford
WNHC, New Haven
WATR, Waterbury

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WMAL, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
WNDB, Daytona Beach
WKWF, Key West
WKAT, Miami Beach
WREA, Palatka
WPCF, Panama City

GEORGIA
WALB, Albany
WGIG, Brunswick
WLBA, Gainesville

IDAHO
KBAR, Burley

ILLINOIS
WBYS, Canton
WLS, Chicago
WQUA, Moline
WROK, Rockford
WCVS, Springfield

INDIANA
WTTS, Bloomington
WFBM, Indianapolis
WBAT, Marion

IOWA
KXEL, Waterloo

KANSAS
KGGF, Coffeyville
KFRM, Concordia
WREN, Topeka

KENTUCKY
WKCT, Bowling Green
WTTL, Madisonville

LOUISIANA
WYNK, Baton Rouge
WSMB, New Orleans
KRMD, Shereveport

MAINE
WLAM, Lewiston-Auburn
WRKD, Rockland
WTVL, Waterville

MARYLAND
WWIN, Baltimore
WICO, Salisbury

MASSACHUSETTS
WNAC, Boston
WTXL, West Springfield

MICHIGAN
WBCM, Bay City
WXYZ, Detroit
WLAV, Grand Rapids
WKLA, Ludington
WDMJ, Marquette
WKBZ, Muskegon

MINNESOTA
KXRA, Alexandria
KTOE, Mankato
KMHL, Marshall
WTCN, Minneapolis
KDMA, Montevideo

MISSISSIPPI
WABG, Greenwood
WHSY, Hattiesburg
WLAU, Laurel

MISSOURI
KMBC, Kansas City
KSD, St. Louis

NEBRASKA
KMMJ, Grand Island
KSID, Sidney

NEW MEXICO
KHAM, Albuquerque
KRSN, Los Alamos
KTRC, Santa Fe

NEW YORK
WOKO, Albany
WENE, Endicott-Binghamton
WJTN, Jamestown
WABC, New York City
WHDL, Olean
WNBZ, Saranac Lake
WKAL, Utica-Rome

NORTH CAROLINA
WRRZ, Clinton
WTIK, Durham
WGNC, Gastonia
WGBR, Goldsboro
WGBG, Greensboro
WMFR, High Point
WFRC, Reidsville

NORTH DAKOTA
KXGO, Fargo

OHIO
WHBC, Canton
WSAI, Cincinnati
WJMO, Cleveland
WMNI, Columbus
WIMA, Lima
WWIZ, Lorain
WMAN, Mansfield
WTOL, Toledo

OKLAHOMA
KCRC, Enid

OREGON
KASH, Eugene
KAGO, Klamath Falls
KMED, Medford
KWJJ, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
WRTA, Altoona
WICU, Erie
WHGB, Harrisburg
WLAN, Lancaster
WKST, New Castle
WFIL, Philadelphia
KQV, Pittsburgh
WEEU, Reading
WILK, Wilkes-Barre
WMPT, Williamsport

RHODE ISLAND
WPAW, Providence-Pawtucket

SOUTH CAROLINA
WOKE, Charleston
WCKI, Greer
WALD, Walterboro

SOUTH DAKOTA
KSDN, Aberdeen
KSOO, Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE
WAPO, Chattanooga
WTJS, Jackson
WBIR, Knoxville
WHHM, Memphis

TEXAS
KNOW, Austin
KBST, Big Spring
WFAA, Dallas-Fort Worth
KWBA, Houston-Bay Town
KRBA, Lufkin
KEEE, Nacogdoches
KMAC, San Antonio
WACO, Waco

UTAH
KIXX, Provo

VERMONT
WSKI, Montpelier

VIRGINIA
WMEV, Marion
WMBG, Richmond

WASHINGTON
KOMO, Seattle
KLYK, Spokane
KTEL, Walla Walla

WEST VIRGINA
WHMS, Charleston
WTCS, Fairmont
WTAP, Parkersburg

WISCONSIN
WDUZ, Green Bay
WKTY, La Crosse
WISM, Madison
WISN, Milwaukee
WRJN, Rachine
WDUX, Waupaca

WYOMING
KVOC, Casper
KFBC, Cheyenne

Scholarships for 60 Union Staffers Available for 3 University Institutes

Scholarships available to trade union staff members to attend 10-week residential study institutes to be held next summer at three leading universities have been described as an "unusual opportunity" by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's Committee on Education. Schoemann has asked presidents of international unions and state central bodies to give "serious consideration" to nominating candidates for up to 60 scholarships offered by the National Institute of Labor Education with the help of a grant from the Fund of Adult Education.

The 1961 summer institutes will be held at Cornell University, the University of California, and at Michigan State University, where the program will be in cooperation with the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

The fulltime program is designed to provide union staff members with a solid background in economics, political science, sociology and psychology and trade union history and philosophy.

There are no academic requirements for admission. Applicants may be in either appointed or elective positions, preferably on a fulltime basis, with either a local union, international union or state federation.

"An applicant," the rules state, "must have the official sponsorship of his organization as well as assurance that he will, upon completion of the study institute, return to a responsible position within the labor movement."

The value of the tuition scholarship, which will be given to each student selected, is approximately $800. The cost of room and board is estimated at about $8 a day. Scholarships covering one-half the cost of room and board are available on request.

Application forms and a descriptive brochure are available from Joseph Mire, executive director, National Institute of Labor Education, 1303 University Ave., Madison 5, Wis. The deadline for applications is Jan. 1, 1961.

Meany Sends Congratulations:

German Union Wins Shorter Workweek

A union-won agreement on establishment of a 40-hour workweek in a large section of German industry has been hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a new triumph for the cause of free trade unionism."

Meany, in a message to IG Metall, the German Metal Workers Union, sent the congratulations of the American trade union movement on establishment of the principle of a reduction in hours with no loss of pay. German workers, presently working 44 to 48 hours a week, will reach the 40-hour goal in two steps under their new contract.

Nation Benefits

The AFL-CIO president cited the experience of the United States as evidence that "not only labor but the entire nation benefits from a shorter workweek." In this country, he said, the 40-hour week "has promoted the continuity of economic prosperity, a rising standard of living, better industrial relations and growing participation by labor in civic affairs."

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO's present goal is "a 35-hour workweek in order to meet the problems posed by the second industrial revolution and to insure labor a fair share of the fruits of economic progress."

The international labor movement has always demanded a shorter workweek, Meany declared, "for humanitarian reasons, in the name of social justice, as a prerequisite for cultural advancement and in the interest of promoting democracy." He added:

No Loss in Pay

"While behind the Iron Curtain the long-promised reduction of the workweek is carried out, if at all, haltingly and is always accomplished by higher work-norms and lower wage rates, the IG Metall has obtained an agreement—thanks to its strength, the determination of its leaders and the solidarity of its members—that the workweek will be substantially shortened without any loss of wages or salaries for the workers."

Meany expressed hope that the "pioneering achievement" of the 1.3 million-member union, whose members work in steel, auto and other basic industries, "will soon bring the blessings of the 40-hour workweek to all German workers."

The adoption of a 40-hour week will also mean that those segments of German industry which are presently on a six-day workweek basis will shift to a five-day week. Most plants presently working 44 and 45 hours are already on a five-day basis.

EN ROUTE HOME to Brazil after attending meeting of executive board of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, Deocleciano de Hollanda Cavalcanti (second from right), president of National Confederation of Industrial Workers of Brazil, pays visit to AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. With him are, left to right, Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative; Vice Pres. O. A. Knight; and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Captured Airman From Union Family

Topeka, Kan.—One of the two surviving crew members of an American reconnaissance plane shot down by the Soviets in the Arctic is the son of a prominent Kansas trade unionist and was himself a member of the Carpenters at the time he entered military service.

Lt. John R. McKone, now held prisoner by the Soviet government, is the son of Jean A. McKone, legislative representative of the Greater Kansas City Building & Construction Trades Council, a former state official, and a former member of the state legislature.

His father said Lt. McKone, a navigator, helped make his way through Kansas State University by working as a millwright. Lt. McKone's wife and three children now make their home at Topeka.

Economic, Social Crisis Grips Congo Republic

By Arnold Beichman

Leopoldville—This capital city of what was once a Belgian colony stands on the brink of economic and social disaster less than three weeks after achieving independence.

Thousands of Congolese workers and houseboys—how many nobody knows—went without their weekly pay Friday because of Belgian employers fleeing, leaving everything behind.

Food prices are spiraling upwards to meet a 30 percent wage increase over the dollar a day minimum ordered by Patrice Lumumba, prime minister of the Congo Republic.

Throughout this city, there are so many strikes that observers here say it is virtually a general strike. Adding to the unestimated number of unpaid Congolese workers are about 80,000 unemployed.

The trade union situation here is grim as different organizations—Christian Socialist and Liberal—seek to maintain some kind of discipline. But right now it is uncertain who represents whom.

This vast country—one-third the size of the United States—is in danger. Observers here feel the situation could lead to serious results, with the possibility of Communist subversion.

Several Congolese leaders are under Communist influence and work closely with the Czechoslovak Embassy here.

It is believed that only a massive program of financial aid, after some kind of armistice is worked out in the presence of United Nations troops to maintain a cease-fire, can rescue the Congo from an irretrievable chaos.

Experts here believe the western world must make a tremendous effort to put the Congo Republic on its feet. Failure may mean the spread of the conflict to other parts of this continent and set back other colonies seeking independence.

Whites have been arrested by Congolese soldiers, whether Belgian, American or anybody else, since many of these soldiers coming from the bush country consider all whites to be Belgians.

Chile Unions Voice Thanks For U.S. Aid

American aid to Chilean earthquake victims has touched the hearts of the people of Chile more than anything else the United States ever did, the Trade Union Federation of Chile (FEGRECH) said in a letter of thanks to the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The letter, one of many received from Chilean sources by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, was from the National Executive Council of FEGRECH, an affiliate of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Pres. Munoz C. Eleodoro Diaz and two other FEGRECH officers expressed the appreciation of the workers of Chile for the "opportune, efficient and generous aid of the government, the armed forces, the people and the workers of the United States" for aid given after the tidal waves and earthquakes that hit Chile in May.

"The workers of Chile," they said, "believe that neither the long years of diplomacy nor the many official visits here have reached the hearts of Chileans and given them an appreciation and understanding of the people of the U. S. as has the aid extended to them.

"We have no way to express our gratitude for the noble gesture, and can only manifest our feeling by a fervent exclamation: may God bless the United States, its government, its people, and especially its working class."

Union Checks Helped

Building materials bought with donations from AFL-CIO and affiliated unions were airlifted to Chile in June by the American National Red Cross after an appeal to all unions by Meany. Checks for $13,385 were turned over to Red Cross Pres. Alfred Gruenther by Schnitzler, who has received an additional $3,491 for transmittal to the American and Chilean Red Cross.

Some union donations were made directly to the relief organizations following Meany's appeal. The total of labor's gifts was over $30,000.

The letter from FEGRECH pointed out that the airlift of the U.S. Air Force was of decisive importance in saving victims of the May disaster. U.S. planes brought food, blankets, tents, medicines and field hospitals.

Steelworker Divides His Work Between Lathe and Legislature

Milwaukee—Allen J. Flannigan, a member of Steelworkers' Local 1114, earns his living as a tool-grinder at the Harnischfeger Corp. here.

But when the Wisconsin legislature convenes, Flannigan goes on half-time. For Flannigan is one of those increasingly familiar figures in public life—an elected representative from the ranks of working people.

Assemblyman Flannigan, a Democrat, is now in his second term as representative of Milwaukee's 7th District.

As a union member, Flannigan is in a minority in the Assembly. Of 100 members, only five men come from the shop and about ten can be considered to be active union members. Farmers account for about 40 seats, lawyers hold about 25 and the remainder are dominated by insurance and real estate salesmen.

Flannigan, in speaking before local union gatherings, makes the point that union members holding public office and greater political activity by labor bring results which are in the broad public interest.

"Organized labor is working for civic betterment for all, not just on narrow lines but in all the broad areas of human dignity," Flannigan has said.

This was shown in the unsuccessful fight for an improved state minimum wage, he notes, a law strongly backed by labor but one which would not have affected most union members.

But there were victories, Flannigan adds, counting such actions as repeal of the state law which restricted trade union political activity; a new law assuring area union scales on all state work and a law extending to public employes the right to organize.

These gains were possible, in Flannigan's view, because conservative members in the Republican-controlled state Senate "saw the light when labor turned out in the 1958 elections."

The Democrats enjoy a 55 to 45 edge in the Assembly, gaining a majority in 1959 for the first time in 20 years. The state also elected its first Democratic governor in 20 years.

'Get Out and Work'

In urging his union listeners to "get out and work" during political campaigns, Flannigan likes to observe that the improvement of such standards as unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and safety regulations turn on the interest of working people in politics.

"Give your dollar to COPE by all means," he tells his audiences, "but then get in touch with your labor-endorsed candidate and ask if you can help him with nomination papers or distribution of literature. Believe me, he will find something for you to do.

"In return, your voice is going to be heard in the legislative halls to combat all of the money spent by reactionary interests.

"You—the working men and women," Flannigan declares, "are the most powerful lobby in this country!"

Cross Strikers Hit Sale to Soviets

Detroit—Auto Workers Local 155 has protested to the government the granting of an export license to the anti-labor Cross Co. of Fraser, Mich., to sell automation machinery to Soviet Russia.

Local Pres. Russell Leach said he had filed protests with the State, Commerce and Defense Departments, opposing the idea of government agencies helping the firm while it is in violation of a directive of the National Labor Relations Board which ordered Cross to bargain collectively with the UAW.

At the same time, the UAW official sent a cablegram to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to prove that "your government is as interested in justice for working people as you continually claim to be" by refusing to purchase the automation equipment from Cross until it settles its dispute with the union.

Sternback Leaves Inter-America Post

David Sternback, a pioneer organizer in the Caribbean area, has resigned as AFL-CIO associate inter-American representative. He served three years in the post.

Sternback had been the CIO regional director in Puerto Rico. He led in the organization of 50,000 Puerto Rican sugar workers who have since become part of the Packinghouse Workers.

Sternback also founded unions among the refinery workers of Shell on the island of Curacao and of Standard Oil of New Jersey on the island of Aruba and organized phosphate miners on Curacao.

The veteran organizer also carried out a one-year mission in Colombia for the ICFTU.

Only Members Can Act:

Bench Bars Ouster Of Hoffa by Court

The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled that Teamster Pres. James R. Hoffa cannot be ousted from his post except by the vote of the membership in a regular election.

Acting on an appeal by Hoffa, the three-man panel held that Hoffa must face trial on Board of Monitors' charges that he improperly used $500,000 in union funds as collateral to back a Florida real estate development in which the IBT president had a personal financial interest. But the judges added that Hoffa could not be removed from office by the court.

The appellate decision held that the action setting up the board does not give the court the power to remove officers. It cited federal labor laws guaranteeing to unions the right to choose their own officers.

The decision came a week after Martin F. O'Donoghue resigned as chairman of the Monitors, a post he has held since creation of the board in January 1958 to oversee the affairs of the strife-torn union.

In a letter of resignation to Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts, O'Donoghue said more than two years of work to rid the IBT of "corrupt influences" had been blocked by "ill will" and "bad faith" on Hoffa's part.

The board was created under a consent decree to end a legal challenge by rank-and-file Teamsters protesting alleged illegal procedures at the IBT's 1957 convention which elected Hoffa to succeed former Pres. Dave Beck. The consent decree was issued a month after the AFL-CIO expelled the Teamsters on corruption charges.

O'Donoghue said the Monitors' goal over the past two and one half years has been to convene a "truly democratic convention" to select the union's leadership. This objective has not yet been attained, he said, because of the "persistent and unrestrained" legal maneuvers by Hoffa which have slowed the board's procedures.

O'Donoghue pointed out that he had twice sought to resign for personal reasons, suggesting to Letts that "the progress of the monitorship might be enhanced if a new chairman were appointed." He said he remained in the post at the "urging" of the court on the earlier occasions in order not to delay fulfillment of the board's role.

O'Donoghue reported to Letts that he had been subjected to "unwarranted personal attacks" since taking the chairmanship, adding that these attacks increased following appointment of William E. Buffalino of the Teamsters to the board. O'Donoghue called Buffalino a "disrupting influence."

Buffalino, a lawyer and president of IBT Local 985 in Detroit, was sharply criticized by the McClellan special Senate committee during its long investigation of the Teamsters. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) accused Buffalino of using Local 985 for his own "personal aggrandizement" and said Buffalino got his start in the juke box business with the help of the Detroit underworld.

In a related action, Godfrey P. Schmidt, one-time member of the Board of Monitors and former attorney for the rank-and-file Teamsters whose suit led to creation of the monitorship, filed a petition in federal court seeking Buffalino's ouster from the board.

Detailing the progress made by the board in the past 30 months, O'Donoghue reported that the major achievement was agreement by the union on an improved system of maintaining membership records, and the fact that agreement appeared near on adoption of a uniform method of accounting.

On the debit side, he said, was the "refusal" of IBT leaders "to take positive remedial action to remedy the wrongdoing of officers." He charged that despite a long list of such wrongdoings Hoffa "still ignores his obligations in this regard."

John J. Mara Dies, Headed Label Dept.

Wellesley, Mass.—John J. Mara, president of the Boot & Shoe Workers since 1929 and president of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., died here at the age of 73.

His death, after a brief illness, brought tributes and condolences from leaders of the trade union movement. A telegram from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to Mrs. Mara hailed him as "a devoted and dedicated trade unionist" and declared that "the record of accomplishment of his union stands as a fine monument to him."

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Services Trades Dept. wired Mrs. Mara that her husband's memory "will live throughout the coming years and decades in the minds and hearts of the millions of union workers and their families whom he served so well and so devotedly."

JOHN J. MARA

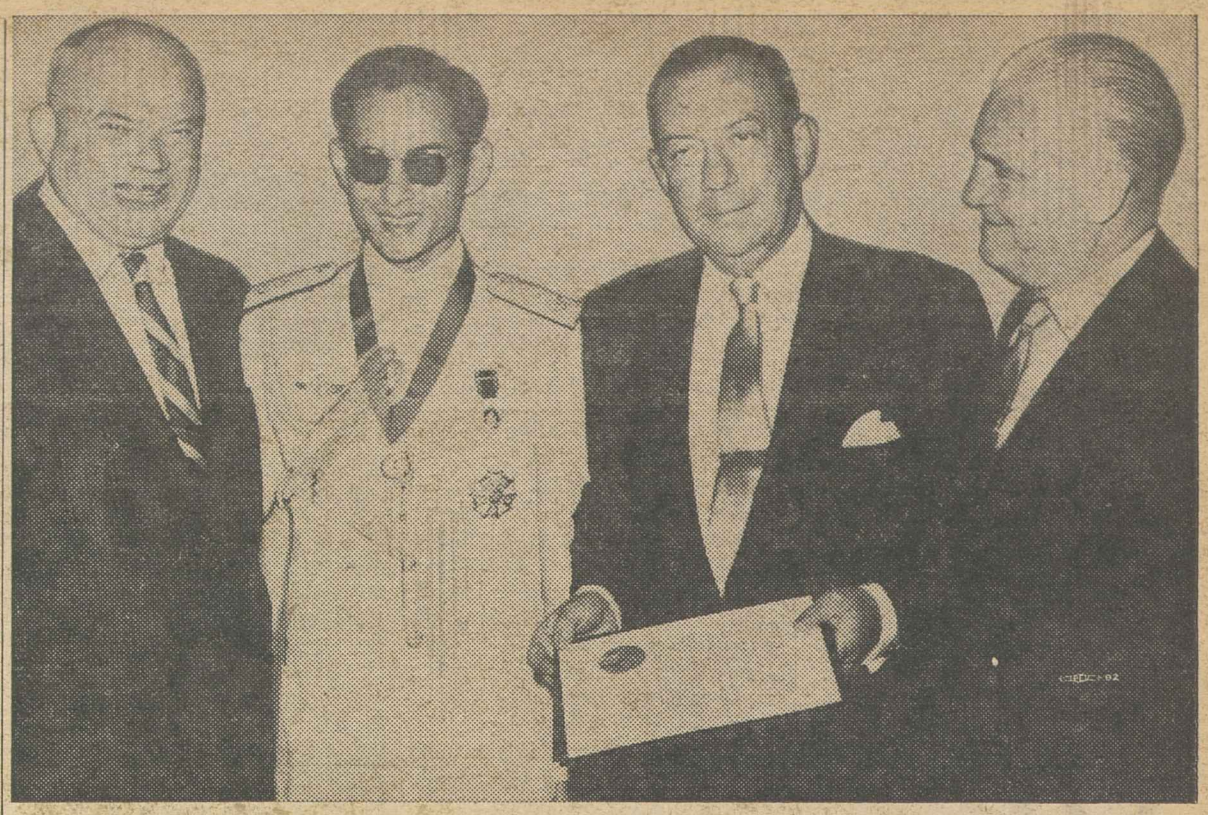
Mara, a native of Cincinnati, had been a union member for more than half a century and served as a delegate to every convention of the Boot & Shoe Workers since 1919.

He was first elected to the executive board of the Union Label Dept. in 1932 and was elected president in 1956 to succeed the late Matthew Woll.

Gus Tyler Elected To Recreation Board

New York—Gus Tyler, director of the political, educational and training departments of the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Recreation Association, which works with unions to help provide better recreational facilities for all Americans.

Tyler is a member of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education and serves on the operating committee on political education of the American Veterans' Committee. He is vice chairman of the Trade Union Council of the Liberal Party of New York.



NEW YORK LABOR LEADERS meet with King Bhumibol of Thailand at luncheon at Waldorf-Astoria honoring monarch. Left to right are Louis Hollander, chairman of the Executive Council of New York State AFL-CIO; King Bhumibol; New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who conferred on monarch the city's gold medal of honor and leather-bound scroll; and Harry van Arsdale, president of New York City AFL-CIO.

U.S. Must Build Military Strength, Meany Tells Bookbinders Parley

Chicago—Survival is America's basic problem, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told some 400 delegates to the 31st convention of the Bookbinders here.

Meany said labor's program for preserving the democratic way of life includes keeping the U.S. strong militarily, helping new nations and underdeveloped countries to help themselves, and building up the American economy. "No matter what it costs," Meany said, "we must be militarily strong enough to turn back open aggression."

The AFL-CIO president outlined the Communist threat and attacks against America led by Russia in Cuba, Japan, at the summit meeting in Paris, and now in the Congo.

Meany said the U.S. is the principal target for the Red propaganda mill because "whether we will it or not, America is the leader of the free world."

We have been criticized, Meany said, for fighting Communism. "Our friends in Europe . . . have told us we ought to handle the Communists differently. The truth of the matter is that dictatorships are designed to control workers . . . oppress workers.

"If you are for democracy, you must be against Communism."

He noted that much work needs to be done at home to preserve democracy. "We must face up to the great moral issue of our time," Meany said, "we must eliminate all discrimination against race, color or creed. That doesn't belong here."

The AFL-CIO leader said the economic problems to be faced are finding jobs for the unemployed of today, employment for future members of the work force, better use of our productive capacity, and meeting school, housing and hospital needs.

Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union, issued a plea for unity in an address to the convention. He said the outstanding need of the Bookbinders, like that of the other crafts in the printing and publishing industry, "is to participate in the formation of one organization large enough, strong enough and intelligent enough to fight back against the attacks leveled at our separate organizations."

Brown stressed that a successful industrial type of union can be built on the departmental plan.

Each section would be specialized, yet all sections would be joined and operating as a single unit under a single staff command. Brown said, as official spokesman for the Typographical Union, that he was prepared to go as far as any "of our sister unions can be persuaded to go."

Bookbinders' Pres. Joseph Denny reminded the delegates that the 31st convention is the third held in Chicago. The first one was held here in 1893, when the union was only one year old, he said, adding:

"The workweek consisted of about 60 hours, with an hourly wage rate approximating 25 cents an hour. Our numerical strength numbered about 3,000 members.

"It has taken our union many years to achieve our present-day status of strength," Denny said. "This was accomplished by hard work, with great sacrifice, at a terrible cost."

He said the major tasks of each local union are to bring up the wage rates of the union's lowest-paid members, improve working conditions and fringe benefits, and constantly organize the unorganized.

Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor, in his pre-convention report, said five new locals have been chartered in the last two years. Taylor reported that the union gained 1,793 members, bringing the total membership to 60,788.

Government Employes Propose Merger Talks

Pres. James A. Campbell of the Government Employes has invited unaffiliated organizations of federal white collar workers to "sit down at the conference table with us" and discuss a merger.

The invitation went to the National Federation of Federal Employes, the AFGE's chief competitor, and to a number of departmental organizations including the National Association of Internal Revenue Employes and the Organization of Professional Employes of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Campbell reminded the unaffiliated groups that "determined efforts" were made in Congress to eliminate the government's 1 million classified employes from the pay raise voted by Congress and passed over the President's veto.

While the attempt to limit the pay raise to postal workers was unsuccessful this year, Campbell said, it is "a warning to classified employes that they must join together in a strong union or be content with substandard pay and working conditions."

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, with which AFGE is affiliated, "has done a remarkable job of improving benefits and working conditions for federal employes," Campbell declared. "But it is not getting the support it needs from classified employes."

Effective organization requires "members and money," Campbell declared. He added: "No single organization of government employes has enough of either to do the job. . . . By forming these small groups, classified employes dissipate their strength and dilute their influence."

What is needed, the AFGE president emphasized, is "a single, strong union of classified employes to join with unions representing other segments of the federal work force in promoting our common aims."

Retail Clerks Give Scholarships to 7

Seven high school graduates have won $2,000 college scholarships financed by the James A. Suffridge-Retail Clerks' scholarship fund.

Fund trustees chose the seven, all "A" students, out of 400 candidates in a competition open to members of the Retail Clerks and children of members. The fund is named for the union's president.

Congress Urged to Act on 5 Key Bills

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Nixon, Lodge to Campaign On Revised GOP Platform

Schnitzler Asks Action In Congress

New York—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has called on the 86th Congress to give priority to five key measures—minimum wage, school construction, housing, situs picketing and health care for the aged—when it resumes deliberations in August.

At the same time, re-emphasizing organized labor's "deep concern" with the problems of national security, he pledged that "if Congress can do anything effective to reinforce the defense program by immediate action to increase military budgets, the trade union movement will support such legislation at whatever cost."

In the area of domestic needs, Schnitzler told delegates to the 14th constitutional convention of the Glass and Ceramic Workers here, action on the five pending bills "will fortify the economic and social fiber of the entire economy."

The unique windup congressional session, in the wake of the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, will give the voters an "unusual opportunity" to judge "which candidates are willing to match promises with performance," he declared.

Charging that Congress accom-

(Continued on Page 2)

Living Costs Again Rise to Record High

The nation's cost of living rose for the sixth straight month to a new record in June, the government has reported.

The Consumer Price Index increased by 0.2 percent to 126.5 percent for June, chiefly because of price hikes for fresh fruits and pork, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.65.

About 600,000 workers in the aircraft, electrical equipment and trucking industries will get wage increases—two cents an hour for most of them—since their union

(Continued on Page 10)

NEW YORK'S Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (left) presents recommendations to Republican Platform Committee in Chicago as hearings open in advance of GOP National Convention. Seated are Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.) and Dr. Gabriel Hauge (right), the platform committee's executive secretary.

Nixon in Firm Control:

Rockefeller Pact Shocks Old Guard

Chicago—Five days after the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement struck the Republican National Convention here like a bombshell, Nixon was effectively in control of his party even while enraged conservatives were refusing to be catapulted or dragged, kicking and screaming into the seventh decade of the 20th century.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, although totally out of the presidential race, succeeded by his hectoring and badgering in forcing acknowledgment of some of his dissatisfaction with Pres. Eisenhower's leadership.

The Vice President and Rockefeller had not compelled the convention's rebellious, angered Platform Committee to swallow all of the "14 points" laid down in the famous manifesto about which the two party leaders said they "agreed."

But changes there were enough to make the party realize that Nixon as presidential nominee could be expected to make other bold and unexpected moves if he reached the cool, calculated decision that such moves were essential during the campaign.

Rockefeller was confirmed as a major power in his party's affairs—a power recognized as necessary to the GOP's success in the election and one whose support Nixon himself said he expected to be "decisive."

To anyone unfamiliar with the emotional despair that is the hoof-and-mouth disease of the Republican "Old Guard," the right wingers' reaction to the "14 points" might have seemed ludicrous.

Rockefeller and Nixon agreed, for example, that they believed in "economic growth"—but it was perfectly clear that they wanted to stimulate "growth" primarily by fiddling with tax rates so as to stimulate accumulations of capital by investors and encourage what is usually called a "favorable climate" by business spokesmen.

The two powerful leaders, dominating the delegations from the big industrial states that control national conventions and decide elections, issued no demand for repudiation of the Taft-Hartley or Landrum-Griffin Acts.

They "compromised" their statement on health care for the aged until it became meaningless; Rockefeller neither demanded nor did Nixon concede that medical care should be financed through the

(Continued on Page 2)

Rockefeller Imprint on Key Planks

Chicago—The Republican National Convention launched its drive for a new party lease on office by whooping through a platform on which Vice Pres. Nixon and New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller had stamped their imprint.

In contrast to the 1956 GOP platform, which was largely a paean of beautitudes to Pres. Eisenhower, the 1960 document was less backward-looking and more specific.

For key GOP planks on civil rights, collective bargaining and growth, see Page 5.

The 1960 platform remained less specific than the Democratic document approved two weeks earlier at Los Angeles, on such major issues as reorganization of the national defense, welfare legislation and the stimulation of economic growth, and was closer to Eisenhower Administration policies than to the Democratic document.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had recommended to the Republicans precisely the program he recommended earlier to the Democratic convention.

The Nixon-Rockefeller influence forced changes in four planks previously approved by the GOP Committee on Resolutions, which in Republican parleys drafts the party program.

The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement was reflected in other planks

(Continued on Page 2)

Stage Set To Attack Kennedy

By Willard Shelton

Chicago — The Republican Party has turned over leadership to Richard M. Nixon, crushing a threatened rebellion from bitter-end right-wingers and setting the stage for a slashing campaign against Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy as an "immature" candidate who will be taught that the White House is "not for sale."

Nixon promptly chose as his vice presidential running-mate the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

He turned down the demands of midwestern Republicans, who have suffered severe election losses across the past several years, for "recognition" of the section as the former "heartland" of the Republican Party.

The election campaign will see an unprecedented event in American history—a clash directly involving four members and former members of the Senate.

Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic nominees, are incumbents. Nixon was for two years a senator before his elevation to the vice presidency. Ambassador Lodge served terms interrupted by World War II and terminated by his defeat for reelection by Kennedy in 1952.

The Vice President's triumph over his handful of party foes was total—on the spirit and approach

(Continued on Page 3)

GOP Platform Drafter Asks Funds for R-T-W

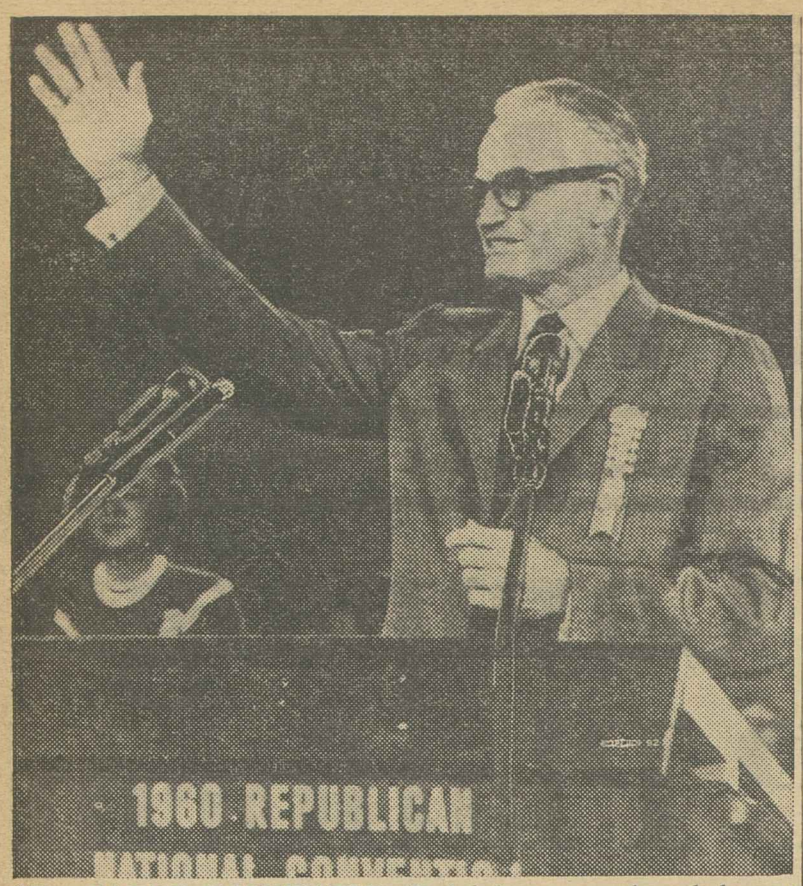
The chairman of the South Carolina State Republican Committee, who helped draft the labor plank at the GOP convention, has appealed for funds to support the drive to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Roger Milliken, in a fund solicitation for the National Right-to-Work Committee sent out on the eve of the Republican convention, praised the Landrum-Griffin Act as "a start in the right direction" and a helpful "tool" for employers. But, he indicated, it doesn't go quite far enough.

Milliken, who represented his state on the GOP platform committee, was named to the labor subcommittee which adopted a platform in effect upholding Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, under which 19 states have banned the union shop. The platform also took "credit" for the Landrum-Griffin Act, describing it as "Republican-sponsored legislation."

Enclosed with Milliken's letter, sent to a list of business firms, was a contribution form addressed to the National Right-to-Work Committee which carried the slogan:

(Continued on Page 3)



SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER (R-Ariz.) waves acknowledgment of reception given him by delegates at Republican National Convention at Chicago. His appearance came before GOP convention nominated Richard M. Nixon as presidential candidate, and adopted Nixon-Rockefeller-oriented platform, opposed in part by Goldwater.

GOP Conclave Backs Platform With Nixon-Rockefeller Stamp

(Continued from Page 1)

as well, and particularly in the section labeled "conclusion," which apparently was drafted in response to insistence that the country's need for stepped-up defense programs was urgent.

The four planks specifically revised to take account of Nixon-Rockefeller pressure were civil rights, foreign policy, aid to education and an acknowledgment of the need for expanded defense efforts.

The Vice President and Rockefeller failed to force through all of the changes in the civil rights and other planks that their surprise agreement on program demanded, but the changes approved in nearly four days of agonizing sessions by the reluctant platform committee were sufficient to establish the predominance of the Nixon-Rockefeller viewpoints.

An analysis of the Republican platform, comparing it with the GOP's 1956 document and the Democratic platform of 1960, reveals the following major points of distinction:

NATIONAL DEFENSE — The 1956 GOP platform praised Pres. Eisenhower for "peace" as well as "prosperity" and treated the nation's world situation as strong and unchallenged. The 1960 platform acknowledged "great perils" and a "growing vigor and thrust of Communist imperialism."

The section labeled "conclusion," which apparently was written as a catch-all for Rockefeller viewpoints after the rest of the platform was released, acknowledged that "new generations of weapons" require us to "arm ourselves effectively and without delay."

The Democratic platform charged that during the Eisenhower Administration the nation has lost the military "preeminence" it held in 1953, and pledged the party to "recast our military capacity to provide forces and weapons . . . to deter both limited and general aggressions."

FOREIGN POLICY—The 1960 Republican platform departed from the 1956 version to acknowledge that our "greatest task" is to "nullify the Soviet conspiracy" that seeks to "destroy the world's confidence in America's desire for peace." It failed to adopt Gov. Rockefeller's proposals for "confederations" of regional groupings of free world nations under American initiative and participation in such confederations.

The Democratic platform called for a "review" of the "inherited" system of pacts and alliances, a shift from military aid to allied nations to economic assistance. The Democrats offered the non-Communist nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America "working partnerships." They specifically stated they would "identify American policy" with the "values and objectives" of the world social revolution and place both military aid and economic assistance on a long-term basis to help "freedom become meaningful . . . and worth defending" among newly independent peoples.

ECONOMIC GROWTH — The Republican platform paid tribute to the principle of economic growth without mentioning the 5 percent unemployment rate that has prevailed during the year or mentioning the Employment Act of 1946.

The platform subcommittee dealing with economic growth was labeled the "Subcommittee on Labor and Commerce"—a category denying labor a separate group consisting of labor relations experts. It was headed by Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.), a former investment banker who in a press conference announcing the subcommittee's deliberations neglected to mention high-level unemployment and, when prodded, said merely that he thought the report would contain "appropriate words."

The platform concluded that "high priority" must be accorded economic growth but rejected the concept of "artificial" growth stimulated by "massive federal spending." The mainspring, said the platform, "lies in the private sector of the economy" and requires that we foster a "healthy climate" by "tax reform" that gives "realistic incentive" to businessmen seeking fast tax-writeoffs.

The Democrats specifically pledged themselves to economic growth "at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953," and achievement of this rate "without inflation."

CIVIL RIGHTS—Under insistent prodding from Nixon and Rockefeller, the GOP platform committee adopted amendments to its original plank strengthening its pledges of affirmative future action to speed up school desegregation, to foster further equality in employment opportunity and to end discrimination in federally "subsidized" housing.

It declined to approve a permanent Fair Employment Practice program or to give specific "support" to "sit-in" demonstrations.

The plank contained a pledge to seek "appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves."

The Democratic civil rights plank embodied almost all the specifics of the GOP plank and added a sweeping pledge of strong federal leadership involving "effective moral and political leadership by the whole Executive Branch of our government." The plank is both broader and more detailed than the Republican program, and both are stronger than platform pledges previously issued by the two major political parties.

LABOR LEGISLATION — The Republicans, in a report issued from the "labor and commerce" subcommittee headed by Sen. Bush, promised "strengthening" of the unemployment compensation system and "upward revision and extended coverage" of the minimum wage law, without spelling out specifics.

They pledged "diligent administration" of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts without acknowledging specific errors or inequities in restricting of bargaining, picketing and and boycotts.

The Democratic plank pledged enactment of an "affirmative labor policy . . . to encourage free collective bargaining through the growth and development of free and responsible unions." It pledged repeal of "unreasonable limitations on the right to picket" and repeal of Sect. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act authorizing so-called "right-to-work" laws in the states.

It also proposed expansion of the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts to "protect the wage standards of workers employed by government contractors."

HEALTH CARE—The Republican platform rejected Gov. Rockefeller's original demand for a new system of health care for the aged financed through the social security system, and Rockefeller apparently did not press the demand in his agreement with Vice Pres. Nixon.

The GOP plank pledged what apparently amounted to support of the Administration plan of subsidies from the federal treasury to the aged "needing" hospital or nursing home care, with emphasis on "encouraging" private insurance companies to provide new private policies.

The Democrats promised "an effective system of paid-up medical insurance" for retired workers and other beneficiaries, "financed through the social security mechanism and available to all retired persons without a means test."

SCHOOL AID — The Republicans, under pressure from the Vice President and Gov. Rockefeller, promised federal aid for school construction "in a limited number of states" and limited the pledge by saying the aid should go only to states offering "approval and participation."

The Democrats said that the country could meet its educational obligations "only with generous federal financial support," which they pledged in the form of "federal grants to states for educational purposes they deem most pressing, including classroom construction and teachers' salaries."

Pact with Rockefeller Shock to Old Guard

(Continued from Page 1)

tested social security machinery.

There was nothing in the statement specifically in short, to cause a legitimate uproar about a "sell-out."

The Republican old guardsman, however, is a peculiar animal, conditioned by 20 years of intraparty defeat and repeated election defeats to react violently when anyone says "me, too."

The convention delegates, chosen by the state and county machines that have been losing GOP governorships and seats in Congress, are more conservative, generally, than the great body of GOP voters.

The Platform Committee, made up of two members from each state delegation and named by the state bosses, is at least as conservative as the bulk of the delegates.

Goldwater 'True Hero'

The Platform Committee hearings showed that Goldwater was the group's true hero—the witness who received the most and loudest cheers, who was greeted with a standing ovation while Rockefeller got barely respectful applause.

To the conservatives and the Platform Committee, Rockefeller in his pre-convention conduct was acting like a "me-tooer" to the Democrats.

When Nixon took the initiative in visiting the governor and agreeing on the "14 points," he became to a degree a "me-tooer."

The Vice President made one of his rare tactical errors when he allowed the Goldwaters and southerners more than 48 hours to dominate the news here—and also gave the Platform Committee time and a chance to move in defiance to complete its action on the platform subject merely to revision.

It was in response to warnings from convention leaders that Nixon hastily called a Washington, D. C., press conference to get out his version. The New York Daily News quoted copiously from a secret memorandum sent to party bigwigs claiming that "NR" had "given up" or "yielded" more than "RN" in the famous New York meeting.

Partly as a result of the tactical mistake, neither Nixon for Rockefeller was able to force the Platform Committee to adopt the 14 points in toto.

They did not get specific mention of advocacy of strong, regional "confederations" of nations in the foreign policy plank.

The civil rights plank was changed but left weaker than the Democratic plank: the platform committee rejected amendments proposing "support" of lunch-counter "sit-ins" and a federal provision barring employment discrimination by airplanes and radio-television stations that exist solely under government license.

Nevertheless, Nixon and Rockefeller together were able to bludgeon and pry out enough concessions from the conservatives to begin the process of doing whatever party rebuilding the Vice President may care to undertake during the campaign.

He served public notice in his July 25 press conference here that he considers the platform "only a beginning," and that during the campaign he intends "to go far beyond the platform in various fields, with new ideas that the Platform Committee may not have had time to consider."

Schnitzler Urges Congress to Act On Key Domestic, Defense Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

plished "very little in the first six months of this year," the AFL-CIO official said that the House and Senate face "a significant backlog of important, unfinished business" and said the issues "can no longer be safely evaded or buried."

Although Congress is expected to remain in session only about three weeks before adjourning for the 1960 presidential campaign, he said, it should be able to act quickly on pending measures because the "time-consuming preliminaries" of the legislative process have been completed and every major bill still on the calendar "has been thoroughly explored and debated at hearings."

"Now all that Congress really has to do is to vote," he declared.

The federation official pointed out that both major parties adopted platforms at their recent conventions spelling out their position on national defense, and on domestic goals which include those covered by the pending legislation.

Cautioning that "the voters are in no mood to be appeased with slogans," Schnitzler said that the American people want, and "will insist on," results. He added:

"All the brave words and sweeping pledges of the political conventions are apt to boomerang against the candidates unless Congress delivers the goods before it adjourns."

On the subject of the nation's defense posture, Schnitzler said labor is "appalled by the loss of face and the loss of leadership which our country has suffered in world affairs during the past few months," adding:

"We feel very strongly that since it is America's mission to lead the free world, we must lead from strength. Apparently we do not enjoy the military superiority that we previously took for granted, or Soviet Russia would not dare to blackmail us with threats of aggression."

He emphasized that "economic strength is just as important to our national security as military power," recalling that the AFL-CIO "has frequently warned that Soviet Russia could win without having to fire a shot if our national economy were to collapse as it did in 1932."

He pointed out that currently the national economy "lacks the vigor and drive it should have"; that unemployment has climbed to "abnormally high levels"; that industrial production has dropped "far below expectations"; and that Wall Street "is afflicted with the jitters."

"Clearly," he said, "the national economy has become flabby and uncertain. It needs to get going and get growing again.

"The legislative program recommended by the trade union movement is therefore designed to stimulate a healthy and invigorating economic revival."

The AFL-CIO official said that in the final session of the 86th Congress "each and every member . . . will be tested," adding:

"The eyes of the American people will be concentrated on the leaders of both parties. They want progress, not retreat.

"Only the candidates who are willing to help the nation go forward will earn and receive the support of the voters next November."

Republicans Unite Behind Nixon, Lodge

Slashing Attack on Kennedy Sets Stage for Presidential Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

of the platform and on the nomination itself.

The right wingers, enraged by the Vice President's pre-convention agreement on platform issues with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, abandoned plans for a minority civil rights report to the convention when it became apparent they would be overwhelmed.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) who claimed status as a symbol of right-wing discontent when he denounced Nixon's agreement with Rockefeller as a Republican "Munich," was nominated against the Vice President—but withdrew his name.

The vote on the first ballot was 1321 for Nixon and 10 dissidents from Louisiana for Goldwater.

In the end, Nixon was clearly the dominant figure in the Republican Party and had moved decisively to seek to shake himself loose from total dependence on the record of Pres. Eisenhower.

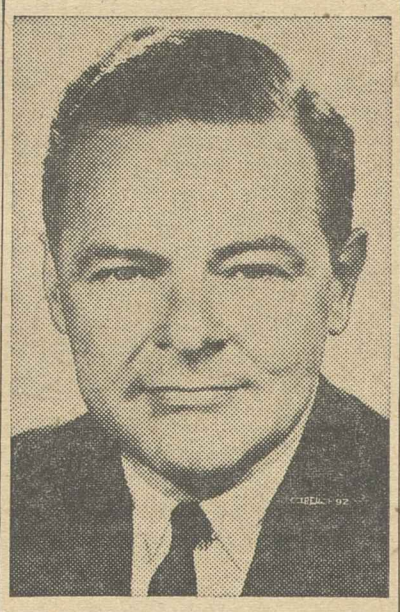
The Vice President capitalized on the carefully phrased but significant Rockefeller demands for more aggressive governmental policies in foreign and domestic affairs. He responded to Rockefeller's persistent assaults by journeying to New York to reach agreement with the governor and then serving blunt notice to the convention that it was compelled to accept his judgment because "it is necessary that the candidate have a platform that he can stand on."

The platform can be labeled "conservative" in its attitudes toward government action in the welfare field, in its "trickle-down" doctrine that the way to cure average 5 percent unemployment is to give faster tax writeoffs to businessmen to create a "favorable climate" for investment, in its refusal to acknowledge specific inequities in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

No Sharp Break with Ike

Nixon and Rockefeller by no means forced, or attempted to force, a drastic break with the Eisenhower approach. The platform as adopted placed heavy emphasis on avoiding any appearance of reliance on federal action to meet social and welfare problems—on school aid,

RICHARD M. NIXON



HENRY CABOT LODGE

health insurance for the aged, minimum wages, unemployment compensation, hospital and health facilities, natural resources.

In point after point, the GOP platform on which the Vice President was willing to stand supports Eisenhower's familiar insistence that the separate states must be a chief factor in meeting the people's human needs and that federal action embodies a threat of undue centralization and tryanny.

The President journeyed to the convention to receive a spectacular ovation as he defended his stewardship of eight years, and his less than 24 hours in town was one long personal accolade. But the keynote was one of farewell as well as affection.

The Vice President nevertheless used the Rockefeller activity to break with his party's extreme right wing and to make it clear that he intended to be his own man.

In news conferences in Washington and here, in intense pressure on the delegates through private conversations and telephone calls, he served notice that the triumph within his grasp would be accepted upon his own terms.

He won from Rockefeller an endorsement from New York's powerful 96-vote delegation, aid and sustenance in the platform battle and a pledge of all-out help, in New York and many other states, during the campaign.

The Vice President's intent to respond vigorously to Kennedy and the Democrats was signified in many convention speeches.

The keynote address of Rep. Walter Judd (Minn.) answered Democratic criticisms of Eisenhower's foreign policy difficulties by reviving charges that the Democratic presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, had been "willing to give in to Soviet leaders."

Permanent Chairman Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), the House Republican leader, charged that the Democrats had adopted a policy of "budget-busting defense spending" and a "high-cost-of-living program" and that the "peace" record of Eisenhower "is fairly important to the mothers of this country."

Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, nominating Nixon for the presidency, began by proclaiming that "the White House is not for sale"—apparently a signal that the Republicans intend to make an issue of the wealth of Sen. Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy.

Dewey in Slashing Attack

Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, lashing Kennedy for attacks on Nixon in the senator's speech accepting the Democratic nomination, mockingly quoted former Pres. Harry Truman's pre-convention words that Kennedy was "not ready" for the presidency.

For Nixon, his triumph at the convention was the climax of a long and sometimes frightening lonely journey.

As recently as 1956 his public career seemed in jeopardy when Eisenhower called him in and advised that he "consider his future" carefully—and proffered the pledge of a Cabinet post if Nixon would be kind enough to step down from the vice presidency.

The Vice President's biographer, Earl Mazo of the New York Herald Tribune, is authority for the story that during the first term, Nixon and his wife were so discouraged about their prospects that they seriously considered leaving public life.

While maintaining a public position that he was more "thoroughly informed" and given "greater responsibilities" than any other Vice President in American history, Nixon was known to chafe at presidential policies—and lack of policies—on major issues.

He carefully weighed his chances and coolly told newsmen, in 1957, that winning a presidential nomination was not an achievement any person could gain on his own initiative—that "events" rather than personal ambition usually proved controlling.

Then he set himself the task of putting himself into such a position with "events." He campaigned so fiercely for the Republican Party that the 1956 election was barely ended before he was recognized as the GOP's preeminent partisan.

Praising Eisenhower, who had rescued the Republican "Old Guard" from 20 years of frustrated defeat, he made himself so much the future symbol that by the middle of 1959 he had in effect foreclosed the nomination.

Gov. Rockefeller, fresh from his briliant triumph over former Gov. Averell Harriman in New York, learned in three brief months of campaigning last fall that "the leaders of the party," as he put it, "didn't want a contest" at the convention, and he pulled out.

On the eve of the convention, Nixon and Rockefeller moved into cooperation on the platform.

The result was to transform the foreclosed Nixon victory at the convention into a triumph that began the process of fixing the Nixon image on the party.

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN NATIONS are discussed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee, and Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, at pre-campaign conference at Kennedy's summer home in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Mitchell Fetes Labor's Convention Delegates

Chicago—A luncheon given by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell climaxed participation of labor union members serving as delegates to the Republican National Convention here.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, whose last-minute agreement on GOP policy with Vice Pres. Nixon cleared the way for Nixon's changes of the convention platform, paid tribute to Mitchell as an able Cabinet member and effective administrator of his duties.

"Let's face it," said the governor of New York, "it isn't the easiest thing in the world to be Secretary of Labor for the Republican Party."

Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, also praised Mitchell.

"The service he has performed for the Republican Party is one for gratitude from all who want to make the Republican Party the majority party," declared Morton.

The luncheon group included about 30 union officials and members who were convention delegates, according to Robert Gormley, head of the Labor Section of the Republican National Committee.

It also included some 30 to 40 other union officials, Gormley said, who had official positions with the convention guests or assistant sergeants at arms.

Prior to the convention proper, several union witnesses followed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the labor and commerce subcommittee of the Platform Committee.

Pres. Lloyd A. Mashburn of the Lathers, testifying in behalf of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept., urged the committee to include a plank to reverse the so-called Denver Building Trades rule of the National Labor Relations Board and relegalize job-site picketing.

Mashburn pointed out that legislation to reverse the labor board had been recommended by the Eisenhower Administration.

Steel Slump Hit

Frank N. Hoffmann, legislative director of the Steelworkers, warned the subcommittee that "the American steel industry is in a depression," with 135,000 workers unemployed and 350,000 others suffering "drastic reductions in income" because of part time work.

Hoffmann said the industry is now "producing less steel than is the Soviet Union" and urged amendment of the minimum wage law to establish a 32-hour workweek as the standard.

In a statement presented for Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, John T. O'Brien told the subcommittee that a free trade union movement in many areas is or can become "the most powerful non-governmental force working for free and representative government." He urged repeal of two specific sections of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts to prevent inequities—the "right-to-work" provision and the so-called "no-man's land" provision.

Pres. Thomas Kennedy of the unaffiliated Mine Workers warned that unemployment is a more serious problem than many officials acknowledge.

He proposed liberalization of the social security and minimum wage laws and outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., spoke in behalf of 24 national organizations in asking the Republicans to drop their traditional support of a so-called women's "equal rights" amendment, which would actually invalidate many existing laws protecting the position of women in commerce and industry.

GOP Leader Asks R-T-W Contributions

(Continued from Page 1)

"Americans must have the right, but not be compelled to join labor unions."

Milliken won notoriety in labor circles several years ago when he closed down his Darlington, S. C., textile plant and auctioned off the machinery after his workers exercised their "right" to vote for union representation in a National Labor Relations Board election.

An attempt by the Textile Workers Union of America to force Milliken to compensate the Darlington workers for their loss of jobs and offer them employment at other mills in his textile chain is still pending before the NLRB.

In a press interview commenting on the GOP's labor platform prior to winning his party's presidential nomination, Vice Pres. Nixon declared his support of the Taft-Hartley Act's provision allowing states to outlaw the union shop but indicated that he personally did not support so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Harry H. Broach, IBEW Leader, Dies

Prince Frederick, Md. — Harry H. Broach, 67, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from 1929 to 1933, died of a heart attack July 25 in Calvert County Hospital here.

A veteran of 51 years with the IBEW, Broach became an international representative for the union in 1917 and three years later was elected a vice president. He succeeded to the presidency following the death of Pres. James P. Noonan.

Broach had been secretary of the union's executive council from 1946 until his retirement early this year.

ROLE OF AMERICAN LABOR in aiding trade union movement in underdeveloped countries is underscored by this picture of George McGray (second from left), a member of State, County and Municipal Employes, who is serving as an instructor at Kampala College, Uganda. McGray is shown with Nigerian students at college financed by Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Separation of Medical Services Called Archaic

New York—Artificial separation of in-plant medical facilities and health care provided for workers off the job has been described as "archaic" by Dr. Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center here.

Dr. Brand made a strong appeal for closer coordination of medical services in an opening day speech to the 13th International Congress on Occupational Health.

The 2,500 delegates to the conference represent doctors and other industrial health personnel from 60 nations. Participants from the U.S., for the first time in the history of the international conference, include two AFL-CIO representatives —Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, and Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. Both were scheduled to speak at panel sessions.

Dr. Brand, who heads the medical center operated jointly by the Clothing Workers and the industry's employer association in New York, said neither workers nor employers see any reason for a sharp division between medical care given on plant premises and in outside facilities.

He pointed out that "90 percent of the 500 million days of work lost each year is due to non-occupational illnesses and injuries." Some of these, he added, "may be due to chronic conditions related in part to occupational factors." He added:

Sees Closer Liaison

"As labor participates in or organizes more direct services plans (for medical care), there will of necessity develop a closer relationship between the industrial medical departments and the outside medical programs.

"Since nearly all unionized industries today have a health and welfare fund, labor may some day consider the possibility of having the in-plant medical plan established and its personnel employed by the health and welfare fund. The medical department will then be serving both labor and management and there will be less possibility of the workers distrusting the medical team as is often the case at present."

Dr. Brand also called for:

- Major improvements in state workmen's compensation laws to provide adequate coverage for all occupational diseases.
- Better training for industrial medical personnel.
- Sick leave programs for all workers "so that they can seek medical care without loss of earnings."
- Equal opportunity in employment for physically handicapped workers and improved rehabilitation services.
- Strengthening of state and federal health agencies.

AFL-CIO Issues New List of Publications

A new edition of the AFL-CIO List of Publications has been issued, containing information on more than 60 pamphlets, books and leaflets currently available.

Data given on each publication include a brief description, date of publication, price and ordering instructions.

The July 1960 List of Publications can be obtained without cost from the PAMPHLET DIVISION, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Economic Crisis Grows:

Trade Unionism in Congo Faces Uncertain Future

By Arnold Beichman

Leopoldville—With United Nations military forces and civilian experts fanning out through the Congo Republic, the question is now being raised as to the future direction and development of the young trade union movement largely concentrated in this capital city.

The Ghanian government is working closely with Patrice Lumumba, Congolese premier, and is reportedly sending in its trade union representatives to enlist Congolese labor in a pan-African labor organization and pledging financial aid.

The present unsettled Congolese economy and the unstable government may bring on a crisis capable of driving this new African country into the arms of the Soviet Union, it is believed here.

Secession of the huge province of Katanga in the Eastern Congo, a rich copper producing territory which supplies the government with 60 percent of its income, can only contribute to the economic disintegration, and more seriously to the outbreak of a civil war between the presently Belgian - dominated rump government and the central government here.

The effect on the Congolese workers can only mean privation and unemployment until the political crisis is settled. In the meantime it is felt that the existing union structure must be strengthened against Ghana-Guinea infiltration.

The labor movement of the former Belgian Congo was really nonexistent until 1957 when trade unionism was finally given legal existence by the colonial government. Some kind of unionism existed for Europeans, but only 7,500 Africans out of one million employed had union affiliations in 1954. This minimal African participation was due primarily to the government's discouragement of African trade union organizations lest they become independence-minded. The 1957 decrees permitted union federations and by late 1958 the estimated total African union membership was 60,000.

However these developments had no appreciable affect on union growth because collective bargaining in any real sense did not exist. Employers were under no legal compulsion to bargain with unions, there were no labor-management contracts and strikes were unheard of until February 1959 when 1,100 African bus drivers and conductors walked out in a wage and personnel policies dispute. The only real function African unions had was the handling of individual grievances.

The existing national centers in the Congo are the Congo Federation of Christian Unions affiliated with the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and the Belgian Confederation of Workers, Congo Section, a Socialist-oriented group which was affiliated with the ICFTU through its parent group. Obviously, European affiliations will be broken under Lumumba's regime because of the deep resentment of the Congolese toward anything Belgian. At present no Congolese unions are affiliated with the WFTU.

Another important center covering African government employes is the Association of Native Personnel of the Colony, or APIC, which has siginficant political strength.

The economic crisis means that job opportunities in a country with already high unemployment and under-employment will continue on the downward path while prices spiral upward in inevitable inflation unless strong controls are exercised.

In addition, lack of training for the Congolese means the industrial structure will be unable to expand even with the arrival of United Nations and other experts to man government machinery during the interim.

10-Year Task

The rehabilitation job in the Congo is estimated at a minimum of 10 years, perhaps more, and during this period the government must surmount political crises and avoid already visible attempts by the Soviet Union to clamp its hold on the country. The present crash program in the Congo by the United Nations is concerning itself with restoring order, technical services and providing food and medical aid. But little attention is being paid to the role of free trade unionism in the Congo Republic.

Potters Hit 'Dumping' of Low-Wage Area Imports

Seattle—Delegates to the Potters convention, held here recently, called for quota limitations on imports of dinnerware from low-wage countries.

Pres. E. L. Wheatley, while emphasizing that the union recognized the need for international trade, declared that "dumping" of low-cost dinnerware in the U.S. market had resulted in the permanent loss of more than 5,000 jobs in recent years through the closing of plants.

In addition, he said, plants still in operation have never recovered from the 1958 recession and unemployment in the industry remains "considerably higher" than the national average.

The convention, the 66th in the 69 years since the IBOP was founded, adopted a number of constitutional revisions aimed at limiting participation in the union's affairs to active members employed at the trade.

Back Legislative Program

In other action, the 225 delegates unanimously endorsed the AFL-CIO legislative program and pledged strong support to the COPE fund drive, backed up by an on-the-spot donation by the delegates. Miami Beach was chosen as the site for the 1961 convention.

In an address to the convention, George Richardson, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, warned that wage freezes—under the guise of fighting inflation—"are incompatible with an expanding economy and a rising standard of living."

The effect of a wage freeze, he declared, would be the destruction of collective bargaining, higher unemployment "and the ultimate destruction of trade unions."

Declaring that America needs "new and stronger and more progressive leadership," Richardson declared: "To obtain such leadership, the trade union movement will have to play an active role in the coming election campaign—and it will have to be united."

State Dept. Group Gets Training in Labor Field

The first of a series of experimental orientation programs aimed at familiarizing U.S. foreign service officers with the American labor movement has been conducted by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The program was set up in the belief that a more intimate understanding of the labor movement's role in American society will enhance the ability of U.S. Dept. of State professional personnel abroad to interpret the United States and in turn to report to the State Dept. on vital developments in their foreign posts. It reflects the government's greater recognition of the increasingly vital role trade unions play in many countries around the world.

Four in First Group

The first group to receive the special training was composed of four foreign service officers with four to 12 years experience who were assigned to the State Dept. labor affairs training program last September. They were Harold Aisley, Samuel McPherson Janney, Jr, Stephen Low and Ernest A. Nagy.

The week-long program included morning and afternoon meetings and discussions with AFL-CIO department heads, visits to several departments, attendance at a Dept. of Intl. Affairs conference conducted by Dir. Michael Ross, a meeting with Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and visits to headquarters of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Communications Workers.

Foreign service officers assigned to the program also will travel in the field and observe local union operations.

Co-chairmen of the special program are Harry Pollak of the Dept. of Intl. Affairs and Parke D. Massey, State Dept. Foreign Service Institute training officer.

TUC Names Woodcock General Secretary

London — George Woodcock, a veteran staff member, has been named to succeed the retiring Vincent Tewson as general secretary of the 8.3 million-member Trades Union Congress.

Woodcock went to work in a textile mill as a child. He eventually gained an Oxford University education at a time when working class students were rare there. Upon graduation, he joined the research staff of the TUC and rose to the post of assistant general secretary.

Packinghouse Union Wins Sunkist Affiliate

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Workers at the lemon packing shed of the Johnston Fruit Co., a Sunkist affiliate, have voted by 80 to 23 for the Packinghouse Workers in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

'Buy Union' Drive Urged In N.Y. State

Albany, N. Y.—A broadened campaign aimed at acquainting New York State's 2 million union members with the advantages of "buying union" was called for here by Harold C. Hanover, president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Addressing the 33rd annual convention of the state's Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Hanover pointed out that New York State unionists, with an annual spendable income of $15 billion, "could exercise a tremendous economic influence on behalf of the trade union movement."

He described this purchasing power as a "sleeping giant that must be awakened" in order to realize its "tremendous potential for the furtherance of the ideals, the aims and purposes of the labor movement."

"When a product or service bears the union stamp," Hanover said, "you can be sure that the workers involved were employed under decent, healthful conditions; were paid fair wages, and had achieved other gains which union contracts today provide, all adding up to the kind of product and the kind of employment labor can well be proud of."

Republican Platform Planks:

. . . On Collective Bargaining

On this page, the AFL-CIO reproduces excerpts from three key planks—on collective bargaining, economic growth and civil rights—contained in the 1960 platform adopted by the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

AMERICA'S GROWTH cannot be compartmented. Labor and management cannot prosper without each other. They cannot ignore their mutual public obligation.

Industrial harmony, expressing these mutual interests, can best be achieved in a climate of free collective bargaining, with minimal government intervention except by mediation and conciliation.

Even in dealing with emergency situations impairing the national safety, ways of solution must be found to enhance and not impede the processes of free collective bargaining—carefully considered ways that are in keeping with the policies of national labor relations legislation and with the need to strengthen the hand of the President in dealing with such emergencies.

In the same spirit, Republican leadership will continue to encourage discussions, away from the bargaining table, between labor and management to consider the mutual interest of all Americans in maintaining industrial peace.

Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security as authorized by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act).

Republican-sponsored legislation has supported the right of union members to full participation in the affairs of their union and their right to freedom from racketeering and gangster interference whether by labor or management in labor-management relations.

Seven past years of accomplishment, however, are but a base to build upon in fostering, promoting and improving the welfare of America's working men and women, both organized and unorganized.

We pledge, therefore, action on these constructive lines:

- Diligent administration of the amended Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin) with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed to make them more effective or remove any inequities.
- Correction of defects in the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to protect employes' and beneficiaries' interests.
- Upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.
- Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits.
- Improvement of the eight-hour laws relating to hours and overtime compensation on federal and federally assisted construction, and continued vigorous enforcement and improvement of minimum wage laws for federal supply and construction contracts.
- Continued improvement of manpower skills and training to meet a new era of challenges, including action programs to aid older workers, women, youth, and the physically handicapped.
- Encouragement of training programs by labor, industry and government to aid in finding new jobs for persons dislocated by automation or other economic changes.
- Improvement of job opportunities and working conditions of migratory farm workers.
- Assurance of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, encouragement of programs to insure on-the-job safety, and encouragement of the states to improve their labor standards legislation, and to improve veterans' employment rights and benefits.
- Encouragement abroad of free democratic institutions, higher living standards and higher wages through such agencies as the Intl. Labor Organization, and cooperation with the free trade union movement in strengthening free labor throughout the world.

. . . On Civil Rights

WE RECOGNIZE that discrimination is not a problem localized in one area of the country, but rather a problem that must be faced by North and South alike. Nor is discrimination confined to the discrimination against Negroes. Discrimination in many, if not all, areas of the country on the basis of creeds or national origin is equally insidious. Further we recognize that in many communities in which a century of custom and tradition must be overcome heartening and commendable progress has been made.

The Republican Party is proud of the civil rights record of the Eisenhower Administration. More progress has been made during the past eight years than in the preceding 80 years.

The Republican Record is a record of progress—not merely promises. Nevertheless, we recognize that much remains to be done.

Each of the following pledges is practical and within realistic reach of accomplishment. They are serious—not cynical — pledges made to result in maximum progress.

1. VOTING. We pledge:

- Continued vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country; and
- Legislation to provide that the completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. We pledge:

- The Dept. of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Desegregation suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.
- It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders;
- We will propose legislation to authorize the Attorney General to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the U.S. in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.
- Our continuing support of the President's proposal to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date three years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

3. EMPLOYMENT. We pledge:

- Continued support for legislation to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.
- Appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves;
- Use of the full-scale review of existing state laws, and of prior proposals for federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a federal-state program in the employment area; and
- Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South.

4. HOUSING: We pledge:

- Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of federal subsidies.

5. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES. We pledge:

- Removal of any vestige of discrimination in the operation of federal facilities or procedures which may at any time be found;
- Opposition to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities;
- Action to ensure that public transportation and other government authorized services shall be free from segregation.

6. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. We pledge:

- Our best efforts to change present Rule 22 of the Senate and other appropriate congressional procedures that often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility. The federal government should take the initiative in promoting inter-group conferences among those who, in their communities, are earnestly seeking solutions of the complex problems of desegregation—to the end that closed channels of communication may be opened, tensions eased, and a cooperative solution of local problems may be sought.

In summary, we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the federal government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

. . . On Economic Growth

TO PROVIDE THE MEANS to a better life for individual Americans and to strengthen the forces of freedom in the world, we count on the proved productivity of our free economy.

We therefore accord high priority to vigorous economic growth and recognize that its mainspring lies in the private sector of the economy. We must continue to foster a healthy climate in that sector. We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies. The only effective way to accelerate economic growth is to increase the traditional strengths of our free economy—initiative and investment, productivity and efficiency. To that end we favor:

- Broadly based tax reform to foster job-making and growth-making investment for modernization and expansion, including realistic incentive depreciation schedules.
- Use of the full powers of government to prevent the scourges of depression and inflation.
- Elimination of featherbedding practices by labor and business.
- Maintenance of a stable dollar as an indispensable means of progress.
- Relating wage and other payments in production to productivity—except when necessary to correct inequities—in order to help stay competitive at home and abroad.
- Spurring the economy by advancing the successful Eisenhower-Nixon program fostering new and small business; by continued active enforcement of the anti-trust laws; by protecting consumers and investors against the hazard and economic waste of fraudulent and criminal practices in the marketplace; and by keeping the federal government from unjustly competing with private enterprise upon which Americans mainly depend for their livelihood.
- Continued improvement of our vital transportation network, carrying forward rapidly the vast Eisenhower-Nixon national highway program and promoting safe, efficient, competitive and integrated transport by air, road, rail and water under equitable, impartial and minimal regulation directed to those ends.
- Carrying forward, under the Trade Agreements Act, the policy of gradual, selective—and truly reciprocal—reduction of unjustifiable barriers to trade among free nations. We advocate effective administration of the act's escape clause and peril point provisions to safeguard American jobs and domestic industries against serious injury.

In support of our national trade policy we should continue the Eisenhower-Nixon program of using this government's negotiating powers to open markets abroad and to eliminate remaining discrimination against our goods. We should also encourage the development of fair labor standards in exporting countries in the interest of fair competition in international trade. We should, too, expand the Administration's export drive, encourage tourists to come from abroad, and protect U.S. investors against arbitrary confiscations and expropriations by foreign governments. Through these and other constructive policies, we will better our international balance of payments.

- Discharge by government of responsibility for those activities which the private sector cannot do or cannot so well do, such as constructive federal-local action to aid areas of chronic high unemployment, a sensible farm policy, development and wise use of natural resources, suitable support of education and research, and equality of job opportunity for all Americans.

Action on these fronts, designed to release the strongest productive force in human affairs—the spirit of individual enterprise—can contribute greatly to our goal of a steady, strongly growing economy.

Every Vote Counts

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES have adopted platforms and nominated candidates; now the question is how many Americans will exercise their democratic privileges and vote on Nov. 8.

On the basis of past records the 35th President of the United States will be elected by a minority of those Americans eligible to vote. Even the most optimistic forecasts and the promise of a hard-fought campaign is not likely to bring out a majority of those eligible to vote.

In 1952, when a record-breaking 62.7 percent of eligible Americans cast ballots, Gen. Eisenhower received 54.1 percent of the vote to emerge the victor. He was elected, however, by only 34.6 percent of the people eligible to participate in the decision.

There are many factors that affect the failure to vote ranging from the poll tax to literacy requirements and residency laws. These all keep millions, otherwise eligible, away from the polls on Election Day.

But the fact that since the formation of modern American political parties no President has ever been elected by a majority of those eligible to vote stems also from other reasons.

There is the myth that one vote doesn't count very much in the eventual result—a myth that has been exploded in election after election.

There is the cynicism of other decades that politics is a "dirty" business that should be avoided so as not to become contaminated. This, happily, is disappearing as more and more people realize that the very basic decisions that affect all phases of American life are made by political leaders—that politics is the art of government.

There is also the overriding apathy, the let-George-do-it approach that strikes at the core of the democratic structure.

The tremendous display of interest in the national conventions must be maintained through the coming months of the campaign so that in this critical election a majority of eligible citizens will participate in the selection of a President for the next four years.

Trade unions can lead the way in this fight to strengthen and extend political democracy by working through COPE to get all eligible voters registered and qualified to vote, by stirring widespread discussion of the issues and by convincing voters to translate their interest in the election by contributing their dollars to the cause of political education.

Rose-Colored Glasses

THE ADMINISTRATION has acknowledged in a roundabout way that it has been looking at the unemployment problem through rose-colored glasses.

The Budget Bureau has admitted that expenditures from the unemployment trust fund have exceeded by some $353 million the level of expenditures estimated last January. The reason, said the bureau, is that joblessness exceeded expectations.

The Budget Bureau's estimate of expenditures and income for any given budget is based primarily on its forecast of the economic situation. It is obvious that last year the bureau and the Administration took little or no note of the chronic, long-range nature of unemployment at that time and of the easily available figures on the growth of the labor force indicating higher unemployment unless economic growth increased sharply.

This is a problem that will not just fade away. Unless the Administration reverses its current policies and moves to accelerate growth, the situation will grow worse.

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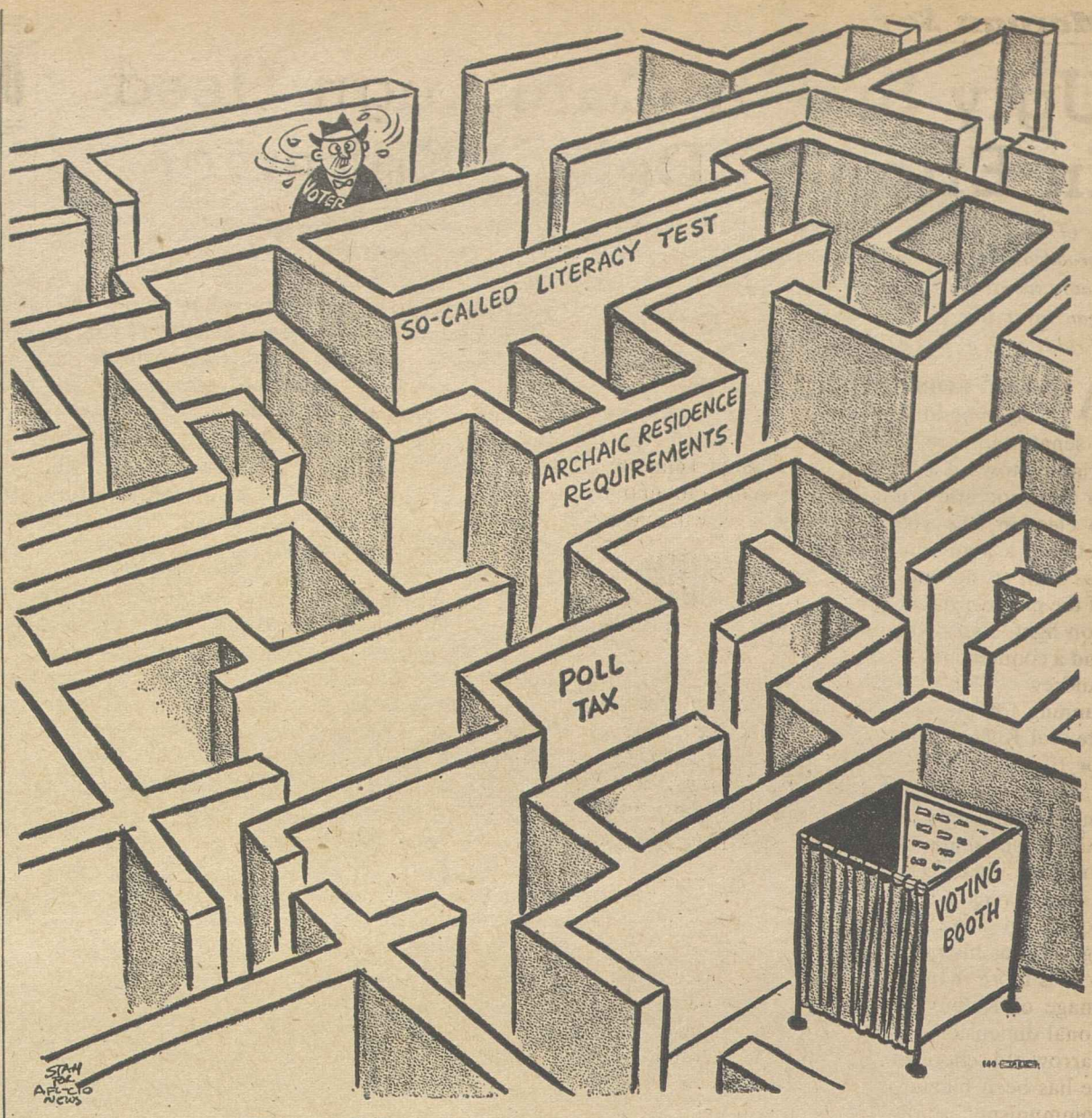


Barriers to Franchise:

Millions Denied Right to Vote By Outmoded Election Laws

The following is excerpted from an article in the July AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "The Votes That Are Never Counted."

A MAJOR CAUSE for non-voting is the outmoded election laws which remain on the statute books, setting up barriers to easy access to exercise of the franchise.

Five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia—make the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite for voting. These laws were originally adopted by most states to keep the vote in the hands of the propertied class. Today, they are used in combination with other laws to deprive Negroes of the right to vote.

Although the poll tax is gradually receding as an instrument for voting discrimination, other laws are used in the South to achieve this same end.

Literacy tests are imposed, like Mississippi's requirement that voters "read, write and interpret reasonably any section of the state constitution"—a requirement easily susceptible to discrimination on the part of examiners. In addition, registrars throughout the South rely on challenges by White Citizens Councils—for real or imagined reasons—to disenfranchise large groups of Negro voters.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 sought to make a first step toward correcting that situation, and the 1960 civil rights inched a little further along. The U.S. Supreme Court, in two landmark decisions handed down earlier this year, upheld the constitutionality of federal lawsuits against state officers accused of denying voting rights to Negroes.

BUT VOTING LAWS designed to further the "white supremacy" myth are not the only ones on the books which disenfranchise voters. Archaic residency laws—which require as much as two years of residence in a state and as much as one year in the county or city—act as high barriers to easy participation in elections.

Modern-day America has a highly mobile society. This was recognized during World War II, and arrangements were quickly made to insure that this mobility would neither allow men of draft age to drift away from their responsibility nor permit the less scrupulous to acquire more than their share of red and blue points from their rationing boards.

Yet residency laws remain unrealistically high. The American Heritage Foundation estimated that in 1956, 6 million citizens were disenfranchised because they had moved to another city or state and could not meet residential requirements.

The failure of many states to provide for absentee ballots also has cut into the actual vote. Four years ago, according to the foundation, some 5 million hospitalized and physically disabled persons and an additional 2.6 million travelers were prevented from voting.

TO HELP STIMULATE voter participation in elections, many unions have negotiated time off for voting as part of their union contracts. Additionally, 29 states now have laws compelling employers to grant from one to four hours to vote unless the polls are open for a sufficient time outside working hours so that employes can ballot without difficulty.

Voter apathy plays a large role, too, in the failure of Americans to participate in elections. In a nation with more than 100 million voters, the cry is repeatedly raised: "My vote won't count." The record successfully refutes this contention.

The great American writer, Walt Whitman, in an editorial which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle on Nov. 3, 1846, pointed out that "one vote elected Marcus Morton governor of Massachusetts in 1841, out of an aggregate of 100,000."

In 1944, Sen. Robert A. Taft carried Ohio by less than 1 vote per precinct. In 1948, Pres. Truman carried California and Ohio by the same margin and picked up the electoral votes needed to score the greatest upset in American political history. That same year, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson was sent to the Senate by a majority of 87 votes from the huge state of Texas.

In 1950, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan was elected by less than one vote for every three precincts. In 1954, Sen. Richard Neuberger of Oregon won election by less than one vote per precinct while Gov. Averell Harriman of New York won by only a shade more than that.

In the crucial elections of 1960, every vote will have meaning. And in the privacy of the polling booth, during that brief moment it will take to mark ballots or pull levers on voting machines, the people will be doing more than merely holding in their hands the destinies of two men contesting for the presidency. They will, in a very real sense, be controlling the future of the American system of representative government and the course of prospective legislation, not only for the immediate future, but for at least another decade.

Morgan Says:

Ugly Smear Campaign Used In Effort to Defeat Kefauver

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

ALMOST FORGOTTEN in the hubbub over the Democratic and Republican conventions, a senatorial race with national ramifications is grinding toward a climax in the state of Tennessee. In a Democratic primary traditionally tantamount to election, the voters on August 4 will choose between a man who twice has been at the very center of the presidential nomination fight, Estes Kefauver, and a country judge named Andrew "Tip" Taylor, running for the U.S. Senate seat Kefauver has held for 12 years.

Morgan

The campaign has taken an alarming, ugly turn and the soft-spoken man in the coonskin cap who was Adlai Stevenson's chief opponent in 1952 and his running mate in '56 is fighting for his political life.

It is more than the crime-busting, price-probing image of Kefauver which gives this battle a national dimension. Taylor is a states rightser of the narrow old school and by indirection and innuendo he has been blazing away at Kefauver as "soft on communism," a lover of big government and no man to speak for Tennessee or the South on civil rights.

If he should succeed in unseating the moderate senator it could encourage a rebellion of southern extremists against the national Kennedy-Johnson ticket, piqued as they already are over the liberal Democratic party platform. So bitter and bloodshot has the "race" issue become that Kefauver himself has not been able to clasp the platform's civil rights plank completely to his bosom while Taylor has denounced it as, in effect, the work of the devil and the NAACP.

Kefauver is getting liberal and important organized labor support which, ironically, is something of a liability in some sections of Tennessee. But of more interest is the strange nature of his opposition. Much of it springs from the caves of the same radical right crowd which tried—stridently but unsuccessfully—to defeat Tennessee's junior senator, Albert Gore, two years ago.

Their material includes the same old tawdry, scurrilous material—dodgers maligning Estes as the "bestest liberal-socialist," an advocate of "black supremacy" and, of course, creeping socialism through TVA, one of Tennessee's proudest assets.

Much of this stuff is unsigned and has been referred to the FBI as illegal campaign literature. But something new has been added. It might be called drugstore opposition.

SEN. KEFAUVER's recent investigation of the drug and pharmaceutical industry, revealing some exorbitant profits and questionable practices, stirred vengeful indignation in that industry. So far it has not been possible to verify persistent rumors that manufacturing firms are "spending heavily" to defeat Kefauver but one tactic has emerged into the clear. Their detail men have been making the rounds of doctors and retail druggists, attacking the Kefauver inquiry as a "black smear" on the white-smocked men of science in the pharmaceutical research laboratories.

The senator himself has made the point that his subcommittee was not investigating drugstores or doctors but practices which allowed the pharmaceutical industry to enjoy, after taxes, profits double those of manufacturing as a whole and whether this situation was in the public interest, including that of the corner druggist.

Some pharmacists, however, have come out for Kefauver with a signed campaign of their own.

A mimeographed letter on the stationery of the Red Bank, Tenn., Pharmacy, under the motto "Your Health Our Business" dated July 15 and signed with the name of the firm's manager, M. L. Sparks, Jr., urged voters to "think" who was responsible for a number of reforms in the drug industry including the ouster of the head of the federal Food and Drug Administration's antibiotic division who had been caught in a scandal. The answer, the letter said, was "the honorable Estes Kefauver, a friend of every pharmacist."

Whether this is giving enough medicine to counter the headaches created by the radical right remains to be seen.

Joint Economic Committee Told:

Automation Takes Toll of Jobs In Nation's Telephone Industry

THE GRIM EFFECT of automation on jobs has been dramatically illustrated in the telephone industry where service has increased 25 percent during the past five years while jobs have dropped 5½ percent.

These figures were presented recently to the Joint Congressional Economic Committee by Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, a union that was among the first to be hit by automation and that is still being hit.

Beirne told the committee that, since his last appearance before it in 1955, automation has continued to take its job toll through the elimination of telephone operators.

In 1955, 84 percent of all local calls were dialed by the customer, with 16 percent being handled by an operator. Today only 4 percent of local calls are handled by an operator. In 1955 no long distance calls were dialed by the customer, today one out of four long distance calls is dialed by the customer.

During this period, Beirne testified, the number of average daily phone conversations has gone up 23 percent and the number of telephones has increased by 26 percent, yet "employment decreased by 33,000—five and one-half percent—in the operating portion of the industry."

Beirne said this situation of expanding service and shrinking employment underscores his 1955 recommendation that:

● "Industries and particularly those like the communications industry where automation is having a daily effect on job opportunities must begin to think in terms of a shorter workweek and such other job spreading devices as longer vacations and lower optional retirement age.

● "In order to maintain high productivity and a high employe morale, attention must be given to such things as: (a) improved force reduction and rehiring procedures, (b) interdepartmental and intercompany transfers including payment of transfer expenses, (c) higher pensions and lower optional retirement age, (d) more liberal termination payments for persons who lose their jobs as a result of technological change, (e) better and more extensive job retraining programs, (f) greater weight to seniority.

● "A separate Bureau of Automation should be established in the United States Department of Labor to coordinate all information on automation in the United States and to develop recommended public policies in the area of automation."

He added:

"Perhaps the most important thing we have to say to this committee is that this entire problem of automation cannot be viewed, in our opinion, on an industry by industry or job by job basis. There is a need for some over-all attention to this problem and some public policies in this field."

Bell system testimony to this same committee emphasized the service to the public made possible by automation, but the company made no mention of the effect on employment in the industry caused by automation.

Using the year 1920 for its comparison, company testimony showed that employment had risen "more than two and one-half times." What the company didn't say, though, was that the number of telephones is now more than seven times what it was in 1920 and calls made over these phones have increased even faster.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

CHICAGO—THE PRE-CONVENTION MEETING between Gov. Rockefeller and Vice Pres. Nixon served the interests of Mr. Nixon as effectively as Sen. Kennedy was served by the pre-convention attack in which former Pres. Truman assailed the Democratic parley as "prearranged."

For each, an incident furnished a priceless opportunity for a declaration of doctrine, of principles, of a claim to party leadership.

Sen. Kennedy was given the chance of a nationally televised press conference audience that he could not possibly have obtained in advance of the convention simply on his own. He would no doubt have won the nomination in any case, but he was given a chance to speak to the whole people about issues that will arise in the campaign, and to speak affirmatively. Mr. Nixon used Rockefeller's running fire of demands on the Republican platform as a springboard from which he could start asserting his independence of Pres. Eisenhower.

This has been necessary to the Vice President: He could not possibly seek to win the election as a pale ghost of the man whose Administration is running to its end—and running out of steam. He must make his own case, seize the party leadership—and the platform is the obvious instrument through which to start doing it.

* * *

THE FURY with which Republican right-wingers greeted Rockefeller's 14-point platform statement, to which the Vice President said he assented, was reminiscent of the barely suppressed rage with which the late Sen. Taft's supporters took their repeated defeats.

They knew less about Mr. Nixon, it seems, than reporters who have watched the young man's career in the slaughtering-pens of top-level politics.

His agreement with Gov. Rockefeller committed him to no "liberalism" in the economic sense. It expressed his own idea of what is necessary for the country and for the Republican Party and for himself as Republican leader.

The civil rights situation, with school desegregation still balked and with refusal to recognize the demand of all minority groups for full status as human beings, no longer makes it tolerable for a White House aspirant to be content with the Eisenhower policies. The President has waited too long to assert moral leadership.

Republicans may defend the record as they please—but Gov. Rockefeller was unanswerable when he pointed out that the Soviet Union now feels capable of threatening us with "rockets" about Cuba whereas we felt capable of nothing when the Soviets seized Czechoslovakia and reconquered Hungary.

* * *

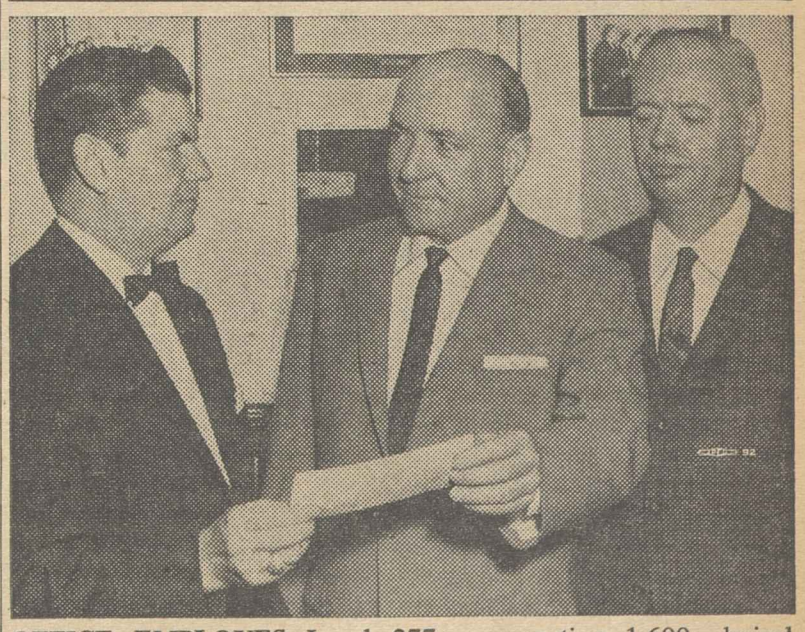
THE NOTION that the Vice President "capitulated" on fundamental principles to Gov. Rockefeller is based on the "right-wingers'" assumption that presidential elections can be won in this country the way Sen. Goldwater, from a sparsely settled western state, won re-election to his job in Arizona.

Presidential elections are on an entirely different level. The issues are different, different things are looked for in those who make the claim to preferment.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Nixon is a conservative of intense convictions on economic policy, on fiscal policy, on labor policy. But he intends to do many things more vigorously than Mr. Eisenhower has done them, to campaign differently, to talk differently, to be his own man.

He left no doubt when he entered this convention city that he intended to assert his leadership of the party—not to "break" with the President, which is of course impossible, but to stake out his own claim.

He chose to do this via a platform agreement in which he used the fact that Gov. Rockefeller also wants changes from the situation of stalemate in which Mr. Eisenhower has left us. He would have found some other method had this one been unavailable.



OFFICE EMPLOYES Local 277, representing 1,600 clerical workers at Convair plant in Fort Worth, Tex., helps keep union committeemen well-informed by taking out subscriptions in their names to AFL-CIO News. Local 277 Sec.-Treas. L. B. Cobb, left, and Pres. R. E. Norman, Jr., right, turn over to AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Lester Graham check for year's subscription for 31 officers and stewards.

How to Buy:

August Sales Offer Pre-Season Savings

By Sidney Margolius

AUGUST IS ONE OF THE BEST MONTHS to shop for furniture, rugs and mattresses. The other sale opportunities this month are china, housewares, sheets and curtains. Pre-Labor Day sales give you a chance to replace worn tires at reduced prices.

The August coat sales in advance of the season are another buying opportunity. For example, last year leading clothiers offered men's coats in August sales for $49.75 and $59.75. In September these coats advanced to their regular $59.95 and $75 tags. (Note the extra-large reductions on the costlier coats.) Then in December they were reduced again for the mid-winter clearances. The shopper who buys in advance of the season, and the shopper who waits until late, both pay less than the one who buys at the height of the season.

Other useful August sales are the end-of-summer specials on paint, wallpaper, brushes and hardware, and clearances of lawnmowers, and other outdoor furniture.

The auto industry has almost a million 1960 models to unload in a hurry. Dealers are cutting prices heavily on the '60's because the 1961 cars will be out in October, two weeks earlier than usual. One reason for the big stock of 1960 cars still on hand is the large number of models offered this year with the introduction of the compact cars.

But the biggest price cut is on used cars—down almost nine per cent in just three months.

IF YOU'RE A RENTING FAMILY seeking a new apartment, your prospects are brightening a little. For the first time since World War II, rents actually are stabilizing this summer with more apartments available in a number of areas. Best bet is in apartment buildings. Vacancies in single-family houses are still scarce in most cities, with their rents still rising.

Food has been expensive this summer, especially pork, but you can expect cheaper prices this fall as meat becomes more abundant. However, not all the potential bargains are going to reach consumers. The peach crop is the biggest since 1947. But in California, growers, canners and state officials are discussing how much of the peach crop to destroy, as they did last year, to keep up the price.

Result of such destruction is that canned peaches are selling for only a little less than a year ago, but fresh peaches cost 25-50 percent less. That's a food bargain to grab at, not only for current use, but for preserving or freezing.

HERE ARE TIPS on August buying opportunities.

You'll have to be a careful shopper to get top value and the most suitable tires for your needs. There's a fierce controversy in the tire industry over the introduction of nylon tires with list prices of only $12.95. Two big manufacturers are pushing the new economy tire. Another maker says their ads are misleading; that there's no way "to produce cheaper tires without cheapening quality."

For one thing, it should be understood that the new economy tire is really a fourth-line tire even though it may be called a third line. Now, most manufacturers have four lines of tires: third-line, second-line, first-line or original-equipment grade, and premium. Moreover, in each group there is generally a rayon and a nylon model. There are really eight grades to choose from.

If that isn't confusing enough, the fancy names of the various lines will really fool you. A "deluxe" tire may really be a manufacturer's low-grade line.

Nor is comparative price a reliable guide to quality. One dealer may charge as much for a second-line tire as another for a first.

In general, in each grade nylon-cord tires are preferable, with Tyrex rayon second, and ordinary rayon third.

That doesn't mean a rayon isn't a good tire. Many original-equipment tires are rayon. But since there is now only a dollar or two difference between nylon and rayon tires of the same grade and amount of tread, the nylon does have several advantages. The nylon body is considered to be a little cooler-running, and excessive heat reduces tire life and tends to cause blowouts in fast driving on a hot day. Too, the nylon body gives more protection against sidewall injuries.

While the new economy tire is a lot for the money, our consultants recommend it only for moderate use for a car you plan to keep only a short while.

For a car you will keep a couple of years, the higher-quality second-line tire costs only $2-$3 more. For hard use, the first-line (original-equipment) grade is recommended. You may be asked as much as $25-$30 for a first-line tire but can find this quality for as little as $20-$22 with your old tire, for the 6.70 x 15 size, at current sales.

Besides providing a thicker tread, a well-made first-line tire also has the numerous cross-cuts or hook-shaped "sipes" in the tread which aid traction, assist stopping and help resist skids.

Generally the expensive "premium" tires aren't necessary. They often are merely a device for trading you up to a high-profit purchase.

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LABOR PARTICIPATION leaders in the 1961 Greater Boston United Fund campaign are shown discussing plans for the drive with Boone Gross, general chairman. Left to right are Berry Aronson, AFL-CIO consultant at the United Fund; Pres. J. William Belanger of the Massachusetts State Labor Council; Gross; Sec.-Treas. Kenneth J. Kelley of the AFL-CIO, and Joseph McLaughlin, State AFL-CIO vice president and labor consultant to the United Fund.

Investment Boom, Not Wages, Held Causing Canada Inflation

OTTAWA, ONT.—Inflation in recent years has been caused by an investment boom and price rises in non-unionized industries—not by union wage demands.

This is the "inescapable" conclusion drawn by the Canadian Labor Congress research staff in a recent edition of Labor Research.

To combat this type of inflation, the CLC urges an end to hold-the-line policies and tight money. The Congress's economists advocate the institution of selective controls over investment.

Labor Research, in an issue entitled "Inflation," analyzes price increases since 1945. In every case, the bulletin points out, periods of inflation were caused by excessive demand rather than excessive costs.

There is no evidence that inflation has been caused by wage increases, the CLC says. Labor costs have dropped in some industries and almost without exception unit labor costs (wages related to productivity) rose less sharply than prices.

The cost, however, of some goods and services were definitely out of line during periods of inflation, the CLC points out. In some instances profits were "unduly" high. Health care, largely non-unionized, jumped sharply as did prices in the food industry.

THE MOST UNION-INFLUENCED component of the price index, clothing, increased only 1 percent between 1955 and 1958.

Also, the CLC points out, wages invariably followed price increases. The pattern of the past 15 years had prices going up first.

There were three distinct periods of inflation in the post-war years.

The first, in 1946-48, was caused primarily by the sudden increase in consumer and capital demand after the war. Money was plentiful, goods were not. Prices rose with demand.

The same thing happened after the Korean War. Heavy expenditures in the western world on defense put a great deal of money into the economy and prices shot upwards.

However, the last period, 1955-57, was slightly different. An investment boom was the culprit.

"We had a situation in which investors were willing and able to invest more capital than there were resources and manpower to invest in," the research bulletin states.

This type of inflation threatens today.

Tight money does not help the situation. What is needed, says the CLC, is selective control of investment through variable depreciation allowances and the licensing of large capital bond issues.

"In an economy with idle manpower and resources, the injection of additional money will not as a general rule raise prices," the bulletin holds. "The economy is under-employed and more money would be used to take up the slack."

From Soup to Nonsense:

It All Just Goes into One Ear And Keeps Right on Going...

By Jane Goodsell

I CAN'T SEEM to get my message across:

Me: "Now, darling, don't forget to come home early Wednesday evening. We're going to the Bennetts' for dinner."

Him (two days later): "Say, you don't have anything planned for Wednesday night, do you? Bill Fletcher's in town and I asked him to have dinner with us."

Me: "I'd like to see a dress in size 12, please. Either black or navy and not over $40."

Saleslady: "This yellow and white print would be lovely on you, and it's marked down to $89.95."

"Dear Katie: "I'm so glad you're enjoying camp. Are you remembering to brush your teeth and change your underwear? Have you written to Grandma? Is your cold better?"

"Dear Mommy: I am having fun. Please send me $5 for basket weaving."

Me: "Just exactly how much does this car cost?"

Car Salesman: "We can give you a really sensational deal on this car. When you consider the easy monthly installments plus the savings on gas and oil . . . say, why don't you just slip behind the wheel and drive it around the block? Or better yet, drive it home and show it to the kiddies. Isn't that metallic tweed the most beautiful upholstery you ever saw in your life?"

Me: "Honey, would you mind picking up a loaf of unsliced egg twist on your way home?"

Him: "Here's that rye bread you wanted."

"Dear Sir: Please do not send me your book club selection for this month, 'The Sound of Bugles.' Thanking you, I remain, yours truly . . ."

"Dear Madam: We are sending you under separate cover our book club selection 'The Sound of Bugles.' Yours very truly . . ."

Me: "No, Molly, you can't have a cookie. You can't have anything to eat. Dinner will be ready in ten minutes."

Molly: "Can I have a peanut butter sandwich?"

Me: "How long will it take to repair my iron?"

Man-behind-the-counter: "You can depend on us to do an A-1 job soon as we can get to it. Our repairman's been on half-time lately because his wife just came home from the hospital with twin boys. Cutest little tykes you ever saw in your life . . ."

'Death Sentence' to Industry:

Glass Union Hits U.S. Trade Policy

New York—The U.S. Dept. of State has been charged with "arrogantly issuing death sentences" on thousands of American enterprises by dominating policy decisions on trade. The accusation was contained in an officers' report to the 14th constitutional convention of the Glass and Ceramic Workers here.

In a special foreword to the report, UGCW Pres. Ralph Reiser told some 200 delegates to the convention that their union faces the greatest challenge in its 25-year history in developing long-range answers to the increasingly serious menace of foreign imports.

Reiser noted that imports of ceramic tile during 1959 amounted to 45 million square feet for a total of $18 million, and that window plate glass imports during the same period totaled 425 million square feet for a total of $36 million. Glass imports for use in frame mirrors and in automobiles accounted for an additional 56 million square feet, he reported.

He estimated that imports of glass during last year accounted for a full-time output of at least 2,300 production workers, while those in the ceramic field were equal to the full-time output of more than 2,600 workers.

"We cannot erase the problem of imports by just being militant on the picket line," Reiser declared. "We cannot stand idly by when imports take the jobs of our members. We have taken steps to protect their seniority rights and earning ability. Your officers and representatives have spent a great amount of time working out agreements so that personal hardships caused by imports have been eliminated or at least minimized."

Subsidy Proposed

One of the resolutions due to come before the convention for action provides for a subsidy for workers displaced by foreign imports. It would create an employer-employe program of subsidies to supplement workers' earnings with sums comparable to the amounts lost by virtue of displacement because of imports.

Another major issue facing the convention involved the problem of automation, which has taken a heavy toll of jobs among glass and ceramic workers. Most of a membership loss of some 12,000 that has taken place since the union's last convention two years ago was attributed by the officers' report to the worsening problem of automation. Reiser told delegates that in a growing economy, both technological progress and added world trade can improve the living standards of working people.

"In a standstill economy, automation and imports undermine and ultimately destroy these living standards," the UGCW president declared. "What happens to our members, for good or ill, depends in part on the policies we enforce at the plant level. It also depends in part on the principles developed at the national level." He called for enlightened action on both fronts.

Trade Policy 'Chaotic'

The officers' report termed the State Dept.'s trade policy "chaotic." It held that the nation as a whole is threatened with an unfavorable balance of trade for the first time since 1876, pointing out that the United States has become dependent on far away sources for critical raw materials needed both in peacetime and in war. Continuing the present trend, the report warned, might mean defeat in war if America should be isolated from the sources of these raw materials.

The report also struck out at the National Labor Relations Board, citing a dispute the UGCW has had with the Jackson Tile Manufacturing Co. in Mississippi, charging that the NLRB is operating in such a manner as to protect the interests of industry.

Eagles Select Doherty for Labor Award

Milwaukee—The Fraternal Order of Eagles has announced that its annual Green-Murray award will be given this year to William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The award, named in honor of the late presidents of the former AFL and the former CIO, is given each year by the Eagles to an outstanding union leader selected on the basis of "leadership and statesmanship in the field of labor relations."

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY
Green-Murray Award Winner

Previous recipients of the award have been Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes, William L. McFetridge, president emeritus of the Building Service Employes, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers.

Award Ceremony Aug. 4

Doherty will receive the award Aug. 4 at the Eagles' convention in Miami Beach. He will fly from the Postal Telegraph & Telephone Intl. Congress in Vienna, Austria, for the ceremony.

Judge Robert W. Hansen, program director for the Eagles, who will present the award, declared that Doherty "has certainly earned this recognition through a lifetime of proven accomplishment and achievement on behalf of his fellow workers and fellow men."

The Letter Carriers' president, who also heads the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, has been credited with a key role in the successful campaign for a pay raise for government workers, including overriding by Congress of a presidential veto. He is a member of the Eagles, as were William Green and Philip Murray.

Texas Unions Boost Retarded Kids Fund

Austin, Tex.—Sixteen central labor bodies and seven local unions have made contributions to the $3,000 fund which the Texas State AFL-CIO is raising for the Texas Association for Retarded Children, State Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt said.

PRACTICAL TRAINING in how management takes time studies and uses them against trade union members is given members of AFL-CIO affiliates during 1960 Industrial Engineering Institutes at University of Wisconsin, sponsored jointly by AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the university's School for Workers.

Labor Negotiators Go to School to Learn Management Speedup Tricks

Madison, Wis.—The manner in which management uses time studies, wage incentives and job evaluation to reduce legitimate collective bargaining gains was demonstrated to 49 trade union staff members at the 1960 AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here.

The unionists—from 14 national and international unions, two federal labor unions, and the field staffs of the national and state AFL-CIO—attended basic and advanced institutes conducted jointly by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the School for Workers.

The basic courses covered time study, wage incentives, job evaluation and wage determination, while the advanced courses were geared to collective bargaining of industrial engineering problems and synthetic work standard systems.

Goal of the annual training program is to provide union staff members with the information needed to effectively represent workers faced with the burgeoning management use of industrial engineering methods and practices.

In issuing the call to the training sessions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler had charged management with "arbitrary and abusive" use of industrial engineering, and said that as a result "wage increases are negated by downgrading jobs, increasing work loads and lowering incentive earnings."

Emphasized Bargaining

The courses—under the direction of Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer, and Norris Tibbetts of the faculty of the School for Workers—placed heavy emphasis on the collective bargaining implications of industrial engineering, and gave those attending the sessions practical training in how management makes its engineering determinations.

Attending the sessions at the School for Workers were staff representatives from the Auto Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Meat Cutters, Steelworkers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Carpenters, Upholsterers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Pulp-Sulphite Workers, and the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Leading authorities in the industrial engineering field from the trade union movement joined with Gottlieb and Tibbetts on the training staff. They included:

Seymour Brandwein, economist from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Russell Allen, education director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Richard Humphreys, education and research director for the Allied Industrial Workers; William Kuhl, research and education director for the Boilermakers; Kermit K. Mead, director of the time study and engineering division of the Auto Workers; Fred Simon of the agricultural implement department of the UAW; and Hy Fish, consulting industrial engineer from Chicago.

National Goals Group To Report in December

A long-term Commission on National Goals, established early this year by Pres. Eisenhower to develop a program of national policies for the next decade, expects to complete its work and submit its report to the President by December.

In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Commission Chairman Henry M. Wriston, former president of Brown University, said the December target date would help insure the "nonpartisan approach" of the commission by keeping its work "out of even indirect involvement in the political campaign."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was one of the 11 leading citizens appointed by Eisenhower to serve on the commission, whose work is being financed from private funds and whose inquiry is being conducted free of any direct connection with the federal government.

Wriston wrote Eisenhower that—conducting its study with no direct connection either with the Administration or either political party—the commission is working on a "unified and self-contained statement of the basic elements that . . . should be included in the national agenda" over the next five or 10 years.

In a reply sent from the vacation White House at Newport, R. I., Eisenhower said he felt the recommendations of the committee "will be most timely," adding: "I feel more strongly than ever that your committee has the opportunity to make an historic addition to our knowledge and understanding of the democratic processes and our national ideals and purposes."

Union-Busting Tactics Fail to Break Strike

Philadelphia—A plucky band of Oil Workers—their union just over a year old—has taken on a subsidiary of a giant company in what the union describes as "a strike for survival."

"We are all of the opinion that this is going to be another so-called 'Kohler strike,'" declared William J. Wade, Jr., chairman of the workmen's committee at the Sinclair and Valentine Printing Ink Co.

The employes of Sinclair and Valentine—a subsidiary of the huge American-Marietta Co.—voted for the Oil Workers by 24 to 6 in a representation election in May of 1959.

The new Local 12-398 quickly won a one-year contract.

But the company early this year filed for a decertification election. This the union won by a 22 to 8 vote.

Negotiations on a new contract were stalemated from the start. The union asked for a wage increase of ten cents an hour, based on the average union-won increase of eight cents and the rising cost of living.

The company offered five cents an hour in wages and one-half cent in fringe benefits and, the union reports, it was a take-it-or-leave-it position. The company offer was rejected unanimously and the workers struck on June 16.

The union said it soon became apparent that, with back-to-work appeals and other tactics, the company intended to try to destroy the union.

Local 12-398 reports that the heavily-mechanized plant is shut down tight but, recognizing "this is a tough battle," has appealed for the backing of organized labor.

GIVING WITH A SMILE, delegates to Newspaper Guild convention in Chicago dig deep for contributions to AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Making COPE donation in center is M. Michael Potoker, president of New York Newspaper Guild. Collectors used aprons decorated with Ladies' Garment Workers' new union label.

Cost-of-Living Sets New Record as Index Rises for 6th Straight Month

(Continued from Page 1)

contract cost-of-living clauses are tied to the June CPI.

A companion report showed little change between May and June in the spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers.

The purchasing power of factory workers, however, is 1.7 percent lower than in June of 1959.

The buying power decline was caused by the over-the-year increase of 1.6 percent in the cost of living. The rise of 5 cents in hourly earnings was largely offset by a reduction of 0.7 hours in the workweek since June last year.

Arnold Chase, Labor Dept. price expert, foresaw there "might not be very much change in the index next month" and held out hope for a decline in the August CPI.

The June report said that, while price hikes for fresh fruits and pork accounted for most of the 0.2 percent rise from May, food prices advanced somewhat less than usual.

The June increase was moderated, the report said, by seasonal declines in such important foods as fresh vegetables and eggs. New car prices dropped more than usual, prices of appliances fell for the fifth straight month and furniture prices declined.

Prices for services continued to rise in June, the report noted, but the uptrend has been slower recently than in any similar period in recent years.

"Prices for medical care services increased less in June—0.1 percent—than in any month since March 1959," the report said.

The cost of medical care services had been rising sharply. The report showed this item to be 4.1 percent above June of 1959.

The June CPI marks an adjustment point in many union contracts with escalator clauses.

Quarterly adjustments will take effect for employes of the Douglas and McDonnell aircraft firms and for General Electric and Sylvania in the electrical field. About 235,000 workers will get a two-cent increase and about 115,000 will get a one-cent hike.

On a semi-annual adjustment, mainly in trucking, about 200,000 workers will receive a raise of two cents an hour and some 50,000 will get one cent.

The June report on net spendable earnings—after the deduction of federal income and social security taxes—showed earnings increased by 18 cents or 0.2 percent to $81.59 for a worker with three dependents and to $74.03 for a worker without dependents.

The rise was attributed to an increase of 0.1 hours or six minutes in the factory workweek.

The buying power of this increase was wiped out by the small increase in the cost of living, the report observed.

Hartnett Hits Poor Training For Negroes

Canton, O.—The Negro worker is handicapped in the constant competition for jobs at all levels because he is "less educated, less trained and less skilled," Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told a civil rights workshop here.

The first step in eliminating the gap in training, he asserted, is to insure that Negro children receive public education equal to what is given white children.

"We've got to push vigorously against discrimination in education," he declared. "We've got to make sure that federal aid is provided for education. We have to make certain that vocational training is given only in unsegregated and equal facilities."

The workshop was jointly sponsored by the Canton AFL-CIO Council and the Urban League.

Other speakers included Mayor Charles L. Babcock of Canton; Pres. W. E. Wycoff of the AFL-CIO Council; Don Slaimon, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; J. Carlton Yeldell, Urban League labor relations secretary; and Clarence A. Thomas, the league's executive director.

Mayor of San Jose Is Officer of Union

San Jose, Calif. — Paul Moore, member of two unions, has been elected mayor of San Jose for a two-year term by his fellow councilmen.

Moore has served six years on the city council. He is a member of Local 332, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and secretary of Local 134, Theatrical Stage Employes.

Manufacturers Criticized:

Drug Agency Acts To Curb Abuses

The Food & Drug Administration, criticizing high pressure sales tactics of prescription drug manufacturers, has proposed new regulations aimed at keeping untested medications off the market and alerting physicians to possible hazards in the use of some new drugs.

One of the proposed regulations—providing for federal inspection of manufacturing facilities and controls before a drug can be marketed—follows closely recommendations made by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), whose antitrust subcommittee turned the spotlight on questionable practices by drug firms.

A second proposal, aimed at insuring that physicians are adequately warned of any side-effects of new drugs, seeks to deal with another problem aired by witnesses at the Kefauver hearings. Testimony by two former medical directors of leading drug manufacturers alleged that potential hazards of new drugs have been minimized or buried in lengthy scientific reports which often go unread by busy physicians.

To meet this problem, the Food & Drug Administration proposed what it described as "sweeping changes" in the labeling of prescription drugs.

Under its proposed regulations, the FDA said, "virtually all prescription drug packages and printed matter distributed to physicians to promote sale of a drug would be required to bear complete information for professional use of the drug, including information about any side effects or necessary precautions." The only exception would be for frequently used medicines that are already familiar to all doctors.

Not Now Required

Present FDA regulations do not require such detailed information in labeling when the data are available in scientific literature or can be obtained by the doctor on request.

The other major regulation proposed empowers the FDA to keep a new drug off the market until the manufacturer's claims "regarding the reliability of manufacturing methods, facilities and controls have been confirmed by a factory inspection by the Food & Drug Administration."

The FDA said it has sometimes found on spot inspections that conditions in manufacturing plants were "contrary" to claims made by the manufacturer.

Drug manufacturers and other interested parties have been given 60 days to submit written comments on the proposed regulations.

Commenting on the proposed regulations, FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick declared:

"The large number of new medications has made it increasingly difficult for doctors and pharmacists to keep adequately informed about them. We are hopeful that the proposed regulations will improve the communication of vitally necessary information and bring about a general improvement in drug promotion practices. At the same time, they should furnish a basis for more effective government control where necessary."

An FDA spokesman added that the proposed labeling changes "would correct a tendency on the part of some manufacturers to describe to physicians the merits of a drug without giving information regarding its hazards and the special precautions necessary for maximum safety and effectiveness."

Aptitude Test Ruled Invalid In Promotion

Paramount, Calif.—A high score on a psychological aptitude test is not sufficient evidence to justify promotion of a spray machine operator with three years of experience over an operator with 13 years' experience, an arbitrator has ruled.

Arbitrator George H. Hildebrand, in a precedent-making decision involving seniority in promotions, ruled in favor of the Brick & Clay Workers and against the Pacific Tile & Porcelain Co. here.

Seniority Threatened

The company started a psychological testing program eight years ago among supervisors and technicians. Last year it attempted to introduce its "pseudo-scientific panacea" into the Local 487 bargaining unit. The union feared that the final result of such tests would eliminate seniority in promotions. It carried a test case to arbitration.

Doctors of philosophy in industrial psychology testified as expert witnesses for both union and company.

Management claimed that a high score on an abstract psychological test—placing pencil dots in circles and tracing lines through a maze—was justification for passing over an operator with long experience on the job. The tests proved that a junior operator had more mechanical aptitude than the senior bidder, management said.

Union witnesses asserted that test results should not have more weight in promotions than experience, ability to do the job, and seniority.

Cites Fatal Weaknesses

The arbitrator said in his decision that "testing for aptitudes in abstract fashion . . . suffers from fatal weaknesses when used for determining ability and fitness for a promotion to a specific job" under a union contract.

He upheld management's right to use tests for ability, but ruled that the company here did not give adequate weight to other kinds of evidence, and did not rely on tests "having a reasonably clear relationship to the requirements of the job."

Striking Machinists Vote Down 'Insulting' Pratt & Whitney Offer

East Hartford, Conn.—Striking Machinists at the Pratt & Whitney jet engine plant of United Aircraft have voted, 3,613 to 98, to reject a management contract proposal as "insulting" and to continue the strike in effect since June 8.

The action came in the wake of an IAM contract agreement ending a four-week strike of 10,500 Machinists at Lockheed Aircraft's missiles and space division in California. The agreement was keyed to automatic progression in pay raises, instead of the unilateral company merit rating plan that triggered the walkout; and a money package averaging an extra 23 cents an hour over a two-year period, the union said.

Similar IAM settlements also were approved by lodges representing 9,000 Lockheed workers at Marietta, Ga.; 1,000 at Solar Aircraft in San Diego, Calif.; 750 at Goodyear Aircraft, Phoenix, Ariz.; and 1,360 at the Pratt & Whitney research and development center in West Palm Beach, Fla.

In East Hartford, members of IAM Lodge 1746 angrily rejected a management proposal that was called worse than one the lodge refused to accept last December. Besides failing to meet union requests for job security, it contained two more regressive demands, according to a negotiations report by John K. Main, senior IAM business agent.

As part of the strike settlement, Main said, management refused to rehire 43 strikers, and demanded that all strikers be "herded into a parking lot like cattle" to register for assignment to jobs, if and when available.

All negotiations to end the strike of 20,000 Machinists at two Pratt & Whitney plants in East Hartford and Manchester, Conn.; two Hamilton Standard plants in Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn.; and 5,000 members of the Auto Workers at Sikorsky Aircraft division plants in Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., have come to a halt.

IAM officers were served with a National Labor Relations Board notice stating that Pratt & Whitney management has asked the board to hold a representation election. A company union is conducting a drive among non-striking workers.

At the Sikorsky plants, the NLRB set Aug. 29 as the date of a hearing on company charges that the UAW is guilty of unfair labor practices. The union asked that the hearing be delayed until after an election, but the labor board refused. The Auto Workers challenged a so-called independent union to join it in securing an election as soon as possible.

Pittsburgh Glass Co. Contract Extended

Pittsburgh, Pa. — The Glass Workers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. have extended their current contract by one year, to Feb. 16, 1962. The extension came eight months before the pact was to have expired.

The extension agreement provides wage increases of 4 cents an hour for all workers not under incentive or bonus plans, effective next February,

Joins with Screen Actors:

AFTRA Approves Joint Bargaining

A major stride toward labor unity among television performers was taken when some 160 delegates to the annual convention of the Television and Radio Artists voted to accept the Screen Actors Guild's proposals for joint bargaining and administration of contracts.

AFTRA's action cleared the way for a united approach in impending negotiations. The current two-year contracts with all three television networks expire Nov. 15, with talks expected to open about Sept. 15.

SAG, which is now taking a mail referendum on specific proposals for closer cooperation between the two unions, welcomed AFTRA's action and expressed confidence it would "solve the problems between the two unions."

SAG's main proposal called for "joint negotiation and administration of collective bargaining contracts in the field of all TV commercials (live, tape and film) and in the field of TV entertainment programs made on video tape."

AFTRA also approved the additional SAG proposals for study of possible interchangeability of performers' union cards and the practicality of allowing cross-crediting for pension and welfare fund purposes.

The SAG proposals and the AFTRA's acceptance came in wake of a jointly-sponsored study on the practicability of organic merger which David L. Cole, nationally prominent arbitrator, issued last January.

Cole's recommendation of full merger and, short of that, a possible working arrangement, was met with "reservations" by SAG.

AFTRA said after its convention action that it hoped the approval of the SAG proposals would lead to "such a successful limited partnership" that it ultimately could be expanded to the unions' full jurisdiction.

Cole in his report observed that performers holding dual or multiple memberships had a strong desire for one-union as early as 1938.

The rise of television and its impact on broadcasting and union membership have brought the problem to a head. The use of video tape—which is neither live nor film—has increased the overlapping membership of SAG and AFTRA and their membership has become concentrated in Hollywood and New York.

While relations with the SAG and the shaping of television and radio contract demands were the chief items before the AFTRA convention, the delegates also:

- Reelected actress Virginia Payne—the Ma Perkins of radio fame—to a second one-year term as unpaid president.
- Heard Executive Sec. Donald F. Conaway report a membership increase of 2,891 to a total of nearly 16,000.
- Voted the coveted George Heller Memorial Award of a lifetime gold membership card to I. S. Becker, a Columbia Broadcasting System vice-president. Becker, the first management representative to be so honored, was cited for his work as industry chairman of the six-year old AFTRA Pension and Welfare Fund.
- Listened to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell appeal for labor-management talks beyond the bargaining table. Mitchell said the nation must end prejudices based on age, race, color and religion. He urged the broadcasting industry to war on the "mediocrity" of some television programs and thereby ward off public control.
- Applauded a report that AFTRA became the first performers union to establish jurisdiction in the field of pay television. AFTRA and the Musicians signed a pact with the Intl. Telemeter Corp., a Paramount Pictures subdivision, for the recent production of Gian-Carlo Menotti's "The Consul."
- Charged in a resolution that many broadcasters "have failed to live up to their promises" in public service programming and urged that broadcasters be made to give an accounting when their licenses come up for renewal.
- Decided to hold their next convention in Detroit.

BADGE IS PINNED on Typographical Union Pres. Elmer Brown (right) by Bookbinders' Pres. Joseph Denny at Bookbinders' convention in Chicago. Brown issued plea for unity among all unions in graphic arts field to counter threat of newspaper mergers and growing assault on graphic arts unions.

Bookbinders' Convention Endorses Federation of All Printing Trades

Chicago—Support for unity among unions in the printing trades industry was registered at the 31st biennial convention of the Bookbinders here.

Delegates approved a resolution reaffirming action taken by the 1940 convention calling for a single federation of all unions in the printing industry.

The resolution passed at the current convention specifies that the Newspaper Guild and the unaffiliated Lithographers be included in any federation of graphic arts unions.

The delegates, at the closing session, revoked earlier convention action on a per capita tax increase. A 25-cent boost was shelved in favor of a 15-cent hike to go into effect Feb. 1, 1961. The per capita tax increase is subject to a referendum vote of the international union's 60,000 members.

Tied to the increase was a provision that $15,000 be set aside to defray convention expense in the future so parleys can be held in smaller cities.

Final Vote Unanimous

After action on the increase, Pres. Joseph Denny said "Now we've got real harmony." Small and large locals of the union had wide differences of opinion on the size of the boost. The final vote for the 15-cent increase was unanimous.

Denny's salary was raised from $16,500 to $17,500 a year. The annual salaries of Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor and First Vice Pres. John Connolly were also raised $1,000; Taylor to $17,000 and Connolly to $12,500.

The delegates approved constitutional changes to meet requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act and called for repeal of the law. They voted support of the AFL-CIO civil rights program, medical care for the aged, $1.25 an hour minimum wage and called for an end to discrimination of workers on the basis of age.

They also called for federal standards in unemployment insurance, backed the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and called for investigation of violence against unions. Delegates urged a probe of delaying tactics in the National Labor Relations Board, and called for legislation insuring the right of a member to sue for damages when his employer deliberately violates the contract.

Other resolutions covered tax reform, setting up an educational program, jurisdiction matters, industry improvements, job safety and a guaranteed annual wage.

Defeated were proposals to set up a study for a pension plan, to change the name of the international to include bindery women, and restrictions on setting up new locals.

Kenneth J. Brown, Lithographers' president, said more than lip service to the idea of unity in the printing industry is needed. He offered to have the Lithographers' organization director meet with a Bookbinder representative to form a joint organization plan. Denny said he hoped such a plan could be worked out.

Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) said a codification of the nation's labor laws is needed to bring some sense and reason into our labor legislation. He said:

"What we have done is to create a situation where we have a full employment act for the labor lawyers of America."

Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom of the Illinois State AFL-CIO reviewed legislative accomplishments of Illinois labor.

Other speakers included Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; presidents of other printing trades unions, and several employers.

Meany to Arbitrate Barge Captain Dispute

New York—A five-day strike of 750 barge captains has ended here, following agreement between the Seafarers and the Maritime Union to submit the issues involved in the walkout to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The strike followed refusal of the Harbor Carriers of the Port of New York, which operate the city's sand and gravel scows, to recognize the barge captains after they voted to switch affiliation from the NMU to the SIU. Prior to the captains' move to change affiliation, the barge operators had a contract with Local 335 of the NMU's United Marine Division.

Under the terms of the settlement, worked out in an all-night meeting between Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Meany, and representatives of the two unions, the question of affiliation will be submitted to the AFL-CIO president, whose findings will be "final and binding on both parties."

Meany is scheduled to meet with SIU Pres. Paul Hall and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, contingent upon their return to this country from overseas trips.

Meany's intervention had been requested by the NMU on the ground that the AFL-CIO president is the chief administrator of the no-raiding provisions of the federation's constitution. The NMU had contended that the move by the barge captains to the Seafarers constituted a violation of the ban on raiding.

World Fete Honors AFL-CIO TV Film

A film from the AFL-CIO public service television series, "Americans at Work," was cited for its "excellent qualities" by the third annual Intl. Labor Film Festival in Stockholm, Sweden.

The AFL-CIO entered only the Musicians' episode, which depicts both jazz and classical musicians at work. The film also stresses the role of the Musicians in maintaining employment for its members as a means of preserving and encouraging musical talent.

Labor Asked to Boost Handicapped Job Stamp

Organized labor has been urged to give its "enthusiastic support" to the promotion and use of a 4-cent "Employ the Handicapped" commemorative stamp which will be issued by the Post Office Dept. Aug. 29.

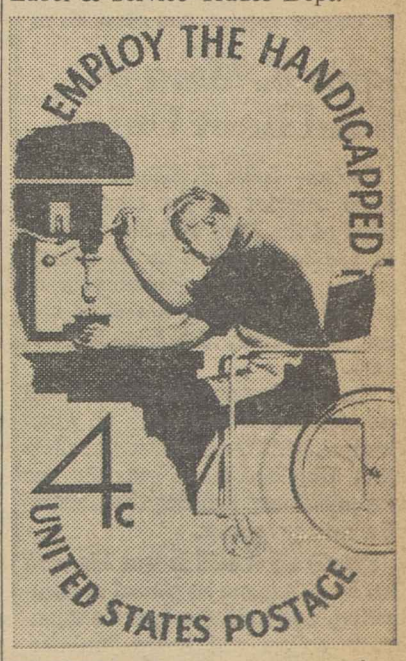
The appeal for labor support for the project came from Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who is serving as vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

In letters to the officers of all state central bodies, Freeman pointed out that Governors' Committees in each of the states are arranging special ceremonies in their respective state capitols on Aug. 29, and urged that "the labor movement in your state lend its full support to this event and assure its recognition throughout the state."

Freeman, who serves on the President's committee by designation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, also urged all labor organizations to order large quantities of these stamps from their local postmasters for future use.

The IBEW president said there will be no second printing of the stamp, adding that advance orders placed now will cause an increase in the planned run of 120 million stamps. He called the commemorative stamp a "once-in-a-lifetime" boost for the program of employing the physically handicapped, and urged state bodies to "make the most of it."

In support of the program for employing the handicapped, in which the committee staged an essay contest among high school students, each state body awarded prizes which included a trip to Washington and a visit to the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show for the winners. The state contest winners were introduced to Meany and Pres. Eisenhower who officiated at the opening of the annual show staged by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.



DESIGN of stamp supporting jobs for physically handicapped.

In Wake of Conflict-of-Interest Scandal:

UAW Demands Full Probe of Chrysler Contract-Out Policy

Detroit—A sweeping reappraisal of Chrysler Corp.'s "contracting-out" policies has been demanded by the Auto Workers in the wake of the resignation of Chrysler Pres. William C. Newberg on conflict-of-interest grounds.

Newberg stepped down as head of the nation's third largest automobile manufacturing firm and repaid the company $450,000 after it was disclosed that he held secret financial interests in numerous concerns under contract to Chrysler.

The UAW's demand for action came from Vice Pres. Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler Dept., in a letter to the company's new president, L. L. Colbert, former chairman of the board of directors which brought about Newberg's resignation.

Matthews, lashing out at Newberg's "questionable practices" in giving to other firms work previously performed in Chrysler plants, offered to turn over to the company all data in the UAW's possession which "indicate that the contracting of work to outside vendors has appeared to be unjustified."

The union official emphasized that "it is not the policy or practice of the UAW to become involved in intra-corporation differences at the management level," but said that the conflict-of-interest exposure "is a matter of most immediate and urgent concern" to Chrysler employes since it involved the loss of jobs as the result of contracting out work.

Employment Down Sharply

Citing the fact that Chrysler employment has nosedived from 135,000 in 1956 to 67,000 last month, Matthews asserted:

"We recognize that some of this decrease is due to automation, but the inescapable fact remains that a substantial proportion of it is due to contracting work out to other companies, prompted in many instances not by the best interests of the corporation and the workers but by the opportunity of some company officials to benefit personally and substantially at the expense of both the corporation and the workers."

The UAW in the past, he said, "raised questions in a number of instances" about the contracting out of Chrysler work "which did not appear to be, by any stretch of the imagination, justifiable from the point of view of economic and efficient operation."

Each time the union protested, he said, Chrysler officials "took refuge in the principle of 'managerial prerogatives.'"

Matthews called on Chrysler to:

- Conduct a "complete review" of company purchasing policies "and an investigation of all personnel connected in any way with or responsible for purchasing."
- "Return . . . all work to Chrysler plants where facilities and manpower are available."
- Make available to the UAW all information in the company's possession which would indicate those instances where the "determining factor" in the farming out of work was "conflict of interest on the part of any company executive, rather than economy and efficiency."
- Reimburse Chrysler workers for lost wages if they were made jobless because of "unethical practices on the part of any Chrysler executive."

The UAW official noted that a recent financial report by the company showed that nearly 60 cents of every sales dollar received by Chrysler went to independent suppliers, adding that "it appears to us there is a wide area for intensive and penetrating investigation."

Scholarships Awarded By William Green Fund

Columbus, O.—Income from a $100,000 grant made by the William Green Memorial Fund as an enduring memorial to the long-time president of the former AFL will again finance two undergraduate scholarships and two graduate fellowships at Ohio State University.

Undergraduates who will receive grants to cover their expenses during the 1960-61 academic year are:

- Loyd E. Lee, an honor student who has a record of almost perfect grades while working his way through college, will use the grant to finance his junior year this fall. Lee's occupational goal is college teaching.
- Gerald L. Soliday, beginning his senior year, is another self-supporting student who has made his mark academically. The son of a truck driver, he plans to continue his studies at the graduate level in the field of historical research. A professor described him as "one of the very best young men whom I have taught in any university—avid for learning, courageous in his search for truth. . . ."

Chosen for graduate fellowships at the university were:

- Paul J. Cox, the son of a coal miner, has been interested in the labor movement since he was a boy. The selection committee says he "gives every promise of achieving distinction as a graduate student because of the excellent quality of his work, his intellectual curiosity, his high ideals, and his great identification with the problems and the work of the labor movement as a whole."
- William S. Westbrook, who is working to complete his Doctor of Philosophy degree, has been an instructor at Ohio University in Athens and has completed his MA degree in labor economics. His recommendations state that he has "a tremendous amount of natural ability, a fine analytical mind and was one of the best economics students in the graduate school at Ohio University."

Alma Herbst, chairman of the William Green Memorial Scholarship and Fellowship Committee at Ohio State University, which administers the grant, wrote AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

"The members of the committee again wish to convey to you their enthusiasm over the students who have received and who are now accepting the new William Green Scholarship and Fellowship awards."

John E. Mara to Head Boot Union

Boston—John E. Mara, 39, regional director of the western division of the Boot and Shoe Workers, has been elected to the union's presidency by unanimous vote of the general executive board, to succeed his father, the late John J. Mara.

The unanimous vote of the board was announced by Joseph W. MacGonigal, BSWU executive vice president, who had taken over the pro tem presidency pending the election of a new president.

MacGonigal said it was his wish that Mara's name be placed in nomination, and said the board's unanimous action will mean "uninterrupted continuity of the union's basic principles."

Transport Service Union Asks Strong Rights Law

Chicago—The 100 delegates to the 12th biennial convention of the Transport Service Employes voted support of the entire AFL-CIO legislative program, called on both parties to support strong civil rights action and elected officers to four-year terms during four days of sessions at the Morrison Hotel here.

Officers to be installed Aug. 1 are Pres. Eugene E. Frazier, (incumbent), Chicago; Executive Vice Pres. Walter P. Davis, New York; Vice Pres. J. P. Covington, Washington, D. C.; Vice Pres. A. O. Maxwell, New York; and Sec.-Treas. Richard S. Hamme, Boston.

Installing officer will be the Transport Service Employes' General Counsel Leon M. Despres, alderman from Chicago's 5th Ward.

The delegates, representing 8,000 members in the U.S., voted support for the "sit-in" demonstrations in the South, approved of the "Eisenhower Administration foreign policy as dealing with Cuba's Castro," called for aid to the underdeveloped nations of the world and set up a committee to rewrite the union's constitution to bring it in line with the new labor law.

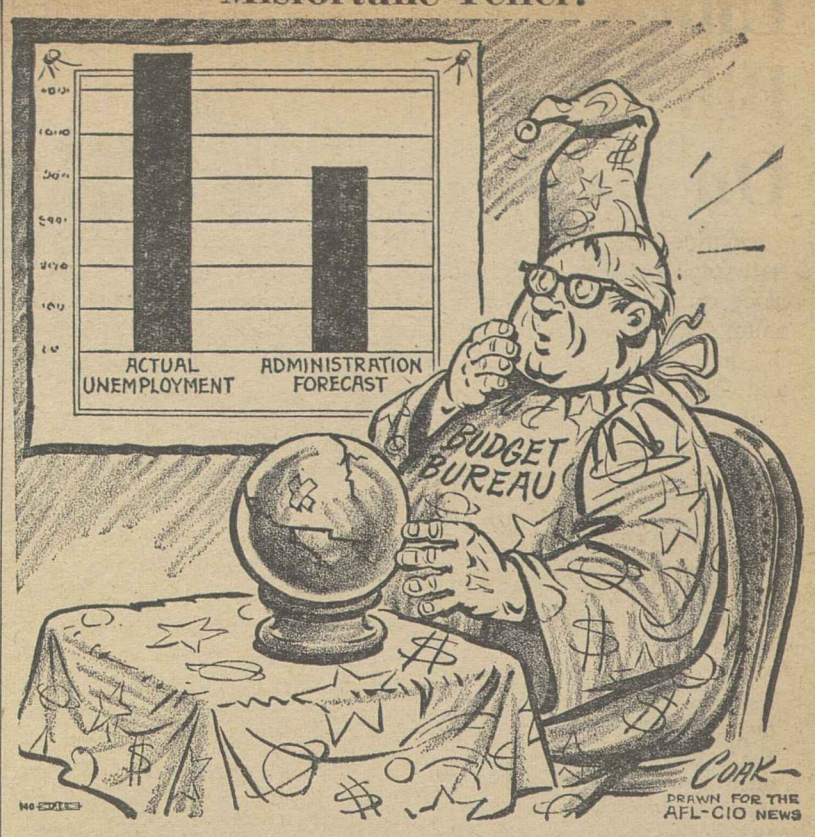
Frazier said the union doesn't agree with the Landrum-Griffin Act and hopes for its repeal. He said the Transport Service Employes' parley did not endorse any presidential candidates. Frazier said the delegates chose to wait until after the AFL-CIO General Board makes its decision.

The union represents red caps, porters and other railroad and air line workers, some tobacco and chemical workers.

Frazier said the organization plans to expand its unionizing work in the airline industry. He said the growing union lists Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) as one of its first sponsors. Frazier said Douglas was teaching at the University of Chicago when he encouraged formation of the Transport Service Employes.

Speakers included George Brown and R. J. Thomas, assistants to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Theodore Brown, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. on Civil Rights; Boyd W. Wilson, Steelworkers representative; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel Healy; and Aaron Aronin, field director, Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago.

Misfortune Teller!



Unemployment Clouds Ike's Balance Sheet

The Eisenhower Administration has conceded that unemployment levels are running higher than expected.

This acknowledgment clouded a balance sheet report in which Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson and Budget Dir. Maurice H. Stans described as "particularly gratifying" the $1.1 billion surplus for the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The report also revealed that unemployment trust fund expenditures totaled $2.737 billion or some $353 million over the level estimated by the government last January.

A Budget Bureau spokesman explained that unemployment compensation payments were higher than foreseen because joblessness had exceded expectations.

There were 4.4 million jobless in June, according to the latest government figures. The key rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, jumped from 4.9 percent in May to 5.5 percent in June. This rate has ben exceeded only in recession years.

While the Labor Dept.'s job report attributed the sharply increased totals of employed and unemployed to the influx of teenagers and the end of the school year, a companion report on jobless pay claims sounded a warning.

Unemployment compensation recipients in mid-June totaled 1.7 million, a level nearly 20 percent higher than in June of 1959.

The jobless pay totals tend to understate the problem since they omit those unemployed who are ineligible for payments and those who exhausted their payments.

The budget report for the 1959-60 fiscal year thus underscored the Labor Dept.'s employment report.

The balance sheet showed the federal government took in $78.4 billion and spent $77.3 billion—leaving a surplus of $1.1 billion. This was five times the $217,000 surplus predicted in January.

President Eisenhower, from his vacation headquarters in Newport, R. I., welcomed the report as an "encouraging turnaround" from last year's deficit of $12.4 billion.

Eisenhower said "this demonstration of fiscal responsibility not only reinforces economic strength here at home, but reaffirms to the world that the United States intends to run its financial affairs on a sound basis."

7-30-60

Anderson and Stans said in a joint statement that the shift from last year's recession-caused deficit was "aided by the vigorous rebound of our economy and by efforts of many who joined in the President's determination to restore financial order in the government's affairs."

Observers noted the Eisenhower Administration over its reign has spent $18.3 billion more than it took in.

McSorley Named Aide to Haggerty

William J. McSorley, Jr., has been appointed to the post of assistant to Pres. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Dept.

McSorley had been assistant director of the Committee on Political Education since the merger. A member of the Asbestos Workers and the Lathers, McSorley joined the staff of the former AFL Labor's League for Political Education at its founding in 1948.

He also served as building and construction trades adviser to the Marshall Plan and to the successor Mutual Security Agency.

Dinner to Celebrate Social Security Law

Chicago — The AFL-CIO will sponsor a dinner at the Drake Hotel here Aug. 14 commemorating the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Speakers at the affair will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; present Social Security Commissioner William I. Mitchell; and former Commissioners Dr. Charles I. Schottland, John W. Tramburg, and Arthur J. Altmeyer.

The dinner, which will come on the eve of the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, will be one of a series of special events being held by many groups across the nation to mark the first quarter century of social security's existence.

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Democrats Slate Key Bills As Congress Reconvenes

Union Right Bill Placed On Ballot

Olympia, Wash.—Labor in the state of Washington has won a place on the November election ballot for an initiative guaranteeing the right of union recognition and collective bargaining to state civil service employes.

The successful petition campaign was begun by the State, County & Municipal Employes and actively supported by the State AFL-CIO and federal and postal organizations, which saw in the campaign a spur to enactment of a national union recognition law for federal employes.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, the State, County & Municipal Employes won a landmark agreement providing a modified union shop for 12,000 of the city's 18,000 employes. When the City Council ratifies the contract, as it is expected to do before Sept. 30, Philadelphia will become the largest city in the nation to provide union security for its municipal employes.

The union, which won exclusive bargaining rights in most municipal departments in 1957, negotiated an agreement providing that all new employes in covered units must join the AFSCME and all present members must remain in good standing. There is an annual 15-day period in which members may drop out.

New employes are covered by the city's health care plan as soon as they join the union, without the six-month waiting period otherwise required.

In Washington state, the civil service initiative including authorization for written union agreements, won a place on the ballot when 110,000 signatures were collected, 20,000 more than the number required.

A whirlwind two-week climax to the drive brought in 48,000 signatures and the final group of petitions, collected in the Seattle area, was flown by helicopter to the grounds of the state capitol building in Olympia on the deadline day for filing.

The drive found union members throughout the state soliciting signatures from door-to-door and canvassing supermarkets, bowling alleys, parking lots and recreation areas to put the campaign over the top.

In addition to writing into state law the principle of union recognition for public employes, the initiative provides for a merit system in state employment and establishes a grievance procedure and the principle of seniority in layoffs.

Railroads Split Over Work Rules

One of the nation's biggest railroad systems has broken the solid front of railroad management on the controversial issue of work rules. The Southern Railway, which had participated in the year-long propaganda campaign of rail management aimed at convincing the public that union work rules were "featherbedding," formally withdrew all but one of the demands for rules changes it had served on the five operating unions.

The one remaining issue—management demands for the abolition of firemen on freight trains—is the most publicized rules issue, however.

All of the railroad unions have lined up solidly in support of the position taken by the Firemen & Enginemen that the safety of train crews and passengers would be en-

(Continued on Page 6)

A TRUCKLOAD OF FOOD for Connecticut aircraft strikers was donated by IAM members at Republic Aircraft on Long Island and driven by the lodge's president to East Hartford. A total of 25,000 members of the Machinists and the Auto Workers have been on strike for nine weeks at United Aircraft plants.

At International Conference:

Job Health, Safety Tied to Bargaining

New York—The role of collective bargaining in protecting workers against occupational disease and safety hazards was emphasized by two labor spokesmen at concluding sessions of the 13th International Congress on Occupational Health.

Papers by AFL-CIO Vice-Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, and Pres. James A. Brownlow of the Metal Trades Dept. declared the "concern and responsibility" of the labor movement for the protection of workers against job-related hazards.

Walsh, whose paper was read by George Brown, executive secretary of the committee and assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, emphasized labor's strong belief that all collective bargaining agreements should provide for joint labor-management health and safety programs.

Brownlow asserted labor's responsibility to represent its members on occupational health and safety matters "just as vigorously and thoroughly as we do on the more commonly recognized 'bread and butter' issues." Brownlow's paper was presented by Paul R. Hutchings, research director for the Metal Trades Dept.

Legislation Lags

Brownlow pointed out that labor's progress on the collective bargaining front hasn't been matched in the field of state and federal legislation.

State legislation, in the areas of both workmen's compensation and prevention of health and safety hazards, "still leaves much to be desired," he emphasized.

Declaring that "the job health of our work force cannot any longer be left totally to the vicissitudes of those state legislatures which have thus far failed to give proper recognition to this entire area," Brownlow called for federal standards "coupled with adequate grants in aid" to raise the level of state programs.

Walsh also emphasized the need for "effective legislation," pointing

(Continued on Page 2)

Politics, Coalition May Test Session

By Willard Shelton

The 86th Congress returns Aug. 8 for what Democratic leaders hope will be a short session marked by swift passage of major bills left pending during the convention recess but with actual results dependent on uncertain factors.

The uncertainties include:

- What success House of Representatives leaders have in getting approval of measures long blocked by the Republican-conservative Democratic coalition in the House Rules Committee.
- The threat of pre-election politics, three months before the balloting, in a session in which three of the four major party nominees will meet each other face to face in the Senate. It is an unprecedented situation in American history.
- The possibility that Republicans will raise a civil rights issue as a "challenge" to the Democrats to enact now all or much of the party convention's civil rights platform plank. This, if pushed successfully, might throw the session into a shambles.
- **The threat that Pres. Eisenhower will veto bills he is known to oppose and the probability that the bills cannot be passed over his veto.**

In three weeks of almost continuous conferences involving Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and party and legislative leaders, a tentative program for rapid action has been laid out, beginning in the Senate. (The House does not reconvene until Aug. 15.)

To Push Four Bills

In extensive conversations at Hyannis Port, Mass., Kennedy and his vice presidential running-mate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, reached agreement to seek passage of four major "welfare" bills hitherto blocked by Eisenhower opposition and the conservative coalition in the House.

These include a minimum wage bill, a broad general housing bill, federal aid for school construction, and health care for the aged

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Output Up, Jobs, Sales Stagnant

Increases in productivity in several key industries for 1959 indicate "the vigor with which the economy has recovered" from the recession of 1957 and 1958, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said in a statement. But an AFL-CIO economist warned that the nation still is in trouble because of layoffs, short workweeks, and "declining job opportunities."

Mitchell cited figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing rises in output per man-hour of production workers "in those industries for which adequate data are available" through 1959.

Nat Goldfinger, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, drew this conclusion from the figures:

"The sharp rise in productivity for 1959 points up a continuation of the major domestic economic problem of recent years.

"Productivity has been rising rapidly, but sales and production have risen very slowly. The effect of this combination of rapidly rising productivity and

(Continued on Page 2)

More Cities Put on Distressed List As Economic Downtrend Continues

By Robert B. Cooney

The job situation in the nation's key employment and production centers continued to worsen slightly in the long downtrend which started last winter, according to the Labor Dept.'s labor market report for July.

The bimonthly survey of 149 major industrial areas showed an increase to 37 in the total of major areas with a substantial labor surplus—that is, unemployment of 6 percent or over.

There were 35 such areas in May, 33 in March and 31 last January, marking the lowest total since the pre-recession November of 1957. The 1959 recovery from the 1958 recession showed a sharp decrease from 76 in January 1959 to 32 in November 1959.

Smaller areas with a jobless rate of 6 percent or higher continued a steady increase during 1960 similar to that of the larger centers.

The July report revealed an increase to 116 smaller areas. There were 113 in May, 109 in March and 107 in January. The 1959 recovery saw a drop from 183 in January to 112 last November.

In the new special listing of "Areas of Substantial and Persistent Labor Surplus" — begun in May—the major area of Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, was added and the three smaller areas of Hopkinsville, Owensboro and Paducah, Ky., were also added. This raised the July totals to 21 major and 74 smaller areas now entitled to preference on defense contracts.

In presenting the July report, the Labor Dept. stressed that "most employers interviewed during recent surveys covering 149 major labor market areas looked for widespread but modest job gains to autumn." Seasonal factors will be chiefly responsible, the report added.

The report said the latest surveys disclosed the job picture in

(Continued on Page 2)

BROAD SMILES were in evidence 25 years ago, as the picture shows, when Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Social Security bill Aug. 14, 1935. Grouped around FDR, from the left, were Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D-N. C.), Director E. A. Witte of the President's social security committee, Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.), Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. (Prog.-Wis.), Sen. Augustine Lonergan (D-Conn.), Labor Sec. Frances Perkins, Sen. William H. King (D-Utah), Rep. David J. Lewis (D-Md.), and Sen. Joseph Guffey (D-Pa.).

During Next 25 Years:

Changes Foreseen in Social Security Act

The Social Security Act, a quarter-century old this month, will undergo major changes before it reaches the half-century mark, according to Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Writing in the August issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication, on "The Social Security Challenge of the Next 25 Years," Cruikshank recalls that when the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the original act on Aug. 14, 1935, he called it "a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but which is by no means complete." Roosevelt added: "What we are doing is good. But it is not good enough."

"Today, 25 years later, there is little disagreement that social security is good," Cruikshank says. "Even those who fought it most vociferously no longer talk about getting rid of it. However, a lot of people feel with the New Deal president that despite improvements it still 'is not good enough'."

In discussing changes in the Old Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance program—which he points out "is social security to most people"—Cruikshank declares:

"The proportion of present earnings that is represented by benefits on retirement must be materially increased for workers in the middle and upper income brackets. A worker with average wages in industry today receives only about 30 percent of his present earnings. In order to keep pace with the rising levels of living and to maintain confidence in the system on the part of those in the middle and upper wage ranges, he should receive 25 years from now, or sooner, at least 60 percent of his earnings on retirement.

Higher Wage Base Needed

"To achieve this the wage base which is taxed to finance retirement benefits will have to be tripled, or at the very least doubled."

Cruikshank foresees a steady increase in wage rates in the next 25 years.

"Industrial wages of $200 a week (in terms of present dollars) will not be unusual—in fact, they should average that," he predicts. "Thus social security benefits for a retired couple should be up to about $500 a month."

Not only the retirement system but the other programs set up in the Social Security Act will require changes, "some of them major, if they are to be kept current with needs and our capacity to meet them," Cruikshank writes.

Needs 'Complete Revamp'

"It is inconceivable, for instance," he asserts, "that a jerry-built, hodge-podge program such as unemployment compensation can continue for another 25 years without almost a complete revamp."

Some time during the coming quarter-century, he maintains, unemployment insurance must be combined with a nationwide temporary disability benefits program into "an income maintenance plan for the work force, with benefits for those who are unemployed and willing to work, and for those who are unable to work because of illness or injury."

"There will be both basic and emergency supplemental benefits levels," he predicts. "The basic weekly benefit will be fixed by law at 65 percent to 75 percent of the individual's wage loss. An economic commission will be empowered to supplement these levels during a deep or prolonged recession up to the normal full-time weekly wage. The duration of benefits will be scheduled by law and will be longer for older workers with no limit for those over 55, subject to the test of availability for work as at present.

Public assistance will remain an "important second line of defense against economic insecurity" during the next 25 years, he says. It is "unreasonable," he adds, to expect that the federal role in easing poverty "will be geared to the cause of the need rather than to the need itself."

"People today can get help if they are old, disabled, blind or are, or have in their care, dependent children," he explains. "But if they are unemployed and not eligible for unemployment compensation, they can get no assistance in most states though they may have dependent families.

"The social security principles which the last 25 years have proved sound will certainly be applied to new areas of need in the years ahead."

Cruikshank flatly predicts that "if not this year, certainly next year or at the latest by 1962," the principle of social insurance will be applied to the cost of medical care for older people. Once this "most difficult phase" of the problem of providing good medical care is solved, he said, private insurance will be free to undertake coverage for people during their productive years.

"Americans are long-suffering and patient," he says, "but they will not wait forever for prepaid medical health care of the highest quality. If organized medicine and the insurance industry persist in their present indifference to the public need, they certainly will bring national health insurance to the nation before another 25 years have passed."

Cruikshank also discusses workmen's compensation, "the country's oldest social insurance program," though it is not included under the Social Security Act. Operating as it does under a different system in each state, he says, "it should not seem strange that it is in need of drastic overhauling."

If it is to survive the next 25 years, he asserts, "its legal, medical and administrative concepts must change to provide coverage for all workers whose injuries arise out of their employment, whether by accident or disease." If it fails to keep pace with changing times, he claims, "its functions will be absorbed in a comprehensive national social insurance program."

More Cities Added to Labor Surplus Listing

(Continued from Page 1)

most areas "had not changed significantly" during the late spring and early summer.

The Labor Dept. said employment generally continued at "high levels" and factory jobs totals remained above year-ago levels in most areas.

The forecasts based on the July report are for "moderate employment increases in most automobile centers" when initial production of 1961 cars and trucks gets under way.

Steel payrolls are expected to recover "to some extent" from midsummer lows, partly as a result of renewed demand from the auto industry, the report continued.

"Major aircraft centers, however, looked for a continuation of the long-term decline in aircraft employment, notwithstanding high activities in the missile sector," the report said.

The report said that recent job gains were mainly seasonal and were offset in many areas by manufacturing cutbacks. The latter were traced to plant shutdowns for vacations, the steel production drops and temporary layoffs for an earlier-than-usual model changeover in the auto industry.

The Labor Dept. said the automotive industry should register the largest job gains to mid-September in the durable goods sector if employer hiring plans materialize.

Steel producers "apparently expect a gradual uptrend" over the coming months "as inventories are reduced and auto manufacturers begin taking delivery of steel for the 1961 models," the report added.

The Labor Dept. reported that steel production fell "to its lowest total for any non-strike week since 1949 in the first week of July," due to high inventories and vacation shutdowns.

July's total of 37 major areas with a substantial labor surplus was the highest total since July a year ago, when it was 46. Three areas were added and one was removed since May.

Youngstown-Warren, Ohio, was added when its jobless level jumped to between 9 and 12 percent. Paterson, N. J. and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio, were added because of 6 to 8.9 percent jobless rates.

The Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va. area was removed from the substantial labor surplus group to the moderate labor surplus category.

Increase in Productivity Outpacing Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

slow economic growth has been layoffs, declining job opportunities, and short workweek schedules in key business lines."

BLS quoted these figures on productivity increases for the economy in 1959: basic steel, 12 percent; mining, 10.2 percent; bituminous coal and lignite mining, 8.7; crude ore copper mining, 8.4; crude ore iron mining, 3.9; recoverable metal copper mining, 0.9 percent.

"It is gratifying to see these advances take place within the private sector of the economy," Mitchell said.

"It should be borne in mind that productivity data are available for only a few industries, and that these figures do not in themselves reflect the state of the economy as a whole. However, we know from other studies that productivity has advanced broadly in private industry.

"For example, output per man-hour of all persons engaged in private industry increased last year by more than 4 percent, surpassing the average of a little over 3 percent for the postwar period from 1947 to 1959."

BLS said output per man-hour in the individual-industry statistics refers to the relationship between total physical output and the hours of workers engaged in production. It does not include the hours of non-production workers who have, BLS said, become increasingly important since World War II.

BLS indexes in 1959 for output per man-hour of production worker are as follows, with 1947 equaling 100: anthracite mining, 209.5; bituminous coal and lignite mining, 195.6; crude ore copper mining, 170.8; recoverable metal copper mining, 140.1; crude ore iron mining, 134.7; usable ore iron mining, 94; railroad transportation-total revenue traffic, 164.9; railroad transportation-total car miles, 169.8; basic steel, 141.8.

Health, Safety Linked to Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

out that even if the labor movement were completely successful in protecting its members through collective bargaining, the majority of American workers would still be without protection.

He charged that "all too often progressive employers have remained silent and inactive in the legislative field . . . Meanwhile, marginal employers have continued to jeopardize progress in an industry by translating health and accident hazards into ruinous price competition."

Declaring that "trade unions cannot afford to wait upon those employers whose thinking has not yet led them into joint action in this field," Walsh told the delegates—who represented some 50 nations—that American trade unions have developed their own training and educational programs in the fields of job safety and occupational health. He said the AFL-CIO committee is currently considering establishment of an Occupational Health and Safety Training Institute to which trade unionists could be sent for education and training.

"We are quite confident," he added, "that such positive steps on our part will be a positive stimulant to our employers to join with us in joint labor-management programs of education and training."

Spotlight Publisher Sentenced to Jail

New York—Ernest Mark High, publisher of a self-styled "labor paper" denounced by the trade union movement, has been fined $500 and sentenced to five months in jail on a charge of contempt of Congress.

High, operator of Spotlight Publications in New York and Miami, pleaded guilty to the contempt charge. He had ignored a subpoena issued in 1958 by the McClellan special Senate committee which had sought to quiz him on his alleged high-pressure advertising solicitations.

The AFL-CIO and the Intl. Labor Press Association repeatedly assailed High for claiming that he represented the trade union movement, and had issued warnings to businessmen not to be misled by the advertising solicitor's tactics.

Pamphlet Describes Consumer Program

Labor's role in helping union members to safeguard their hard-earned dollars is spelled out in a new pamphlet entitled "Consumer Counseling," published by the AFL-CIO.

The consumer counseling program is being carried out jointly by AFL-CIO Community Service Activities and the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Copies of "Consumer Counseling," Publication No. 109, may be obtained through AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y. Single copies are free; $2.50 per hundred.

In Address to IATSE Convention:

Meany Warns of Spread Between Jobs, Production

Chicago—"The economic situation we are now facing could be disastrous, could be just as disastrous for us as a military defeat, because it has long been an item of the Communist faith that democracies go down the drain because they cannot handle their economic problems. And they have been looking fondly toward America for an economic collapse."

That is how AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany summed up the need to meet the "Number One" issue of our times—"survival of the American way of life" in a talk to the 1,200 delegates at the 45th convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes (IATSE).

Meany told the convention, meeting at the Conrad Hilton Hotel here, that if economic collapse comes, then there is no longer a question of who will dominate the world. He said:

"I say to you, on the basis of our own government statistics, that our so-called prosperity at the present time is an illusion and a snare. Yes, we have rising productivity, greater productive power and greater productive capacity. But what good is greater productive capacity if you do not use it?

"And the spread between jobs and our productive capacity is increasing all the time."

Meany stressed: "Yes, we have this rising productivity, and we also have a growing labor force. We have more jobs than we had seven years ago. We have more people than we had seven years ago, so of course, we should have more jobs."

IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, was sharp in his criticism of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the decisions of some courts and the National Labor Relations Board which whittle away the rights of unions and their members.

Walsh, in his report, hailed the Wagner Act of 1935 which created the NLRB as an instrument to maintain a fair balance between labor and management's conflicting interests. Twelve years later, he said, Congress tipped the scales in favor of management with the Taft-Hartley Act. "In 1959, after a lapse of another 12 years, labor was dealt another vicious blow in the form of the Landrum-Griffin Law."

Walsh charged that the new labor law was enacted in an atmosphere of frenzy and haste, with the outward purpose of reform, "but with the true underlying purpose to carry forward the drive, spurred on by big business, to eliminate the trade union movement as a significant factor on the American scene."

'Sinister Purpose'

"Step by step," Walsh said, "on one front after another, this sinister purpose is being pursued—stripping unions of their power by curbing the scope of strike, picketing and boycott activities; by outlawing closed-shop, hot cargo and other types of contract clauses which represented the cornerstones of unionism; and by saddling international unions and locals with a myriad of technical burdens and restrictions in the conduct of their internal affairs."

Walsh said the heaviest damage to unions has been done in the area of strike, picketing and boycott activity: "In truth, so extensive are the restrictions imposed that except for a direct strike involving terms of employment, it is doubtful whether, under the present state of the law, there is still any room left where unions can safely exert economic pressure in any other kind of industrial controversy.

"No longer can a union, without subjecting itself to great risk, solicit the cooperation of other unions, or in many situations even call upon fellow members for assistance."

In his report to the convention, Walsh made a strong appeal for IATSE participation in the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. He said the anti-union trend can be reversed, "if only we can bring the facts home to the working people. . ." He urged 100 percent participation in COPE.

The union represents workers in radio and television, the legitimate stage, motion picture theaters, theatrical wardrobe attendants and motion picture salesmen. Walsh's report reviewed conditions in each department of IATSE. He concluded:

"The outlook for the union and its members is a bright one provided that we, joining with the rest of the trade union movement, can rally the working people of America to stem the swelling tide of adverse legislation against which we have struggled for the past 13 years."

Meany said helping people with problems of housing, jobs, education and helping school children get milk they would not otherwise get has been called socialism while subsidies to airlines, roads and cotton farmers has not been labeled socialism.

He said if meeting school, housing and other needs is socialism, "then socialism is all right with me."

Meany said the recent Republican convention in this city went into all sorts of problems and never once mentioned the word "unemployment." He said it is the job of organized labor to bring the issues that are being ignored to the attention of the American people.

Profits in 2nd Quarter Down from 1959 High

Corporate profits in the second quarter of 1960 "fell markedly" below the record-breaking profit levels for the same period a year ago, with the lag apparently continuing into the July-August-September period.

This was the substance of the Wall Street Journal's quarterly compilation of the earnings and expectations of 384 corporations.

The 384 firms covered showed an aggregate net income after taxes of $2.1 billion—12.9 percent lower than the same companies earned for the second quarter last year.

Looking ahead for the current quarter, the Journal had this to say on the basis of interviews with company executives on their profit prospects:

"Significantly, the poorer earnings comparison with a year ago anticipated by some companies in the third quarter is expected to occur even though the 1959 period was not a particularly good one, reflecting the steel strike which started in mid-July, 1959."

The industries which had the greatest changes in profit percentages between the second quarters of 1959 and 1960 were affected by an abnormal factor, the Journal's report said.

Business boomed in early 1959 in steel, farm equipment, railroads and aluminum.

Thus, in comparison, earnings this year dropped 52.9 percent for the steel industry and 51.9 percent for farm equipment. Sales of U. S. Steel in the second quarter fell over 30 percent, from nearly $1.5 billion last year to just over $1 billion this year. Sales for Reynolds Metals declined from $128 million to $110 million.

On the other hand, profit increases were recorded for moving picture producers—up by 101.1 percent—and for aircraft makers—up by 96.6 percent. These were explained by a very small profit for movie makers a year ago and a $10 million deficit for Douglas which cut sharply the earnings total for the aircraft industry in 1959's second quarter.

The Journal said that, of the 26 groups into which it classifies the 384 firms, 17 reported lower earnings and only nine reported gains.

In addition, the Journal saw a "squeeze on profit margins" for 109 companies which reported sales as well as profits for the period. Earnings were down despite gains in sales, the Journal observed from the totals.

N. Y. Unions to Send 485 Kids to Camp

New York — Forty-two unions in the city AFL-CIO have raised a record $2,500 to send 485 children of union members to summer camp for two or three weeks, Chairman Sam Kovenetsky of the Community Services Committee's camp program has reported.

Cooperating locals are affiliated with the Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Ladies Garment Workers, Theatrical Stage Employes, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store, Retail Clerks, Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Textile Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and others.

Windy City Never That Windy Before

Chicago — AFL-CIO President George Meany made some show business people laugh here. His audience was composed of the 1,200 delegates to the 45th convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes meeting in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The AFL-CIO president's remarks which got the laughs were:

"Now, this being the Windy City, I suppose I will have to make my contribution. . . . It occurred to me, coming in here this morning, thinking of it as the Windy City, that it was never quite so windy as it was last week. [The Republican National Convention met here.]

"You know, these conventions are great shows. However, I can say that I watched that one last week and you know, you watch and you get an idea of what is going to happen; and the way it wound up—I was disappointed. I thought the ticket was going to be Lincoln and God, and that is not the way it worked out."

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT received a warm welcome from delegates to the Glass & Ceramic Workers convention in New York. She is joined on the platform by officers of the union including Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken, left, and Pres. Ralph Reiser, right.

Glass Delegates Urged To Fight Discrimination

New York, N. Y.—Pay attention to the rights of minority groups or wake up some day to find that the Soviets have taken world leadership from the United States, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt advised the Glass & Ceramic Workers here at the union's 14th convention.

Reminding the 200 delegates that this country's world standing depends on how it treats minorities, the widow of former Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt said:

"We do not give the respect to our own people that other countries do. And if we expect to hold on to our leadership while failing to follow the proper line of action, we're apt to wake up some day and find the Soviets have taken over."

Mrs. Roosevelt, herself a Newspaper Guild member, spoke of the reaction of United Nations delegates and other visitors from abroad to school segregation, lunch counter discrimination, and restrictions of Negro voting in the South. The whole world, she said, is watching us.

On the subject of imports, the solution of import problems is to raise the living standards of workers here, and all over the world, she advised.

Pointing out that most of the world has turned to the U. S. for help in strengthening their financial resources, Mrs. Roosevelt called imports a "natural example of this trend." She asserted that America must continue to follow this policy if it hopes to "win and hold the uncommitted nations."

The convention's official position on imports was stated in the officers' report, read by Pres. Ralph Reiser and adopted unanimously by delegates. The report warned against "liberals who do not know the hardship which exists because of an overdose of certain imports," and urged every member of the union to help explain the import problem to his neighbor.

Early this year, the report related, a Providence, R. I., firm imported 500 tons of window glass from the USSR—the equivalent of a year's production by 500 workers using three machines.

"This means," the general executive board said, "that jobs have been transferred to the very people who are out to destroy our way of life, the people who boast they will bury us economically.

Trade Seen Key Issue

"One of the major tasks facing our union is supporting candidates for public office who understand the complex problems of world trade, and are willing to press for policies which will make world trade a blessing instead of a hardship for workers in the industries involved."

Local unions in the U. S. and Canada submitted 45 resolutions to the convention. Among those adopted were resolutions on subsidies for workers who lose their jobs because of imports; on urging that the National Labor Relations Board operate so as to administer "even-handed justice"; on a shorter workweek; political action through COPE; on the union label; repeal of the Landrum-Griffin Act; in support of a $1.25 minimum wage and extension of coverage; on safety and industrial health; community services; overhaul of the tax system; and enactment of health assistance to aged and retired persons through a Forand-type law.

Chairman Appointed For Labor Day Mass

Chicago — Stephen M. Bailey, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and business manager of Plumbers' Local 130, again has been named chairman of a committee of 100 which is setting plans for the annual Labor Day Mass at Holy Name Cathedral.

Orders Being Taken for 1960 COPE Handbook

The 1960 COPE Handbook, the book of facts which no union speaker wants to be without during the political campaign, will be available soon and may be ordered now.

The book gives the background on important national issues and tells what has happened to them in Congress, outlines AFL-CIO policy and provides talking points for political candidates. It is issued in loose-leaf form so that COPE can send additional material as issues develop—as during the August session of Congress—and thus be kept up-to-date. Space is provided for material involving state or local candidates.

The handbook may be ordered from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $1 each to unions and union members, $5 to non-union individuals or organizations.

The Task for Congress

THE RESUMED SESSION of Congress has a tremendous opportunity to break the stalemate that for more than a year and a half has seen the frustration of a program for which the majority of the people voted in November 1958.

It may be natural for members of the competing parties to seek political advantage just before the election.

There is a natural temptation to Republicans to attempt such devices as the introduction of a sweeping civil rights bill for the sake of trying to expose the Democrats as divided on the issue. The GOP campaign theme is that the Democratic convention simply "promised" things, well knowing that many of the pledges might not be redeemed.

But there is also a danger that any attempt to play smart politics may backfire—and it should.

Neither party could be expected in a few weeks to come close to enactment of the broad general programs they endorsed in their platforms.

Each of these platforms represented long-range goals and each of them was based on the assumption of a new tenant in the White House, exerting an entirely different kind of leadership from that the country has known for seven and a half years.

WHAT THE RECESS SESSION can be expected to do is to take up and vote on the bills that have been carefully prepared, for which the groundwork has been laid in committee hearings and reports, for which clear-cut majorities may easily be found if the issues are presented squarely.

The country is obviously ready for a new minimum wage bill, for federal aid to education, for a system of health care to the aged through the social security system, for a general housing program to expand existing operations.

The jobsite picketing bill has been repeatedly endorsed by Pres. Eisenhower and by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Its principle was endorsed years ago by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.), who showed himself genuinely willing to clear up inequities in the Taft-Hartley Act after they had been exposed by time. It is endorsed by the Democratic leadership in both houses, and all that remains is the question of getting it to the floor for votes.

The majority Democrats have their own problem in dealing with the minority of extreme conservatives among the Southerners who hold key committee posts and have cooperated with conservative Republicans to block action since January 1959.

They face Mr. Eisenhower's veto power and the knowledge that they may not find a two-thirds majority to override such vetoes.

NEVERTHELESS, the election returns of 1958 showed a tremendous increase in Democratic membership from the northern, eastern and western states, and the issues in that election were clearly drawn.

They were precisely the issues involved in the program the Democratic leaders have laid down for the session that they hope will end by Labor Day.

Party action on such measures may legitimately be taken as pointing the way to what could be expected in the future after the new election contest is fought and settled, under Mr. Nixon on the one hand and under Mr. Kennedy on the other.

The best politics is likely to be the politics that represents conviction and principle rather than maneuver and efforts to muddle the issues.

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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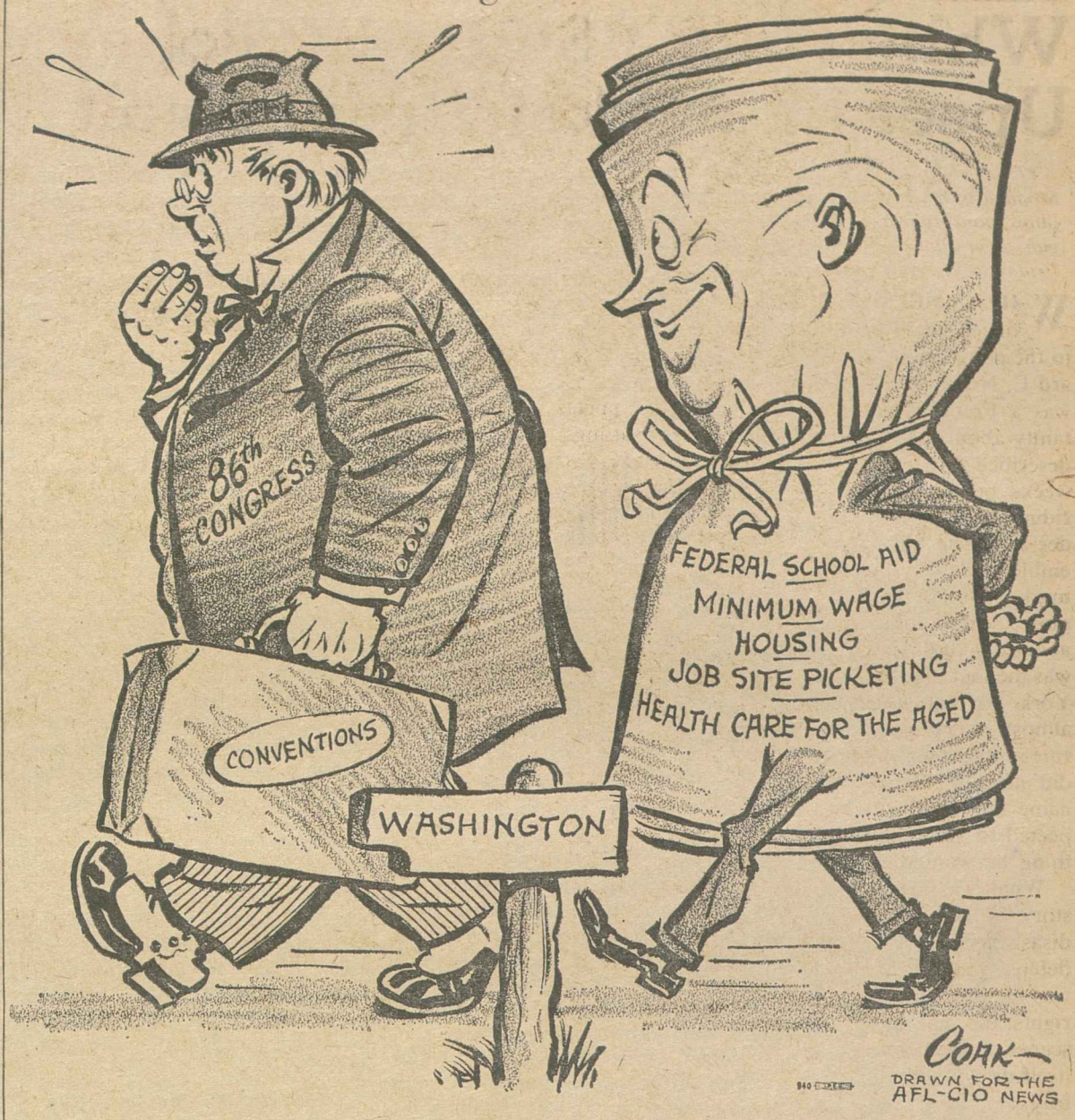


In Africa's Biggest Nation:

Split in Nigerian Unions Adds To Problems of Independence

By Arnold Beichman

LAGOS, NIGERIA—Nigerian trade unionism has big prospects but restricted possibilities at the precise moment when it should be preparing to assume a role as the leading organization in all Africa. On Oct. 1, Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, will gain its complete independence from Britain to become a Commonwealth dominion.

With a population of 38 million Africans, Nigeria is regarded by observers here as a country which could well become the most important on the continent. With a relatively well-trained civil service, widespread overseas interest in investment here, educationally ambitious young men, a western-oriented, non-Communist political leadership with a pro-American slant, Nigeria has the makings of success—but its labor movement is in trouble.

A few months ago, it split wide open. Today there are two national centers—the ICFTU-affiliated Trades Union Congress Nigeria known by its initials, TUC(N), and the Nigerian TUC, rumored to be financed and supported by Ghana's President Nkrumah and Guinea's Premier Sekou Toure, both of whom are opposed to affiliation of African unions to the ICFTU.

The TUC(N) reportedly has twice the membership—80,000—of the NTUC although some large unions, like the teachers' organization with 50,000 members, have refused to join either organization. Government figures show a total union membership of 250,000, out of a half million work force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS afflict Nigerian workers although some progress is made towards a solution. Unemployment and underemployment—chronic evils in underdeveloped economies—low wages, high living costs are among these problems.

Particularly burdensome to employed workers is the fact that too many persons without an income live at the expense of a single worker. This is known as the "extended family" system. One wage-earner, by tribal tradition and rigid custom, will sometimes have to support dozens of relatives besides his own immediate family.

The TUC(N) leadership is highly regarded. H. P. Adebola, who became president of the organization last April, is, despite his 44 years, a veteran unionist. He glowed with pride as he told me that his birthday, Oct. 1, coincided with Nigerian independence day. Adebola has been in trade union activity, primarily railroads and transport, since 1942. His own organization, of which he has been secretary since 1945, the Railway and Ports Transport Staff union, has risen in membership in his 15 years of office from 1,100 to 5,000 members. He has also been secretary general of the Nigerian Union of Railwaymen, something like our Railway Labor Executives' Association, and is now president of this strategic organization.

The other two leaders of the TUC(N) are L. L. Borha, general secretary, and S. I. E. Ese, deputy general secretary, who is an ICFTU executive board member.

The three men are always on the go, traversing this huge country—equal in area to Texas and Colorado—on unending assignments but it means that on important occasions in Lagos the organization must wait for their return so that policy decisions can be taken.

A MERGED NATIONAL CENTER existed from March, 1959, until early this year when a group of Nigerian trade unionists headed by a self-styled Socialist, M. Imodu, who was president of the organization, tried to force a secession movement from the ICFTU. Imodu's group called for "positive neutrality," which happens to be the current line in Africa of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions.

It is also a matter of record that Imodu recently visited Moscow, Peking and other Communist areas over a three-month period and upon his return started his present campaign against the pro-ICFTU leadership in Nigerian labor. In addition, the Imodu group now in the Nigerian TUC has begun pressing extreme demands such as a three-month wage bonus as part of Nigerian independence celebrations.

It is difficult to foretell at this writing what will happen to the Nigerian labor movement. One can, however, predict that with the influences exerted by the WFTU, by Ghana and by Guinea, the Nigerian worker will find that national independence and economic amelioration do not necessarily go hand in hand.

Morgan Says:

White House Stand-by Policy Upset by Rockefeller's Revolt

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

WHEN NELSON ROCKEFELLER introduced the Republican presidential nominee to the convention in Chicago, he called him Richard E. Nixon instead of Richard M. Maybe that was a Freudian slip reflecting continuing uncertainty about the candidate whom he had cuttingly described only seven weeks before as a man riding into the future under a banner whose only emblem was a question mark. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the GOP festivities was the fact that the New York governor, defying almost every political rule in the book, not only did not slip himself but came out of it with more than he had ever expected to gain even though he did not get everything he wanted in the party platform.

Morgan

What was largely missed in Chicago was the story of how nearly the convention came to a disastrously divisive floor fight on the issue of defense policy. While most journalistic attention was focused on the more emotional row over civil rights, the real battle was being waged behind the scenes on the defense plank, with the White House itself drawn with angry, defensive passion into the fray.

As one Rockefeller source put it, Pres. Eisenhower's entourage at Newport "went up in flames" when it learned, after the fact, of the Vice President's eight-hour meeting with the governor in New York and of Nixon's endorsement of Rockefeller's 14 points as requirements for a strong platform.

Not only was the White House stunned with surprise but its first reading was—accurately—that the memorandum of Fifth Avenue was a critical reflection on Administration defense measures and plans.

The Administration's first reaction came through National Republican Chairman Thruston Morton who told the platform committee in a closed meeting in Chicago, in effect, to "revolt" against the memo, that nobody was going to dictate the committee's work.

But that quickly produced a stalemate. After working secretly and fruitlessly with the Nixon staff in the Blackstone Hotel, the governor's emissary in Chicago, Emmett Hughes, warned that Rockefeller had decided to carry the fight on defense to the convention itself. Some of Rockefeller's own advisers counseled against this, arguing that he might be booed out of the hall—if not out of the party—in bitterness without accomplishing anything. But the governor was determined largely because the draft as then written reflected, in his view, nothing of the urgency for a larger defense effort.

AROUND MIDNIGHT Rockefeller himself called Nixon, who had arrived from Washington just that day, to reinforce his warning but almost before he could utter a sentence, the Vice President told him, in effect, that he too was dissatisfied and was going to ask the whole platform committee to reconsider the defense plank. Out of this came language which spoke of the need to "intensify, accelerate and increase" instead of merely "continue" the defense effort.

These soft semantics were a far cry from Rockefeller's specific demands for a $3.5 billion increase in the defense budget but, recognizing the pressure Nixon was under from the White House to avoid even a glimmering reflection on Eisenhower defense policy, the governor felt he had made an obvious point: the need for stronger defenses. A floor fight was avoided.

Some people, understandably but mistakenly, theorized that Nixon was fighting for a stronger defense plank in a last-minute effort to lure Rockefeller into second spot on the ticket. It is reliably reported that one of the Vice President's top aides, Robert Finch, had said only a few days earlier that the ticket would lose without the governor on it. Both Nixon and Rockefeller camps had separately judged the Kennedy-Johnson combine as the most formidable opposition. However, any lingering hopes of a Nixon-Rockefeller team to confront that combine were finally dissolved when the principals spent the first hour and a half of their historic New York meeting discussing the vice presidency.

Does this mean that Rockefeller thinks the Republicans are going to lose and is ruthlessly planning to build his own leadership of the party in 1964 out of the wreckage?

The first part of the question may be a qualified yes although Rockefeller sources now feel, with something more than surface amity achieved, there is a better chance to carry New York where only the thinnest one existed before. As to the governor's ambitions his confidantes argue that if they came before his principles, he couldn't have proceeded in a worse way to realize them; that he would have been far better advised simply to lie low and pick up the pieces.

In any event Rockefeller's stand provided the fulcrum which Nixon used, with a certain deft courage and realism, to pry the party's position away from the status quo toward a more aggressive position for the future.

Washington Reports:

Conferees Urged to Bar Use Of Cancer-Causing Additives

THE DELANEY AMENDMENT which prohibits the use of any cancer-causing substance must be in the color-additive bill passed by Congress in the August session, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) and Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

The House and Senate have passed separate bills to clarify the authority Congress has given the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to police the use of color additives used to add eye appeal to food, drugs and cosmetics. The bills, now in conference, could put responsibility for testing on the industry, under the supervision of the department. The Delaney amendment, introduced by Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N. Y.), is not in the Senate bill.

Mrs. Sullivan said that new legislation is necessary because "the dyes that were tested years ago and found harmless are being tested today under new scientific testing methods and found not to be so harmless as previously assumed."

Rep. Bennett said that the new bill would set up a trial period of two and a half years to test the colors used in cosmetics, foods and drugs. "If at the end of that period, the Secretary finds the colors are safe with reasonable tolerances, he may okay them," he said.

MRS. SULLIVAN SAID that she likes the fact that the bill shifts the burden of proof from the government to the producer, but added the measure does not go far enough. She asserted that it leaves loopholes that should be closed.

Bennett agreed that the Secretary should be given the power to revoke licenses where "there's reasonable ground to believe that an additive may be dangerous."

Mrs. Sullivan declared that one loophole forced the government to spend $10 million to buy up chickens that had been treated with stilbesterol.

Bennett reported that Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the committee, "didn't want to get into this phase of the problem in this session because the subject is already complicated, but he has said in public hearings and told me privately that at the beginning of the next session, he's going to deal with the problem which Mrs. Sullivan has very properly brought up."

The loopholes, Rep. Sullivan said, are in the Food Additives Act, the Pesticides Act and in the basic Food and Drug Act of 1938.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

VICE PRES. NIXON EMERGED from his post-convention conference with Pres. Eisenhower at Newport, R. I., promising that the President would "veto" any excess "spending" bills that the short session of Congress might pass. There is a good deal of bombast in the constant reiteration of this theme, because a great many of the controversial measures now pending are not really "spending" bills at all.

A minimum wage bill is not a "spending" measure. A Forand-type bill to set up a health care program financed through the social security system involves no drain on the federal treasury.

Even a general housing bill would not be literally a "spending" bill, any more than the depressed area measure that the President vetoed was primarily a "spending" bill.

* * *

THE HOUSING BILLS that Mr. Eisenhower vetoed last year were primarily loan and insurance measures. The government would have guaranteed the mortgages for or have advanced money for cooperative housing, college housing, housing for the elderly, but direct loans would have been repayable.

Only in the area of urban renewal and public housing would substantial federal expenditures have been involved, and the first-year spending would have been limited to $75 million by the Administration's own estimate.

In a minimum wage bill, the only federal expenditure is the small amount required for administration and enforcement. The wages are paid by private employers and received by private employes.

In the vetoed depressed-areas bill, which Mr. Eisenhower treated as outrageously expensive, the overwhelming total of funds would have been in loans and guarantees—not in grants of funds.

A Forand-type social security bill to provide health benefits for the aged would cost the federal treasury practically nothing.

Private employers and employes would pay taxes, which would be segregated in a special trust fund, to finance the benefits for later years. It would be a self-financing program, not a "spending" program taking benefits from the general revenues of the treasury.

It is the Administration plan for health aid, indeed, that deserves the brand of "fiscal irresponsibility."

It rejects the idea that people should pay for their own benefits through the tested social security system, and offers instead an invitation to a raid on the treasury.

There is a philosophy of government, which Mr. Eisenhower has embraced, that considers federal activity to be basically improper if not immoral. The application of this philosophy is often what our political campaigns are about.

But it has nothing to do with "spending" issues, and it should not be so presented.

* * *

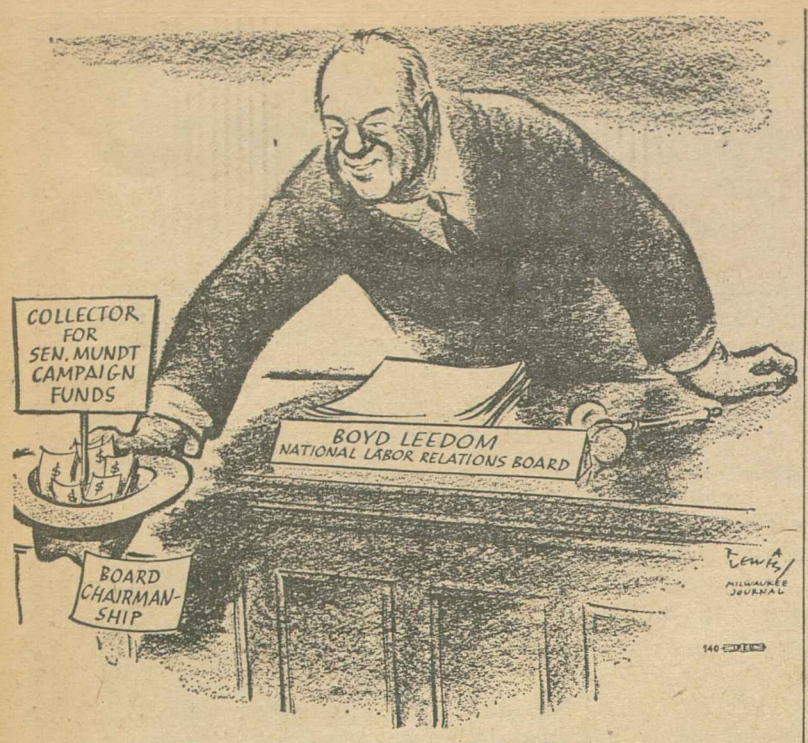
ON ONE ISSUE embodied in the famous Fifth Avenue Compact between Vice Pres. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, the governor clearly lost—and that is the health care issue.

Rockefeller repeatedly issued statements repudiating the President's plan, but in the announcement of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement the whole matter was left fuzzy. The Republican platform picked up some of the language of the agreement but left the meaning even more fuzzy.

Mr. Nixon has now declared that he still is against a social security program of paying for health care, although Gov. Rockefeller had said that the social security system was precisely the fiscally responsible method of financing aid that was preferable.

The explanation may be in the flaring White House tempers that greeted the surprise announcement of the Vice President's visit to Rockefeller, and their agreement that the GOP platform should contain language that was considered to imply a substantial repudiation of Mr. Eisenhower's approach on such overriding issues as defense and foreign policies.

CANCER-INDUCING ADDITIVES to food, drugs and cosmetics must be prohibited by law, Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.), left, and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program. The provision is not in the Senate bill, now in conference.



Hat Doing Double Duty

Newspapers across the country have picked up from the AFL-CIO News of July 9 the story that Chairman Boyd Leedom of the quasijudicial National Labor Relations Board was leading a partisan political campaign to re-elect Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. Dak.), one of the Senate's most bitter anti-labor members. The cartoon above and the editorial below entitled "Keep NLRB Out of Politics," appeared in the Milwaukee Journal:

"The AFL-CIO is incensed because Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board is hustling campaign funds for his old friend, Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. Dak.), while the Kohler Co. strike case is pending before the labor board.

"The AFL-CIO News says that Mundt, as a member of the Senate committee which looked into the Kohler strike in 1958 as part of its investigation of improper activities in the labor or management field, accepted the company's version of the dispute. It calls Mundt 'bitterly anti-labor.'

"Organized labor has reason to be incensed over Leedom's conduct. So has the public. And not just because the Kohler case is pending.

"The National Labor Relations Board is semijudicial. It sits in judgment over cases involving unfair labor practices, union representation and union elections. Its chairman and other four members ought to be as aloof from political campaigning as federal judges.

"Leedom should have the good sense and good taste to stay clear of fund raising."

Solid Front of Railroads Broken on Work Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

dangered if trains were forced to operate without a "co-pilot" in the locomotive cab.

Rule change demands dropped by the Southern system and its five subsidiary roads include management proposals to lengthen the mileage run used to compute a basic day's pay, to use regular train crews for specialized yard work, to be given a free hand in determining the number of crew members required for any operation, to permit abolition of many crew-change points, and elimination of standby employes as a safety measure when self-propelled equipment is used.

Despite the action taken by the Southern Railway — described by management sources as a "surprise" move—spokesmen for other railroads indicated they were sticking to their original demands for sweeping changes in work rules. However, the head of one large Eastern railroad was quoted by the Wall Street Journal as saying: "The Southern's pull-out weakens the dam. Other roads could decide to follow suit."

Meanwhile, Sept. 7 has been set as the date for the first round of national negotiations on the railroads' rules demands. Chiefs of the five operating brotherhoods involved have scheduled a meeting in Cleveland for Aug. 8 to prepare for the September talks. A proposal by the unions that the issue be submitted to a study commission which would include representatives of the public has been rejected by railroad management.

Although the non-operating rail unions are not directly affected by the work rules negotiations, they are currently engaged in national negotiations on wages and fringe benefits. Recommendations of a Presidential fact-finding board on this issue have been termed "disappointing" by the non-op unions.

Flynn Named to Labor Center Staff

Annapolis—Peter J. Flynn, veteran trade unionist, has been appointed a consultant and instructor at the Intl. Labor Center located at St. John's College here.

Flynn, 54, migrated from Scotland to New Jersey in the mid-1920's. He joined the Molders and later took an active part in efforts to organize auto workers; he helped build the state CIO, serving as executive secretary and later as secretary-treasurer. He headed a Shipbuilders local, aided in organizing drives of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and served as an AFL-CIO organizer.

Labor Reporter Given Management Post

Cleveland—Anthony J. Disantis, labor reporter for the Plain Dealer since 1942, has been assigned to the paper's labor relations staff and will help negotiate labor contracts for management. His successor as labor reporter is John W. Rees, city editor of the Cleveland News for 10 years until its sale to the Cleveland Press last January.

AWOC Forces Up Wage Scales:

Labor Dept. Bars Aliens From Struck Pear Orchards

The farm labor issue flared from California to Washington, D. C., as a corporate grower resorted to court injunctions and appealed for Mexican nationals to break AFL-CIO picket lines.

An immediate effect of the strike and picket lines thrown up by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee against the giant Di Giorgio Fruit Corp.'s pear orchards in Yuba County, Calif., was a forcing up of wage scales.

AWOC is seeking a rate of $1.25 an hour and union recognition. Di Giorgio has boosted its rate to $1.10 an hour plus a bonus and has sent labor recruiters a distance of 100 miles in an effort to round up strikebreakers.

During the dispute which erupted in mid-July, Di Giorgio won a temporary state court order and, when it expired, a temporary federal court order which forced the California Dept. of Employment to send American workers through the picket line.

But Di Giorgio suffered a setback when Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell rejected a request for 300 Mexican nationals.

To authorize the use of imported Mexicans in the circumstances of the Di Giorgio dispute, said the U.S. Labor Dept., "would be tantamount to supplying alien strikebreakers."

The number of Mexican nationals in use in California in recent years has ranged from a minimum of 25,000 early in the year to a peak of about 90,000 in September.

With unusually hot weather in California speeding up harvest patterns—a fact which Mitchell noted would cause some crop loss "wholly unrelated to labor supply" —these fast-moving events unfolded:

- Mitchell said his agency established that in mid-July at least 130 of 186 American workers walked out of a Di Giorgio orchard, with the strike spreading later to another ranch.
- Di Giorgio quickly obtained a 10-day restraining order from Yuba County Superior Court Judge Warren Steel which stopped California's Employment Dir. Irving Perluss from refusing to refer domestic workers to the picketed ranches.
- When the state court order expired, Perluss announced that on the advice of the state attorney general he would again refuse to refer workers to the struck ranches.
- Di Giorgio then won a temporary federal court order from U. S. District Judge Sherrill Halbert which continued to compel Perluss to refer domestic workers.

On the court front, Di Giorgio is seeking a permanent injunction and is trying to have the case switched back to the state court. Attorneys for California and the U. S. Labor Dept. are trying to keep the case in federal court on grounds that federal regulations are at issue.

In Washington, meantime, Mitchell announced that public hearings on the request of California growers to modify employment service regulations have been postponed from Aug. 8 to Aug. 22. The postponement came at the request of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. The growers had won a delay from July 21.

The farm strikes in California have turned on the interpretation of the "labor dispute" clause in the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, which created the federal-state employment system. That law provides that the employment service shall "maintain a farm placement service," with the "dispute" clause as a protective factor against strikebreakers.

The California Dept. of Employment has interpreted the "labor dispute" clause broadly. In turn, Public Law 78, which covers some 450,000 imported Mexicans, bars the referral of foreign workers to jobs where American workers cannot be referred.

The growers, facing their major harvests in the next few months, seek a narrowed definition of "labor dispute" from the Washington hearings. They also are turning to emergency county ordinances to thwart union organization and reportedly will seek state legislation to bar union activities in "perishable crops."

Dutch Unionist to Head Transport Federation

Bern, Switzerland—Pieter de Vries, veteran Dutch regional office director of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, has been elected secretary-general of the federation as successor to Omer Becu.

The federation picked de Vries at its 26th Congress here to fill the top spot for two years because of Becu's recent election as secretary-general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Roger Dekeyzer, president of the Belgian Transport Workers Union, was elected chairman of the federation's 11-member executive committee. He takes over from Frank Cousins, general secretary of Britain's Transport and General Workers Union.

The British, instead of coming up with one nominee for the executive committee seat that Cousins held for many years, asked the Congress to chose as its candidate between Cousins and F. Greene of the British National Union of Railwaymen.

While Greene got the nod from the floor as British nominee, he subsequently failed to win one of the seven seats on the executive committee decided by ballot.

A. E. Lyon Elected

The American elected to the executive committee was A. E. Lyon, executive secretary-treasurer of the Railway Labor Executives. Joseph Curran, head of the Maritime Union, was assigned one of the seats filled by co-option.

At the unanimous request of the British delegation, no British name was considered for co-option immediately. It is expected to come up when the executive committee meets in London in November.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers, presented a resolution by which the congress strongly condemned the United Arab Republic's denial of the Suez Canal to ships calling at Israeli ports.

Carried by an overwhelming majority despite opposition by Arab delegates, the resolution expressed "grave concern that the UAR government continues to restrict freedom of navigation" through the canal.

It rejected as "totally inadequate attempts to justify interference with neutral shipping on the grounds of a state of war between the UAR and Israel." The congress called on the Cairo government "to honor its international undertakings by renouncing action against ships in the Suez Canal and placing reliance in the procedures of the United Nations."

The congress also elected an Israeli delegate, Z. Barash, to the ITF executive committee.

The congress also reaffirmed "its opposition to dictatorship of any kind" in another resolution denouncing the trampling of trade union rights and democratic liberties in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Cuba.

The resolution expressed the delegates' disappointment at the "increasing influence of those elements in the Cuban revolutionary movement intent on denying Cuban workers and the general population the promised freedom and dignity for which so many fought so valiantly against the Batista tyranny."

The dictatorships in the Dominican Republic and in Paraguay were attacked for turning the trade unions in the two countries into a "mockery of the fundamental principles of labor organization for which the ITF stands."

Calls for a five-day, 40-hour week and the need to guarantee safety by assuring two-man operation of locomotives and efficient use of specialized crew members on aircraft were also sounded by the congress.

A resolution emphasized the "vital role" the ITF has to play in assisting transport workers in the less-advanced countries "to develop effective trade union organizations" so that they can "realize a greater measure of political, economic and social freedom."

The congress selected Helsinki as the site of its 1962 session.

IBEW Opens Westinghouse Negotiations

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Corp. have opened negotiations here on a new contract to cover some 12,000 IBEW members in 60 company locations.

The union is seeking a general wage increase, a supplemental unemployment benefits plan, severance pay, a shorter workweek, improved insurance and pension plans, longer vacations, more paid holidays, improvements in the grievance procedure and arbitration language, and standardized classifications for key jobs.

The eight-member union negotiating committee is made up of representatives of IBEW members who work in the various branches of Westinghouse industries. It is headed by the top officers of the IBEW Westinghouse Employes' Council—Pres. William Baker of Boston, Vice Pres. Edward Hunter of Cincinnati and Sec.-Treas. Charles Knox, Jr., of Baltimore.

Four IBEW international representatives headed by Paul Menger, the union's director of manufacturing operations, have come to Pittsburgh from international headquarters in Washington to assist.

Kennedy Sets Election Plans:

Nixon Hits at Bias As Campaign Opens

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon launched his presidential campaign with a fighting speech climaxing the Republican National Convention in Chicago and immediately began the first of the cross-country tours in which he expects to enter all 50 states between now and November.

A swift two-day campaign in Hawaii, where Nixon attacked "prejudice" as "the greatest problem confronting us in the world battle of ideas," was followed by West Coast conferences just before the recessed session of Congress was to convene.

Meanwhile his presidential opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, completed three weeks of vacation and intensive party conferences in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Congress Faces Long Hours

Kennedy and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, served notice that the expected three-week session would work long hours and possibly six days a week in order to complete action on scheduled bills.

Kennedy and Johnson turned down a Nixon proposal that Saturday sessions be ruled out in order to allow time for top-level August campaigning.

Nixon's declaration of campaign plans came in his speech accepting the Republican nomination and thanking the Chicago convention for accepting his preference for Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as his running-mate.

Fresh from a platform battle in which he joined New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to force changes promising to "accelerate as necessary" and "intensify" defense efforts, Nixon rejected Democratic charges that a speed-up was urgently needed.

Nixon Sees Foreign Problems

The United States is "the strongest nation militarily, economically and ideologically," he declared, but he warned that "the foreign policy problems of the Sixties will be different and vastly more difficult."

The Vice President told the convention that the Democratic program would be "disastrous for America" and that "we are not going to try to out-promise" anybody.

For himself, he pledged that the GOP would "build on the record" of the Eisenhower Administration. He said older citizens would have "adequate protection against the hazards of ill-health," that young Americans would have "the best basic education" and the chance to develop their "intellectual capacities to the full," that wage-earners "shall enjoy increasingly higher wages" with greater protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said that Pres. Eisenhower would play an active part in the Nixon-Lodge campaign. There was no comment on reports that the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement on platform, with its implied criticism of Eisenhower programs, had led White House staff members to try to intervene.

Nixon Levels Charge

In California, before his takeoff to Hawaii, the Vice President charged that Kennedy had "paid the price" in the Democratic platform for whatever support he might get from union officials. "I won't pay that price," he declared.

At Hyannis Port, a stream of Democratic leaders including Adlai E. Stevenson called on Kennedy to pledge support and work out campaign plans.

Kennedy had a telephone conversation with former Pres. Truman, who had opposed his nomination, and announced that Truman would back the ticket and would campaign for it.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) was named head of a registration drive for the Democratic forces and a series of regional conferences was begun by the nominee's brother, Robert F. Kennedy.

Among visitors to Kennedy were Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, each of whom stressed the issue of widespread unemployment that has persisted at a 5 percent level during "prosperity."

McDonald Notes Steel Slump

McDonald discussed unemployment and underemployment specifically in the steel industry, where production has been sharply slashed.

Reuther warned that the country may be on the verge of a "third Eisenhower-Nixon recession," signaled by both unemployment and a decline in new orders for durable goods.

In only 13 of the 78 months under the Eisenhower Administration, he pointed out, has joblessness dropped below a 4 percent rate, and "11 of those months were in 1953." In 40 of the 78 months, he said, unemployment "has been 5 percent or higher."

REPUBLICAN RUNNING-MATES in the upcoming presidential campaign are Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge. Nixon, who won the GOP presidential nomination on the first ballot at Chicago, picked Lodge as a personal choice for the vice presidential place.

Conference Group Meets Second Time

A second in a series of meetings on top labor-management problems produced a "nice, friendly discussion," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reported after a three-hour session in the Hotel Commodore, New York.

The group of three labor representatives and three industrialists met for the second time in 10 weeks.

"We are still talking structure —the methods by which we can proceed to implement" the purposes of the meetings, Meany said.

He was accompanied by two AFL-CIO vice presidents — Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks. Management conferees were Pres. L. A. Petersen, Otis Elevator Co.; Pres. R. W. Stoddard of the Wyman-Gordon Co.; and Pres. William J. Grede of the J. I. Case Co.

Meany proposed high-level talks, away from the pressures of the bargaining table, in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower last November. Meany asked the President to arrange meetings to "consider and develop guiding lines for just and harmonious labor-management relations." Eisenhower endorsed the proposal in his State of the Union message early this year.

The purpose of the meetings, the President said in a statement issued from the White House, would be to consider the interests of the public along with labor and management interests in the "maintenance of industrial peace, price stability, incentive for continuous investment, economic growth, productivity and world labor standards."

Court Orders Sears to Arbitrate Firings of 144 in San Francisco

San Francisco, Calif.—A Federal Court here has ordered Sears Roebuck & Co. under its agreement with two Retail Clerks' unions to arbitrate the discharge of 144 Sears workers who refused to cross a Machinists' picket line.

U.S. District Judge George B. Harris rejected Sears' contention that the dispute belonged before the National Labor Relations Board and ordered immediate arbitration.

The ruling is only the first step, a union attorney emphasized, in labor's fight to win reinstatement of 262 Sears workers laid off for respecting a picket line at two Sears service centers here last May.

George Johns, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, urged all labor organizations in the United States and Canada to intensify a consumer boycott of the big retail store chain. Almost a million handbills, and more than 100,000 bumper stickers, have been distributed coast to coast in the "Don't Buy Sears" campaign.

Judge Harris, in his decision directing the company to live up to its contracts with two RCIA unions, said the basic problem in the lawsuit is whether Sears may replace the employes, and what rights replaced workers may have.

"It is conceded by the parties," the judge said, "that replacement may be made. It is equally clear that arbitrary and capricious conduct cannot be engaged in . . . nor may the replacement theory be used as a subterfuge in order to create reprisals . . . against otherwise innocent employes."

Judge Harris granted the petition of Department Store Employes' Local 1100 and Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen's Local 410 for an order directing immediate arbitration.

The judge noted that the unions had filed complaints under the grievance procedure after Sears had refused to rehire 137 members of Local 1100 and seven members of Local 410. Along with other union members, they reported back for work after honoring a picket line of Machinists' Lodge 1327.

The judge also called attention to the fact that Sears management had ignored the unions' repeated demands for grievance hearings.

The grievances alleged by the two unions, Judge Harris said, are "matters covered in the collective bargaining agreements." He added: "The asserted arbitrary and discriminatory replacements, denials of employment, layoffs, discharges, terminations and lockout are within the terms of the collective bargaining agreement."

D. C. Unions Ask End to Segregation

All unions affiliated with the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, and all union members have been urged to join in eliminating segregation and discrimination in education, employment, housing and public places.

In a resolution based on AFL-CIO policy, central body delegates from the District of Columbia and nearby suburbs noted that much progress has been made in eliminating bias but that it is "embarrassing to find discrimination and segregation remaining in an area which should be the showplace of the nation" and the free world.

The resolution called on all union members to "join the crusade for freedom"; commended student leaders of the sit-in movement for their "dignity and self-sacrifice," and asked amusement parks, theaters, and other public places to end segregation.

Ousted Foes of Cross Sue for Reinstatement

Four insurgent leaders of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers have filed a $1 million damage suit against B&C Pres. James G. Cross and have asked a federal district judge to order their reinstatement as international representatives.

The action is the second legal attempt this year by groups within the B&C to force the ouster of Cross and pave the way for an internal cleanup and eventual unity with the AFL-CIO's American Bakery & Confectionery Workers (ABC). Still pending is a suit by officers of five big B&C locals to force a secret ballot referendum on the ouster of Cross, who they charge has "plundered" the union's treasury.

Two of the plaintiffs in the new legal action are international vice presidents of the B&C — Max Kralstein of New York and Henry Alvino of Pittsburgh.

After having been fired from their paid positions on the union staff, they had been scheduled to be tried by the Cross-dominated executive board on charges of "fostering secession." However U.S. District Judge George L. Hart served notice that he would "take a dim view" of the board's proceeding with the trial in advance of a hearing on the complaint filed by the two officers and by two other ousted international representatives — George Siebold of Buffalo and Peter Sullivan of Brooklyn.

The four plaintiffs said the action taken against them by Cross and the B&C board were "reprisals designed to intimidate other members."

They charged that although more than one-third of the B&C's local unions have petitioned for a new convention — sufficient under the union's constitution to force such an action—Cross has refused to call a convention.

'Sham and Subterfuge'

Instead, they charged, he has indulged in the "sham and subterfuge" of seeking a committee to determine whether the endorsements by the locals were "proper."

Kralstein, who has been a B&C vice persident for 12 years, also alleged that the Cross leadership has solicited money for legal defense from employers through the Bakers' Mutual Defense Fund.

Judge Hart set Aug. 9 for a hearing on the complaint and a decision as to whether to consolidate the complaint with the earlier suit brought by officers of the Local Union Reunification Committee, a coordinating group for anti-Cross locals of the B&C.

Since the expulsion of the B&C by the AFL-CIO in December, 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership and the chartering of the ABC, the expelled union has lost more than half of its membership to the rival AFL-CIO affiliate. The anti-Cross group claims it represents a majority of the membership remaining in the B&C.

Democrats, GOP Face Test in Congress

Rules Unit Bottleneck Threatens Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

through the social security system.

Other issues likely to be pushed include a bill to legalize jobsite picketing by building trades unions, a method of stepping up defense expenditures and possibly a new farm bill or at least a bill on wheat supports and production.

In addition, the session must complete action on appropriation bills left unfinished last month, including the mutual security appropriation bill.

The first major bill to be called up in the Senate may be Kennedy's own minimum wage measure, which has been approved by the Labor Committee.

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican vice presidential nomination at the recent GOP convention, has said that he hopes the recess session can have an "agreed" program. Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.), chairman of the Republican National Committee, said he saw no benefit in a "political" session.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, has declared that he expects "politics" to dominate events.

Two New York Republicans, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. William E. Miller, have said they will push the civil rights issue. Democrats, exercising majority control, are expected to resist the move on the ground that deliberate invitation of a filibuster by anti-civil rights southern Democrats would destroy the chance of passing other legislation.

Platform Test

Democratic spokesmen say that the business of the 86th Congress is to complete action on bills now pending, on which hearings have been completed, rather than to try a test of promises in party platforms that are based, in each case, on the assumption of the election of a new President and control of the White House in 1961.

From Republican sources the prospect has been raised that Pres. Eisenhower may counter convention assaults on his policies by sending a special message repeating demands for his own programs, which have been tacitly rejected, in place of Democratic bills on minimum wages, school construction, housing, distressed areas, farm programs and health care for the aged.

The status of pending major legislation indicates the vital role of the House Rules Committee, which for a year and a half has been almost totally controlled by the southern Democratic - Republican coalition. The coalition is managed by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), the GOP floor leader, and Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), who normally can account for six of the committee's 12 votes.

The key figure in influencing the Rules Committee to break loose bills will be House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who worked hard if unsuccessfully in the Los Angeles convention to produce the nomination of Johnson for the presidency and who has been a powerful influence in the House ever since early New Deal days.

The Rules Committee now is blocking three programs:

- School aid. Separate bills for federal grants have been passed by the House and the Senate, marking the first time such a measure has been cleared by the House, but the Rules unit has refused to allow the two bills to be taken to a House-Senate conference committee for compromise of the differences.
- Housing. The Senate has passed a general housing bill and a similar measure has been approved by the House Banking Committee, but the Rules Committee has failed to clear the measure for a floor vote.
- **Jobsite picketing. The House Labor Committee has approved a bill to remove the legal barriers that prevent building trades unions from picketing a non-union contractor at a multi-employer construction site, but the Rules unit has refused to give it a green light for floor action.**

Here is the status of other legislation:

- Minimum wage. The Kennedy bill, to come up in the Senate, would raise the minimum from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour in step-ups. It would also expand protection to about 5 million workers now uncovered, providing overtime pay for excess hours in a series of step-downs until the 40-hour standard week is attained.

The House has passed a weak bill to raise the minimum to only $1.15 an hour and extend coverage—but without overtime for excess hours—to about 1.4 million workers. A monumental "goof" by legislative drafters would literally knock out of coverage about 14 million workers now protected.

The House Rules Committee could become a controlling factor on the minimum wage issue by refusing to permit a Senate-House conference to make compromises between the House-approved measure and any bill the Senate passes.

- Health care. The Senate Finance Committee is expected to vote whether to report a new social security bill providing health benefits for the aged through tax payments by employes and employers.

House Passed a Bill

The House has passed a bill that rejects the principle of social security taxes as a method of financing health benefits for retired workers.

If the Senate should approve a bill embodying the social security formula, the House Rules Committee again might be able to block passage by refusing to allow a conference committee to compromise differences in the two measures.

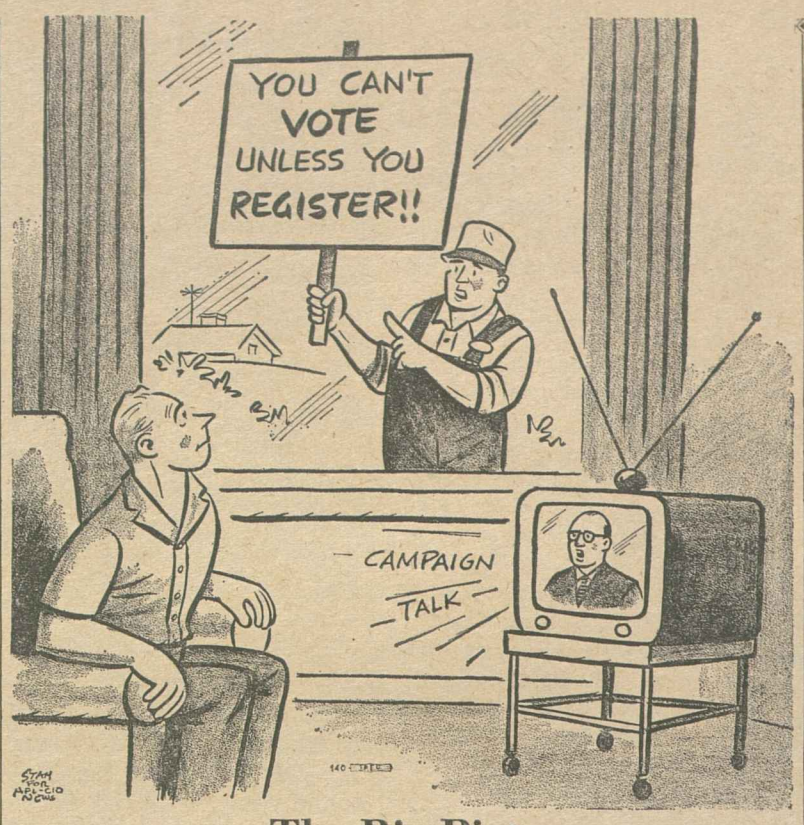
The White House can play a major role in legislation during the recess session by vetoes or the threat of vetoes.

Vice Pres. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, said after a conference with Mr. Eisenhower that the President would veto "spending" bills and would also veto a Forand-type social security bill for health care for the aged.

Industrial Unions Back Jobsite Bill

Trenton, N. J. — New Jersey's industrial unions, through the State CIO Council, have asked the state's 14 members of Congress to support the fight of craft unions for the jobsite picketing bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

In letters to the New Jersey congressional delegation, State CIO Pres. Joel R. Jacobson urged votes when Congress reconvenes for the situs picketing bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) which would give building trades unions the right to picket a single contractor on a multi-employer construction site.



The Big Picture

Religious Leaders Rap 'Right-to-Work' Law

So-called "right-to-work" laws are described as contrary to the ethical teachings of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths in a new pamphlet issued by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The misleading phrase "right-to-work" is described in the pamplet as "an attack upon the trade unions" by the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Episcopal dean of Washington, as "an attempt to undermine and weaken responsible democratic unionism" by Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman, president of the Rabbinical Council of America; and as "very unwise . . . misleading and fallacious" by Catholic Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne of Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Included in the pamphlet are statements such as these:

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam: "Greedy and undemocratic powers that maintained the 12-hour day and by every device from company housing to depressed wages sought to resist the introduction of democracy into the economic order are among those who today sponsor these "right-to-work laws."

Archbishop Henry J. O'Brien of Connecticut: "It is neither immoral nor unethical to require union membership for the greater common good of the group."

Rev. Peter D. Hanson, Methodist minister at Poultney, Vt.: "Lack of union security tends to perpetuate a low standard of living . . . The so-called 'right-to-work' law denies to both union and management the right of freedom of contract."

Bishop Robert F. Joyce of Burlington, Vt.: "I believe they would disturb our present peace, bring no advantage to anyone and seriously injure the public good. . . . This matter is of no concern to me from a political or partisan viewpoint; it is of concern as a moral question in the field of social justice and of public welfare."

Quoted also in the pamphlet are statements declaring that union membership as a basis of continuing employment should be neither required or forbidden by law which have been issued by the general board of the National Council of Churches, the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

The pamphlet, entitled "Why So Many Faiths See Evil in Right-to-Work Laws," is available free in limited quantities from the National Council for Industrial Peace, 605 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D. C. Bulk orders are $11 per thousand.

ILO Sends Experts To UN Staff in Congo

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has sent its first group of specialists to the Congo at the request of Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammerskjold of the United Nations.

Jacques Chatelain, of French nationality, will function as a labor counselor and Robert Rossborough, ILO official of British nationality, as counselor in questions of personnel and administration. A Swiss expert in public works will be named soon.

9.5 Cent Hike Negotiated by Rubber Union

Akron, Ohio — The Rubber Workers have negotiated a 9.5 cent hourly raise for 52,000 employes of three big companies under wage reopeners. The agreements, expected to set a pattern for the industry, also provide additional increases for groups of skilled workers in tire plants.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, wage settlements had been reached covering 21,000 workers at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 13,000 at B. F. Goodrich and 18,000 at Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The additional increases for skilled tire workers, to correct local inequities, range from 4 to 6.5 cents.

Union spokesmen reported that negotiations were "proceeding satisfactorily" with U. S. Rubber Co., the other member of the industry's Big Four, where 24,000 URW members are employed.

Talks have also begun with General Tire & Rubber Co. and have been scheduled with a number of smaller firms in the industry. In all, the 9.5 cent pattern is expected to spread to more than 100,000 workers at plants where contracts are reopened.

Pay hikes in most plants will be retroactive to July 25 after ratification by local unions.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, praising the "spirit in which the negotiations have been conducted," said the settlement "compares very favorably" with past agreements. Last year's general increase was 10 cents an hour.

09-9-8

Mitchell Files L-G Suit To Void Union Election

Newark, N. J.—Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in the first such action under the Landrum-Griffin Act, has moved to upset an election held last February by an unaffiliated local, the Independent Petroleum Workers Union of Bayway.

In a civil action filed in the U.S. District Court here, Mitchell charged that the union had failed to provide adequate safeguards to insure a fair election.

The unaffiliated union represents some 1,300 employes at the Esso Standard Oil Co.'s Bayway refinery at Linden.

In the disputed election, IPWU Pres. John J. Goppa was reported re-elected by a vote of 286 to 204 over an insurgent slate headed by John Sullivan.

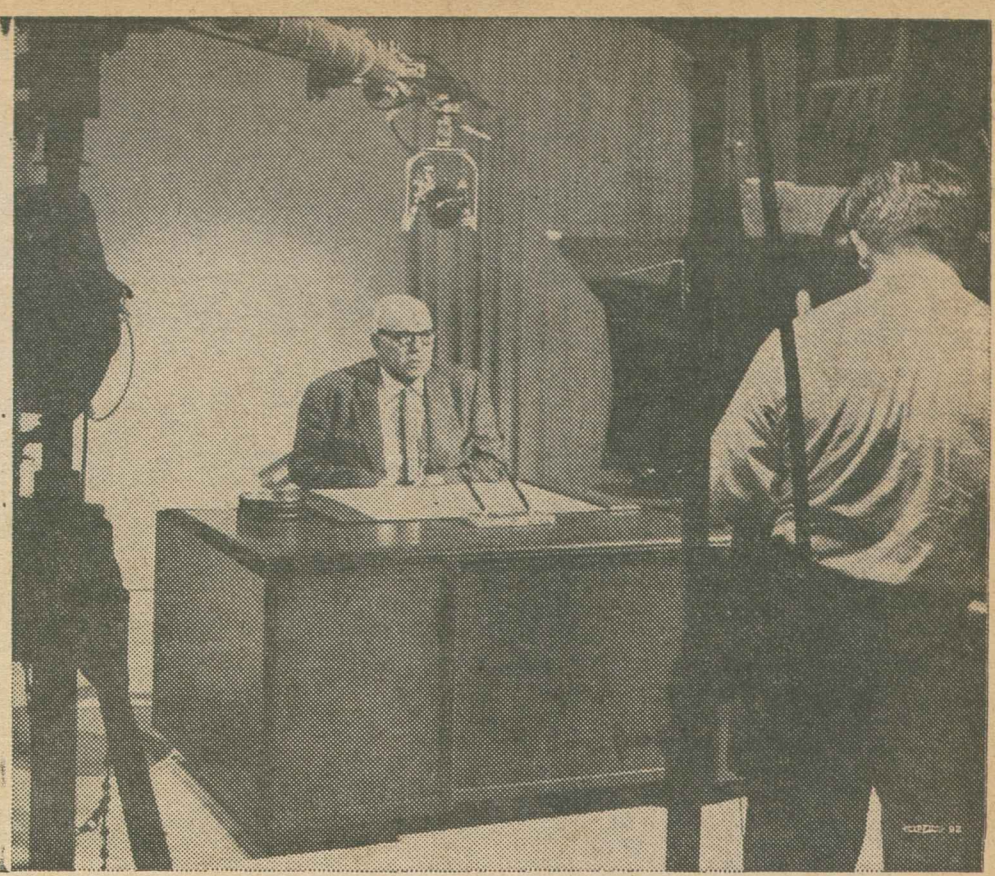
The union has 20 days to answer the suit, in which Mitchell asks the court to void the election and order a new one under his supervision.

Mitchell's action was based on a complaint filed by union members in June and charging the union with violating L-G's election provisions.

Mitchell's suit charged the union with violating L-G in that:

- "It had or permitted to have a substantial number of ballots printed in excess of those required for the said election;
- "It removed the ballots, through its officers and agents, from the packages in which they were received from the printer prior to the time that it was necessary to do so in order to mail the ballots to its members;
- "It had the returned ballots placed in the Post Office lock-box of the defendant, which box was freely accessible to anyone possessing the correct combination to the lock and to anyone purporting to be authorized to open the box, including the incumbent, who was the winning candidate for the office of president, and any person to whom he made the said combination available;
- "It had the ballots collected from the Post Office box of the defendant before the arrival of the observers for the losing candidates and prior to the agreed time for the collection of the ballots."

The law requires the Secretary of Labor, if his investigation gives him probable cause to believe an election violation has occurred and has not been remedied, to file a civil suit within 60 days of a complaint.



TELEVISION CAMERAS ROLL in New York City as final scenes go into production for the half-hour public service film documentary, "Land of Promise," being made by the AFL-CIO especially for the 1960 Labor Day weekend. Rehearsing a closing sequence are, from left, the film's narrator, Melvyn Douglas, Director Bill Buckley, Producer Joel O'Brien, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Above right, Meany is on camera during an interview in the film which traces historically the development of America's abundance and the part played by the American worker. The film will be shown at 5 p.m. EDT, Sunday, Sept. 4, over the ABC television network. The special program is a tribute to the American worker on the eve of Labor Day.

AFL-CIO News

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Unemployed Rate Sticks At 5.4% Despite Jobs Rise

AFL-CIO's TV Film Set For Sept. 4

A half-hour public service television film, produced by the AFL-CIO, will be carried on the nationwide network of the American Broadcasting Co. on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 5 p.m. EDT.

The film, "Land of Promise," is described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a historical documentary which records factually and dramatically the development of the American labor movement in the light of the events that shaped our nation's history."

The film is being produced by the federation, he said, for the Labor Day weekend to honor the American worker on his own national holiday.

"This is clearly a public service program of special merit," Meany said. "We believe the film will effectively report to the American people on the major part played by the men and women of labor in building our nation."

"Land of Promise" stars Melvyn Douglas, noted actor currently appearing in the Broadway play, "The Best Man," and features a musical score with Ronny Gilbert, Joe Glazer and the Tarriers. Directing the project for the AFL-CIO were Al Zack, public relations director, and Morris Novik, AFL-CIO radio and TV consultant.

Award-Winning Producer

The film was produced in New York City by Joel O'Brien Productions. O'Brien, producer of award-winning TV shows, was responsible for the television series "Briefing Session" and the outstanding civil defense series, "Ten for Survival."

Director of "Land of Promise" is Bill Buckley, whose credits include more than 100 institutional and educational documentaries for television. Among his films he numbers one which won a Christopher Award and another that received a Freedoms Foundation Award.

The script was written by Sheldon Stark, whose film "Assignment: Southeast Asia" won the 1957 award as "best TV documentary of the year."

In charge of camera work on "Land of Promise" is Richard Bagley, cameraman for the "Quiet One" and "On the Bowery," both of which were nominated for Academy Awards.

Wage Bill Fight Opens In Senate

By Willard Shelton

The Senate plunged into a full-scale battle on the minimum wage bill after the post-convention session of Congress opened with a civil rights clash heavily interlarded with campaign politics.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee, opened the debate in favor of his Labor Committee-approved bill to raise the minimum wage from $1 an hour to $1.25 and to broaden coverage to 5 million workers not now protected by the wage-hour law.

The Senate was expected to clear the bill after showdown votes on 20 to 30 emasculating amendments offered by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and another major crippling amendment sponsored by Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.).

The minimum wage bill was called up by Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Kennedy's vice presidential running mate, after Democrats had tabled a civil rights bill thrown into the anticipated short session with the obvious intent of embarrassing the majority party leadership.

The White House, Vice Pres. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, and the Senate GOP leadership joined in these campaign maneuvers:

- Pres. Eisenhower sent a mes-

(Continued on Page 7)

General Board to Meet on August 26

The AFL-CIO General Board will meet in Washington, D. C., on Aug. 26 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

The session originally scheduled for Aug. 17 at Chicago was postponed by the Executive Council. The General Board is composed of the principal officer of each affiliated union and constitutional department, plus the members of the Executive Council.

Missouri Law Used to Break Utility Strike

Kansas City, Mo.—A Missouri law forbidding public utilities strikes has, for the third time in a dozen years, been used to break a strike of workers in this midwestern state.

Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D.) invoked the King-Thompson law, and a circuit court judge issued a temporary order restraining 840 linemen from picketing and 860 inside operators and clerical workers from honoring picket lines at the Kansas City Power & Light Co. here. The linemen are members of Local 1464, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The operators are in

(Continued on Page 2)

Adult Idleness Up, Steel, Autos Lag

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment in July was 5.4 percent—a rate exceeded only in recession years and double the postwar low of 2.7 percent in 1953—according to the government's report on the job situation.

The 5.4 percent jobless rate for July, considered by the Labor Dept. as "not significantly different" from the 5.5 percent of June, was registered even as employment rose to a record 68.7 million.

Although saying we are continuing to operate at very high levels, Labor Dept. manpower expert Seymour Wolfbein in summing up the report acknowledged "a very definite brake in such sectors as steel."

He said the "continued drag in the steel sector" was counterbalanced in the July figures by a more-than-seasonal upturn in construction.

In the pre-recession year of 1957, the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment was at a low of 3.8 percent in March. As the recession developed, it jumped past the 5 percent mark and climbed to 5.2 percent in November.

In the 33 months since then, the jobless rate has fallen below 5 percent just three times—to 4.9 in May 1959, 4.8 last February and 4.9 last May. In 30 months it has been 5 percent or higher; it has never dropped to the "pre-recession" rate.

Wolfbein also noted the impact of teenagers on the employment report. Unemployment, he observed, declined by 406,000 between June and July to a total of 4 million—

(Continued on Page 8)

Two Aircraft Strikes Won, 5,000 Still Out

By Gene Kelly

Settlement of two Machinists' strikes at United Aircraft plants in Connecticut, and ratification without a strike of a new contract at two Lockheed airframe plants in California, left one major strike in the aircraft industry—at the Sikorsky division of United Aircraft, where almost 5,000 Auto Workers maintained picket lines and kept trying to get management back to the bargaining table.

The settlements benefited 16,000 in the IAM bargaining units at Pratt & Whitney divisions in East Hartford and Manchester, Conn.; 4,800 IAM members at Hamilton Standard divisions of UAC in Windsor Locks and Broad Brook, Conn.; and 12,500 covered by IAM contracts with Lockheed.

Meanwhile, voting was scheduled on a new contract offer for 25,000 Machinists at Boeing Air-

(Continued on Page 2)

Missouri Law Used to Break Utility Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

IBEW Local 412 and the office workers in Local 1613.

Local 1464 is considering appeal to the higher courts against the law permitting Missouri governors to seize a public utility when negotiations break down and a strike occurs. Unions have tested their rights in the past but lengthy delays meant that the disputes were settled before the high courts ruled.

The Kansas City plant was seized by the state in 1957 and remained under state control for nine months. The U.S. Supreme Court finally held that a challenge to the law was moot and refused a decision on the law's constitutionality.

In negotiations preceding the strike this year, the union asked for contract language defining the work day and work week to prevent changes in assignments without consultation with the union. Management refused on the claim that it was "not contemplating" a change in past policy.

"That's the principal issue," said William H. James, business manager of Local 1464. "We hear they are planning a change, and we want protection."

Other contract objectives are a sick leave clause with arbitration if the parties disagree; protection against changes in job classifications and safety regulations; and a wage increase.

The inside workers reached agreement on contracts providing wage increases and fringe benefits of about 4.5 cents an hour. When the linemen walked out July 12, the inside workers refused to cross the lines of Local 1464.

The King-Thompson law gives the governor power to seize a public utility whenever he believes the public welfare may be endangered by a strike. The law has been used in three of the last four Missouri strikes involving a utility.

Unions maintain the law gives utility management an unfair advantage in bargaining.

Labor Group Gives $500 Scholarship

San Rafael, Calif.—The Marin County Labor Council has presented its first four-year $500-per-year college scholarship to Gretchen Glazier, 16, graduate of San Rafael High School.

Gretchen was one of 50 competitors for the scholarship, which replaces the one-year scholarship awarded annually for the past eight years. She will major in creative writing at Stanford University.

HENRY SON and his wife Stella, Philadelphia, help the Voice of America note the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act in an interview for broadcast to an estimated 50 million VOA listeners. Son came here from Russia, worked for the Philco Corp., now is pensioners' committee chairman for his union district. Interview is conducted by Liston M. Oak, VOA labor and economics editor.

Union Member Tells Social Security Story

Philadelphia—A retired member of the Intl. Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers was selected by the Voice of America to tell the story of Social Security to the world on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of social security Aug. 14.

Henry Son, 71, who retired 14 months ago after 30 years as a tool and diemaker at the Philco Corp. here, was interviewed by the Voice of America at the headquarters of IUE District Council 1. He works at the office part-time on a voluntary, no-pay basis as chairman of the district's Committee of Pensioners.

"I guess I'm a lot luckier than a lot of our senior citizens because I have a little nest egg to help me and my wife, Stella," Son stated. "With the nest egg, our social security and my Philco pension, we're able to lead a comfortable life. But without my nest egg in these days of high living costs, we'd be in trouble."

Son and his wife receive $174 a month social security, which is augumented by his Philco pension of $63.70 a month.

His interview for the Voice of America was to be broadcast through the stations maintained throughout the world by the VOA and will eventually reach an estimated 50 million listeners.

Born in Odessa, Russia, Son learned his trade as a tool and diemaker in the Black Sea industrial center of Baku. There he became friendly with another apprentice named Dworkin. Both later migrated to the United States. Dworkin for many years worked for RCA.

A chance reunion in Philadelphia between the two men in 1912 resulted in Son's meeting Dworkin's young sister, Stella. She became his bride the same year. Their daughter, Kathryn, works in Washington, D. C.

Son came to the United States in 1906. Without union security and union protections, he plied his trade for many years before he went to Philco. He became a citizen of the United States in 1917.

Plus Fringe Benefits:

1960 Wage Hikes Average 4 Percent

Contract settlements in the first half of 1960 provided wage increases of approximately 4 percent, but the real wage gain was reduced to about 2.5 percent because of the rise in the cost of living, an AFL-CIO publication has reported.

The current issue of Collective Bargaining Report, published by the federation's Dept. of Research, says a majority of settlements ranged from 7 to 12 cents an hour, or an increase of 3 to 5 percent.

Increases of 13 or more cents per hour were negotiated in almost 25 percent of the settlements; rises of 6 cents or less in 20 percent of the reported contracts, mostly in chronically depressed industries; and no increases at all in 3 percent of the settlements.

The publication said this year's increases are about equal to, or a shade larger than, 1959 settlement levels.

Collective Bargaining Report cited these background factors:

- Most industries appear to have been in a position to grant larger increases than those negotiated. Sales levels and profits have been maintained or increased over last year's levels. Productivity has been rising.
- Wage increases for many workers covered by union contracts are being provided automatically under agreements which will run through 1960 without further negotiation. These increases generally have been 4 percent and more.
- Unemployment still is a major problem in some industries and areas. Large-scale unemployment may have had a limiting effect on wage negotiations in these industries and others.
- The cost of living has been edging up by 1.5 to 2 percent over the preceding year. It has been necessary, therefore, for unions to get increases of that amount merely to catch up with price rises.

Fringe benefits are being liberalized widely in 1960 bargaining, the publication found. Improvements have been negotiated in approximately 75 percent of all settlements.

The publication quotes Labor Dept. figures showing that some 2.5 million workers will receive automatic wage increases under contracts negotiated in previous years. These increases were most often in the range of 6 to 8 cents an hour.

For construction workers, listed in a separate tabulation, the most common increase in 1960 under continuing contracts is 22 cents an hour. Most of the 458,000 workers in this category will get 11 cents or more—85 percent of such workers.

Leading wage settlements include the following:

Aircraft, 4 to 11 cents an hour for 80,000 workers represented by the Auto Workers and Machinists; apparel, 17.5 cents for 125,000 workers in men's and boys' clothing; construction, 15 to 20 cents; railroads, 10.5 cents; rubber, 4 to 9.5 cents; steel, 16.4 cents; telephone, 7.3 cents; textiles, about 5 percent; utilities, 4 to 5 percent.

The AFL-CIO publication also reported these statistics:

In manufacturing industries, 7.8 million of the nation's 11.7 million production workers are in plants where a majority is covered by union contracts. Dividing the country into regions, the north central states have 3 million manufacturing workers in plants covered by union contract; northeastern states, 2.8 million; southern 1.2 million ; western, 800,000 workers.

Basic scales of union building trades in 100 cities as of July 1 were shown to average $4.18 an hour for bricklayers, $4.01 for plasterers and plumbers, $4 for electricians, $3.77 for carpenters, $3.54 for painters, $2.78 for laborers.

2 Connecticut Aircraft Strikes Won, UAW Still Out at Sikorsky Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

craft locations in Seattle, Wash., and other cities. Boeing lodges have turned down four previous management offers and stayed at work while negotiations were resumed.

The Connecticut agreements settling nine-week strikes at Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard plants followed meetings of IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and UAC Pres. William Gwinn with Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D).

Pact Ratified

Members of IAM Lodge 743 voted, 1,102 to 361, to ratify a 20-month pact giving 4,800 Hamilton Standard workers these major improvements:

An improved arbitration clause and broadening of seniority coverage; elimination of a clause permitting management to disregard seniority of 10 percent of laidoff workers; pay raise protection for all transferred employes; a provision that discharged employes have a right to see their union steward before they leave the plant.

Wages were not an issue in the strike that started June 8, but the new pact provides wage increases ranging from 14 to 24 cents over the term of the contract to bring rate ranges next January to $2.07-$3.70 an hour. Also provided were greater union representation, improved leaves of absence and holiday, vacation and insurance benefits.

At UAC's Pratt & Whitney division, IAM Lodge 1746 members ratified the new agreement, 2,319 to 316. It provides a pay boost of 7 to 12 cents now and on Jan. 2, 1961, with a wage reopener possible on Nov. 30, 1961; improved arbitration language, changes in seniority and grievance procedure, and the same insurance and holiday provisions as in the Hamilton Standard contract.

Pres. Dave Fraser said management and the union have agreed that Chief Justice Raymond Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court will name an arbitrator to decide the status of 43 strikers discharged for alleged picket line incidents.

The settlement at Lockheed airframe divisions at Burbank and Palmdale, Calif., ratified by an 80 percent vote, included an hourly wage hike of 4 cents, retroactive to June 13; folding-in of 6 cents an hour in cost-of-living benefits; another wage increase of 3 cents and a cost-of-living hike effective July 10, 1961. The union also won a supplementary layoff benefit plan, effective Sept. 5, 1960, or a 3-cent wage increase if the plan does not meet legal requirements. The union represents 12,500 workers.

In Connecticut, 2,600 UAW members heard a report from Pres. John Monahan of UAW Local 877 on the last remaining strike against United Aircraft. The company is "dragging its feet" in an attempt to fill the Sikorsky plants at Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., with strikebreakers, he said.

The union is awaiting a decision from the National Labor Relations Board on its appeal that company charges of unfair labor practices be set aside so a representation election can be held.

5-Day Week Agreement Ends Strike on LIRR

New York—Trainmen on the Long Island Rail Road have won a five-day week after a 26-day strike, the longest in the 126-year history of the nation's most-traveled commuter line.

The settlement, hammered out during 12 hours of negotiations in the New York City office of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), is close to a federal mediator's proposal which the union had accepted and the railroad had turned down.

The Trainmen, who presently receive the equivalent of seven days basic pay for a six-day workweek, were granted a five-day week. Part of the cost to the LIRR of the changeover will be met by a 2.5 cent hourly pay cut agreed to by the Trainmen. The cut will mean that they will receive only half of the 5-cent hourly pay raise negotiated by their union at the national level.

In addition, the Trainmen agreed to modifications of existing work rules which will reduce the number of new employes the railroad will have to hire as a result of the five-day week.

Similar agreements are expected to be negotiated with the Firemen & Enginemen and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, the two other principal operating crafts on the line.

The railroad said the settlement with the Trainmen will add only about one-third of one cent a ride to the fare increase which had been scheduled before the strike.

Roberts' Rules Didn't Halt Armed Robber

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Roberts' Rules of Order were no help to the president of the Central Labor Union's women's auxiliary when an armed robber got the floor just long enough to rifle a Labor Temple safe of $1,800, on hand to cash pay checks of clubroom patrons.

Mrs. Eleanor Cloyd was reading the agenda of a 2 p. m. meeting in the clubrooms when the gun-waving robber got recognition without asking for it in approved parliamentary fashion. He lined the audience against a wall, slapped an auxiliary member lightly with his gun handle, cleaned out the safe and escaped in a white Cadillac.

The robber was arrested a short time later.

State Convention Meets:

Texas Labor Told Of 'War for World'

Dallas, Tex.—The U.S. must begin to win at home the war for men's hearts and minds being waged on a worldwide basis, Pres. Jerry Holleman told the Texas State AFL-CIO at the opening session of its convention here.

He called for a demonstration that "our object is a full life for all the people, that free enterprise and the profit motive are a means to such an end, not the end itself."

At the same time he asked the 1,000 delegates to approve an expanded program, to be financed by an increased per capita tax, aimed at seeking repeal of the Texas so-called "right-to-work" law, higher workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation benefits, and a state minimum wage law and industrial safety act.

Maury Maverick, Jr., ex-state legislator and son of the late liberal congressman, challenged unions which have been slow to admit Negroes "to open their doors for their own protection" as well as to do justice to a minority group.

Maverick, who has been mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Senate if Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson is elected Vice President, declared that racial justice is a matter of global interest, and that the world is watching the U.S. for its stand on human rights.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Rep. J. W. Wright (D-Tex.) told the convention that the goal of congressional Democrats in the short session now meeting is passage of a legislative program that includes a meaningful minimum wage law, medical aid for the aged and authorization of situs picketing by building trades unions.

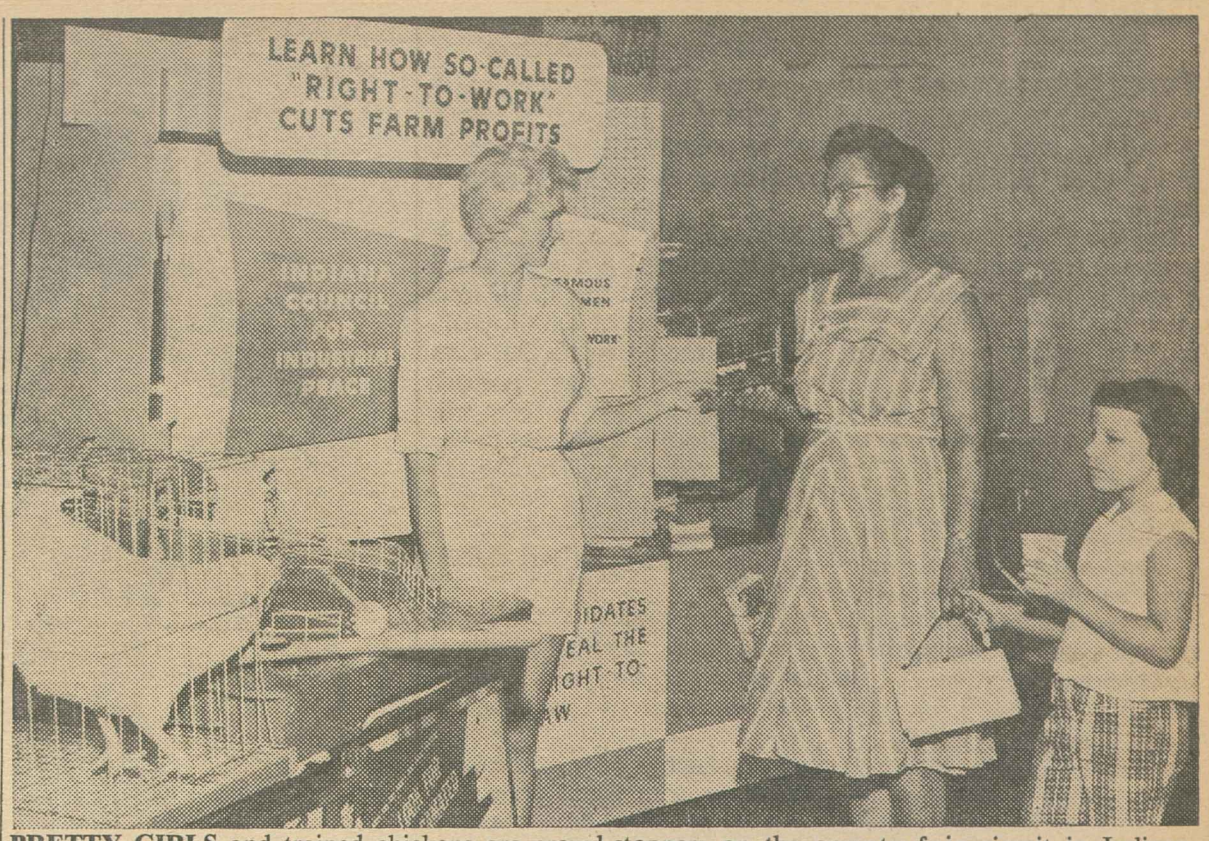
Roosevelt compared the selection of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Johnson to head the Democratic ticket to the team of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner in 1932. The presidential nominee's selection of Johnson as his running mate, the Californian added, demonstrated Kennedy's "deep wisdom," for Johnson will be able to persuade the people of the South to accept the Democratic program of civil rights on the basis of reason and of patriotic concern for U.S. leadership in world affairs.

Pres. Alex Dickie, Jr., of the Texas Farmers Union, urged a strong farmer-labor alliance to remake Texas into a liberal state where the problems of both labor and farmers will receive the just consideration that is now blocked by reactionaries in the State legislature and administration.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers declared that workers who give all their lives to an industry have a right to expect that industry to provide for their total needs in retirement without reduction of their living standards.

Knight, who accompanied Pres. Eisenhower on his South American trip, deplored the loss of regard for the U.S. there as a result of the Administration's inept foreign policy. He urged a little of the same kind of pump-priming for Latin American nations that was done at home under the New Deal.

The State AFL-CIO executive board recommended an increase in the per capita tax from 8 to 15 cents a month. A sharp controversy was indicated with heaviest opposition to the recommendation from Houston area locals. There were predictions of a possible compromise at 12 cents.



PRETTY GIRLS and trained chickens are crowd-stoppers on the county fair circuit in Indiana, where the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace and the State AFL-CIO are carrying to the state's farm families the drive for repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" law. Staffing the booth at the Scott-Vanderburgh County Fair at Evansville is volunteer Janet Pruitt, a member of the Communications Workers, handing literature to a visitor. The baseball-playing chicken is named Casey.

County Fair Exhibits Carry Drive to Repeal R-T-W to Indiana's Farmers

Indianapolis—Indiana's Council for Industrial Peace is carrying its drive for repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law directly to the state's farm families.

A traveling exhibit, co-sponsored with the State AFL-CIO, is making the rounds of 23 county fairs, prelude to the big state fair which opens Aug. 31.

The campaign to explain why "right-to-work" hurts the farmer as well as the city worker has the cooperation of the Indiana Farmers Union. John Raber, state president of the farm organization, heads a farm advisory committee of the Indiana council, a non-partisan citizens' group affiliated with the National Council for Industrial Peace.

A couple of trained chickens, named Casey and Biddy, are the crowd-gatherers, attracting visitors to the exhibit. Attractive volunteer hostesses, most of them members of locals of the Communications Workers in nearby areas, pass out pamphlets and answer questions.

Casey, a baseball playing hen who has appeared on television, defies the tradition that "chickens cannot be trained." When a visitor pushes a button, Casey grabs a bat in her beak and hits a rubber ball. Her partner, Biddy, hands out souvenir cards and pushes a button with her beak which lights a sign saying "thank you."

The attention-getting exhibits are attracting big crowds at every fair, according to State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas W. Sells. More important, he added, the message of labor-farmer cooperation is apparently making headway.

Farmers Affected

Raber, explaining why there is growing farm support for repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law, declared:

"This unjust law hurts the farmer by weakening labor's ability to obtain fair wages for the industrial worker. When the factory worker's salary goes down, so does the price of pork and everything else the farmer produces."

The county fair program is the first phase of a "person-to-person" campaign by the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace to bring the harmful results of the "right-to-work" law to the attention of every Indiana voter.

During the 1959 session of the legislature, a bill to repeal the "work" law passed the Democratic-controlled lower house but was narrowly blocked in the Republican-dominated Senate. As a result, repeal is one of the major issues in the 1960 election contests for the state legislature and governor.

2 Worlds Clash on Phoenix Picket Line

Phoenix, Ariz.—Two worlds meet where pickets walk at the door of the Valley Feed & Seed Co. here, but there is no bridge between them—the world of Northtown Phoenix and the world of Southtown Phoenix.

Southtown Phoenix has old adobe houses, unpainted wooden tenements, dirt streets bathed in dust or running with mud. Workingmen like the men on the picket line try to raise families here on $1 an hour or less. Pete Torres is one of the men on the picket line.

Northtown Phoenix glitters with the handsome homes, sleek lawns, swimming pools, tennis courts and golf courses of the businessmen, ranchers and industrialists whose money comes from the three C's that have made Arizona famous—cotton, copper, cattle—and grain processing. William Corpstein Jr. lives in this world. He owns the Valley Feed & Seed Co.

Visitors to the state's largest city see the gleaming buildings, the comfortable homes, and a weather-beaten picket line, straggling under the hot sun. They do not see the two worlds with no bridge between them, but Pete Torres does.

Torres is one of the tired and dusty pickets, taking his turn on the line that has marched in front of the million-dollar feed mill for five weeks.

He sees the strike of less than 100 workers as much more than a struggle for a starting wage of $1.65 an hour, or even for protection against firings, speedup, discrimination; for sick leave with pay, health and welfare benefits, seniority and union representation; for a chance to get a drink of water occasionally in the hot and dusty mill, and a toilet closer than the one a block away from work.

"My great grandfather settled in Phoenix a hundred years ago, and helped to build the Arizona flour mills, one of the first big industries in this area," said Torres in a letter mailed to the daily Arizona Republic but not yet printed.

"I represent the fourth generation of a family whose members have spent their lives in building and operating the mills that have made Phoenix one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

"The owners are now millionaires, but we are still struggling along on wages that are not enough to provide decent homes, food or clothing for our families.

"I am raising the fifth generation of my family in Phoenix, and I am determined to make this city a decent place to live, not only for them but for other working people as well. My fellow union members and I believe the people who provide the labor in Arizona are entitled to at least a living wage."

In his letter, Torres told how the mill workers failed in individual attempts to get more than $1.25 an hour for a 44-hour week; how they joined the Packinghouse Workers, Local 667, and voted for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election. After a month of negotiations, they rejected a wage offer of 5 cents an hour and went on strike. Thereafter the strikers were faced with a demand that they take a cut in wages, Torres said.

Torres is philosophical about the two worlds of Phoenix. Less philosophical is John Janosco, UPWA field representative. If ever there was a town that needed organization, Phoenix is it, he says.

The state was one of the first to pass a "right to work" law to keep the unorganized out of unions. It is the home of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.), outspoken foe of organized labor.

Janosco said Valley Feed employes are not allowed to leave work for a drink of water, though the mill is hot, dirty and dusty. The company recently refused to install a soft drink dispenser for workers, he said.

$6 Million Hearst Suit Against Guild Dismissed

A $6 million libel suit by Hearst Consolidated Publications against the Newspaper Guild has been dismissed without comment by U.S. District Judge Luther M. Youngdahl.

William J. Dempsey, attorney for Hearst enterprises in the District of Columbia, has notified Arthur J. Goldberg of ANG counsel that he will appeal the decision granting the ANG's petition to dismiss.

Hearst listed three complaints in the original lawsuit—a news story in the Guild Reporter of Oct. 23, 1959; a news release by ANG based on the story; and a communication from ANG officers to the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

The suit grew out of action by the ANG international executive board last October, when Guild officers were directed to ask the Justice Dept. whether anti-monopoly issues might be involved in reports and denials that Hearst and the Scripps-Howard papers were considering merger of two New York dailies, the Journal-American and the World-Telegram & Sun.

The IEB pointed out that previous newspaper mergers and suspensions had been preceded by management denials.

Hearst also filed suit last Oct. 30 asking $3 million in damages. The suit was dismissed "without prejudice" in the southern New York district court.

The Justice Dept. took no action on the Guild's petition for an investigation "so far as we know," ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock told the Guild convention in Chicago recently.

In another development, a federal grand jury in Buffalo, N. Y., gave Hearst and Scripps enterprises until Aug. 10 to produce records of their dealings in Sunday supplements, specifically color comic sections. Officials of the Hearst Corp., King Features Syndicate, Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc., the E. W. Scripps Co. and four printing companies have been subpoenaed to testify, apparently about possible price and territorial agreements.

Strikes Down for 1st Half of 1960

The nation had 1,915 new work stoppages in the first six months of 1960, a drop of 121 from last year's first half and the third lowest number for any first half from the end of World War II, the U.S. Labor Dept., Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

Strike idleness in the first half of 1960 accounted for 0.17 percent of estimated working time. Only 1957 and 1958 showed a lower half-year idleness ratio, according to the report.

BLS said 670,000 workers were involved in 1960 stoppages, the smallest figure for the period since 1946. Total idleness resulting from labor disputes starting in 1960 or continuing from 1959 totaled 9.75 million man-days, a substantial decline from the corresponding 1959 period, it said.

Health Care Battleground

THE FIRST SENATE battleground on the health-care issue is the Finance Committee, where Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.) has indicated his opposition to providing hospital benefits for the aged through the tested machinery of the social security system.

Progress of a bill would be greatly eased if the Finance Committee should report favorably a measure incorporating a social-security method of financing health care. This is not the Eisenhower Administration's approach; it is not the approach of the "pauper's oath" bill passed by the House. But it is the approach that commends itself to those who want a responsible program, properly financed, and offering protection as a matter of right to those who in their working years have paid taxes to finance their own future.

It is, as a matter of fact, the approach championed by the Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who has denounced the Eisenhower "subsidy" proposals as "fiscal irresponsibility."

The overall objective of the social security system was stated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in these words:

"I see an America where those who have reached the evening of their life shall live out their years in peace, in security, where pensions and insurance . . . shall be given as a matter of right to those who through a long life of labor have served their families and their nation so well."

The social security system was not designed to be a frozen institution, incapable of expansion to meet broader needs than were first encompassed. Protection of pensioners against heavy hospital costs should be as reasonably a part of the system as old-age pensions.

The great social insurance system came into existence exactly 25 years ago, when on Aug. 14, 1935, Roosevelt signed the bill. It would be a fitting memorial, a quarter century later, to add a new key element to the protections the people have created for themselves.

Every effort should be made to secure a sound bill in the Finance Committee. If such a measure should be blocked, the fight must be taken to the Senate floor.

To Tennessee—Thanks

THE ENTIRE NATION OWES a debt of gratitude to the voters of Tennessee who by an overwhelming margin renominated Estes Kefauver for the Senate for the next six years—as he has ably represented them for the past 12 years.

This was the election in which racists and reactionaries were out to destroy Kefauver and the principles for which he stood.

His defeat would have been a warning to other legislators from the South who want to look to the future instead of the past, who would like to speak for economic liberalism and for moderation and compassion on civil rights issues.

Kefauver won his greatest victory and he won it by standing on his principles, without apology or recanting.

Organized labor in Tennessee has every reason to be proud of its role in the renomination campaign.

The state's labor press, in issue after issue, carried the facts to thousands of readers where Kefauver's opponent had the support of powerful commercial dailies. Hundreds of women, under the guidance of the Committee on Political Education, manned telephones on election day to call citizens and remind them to vote. There was a vigorous campaign to increase the registration.

Kefauver's victory was his own—but everyone who helped him has won a victory, too.

AFL-CIO News

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Tennessee Waltz!

6 Cents an Hour for Laborers:

Liberian Workers Struggle Against Exploitation, Feudalism

By Arnold Beichman

MONROVIA—A Liberian worker has just brought to my hotel room a piece of paper I very much wanted to have as evidence of what exploitation of labor in this independent African country means. It is the payroll sheet for the Ducor Palace Hotel construction job.

The Ducor Palace is a new, beautifully modern tourist hotel which stands high on a cliff overlooking Monrovia on one side and the sweeping Atlantic on the other. It is air-conditioned and charges anywhere from $12 to $18 a day. The ham sandwich delivered to my room a little while ago cost $1, the pot of coffee 40 cents.

The unskilled workers who are building another wing and swimming pool get 6 cents an hour—a generous 2 cents an hour more than the legal minimum—while skilled workers or foremen get about 35 to 40 cents an hour.

The payroll sheets tell the story—250 hours over two weeks with a take-home pay of $17.50 or $8.75 a week for, say, Domenic Zennah. Office manager Thomas Davies, who worked 183 hours at 17 cents an hour, received $15.55 a week or $31.11 for the two weeks. And that's all straight time by my long division.

Sometimes the Ducor Palace workers go from 7 a.m. to midnight, and 22 hours straight, as can be seen from the payroll sheet, is not unusual. That gives you two hours' sleep which you take on the jobsite.

You eat when you can because there's no break for meals. My Liberian friend who gave me the payroll sheets has been working on the hotel job since 1958 without a paid vacation.

Here is a quotation from a U.S. Dept. of Commerce bulletin titled "Establishing a Business in Liberia." It says, page 5; "There are no provisions under Liberian labor legislation regarding safety standards; unemployment insurance; sanitary standards in factories, shops, and offices; sickness benefits, except in the case of injuries occurring in the course of employment not caused by the negligence or carelessness of the employee; social security benefits; family and children's allowances; or guaranteed employment plans. In the absence of such legislation, however, certain companies have adopted paternalistic employment policies which do provide some measure of social security and other benefits."

AND YET WITH ALL THIS, there is a wind of change blowing in this country, the size of the state of Ohio with less than a million population. After years of phony unionism, a new national center was organized early this year calling itself the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) of Liberia. Last June it was accepted as a member of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The new federation is a splitoff from the original Labor Congress of Liberia (LCL).

The federation is the first real step—small as it is—in the direction of free trade unionism in a country run as a benevolent, paternalistic dictatorship by Pres. William V. S. Tubman, a likeable, friendly man of 65 who has just been elected to his fourth term and who has held the office for 17 years.

There is no legal opposition nor is there an opposition press. There is only one party, the True Whig, and all members of the Liberian House and Senate belong to this party.

Tubman is honorary president of the CIO as well as its opposing LCL. He installed the officers at the Executive Mansion last March. President of the federation is T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, Tubman's political and economic adviser. Secretary is J. L. F. Sawyer, a senior civil servant attached to the Bureau of Mines and Natural Resources. Its executive vice-president, Col. J. B. McGill, is a retired army officer who runs what is considered the best union in Liberia, the Mechanics and Allied Workers Trade Union.

Tubman is also an intelligent, astute politician with a sense of pride in his country. Too much is happening in Africa for one of the oldest independent states on this emerging continent to stumble along a feudal road.

It is embarrassing to be charged in the Intl. Labor Organization, as Liberia was last June, with dealing in forced labor, with refusing to apply the ILO forced labor convention the government ratified in 1931. Prof. Milton R. Konvitz of Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations has been retained to revise Liberia's antediluvian labor code so that it meets ILO conventions and standards.

Given Liberia's economic potential, Tubman's policy of expansion in public education (illiteracy is about 90 percent) and teacher training and, above all, his obvious realization that Liberia must run scared if he's going to be an African leader of consequence—and there's every reason to hope that Liberian trade unionism may in time become a meaningful force in this land.

Conservation Programs Needed Now:

Dwindling Natural Resources Held Threat to Nation's Future

IT'S ONE THING to know that we are using up our natural resources so fast that in many ways we will be a "have not" nation within 50 years. It's another thing to do something about it.

Only as we put conservation to work in specific projects can we make the future look right for the next generation. For the big squeeze is on between the demands of our rapidly growing population and dwindling natural resources, and conservation holds the key to our future.

Here are some of the main problems, and what we can do about them:

● **Water.** We are now using over two-thirds of our available fresh water for drinking and domestic uses, and to meet the demands of agriculture and industry. The experts tell us that within 20 years the East and Midwest will be using all available water, and be forced to reuse it too. Unless we find ways to increase the supply and control the use of fresh water, many millions of people will be forced to use, and even to drink, purified sewage water.

Practically everything that can be done to change this situation is in the hands of government—local, state, regional or national. Here they are:

Develop new supplies of fresh water and bring it to the places needing it. This means laws, engineering projects, financing running into billions, determination of best uses between industry and agriculture, river basin compacts because natural boundaries don't fit neatly into man-made county and state lines.

It means a program to desalt sea water to meet the needs of coastal cities, getting the costs down to where this is practical. It means, too, a rapidly expanding program of pollution control. Now the Federal Government puts up $1 for every $5 the cities invest in sewage treatment plants, but this doesn't even allow making any serious inroads on the immensity of the pollution problem, and contamination of our rivers and lakes is gaining ground.

With local tax sources overburdened, despite the President's veto of the anti-pollution budget, more federal money is needed badly now. All these matters not only concern all citizens, but they can do something about them in an election year when candidates have to state their position on such issues.

● **Recreation** has become a major conservation problem. It is a multimillion-dollar business, too, as people find their leisure time hanging heavy on their hands and the great outdoors beckons. Boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, bird watching, golfing, picknicking, horseback riding—the whole range of healthful outdoor recreation is vitally important not only to us but to the next generation to follow. It has to be planned for now.

Already overcrowded facilities and natural recreational sites giving way to industry make costs mount while raising the issue of providing more space and preserving more natural beauty for the enjoyment of all the people regardless of their ability to own them individually. But with another 100 million people joining us in the next 40 years, the demands on our public outdoor recreational facilities will be staggering.

What is needed right now is a well co-ordinated and properly financed program to acquire local, state and national parks, to establish and operate more public picnic and camping facilities, to create wilderness areas where nature can have its way. An inventory of the sand dunes, forests, lakes, sea and river shores has been made. If the public does not acquire them now, commercialization and speculation in such properties will drive the price up high.

Even a slowly conservative, step-by-step effort to buy these natural recreation sites has met with the stubborn and successful resistance of a budget-minded President.

● **Forests** are at the crossroads where saw timber is fast becoming scarcer and costlier as demand increases and we pay the price of the "cut and get out" policies of the past. It is only a matter of a few years now before the cost of constructing tens of millions of new homes leaps skyward just because of scarce lumber.

Right now we need a national program of constructing access roads through forests to get out the mature and down timber, and to protect new and standing growth from fires and other hazards. We need to get started planting the 50 million acres of forest land now carrying too few or inferior trees.

● **The Air** now becomes a problem of major concern. Air pollution by factories, refineries, auto exhausts, trash burning, furnace smoke, is proving harmful to humans and animals, to plants and trees. Its control reaches beyond local communities, on even to the federal government level.

● **Energy** sources are poorly distributed and increasing in cost. There is still four-fifths of the hydroelectric power potential of our falling waters needing development. Yet no new starts have been undertaken by this Administration during its almost eight years in office. And the development of our energy resources has been held back a full generation. The failures of the Federal Power Commission to act in behalf of the consumers in regulating natural gas and electricity can cost the consumers millions of dollars.

—Public Affairs Institute

Edward P. Morgan, AFL-CIO-sponsored radio commentator, is on vacation. His Monday-through-Friday broadcasts, heard over the ABC network at 7 p.m. (EDT), will be resumed the week beginning Aug. 15.

Washington Reports:

Minimum Wage Improvements Predicted by Javits, Randolph

CONGRESS WILL PASS a federal minimum wage bill closer to the liberal Senate Committee version than the House measure, according to Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.). The senators made the assertion in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program.

The House passed a bill before the recess for the conventions that would increase the minimum to $1.15 from the present $1 and extend coverage to about 1 million workers now unprotected. The House added a "goof" amendment that would remove coverage from 14 million workers now covered. Both senators said they expected this "error" would be corrected.

The proposed Senate committee version, sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) would increase the minimum to $1.25 and extend coverage to 5 million more workers.

Sen. Randolph said: "My thinking is that the Democratic leadership which solidly supports the Senate committee bill will fight along with those of us on the Labor subcommittee to have something nearer to the Senate version come out of conference."

Sen. Javits said that the committee had "made wide exclusions I think sufficient to satisfy anybody who really had a legitimate complaint."

He said, "There are areas of the country in almost every state where there is substandard competition considering present conditions and present living costs."

RANDOLPH SAID that so-called "inflation" from a higher minimum is by no means as important as the "human" values. "The question is whether or not working for less than a living wage is to be encouraged or discouraged in the United States of America," he declared.

Javits said: "Some problems may be created, but I do not believe they can be compared to the gains and that they would be insuperable or too difficult."

On the threat of a presidential veto, Randolph emphasized "The Administration's position on coverage and the Senate version are not too far apart. The Administration has taken a rather adamant position against $1.25, saying $1.15 would suffice."

Javits said, "I believe the bill that will come out of conference will be signed by the President."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE POST-CONVENTION session of Congress opened with politics at the center of the stage, with the White House and Republicans on Capitol Hill joining in demands that the majority Democrats stop doing what they planned to do—pass some bills—and debate an Eisenhower program instead.

The partisanship is inescapable in an election year, so natural in the American scene that its absence would be astonishing.

There are risks for both parties. The risk for the Democrats is that a surviving coalition of Republicans and southern conservative Democrats might frustrate the leadership and the party's national ticket of Senators Kennedy and Johnson. The risk for the Republicans is that too cynical a display of parliamentary trickery might backfire.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the minority floor leader who voted last spring to kill two Eisenhower civil rights proposals, is scarcely the person to revive the proposals and claim that the Democratic leaders are culpable in refusing to give them a second priority.

For the record, the Senate debate last June shows clearly that Johnson cited a minimum wage bill, a health care bill including social security financing, and a federal school-aid bill as measures that Congress would have to confront when it returned from the conventions.

Discussing the Kennedy minimum wage bill reported by the Senate Labor Committee, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) served floor notice directly to Johnson that he had more than 20 amendments to offer and that he would want to discuss them for at least "three days."

He did not think the Democrats would be able to push through a minimum wage bill, said Goldwater candidly, if they were to try to do it within the 12 days or so before the Los Angeles National Convention was to open July 11. This was one bill alone—disregarding school aid, health care, jobsite picketing and other measures then on the Senate calendar or nearing it.

What the candidates take into the campaign will be the record of what they and their parties have achieved or fought to achieve—not the trickery and maneuver that may furnish a technique of blocking bills that have been long considered and should be passed.

* * *

THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE may be the most formidable obstacle for the Democratic leadership.

Both houses have passed school-aid bills, but the Rules Committee refuses to let them go to a conference committee for compromise. The housing bill has been passed by the Senate and cleared by the House Banking Committee. The picketing measure has been approved by the Labor Committee. The Rules unit has blocked them from the floor.

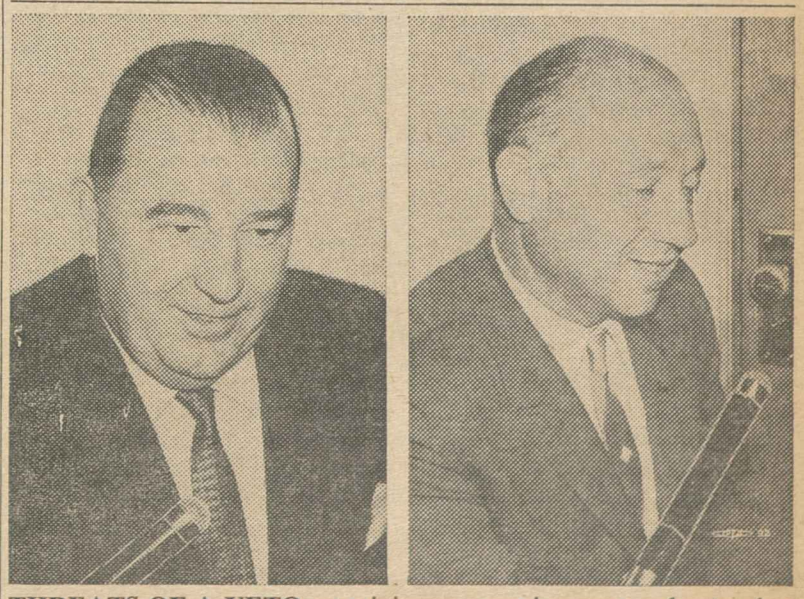
The Senate may substantially expand both the minimum wage bill and the social security bill passed by the House. Once again the Rules Committee could become an obstacle, because it might seek to prevent final action by declining to let the measures be compromised between House and Senate versions.

The iron power of the Rules Committee was a plague to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in 1938 felt compelled to seek to assert his party leadership by seeking defeat of conservative Democrats who from key committee positions fought New Deal proposals.

The so-called "purge" failed in most cases, but Roosevelt succeeded in producing the defeat of Rep. John O'Connor (D-N. Y.), who used his Rules Committee chairmanship of the day to delay or kill minimum wage, social security and other liberal measures just as Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) does today.

It is an old problem—and unless it is met squarely and effectively, the system may be a torment to future liberal presidents even when the people elect them.

Six members of the 12-member committee, most of them so obscure that their names are unknown nationally, can stubbornly frustrate the legislative objectives of the White House, when it has them, and the majority of both houses of Congress. It is a situation that obviously requires reform.



THREATS OF A VETO on minimum wage increase and extension of coverage were discounted by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), left, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

HELICOPTER LANDING on the grounds of the state capitol at Olympia, Wash., carried the last of 110,000 signatures which guaranteed a place on the ballot for an initiative providing union recognition for state employes. Left to right are: State, County & Municipal Employes Rep. Robert Henry; Joseph Lewis, an AFSCME member who, as a gardener at the state capitol, arranged for the landing of the helicopter; Pres. N. B. Crippen of the State AFSCME council; Washington Secretary of State Victor A. Meyers, who accepted the petitions; AFSCME State Exec. Sec. Norman Schut and Treas. Donald Hall. Members of federal employe unions helped in the drive.

AFL-CIO Raps Tax Loophole on Dividends as Bonus for Wealthy

The AFL-CIO has called for a closing of the tax loopholes for dividend income, pointing to a university study as demonstrating that privileges under the Eisenhower Administration's 1954 tax law "go to the tiny minority of wealthy families who have large stockholdings."

The appeal and the charge were made in the current issue of Economic Trends and Outlook, publication of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Commitee. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther is chairman of the group.

Of every 100 American families, 86 own not a single share of publicly-traded common stock, according to a recent study made by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, the AFL-CIO noted.

Only 14.3 percent—or 7.7 million families—own any stock. The majority of these families, 4.8 million of them, own less than $5,000 worth of stock each.

"The result," commented the AFL-CIO publication, "is that only a tiny minority of Americans get a major benefit from the tax advantages for stockholders."

The Michigan study estimated only 2 percent of the stock owners have a diversified portfolio of seven or more stock issues.

The non-stockholders pay higher taxes on their earned income from wages and salaries, the AFL-CIO emphasized since the 1954 tax law changes gave the minority of families who own stock these benefits: a deduction on the first $50—$100 if married—of dividend income and a 4 percent tax credit on additional dividend income.

The AFL-CIO said this is how it works: A married couple with an income of $5,000 from dividends pays a federal income tax of $513.60 because of the "twofold tax break." The wage-earner with the same income pays a federal income tax of $660—an extra $146.40.

Even among stockholders, the 1954 tax revisions are unfair, the AFL-CIO adds, since the changes favor those with huge stockholdings.

At a 5 percent dividend rate, the AFL-CIO said, the family with $2,000 worth of stock would get $100 in dividend income and be entitled to deduct all of it on a joint return but receive no benefit from the 4 percent tax credit allowed after the first $100. On a tax rate of 25 percent, their tax saving is estimated at $25.

By contrast, the AFL-CIO added, the family with stockholdings worth $100,000 would receive about $5,000 in dividends. They deduct the first $100 and apply the 4 percent tax credit to the remaining $4,900. If their tax rate is 45 percent, their income tax saving amounts to $241.

The Economic Policy Committee observed that the Michigan study found stock ownership concentrated among families of management officials, business executives and professionals.

Only 1 percent of families of skilled craftsmen and less than 1 percent of families headed by unskilled workers and service employees have stockholdings of over $5,000. Stock ownership among farm families is similar to the skilled group.

Pointing to the 2 percent of families with large stockholdings, the AFL-CIO declared:

"It is ironic that the Administration is proud of vetoing the $250 million depressed area bill—to aid communities of chronically high unemployment—but has opposed efforts to close this dividend loophole which costs the U.S. Treasury an estimated $400-500 million per year."

Neither the tax structure nor the concept of a democratic society can condone such "special privilege for those few who have so many privileges already," the AFL-CIO said in urging that the loophole be closed.

NLRB Sets Hearing on Key L-G Picketing Cases

The National Labor Relations Board has announced it will hear oral arguments Sept. 8 in four leading cases growing out of the Landrum-Griffin Act's restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing.

The board said the cases, selected from a larger group now pending, contain representative issues in the interpretation of the new L-G restrictions.

The four key cases involve: Hod Carriers Local 840 and Blinne Construction Co., Kansas City, Kan.; Hotel and Restaurant Employes Local 681 and Crown Cafeteria and Peter W. Irwin, Long Beach, Calif.; Hotel and Restaurant Employes Locals 89 and 1 and Stork Club Restaurant, New York City; Teamsters Local 705 and Cartage and Terminal Management Corp., Chicago.

In the Stork Club and Crown Cafeteria cases, the NLRB trial examiners recommended dismissal of the complaints. In the Blinne and Cartage cases, the trial examiners found violations of the new law.

The pertinent section of L-G regulates picketing or threats of picketing by an uncertified union with the object of organizing or forcing bargaining recognition. A subsection bars picketing unless a petition for an election is filed "within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 30 days."

The same subsection permits informational picketing.

In the Crown case, the hotel workers picketed to obtain recognition and to appeal to customers not to patronize the cafeteria. The examiner found this a lawful object and method and recommended dismissal.

The Stork Club case involves similar issues and an additional point raised by the examiner when he urged dismissal of the complaint. At issue is the publicly-announced withdrawal of a prior demand for recognition.

The Blinne case concerns picketing to protest an alleged refusal to recognize or bargain. The examiner's finding was the first that held peaceful picketing to be an unfair labor practice, even if conducted by a majority union.

The Cartage case involves a situation where the examiner held the employer had "offered recognition and accepted recognition, which the union refused." He found the union violated the law by picketing to impose certain conditions on the employer.

IATSE Hits 'Work' Laws:

Stage Union Asks Curb on 'Runaways'

Chicago—Action to curb the growing practice of U.S. movie makers in producing films abroad was taken on several fronts here by the 45th biennial convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes.

The 1,200 delegates meeting at the Conrad Hilton Hotel called on the union to use all of its power and influence to halt "runaway" film production by American firms for the American market. Because of legal restrictions, they turned down a proposal to boycott "runaway" films.

The convention urged Congress to end special tax privileges for people in the entertainment industry and called for government subsidies to independent producers who make films completely in the U.S.

Differences over "Pay TV" were settled when opposing factions withdrew their resolutions. The 22 West Coast studio locals are in favor of pay TV. The motion picture theater projectionists feel paid television will lead to the further closing of movie houses. IATSE Pres. Richard Walsh, an AFL-CIO vice president, announced the controversy will be handled within the framework of the union.

Walsh, who has been IATSE president for 18 years, was re-elected without opposition at the closing session for another two-year term.

Also re-elected without opposition were Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden and nine vice presidents: James J. Brennan, Carl G. Cooper, Harry J. Abbott, Orin W. Jacobson, Hugh J. Sedgwick. Albert S. Johnsone, John A. Shuff, Le Roy Upton and Jerry Tomasetti.

Ask Wage-Hour Coverage

In other resolutions the delegates called on Congress to bring theater employes under minimum wage law protection, sent jurisdiction matters to a special committee, asked closer cooperation between local unions in organizing efforts, and announced support of the Forand bill.

The convention urged that local unions support presidential and congressional candidates who are on record as being in favor of repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, Landrum-Griffin Act and all state "right-to-work" laws. It also asked legislation to halt the rise in living costs and a reduction in the Social Security retirement age to 60 years.

Delegates approved a pension plan for the international officers and turned down a measure calling for a tax on "runaway" films for the benefit of the union's pension and welfare fund.

Speakers at the four-day session included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph Lewis, secretary of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept., Director James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

The original resolution on plugging tax loopholes said, " . . . that appropriate action be taken by this convention to recommend to Congress that an American citizen who resides outside of the United States shall be entitled to no tax exemptions until and unless such person or company has been a non-resident of the United States for at least 10 years." The approved draft was changed to plug loopholes only for people in the entertainment industry.

Subsidies Asked

Proposal for subsidies for U.S.-made film makers asked that the parley "go on record as recommending to the Senate Finance Committee and such other government agencies as may hear this problem to set up subsidies for independent producers who engage in motion picture production completely within the United States . . ."

This measure was adopted in an effort to counteract subsidies offered movie makers by foreign countries.

Trusteeship to End Segregation Upheld

The U.S. Labor Dept. has upheld the action of the Auto Workers in placing under trusteeship a Memphis local which refused to desegregate washrooms and drinking fountains in the union meeting hall.

The government rejected a complaint from a group of members of the local charging the trusteeship was not established for purposes authorized by the Landrum-Griffin Act. The group also charged the international had no right "to force integration."

The Labor Dept. pointed out that an objective of the UAW's constitution is "to unite in one organization regardless of religion, race, creed, color, political affiliation or nationality, all employes under the jurisdiction of the international union."

In ruling in favor of the international, the Labor Dept. said an inquiry by its Bureau of Labor-Management Reports showed the UAW had followed the union's procedural requirements and set up the trusteeship to carry out legitimate objectives.

About 500 of the 1,800 members of Memphis Local 988 are Negro. Over a two-year period, members repeatedly petitioned the international to act.

These members, the Labor Dept. reported, sought action to end racial discrimination and segregation, "alleging systematic exclusion of Negroes from all union committees and segregation of rest rooms and water coolers in the union hall."

The UAW executive board, after conducting a hearing last January, adopted a resolution authorizing a trusteeship over the local.

The UAW, in a report to the Labor Dept., said it instituted the trusteeship action because "the local union was continuing a course of discriminatory and unequal treatment of members on the grounds of race and particularly in the maintenance of separate washroom facilities for the exclusive use of white and non-white members respectively. . . ."

Labor to Participate In Pollution Meeting

Representatives of labor and other civic groups have been asked to meet in Washington Dec. 12 for the opening of the first federally sponsored Conference on Water Pollution. The object will be to mobilize public opinion behind a program for clean water supplies.

Asks 'Protection' Against Unions:

California GOP Lines Up On Side of Big Growers

Sacramento, Calif,—California's Republican party has joined the state's big growers and growers' associations in a slap at farm workers and the AFL-CIO's farm labor organizing drive.

The Republican party convention threw its weight, with just two dissenting votes, behind a platform demand for "positive protection . . . by law to prevent perishable crop losses through harassment by organizations pursuing unfair organizing methods and improper labor objectives."

In the context of picket lines at "factory farms" in this state, the GOP resolution was interpreted as hitting directly at organizing efforts of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

The earlier Democratic state convention, which was working on a platform plank on the imported farm labor program and other problems of farm workers, was forced to adjourn without action by a minority of farm county Democrats.

Both party conventions, meeting here on succeeding weekends, adjourned in the midst of sharp debate and turmoil. The Republicans quit without taking a stand on a legislative reapportionment proposition which is on the state's Nov. 8 ballot.

The Republicans did approve an agricultural labor plank which, according to a State AFL-CIO spokesman, would bring the organization rights of workers "up to the beginning of the 19th century."

In addition to demanding "positive protection . . . by law" against organizing drives, the Republicans applauded current efforts of big growers and their associations to recruit strikebreakers, both domestics and Mexican nationals. They also supported the "bracero" importation program without any revision to protect domestic workers and their wages and working conditions.

Action Delayed

Extension of the "bracero" import program without change was the major goal sought by the handful of rural Democrats in that party's convention a week earlier. They also sought to ignore the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee drive and the part the "bracero" program plays in undermining farm labor conditions.

Strong proposals on these points were delayed in the Platform Committee until the early hours of the morning. When the farm labor plank was finally ready to be acted on, a quorum call forced an abrupt adjournment.

The Democratic State Central Committee sought to fill the gap next day by adopting the total labor plank as a resolution "to be deemed " part of the convention platform.

The committee's plank noted that California's "farm workers are rising against their unfortunate lot and years of accumulated neglect." It called for extension to farm workers of federal and state labor laws, including minimum wages, guarantees of their rights of organization and collective bargaining, unemployment and disability insurance.

The committee also called for "reforms" in foreign labor importation programs to insure that foreign labor is brought in only where need has been "conclusively demonstrated," with adequate safeguards for domestic labor's wages and working conditions which give "meaningful effect to the prior rights of employment of domestics."

Retail Employers Seek To Kill Wage-Hour Bill

Powerful employer groups have joined forces for a last-ditch fight to scuttle minimum-wage legislation this year. Trade associations in the retail and service industries, presently exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act, have formed a special lobbying group headed by Rowland Jones, Jr., president of the American Retail Federation.

Goal of the new group, according to the Daily News Record, industry trade publication, is to emasculate—if it cannot kill outright—any extension of the wage-hour law to retail and service establishments.

The lobbying group, which calls itself the Distribution Services Planning Committee, has adopted as its legislative hero Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), who has proposed 26 weakening amendments to the labor-backed Kennedy bill.

This bill, as reported by the Senate Labor Committee, would extend coverage to an additional 5 million workers, raise the minimum wage in steps to $1.25 an hour and reduce the maximum hours of straight-time work for newly-covered workers to 40 hours in three steps.

Goldwater, a Phoenix department store owner and leader of the extreme right-wing forces in Congress, has proposed amendments ranging from elimination of all retail wage-hour coverage to proposals which would deprive workers of all but a handful of giant enterprises of any benefit from the law.

The Daily News Record quoted a member of the retailers' lobbying group as describing the new committee as a "flying squad" whose main duty would be to supply speech material and other information to legislators and to keep tabs on the attitudes of members of Congress.

The retail trade groups have called for a "grass roots" drive by their members to influence legislators. The Washington representative for the National Association of Retail Grocers was named vice chairman of the committee.

Tariff Protection Sought by Hatters

New York—The Hatters have petitioned the U.S. Tariff Commission for relief from increasing imports of the women's fur felt hat bodies which will, the union says, destroy a substantial portion of the hat industry unless checked by an increase in import duties.

The application was filed for the men's hat, cap and millinery industries, and the handbag and luggage industries under a law providing that the Tariff Commission can recommend to the President, after an investigation, that duties may be increased where imports threaten "destruction" of an industry.

SIGN-UP DAY at the U.S. Dept. of Labor brought in 140 new members for Lodge 12 of the Government Employes in a whirlwind climax to a membership drive. Here the shop stewards who sparked the drive turn in the membership applications obtained in the one-day blitz. Blueprint for the project was an article by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston which appeared in a recent issue of the AFL-CIO Education News and Views.

Heavy, Heavy Hangs . . .

Senate in Full-Scale Minimum Wage Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

sage to Congress demanding passage of a 21-point program including civil rights and a depressed-area bill—although he has twice vetoed depressed-area measures passed with bipartisan sponsorship.

- Herbert Klein, press secretary to Nixon, in a news conference cited the Republican nominee as regretful about the "irresponsibility" of the Democrats on the suddenly revived Eisenhower civil rights proposals.
- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), GOP floor leader who voted to kill both these proposals last spring, sponsored the resuscitated measure, and Republicans indicated they might add civil rights "riders" to any bills the Democrats seek to pass.

Party-Line Vote

The Dirksen bill was tabled by a largely party-line vote, only four Democrats voting against tabling and only two Republicans voting in favor.

Both Kennedy and Johnson, interpreting the Dirksen move as designed to embarrass the Democrats by exploiting the possibility of a southern Democratic filibuster, voted to table the bill.

The motion to table was made by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), who with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) issued a statement upholding the Kennedy-Johnson decision to push first for action on major bills ready or nearly ready for floor debate. The Clark-Humphrey statement charged the GOP with seeking "to prevent the enactment" of minimum wage and school-aid bills "and exploit the civil rights issue for political purposes only."

Kennedy opened the minimum wage debate after the Senate by a 66-to-21 vote had ratified the 12-nation treaty dedicating the Antarctic Continent to international control and peaceful development.

"Conscience and good business sense" demand passage of the Senate committee bill, he said.

Kennedy Cites Benefits

Lashing the expected drive to knock out the proposed coverage for some 3.5 million retail workers not now protected by the minimum wage, Kennedy pointed out that retail trade associations have persistently demanded restrictive federal laws against strikes and picketing. They cannot any longer claim exemption from federal wage legislation, he said.

The proposed increase in the statutory minimum wage to $1.25 an hour would have little adverse effect on business and employment, he said, and cited a Dept. of Labor report showing that a larger percentage increase in 1955 had little or no undesirable impact.

Passage of the bill would increase purchasing power, give a "fairer opportunity" to the country's lowest-paid workers, and eliminate unfair competition to "employers who pay a decent wage," the Massachusetts senator declared.

The Goldwater amendments involve interlocking proposals to reduce or eliminate coverage of retail workers. The Holland amendment represents a conservative southern Democratic move to give a bipartisan coloration to the assault on the committee bill.

Goldwater said on the Senate floor that he believed the Eisenhower Administration was willing to accept a new minimum of $1.15 an hour plus coverage for an additional 2.5 million workers.

Kennedy pointed out that in 1959 the Administration had declined to recommend any increase in the wage standard but agreed to a "modest increase" this year, which was credited with meaning $1.10 or $1.15.

The House has passed a bill limiting additional coverage to about 1 million workers and raising the minimum to $1.15. It was approved by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats as a substitute for a broader House Labor Committee bill sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

Passage of a more liberal Senate version might force a Senate-House conference committee to reach agreement on a compromise.

Goldwater 'Pickets' Committee Meeting

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) was flummoxed by the rules when he tried to prevent Senate Labor subcommittee approval of the situs picketing bill by "picketing" the subcommittee from the doorway of the meeting room.

"Be fair," cried Goldwater as he teetered on the threshold, claiming he wasn't "present" to provide a quorum but was, too, "present" to argue that without him there wasn't a quorum.

On advice of the Senate parliamentarian, Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) ruled that Goldwater couldn't have it both ways. The bill was approved, 3 to 0.

Meany Urges Action:

Automation Seen as Federal Problem

The federal government should assume the major responsibility for cushioning the impact of automation upon working people and local communities, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in a statement presented to the Joint Economic Committee.

"Only in an economy that is growing rapidly and creating new job opportunities at a fast pace can the dislocations of automation be held to a minimum," Meany said.

He pointed out that the Employment Act of 1946 obligates the government to pursue policies "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

Meany observed that automation promises long-run social and economic gains but, he warned, over the transition period of the next 10 to 20 years, "the widespread and rapid introduction of radical technological change can create vast social and economic disruptions."

"Many specific and localized problems related to rapid and radical technological change can be handled through collective bargaining, labor-management cooperation and joint community efforts, assisted by the federal government.

"But the major responsibility for providing adequate safeguards and cushions for adjustments to rapid technological change," Meany told the committee, "lies with the federal government."

He said the benefits of the new technology should be widely shared "to raise living standards, strengthen national defense, increase leisure and improve housing, education, health, community and recreational facilities, mass transportation and natural resources."

Improvements Needed

"Substantial improvements" in the unemployment compensation system are needed to cushion the impact on displaced workers and those whose skills are made obsolete and require retraining, Meany warned.

A broad federal program of financial and technical aid for the increasing number of economically-distressed communities also is needed, he added, together with improvement of the social security system, and wage-hour law.

Reduced hours should be sought through federal law as well as through collective bargaining, he told the committee.

The nation's educational system and vocational training facilities should be improved to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing economy, he continued. He also proposed a continuing review by a government agency of the progress of technological change so government and private policies can keep pace.

"Above all," Meany stressed, "the government should encourage a rapid pace of economic growth."

Construction Wages Rise By 2.8 Percent

Hourly wage rates of union building trades workers rose an average 2.8 percent during the three months ending July 1, 1960, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' quarterly survey of seven major construction trades in 100 cities. The increase was slightly less than the 3 percent gain in the corresponding 1959 period and equaled the increase recorded in the second quarter of 1958.

BLS said wage negotiations in contract reopenings during the spring and early summer advanced the average hourly rates for all building trades workers 9.8 cents during the second quarter of 1960. The increases ranged from 6.3 cents for plasterers to 10.9 cents for carpenters. For bricklayers and electricians, the advances averaged 10 cents.

On July 1, 1960, the estimated average wage rate was $3.65 an hour for all union tradesmen combined. Pay scales went up for two-thirds of the workers surveyed. They advanced for 76 percent of the carpenters and for 56 to 66 percent of workers in each of the other trades.

Average rates listed in the survey were $4.18 for bricklayers, $4.01 for plasterers and plumbers, $4 for electricians, $3.77 for carpenters, $3.54 for painters, $2.78 for building laborers. The averages do not include sums set aside for insurance, pension, or vacation funds.

CARGO CARRYING NUCLEAR-POWERED submarines can revitalize America's merchant marine, and future sea lanes will run under the North Pole, predicted A. F. Young, Washington director of the Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council. Young (left) accepts a plaque from Pres. J. A. Sullivan of the Gulf Coast Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council at the latter's recent New Orleans convention.

Steel Union Asks Plan To Avert 'Depression'

Congress must act now if the current "depression" in the steel industry is to be prevented from spreading to the rest of the economy, the Intl. Wage Policy Committee of the Steelworkers said in a statement adopted at a meeting in Washington.

The statement was released by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, who said the committeemen would call on senators and representatives to express concern about the 135,000 union members who are unemployed and the 350,000 who are working less than a full week—almost half the total membership.

The 171-member committee approved a 10-point program aimed at restoring full employment, including amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act next year to establish a 32-hour week.

On the question of a possible USWA backing of a presidential candidate, McDonald said the union convention will consider endorsements when it meets in Atlantic City, N. J., starting Sept. 19. The principal convention speaker will be Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the Democratic nominee for president, McDonald announced.

This is the 10-point program endorsed by the Wage Policy Committee:

- Implementation of the Employment Act of 1946 by appropriate federal, fiscal and financial actions.
- Raising and extending unemployment compensation benefits, as specified in the Kennedy-McCarthy bill.
- Adequate economic aid for distressed areas, as proposed by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and others.
- A federal school construction bill, whose enactment has been "frustrated" by the House Rules Committee.
- A program of medical care insurance for retired workers, solidly based on Social Security and without a means test.
- An expanded federal housing program, now tied up in the House Rules Committee.
- A broad public works program.
- Correction of the "folly of higher-and-higher interest rates" and a harder-and-harder money policy when consumption is falling behind production.
- An increase in federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, expansion of coverage to additional millions of workers, and reduction of the 40-hour workweek to 32 hours.
- Establishment of a Commission on Continuing Prosperity as proposed in the Kefauver-Holland bill.

Asserting that the steel industry is losing production at the rate of 70 million tons a year and is permitting the Soviet industry to outstrip us, the committee said:

"If remedial measures are not taken, the depression in steel will continue to spread to more industries, with disastrous consequences.

"A recent government report by the Secretary of Labor shows that productivity in steel increased by a record-breaking 12 percent—tops in American industry. The Steelworkers, having done their part, have a right to expect the steel industry to join with the union in urging that Congress act . . . to end the depression in steel.

"The time to act is now, not next January when the nation may very well face a full-fledged depression."

Film Extras Win Major Contract Gains

Hollywood — Agreement on terms of a new contract covering extra players in all forms of motion pictures was reached Aug. 7 by the Screen Extras Guild, the Alliance of Television Film Producers and the Association of Motion Picture Producers. The new four-year pact will run until June 30, 1964.

Announcement of the agreement was made by Jeffery Sayre and H. O'Neil Shanks, SEG president and executive secretary respectively, Richard Jencks, ATFP president, and Charles S. Boren, AMPP executive vice-president.

The contract settlement was reached after union members had voted 1,579 to 188 to authorize a strike against the television film producers, if necessary. The more than 9-to-1 margin for the strike vote was a record for unions in the entertainment industry here.

The agreement covers extras in theatrical and television films, commercial films and in industrial and other types of films.

Highlights of the agreement are:

- Minimum salary scales in all categories are increased 10 percent starting June 1, 1960 for the first two years of the contract and an additional 5 percent for the last two years. Examples of immediate increases are: general extra players from $22.05 per day to $24.25; dress and riders from $29.04 per day to $31.94; and silent bit extras from $61.33 per day to $67.46.
- **Extras are to be participants in a health and welfare plan to which the motion picture and television film industries will make an initial $50,000 contribution prorated among all producers. Subsequent employer contributions are to be on an equivalent percentage basis as that of the Screen Actors Guild Health and Welfare Plan (between 2 and 2.5 percent).**
- There is retroactive adjustment for the period of Apr. 2, 1959, through Oct. 1, 1959, of 01.20 per day (based on 15 cents per hour).

8-13-60

5.4 Percent Unemployed As Factory Jobs Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

but "all the drop and more" occurred among teenagers.

While unemployment among adults 25 years and over rose by 153,000, unemployment in the 14-to-24 year old group plummeted by 562,000. The teenagers, he said, "found jobs."

Wolfbein confirmed that the increased unemployment among breadwinners was reflected in the higher levels of those drawing unemployment compensation. Those with no previous work experience, like the teenagers, are ineligible for jobless pay, he noted.

An accompanying report showed that unemployment compensation recipients totaled 1.869 million for the week ending July 16—367,000 higher than the total recipients for the comparable week in July a year ago. The latest total was 1.817 million for the week ending July 30. These totals are conservative in revealing total unemployment since they omit those who have exhausted benefits as well as those ineligible.

The July report showed that manufacturing employment fell by 158,000 to a total of 16.3 million. The chief declines were in the steel sector, with a loss of 43,000 jobs, and in the auto industry, where a drop of 27,000 was reported.

The steel decline since last February now totals about 120,000. The drop in auto jobs was tied to the model changeover.

Another warning sign remained unchanged. The long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—rose slightly by 18,000 to a total of 834,000 for July. A year ago this group totaled 817,000. The July figure compares to a total of 494,000 for the pre-recession July of 1957.

The Labor Dept. also reported a seasonal drop of 12 minutes to an average factory workweek of 39.8 hours. As a result of this reduced time, average factory earnings dipped by 46 cents over the month to $91.14 a week, while hourly earnings held steady at $2.29.

Court Orders B&C To Rehire 4 on Staff

A federal judge has ordered the Bakery & Confectionery Workers to reinstate four international representatives who charged they were fired because of their opposition to B&C Pres. James G. Cross and their desire to clean up the union as a step towards readmission to the AFL-CIO.

The union was expelled by the federation in 1957 on findings of corrupt leadership.

A preliminary injunction, issued by U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart, Jr., in the District of Columbia, also barred the executive board from proceedings with scheduled trials of two of the Cross opponents who are vice presidents. The two, Max Kralstein of New York and Henry Alvino of Pittsburgh, had been charged with "fostering secession."

Hart, citing provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act, also enjoined the B&C from discharging or disciplining anyone for supporting legal action aimed at seeking the ouster of Cross. A group of local unions in the B&C have petitioned for a new convention. Hart set Sept. 15 for further hearings on the intra-union dispute.

The B&C attorney, opposing reinstatement of the ousted representatives, said the firings were economy moves, based on the fact that the union has lost half its membership since its expulsion from the AFL-CIO and the chartering of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers. He said it "would be a denial of management rights" for the court to require the B&C to reinstate the four representatives.

Council Launches Massive Election Registration Drive

AFL-CIO News

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Wage Bill Headed for Senate Vote

By Dave Perlman

The Kennedy minimum wage bill appeared headed for Senate passage after surviving two major attacks by a conservative coalition and two other modifying amendments.

There still remained a possibility that piecemeal amendments would trim back somewhat the extension of coverage in the bill to 5 million additional workers. But the biggest hurdle ahead appeared to be the sharp difference between the Senate bill and the much weaker House bill passed before Congress recessed.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), the Democratic presidential candidate, and his running mate, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), staked their prestige in a fight against attempts to emasculate the coverage provision of the bill and limit the increase in the minimum wage to $1.15, without the step-ups to $1.25 provided in the committee-approved bill.

The Senate, after a sharp debate, turned down by a 50-48 vote an amendment by Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D-Okla.) that might have narrowed coverage in some degree but would not have disturbed the committee bill's provision for a gradual increase of the minimum wage to $1.25.

It also defeated, 56 to 41, an amendment by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) that would have slashed the minimum wage for newly covered workers to $1.10 an hour and would have removed an estimated 1 million from the committee bill's proposed 5 million additional.

Forty-nine Democrats voted

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Labor Day Radio Speeches Scheduled

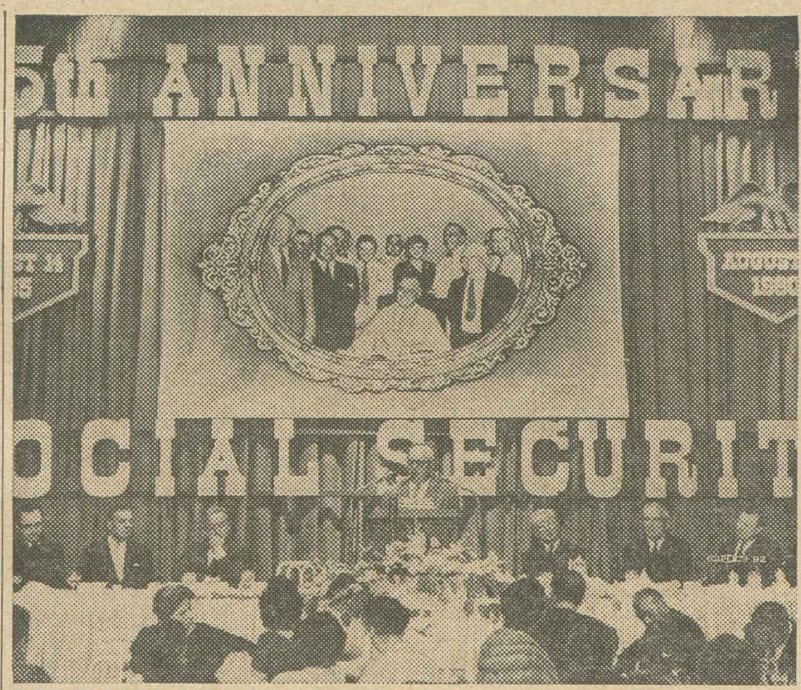
Four AFL-CIO officials will speak on national radio networks on Labor Day, Sept. 5, on the role of trade unions in American society. Here is the schedule:

Pres. George Meany will be heard on the American Broadcasting Co. network at 7:15 p.m., EDT.

Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther will appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System at 8:15 p.m., EDT.

Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes will broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System at 9:15 p.m., EDT.

Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will talk on the National Broadcasting Co. network at 9:30 p.m., EDT.



BENEATH GIANT PHOTOGRAPH showing late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signing Social Security Act on Aug. 14, 1935, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany addresses dinner in Chicago at which trade union movement celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of the wide-ranging social security system.

'Union-Busting' Charged:

U.S. Boycott of Sears Is Called by Council

Chicago—A nationwide consumer boycott of the giant Sears Roebuck & Co. chain to combat the company's "union-busting" tactics has been launched by the AFL-CIO.

The federation's Executive Council endorsed the national boycott invoked by the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks and the San Francisco labor movement, declaring it would remain in effect until the 1,500-store company "ceases to interfere with the self-organization of employes and until it demonstrates good-faith acceptance of union security clauses in contracts." **(See text of statement Page 5.)**

At the same time there were these other developments:

- The San Francisco Labor Council, through Sec. George W. Johns, asked the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to invite top Sears officials to take part in "responsible negotiations" to settle the local labor dispute.
- From Amsterdam, The Netherlands, General Sec. Erich Kissel of the 2.5-million-member Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes cabled Sears Roebuck denouncing the "arbitrary and unfair" action of the company in firing union workers.

Tied to Shefferman

- A California Dept. of Employment referee ruled, in the first of a series of appeals, that several employes fired by Sears are entitled to collect unemployment benefits back to the date of dismissal. That reversed previous rulings that none of the 262 dismissed workers was entitled to benefits.

The Executive Council recalled that Sears is the company which "put the notorious Nathan Shefferman into business" and that when Shefferman's "illegal and anti-union activities" were exposed, publicly apologized and pledged it would never resort to such tactics. Yet today, the council said the company "has intensified its aggressive war

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Unions to Finance Nonpartisan Move

By Saul Miller

Chicago—The American labor movement has launched a major intensive drive to get trade union members, their families and neighbors registered and eligible to vote in the critical 1960 elections.

The program, to be financed by a 5-cent-a-member contribution by affiliated unions, climaxed the Executive Council's summer meeting here—sessions dominated by consideration of the current session of Congress and the November elections.

The council declared that the congressional session provided a "direct challenge to the sincerity of both political parties" as it called for action on five key measures and strongly criticized Pres. Eisenhower as coming "perilously close to cynicism" on some of his own legislative recommendations. **(See text of statement Page 5.)**

'Political Circus' Promoters Hit

It struck out sharply at the "flagrant efforts of some elements" in Congress to "substitute a political circus" for serious legislative business and said it was "especially distressed" that the President "has lent his personal and official encouragement" to these efforts.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in reporting the council's approval of the registration drive, said the funds would be made available immediately, and that the campaign would be handled directly by his office and work through citizens' committees composed of anyone interested in the purpose of "getting the American people to exercise their right to vote."

He said all possible techniques and approaches will be used on a nonpartisan public service basis to get people registered.

In addition to its action in the legislative and political areas, the council:

- Called for a nationwide consumer boycott of Sears Roebuck & Co. to combat the company's "union-busting" tactics and pledged full support for efforts to completely organize the giant chain. **(See story this page.)**
- Adopted a program designed to put billions of dollars of welfare and pension funds to work helping build good-value homes for Americans by authorizing the creation of an AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment to advise and help service affiliated unions interested in investing reserves in government-guaranteed mortgages. **(See story Page 2.)**
- Appropriated an additional $100,000 for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee's drive in the San Joaquin Valley of California to organize farm workers after hearing reports of "considerable progress" in enrolling members and sharply stepping up wage rates. **(See story Page 2.)**
- Assailed the Administration's failure to provide leadership in the economic development field in Latin America as contributing to the deterioration of U.S.-Latin-American relationships and called on the Organization of American States to act on the Dominican Republic dictatorship and the Communist infiltration in Cuba. **(See story Page 2.)**
- Approved a statement of understanding between the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and the American Red Cross on a national blood program which insures that all trade union members who donate blood under the ARC program will in turn receive blood for themselves and their families without cost for the blood itself on a reciprocity factor of a one-for-one basis. **(See story Page 3.)**

In announcing the registration drive, Meany told reporters that

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Mitchell Calls Welfare Fund Act 'Shameful Illusion,' Urges Revisions

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has assailed as a "shameful illusion" the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958, and has called for speedy enactment of several "strengthening amendments."

The amendments he asked are similar to provisions that the AFL-CIO urged be included in the 1958 measure. They were contained in the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill which passed the Senate by an 88-0 vote two years ago but were deleted before passage in the House.

In a report to Congress on the first 18 months of operation of the act, Mitchell lashed out, in particular, at the law's failure to provide any "persuasive deterrent" to either management or labor administrators of health and welfare plans who "manipulate or embezzle funds."

Mitchell recommended tightening of the law by making embezzlement and "kickbacks" a federal felony, and urged that the Secretary of Labor be given subpoena powers and authority to seek injunctions compelling compliance with the act.

In a letter of transmittal to Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), Mitchell said the 18 months' experience with the law "raises grave doubts as to the wisdom of retaining so weak a law on the statute books." He added:

"To continue the law in its present form in the belief that it assures adequate protective safeguards is a shameful illusion. To abandon it entirely, however, would be an act of betrayal to the millions of Americans who have a right to a sense of security that the billions of dollars annually received and disbursed by these plans are being honestly and prudently managed."

The Secretary said that experi-

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INFORMAL DISCUSSION on subjects before AFL-CIO Executive Council session in Chicago is held by Vice Presidents William L. McFetridge (left) and Charles J. MacGowan.

AFL-CIO Offers Plan To Aid Latin-America

Chicago—The Administration's failure to provide leadership in the economic development field in Latin America has contributed to the deterioration of U.S.-Latin American relationships, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here.

The Administration's aid programs, the council said in outlining a comprehensive program of economic assistance, "too often have been grudging, piecemeal and unduly limited," resulting in inadequate headway in aiding Latin America to "cope with its serious economic problems."

The long-run welfare and security of the hemisphere "rest on the success of efforts to elevate living standards of the Latin American peoples," the council asserted.

It also called on the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States, now in session in San Jose, Costa Rica, to adopt "positive, courageous measures" to strengthen inter-American solidarity and oppose and defeat "any totalitarian threat" to democracy.

The very existence of the OAS, said the council, depends on how it handles the charges against the Dominican Republic and the threat of Communist infiltration and domination of the Castro regime in Cuba.

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic and called again for sanctions against the country "as an unworthy member of the American family of nations," including suspension from OAS and severance of diplomatic relations.

The council declared that it was deeply concerned "over the now obvious domination of the Cuban revolution by Communist elements and its complete political and economic subservience to Soviet Russia and its satellite countries."

In the area of economic aid the council called for joint planning with Latin American representatives, a long-term over-all program, substantial funds, flexible and liberal standards for loans, economic cooperation beyond financial aid and a wide sharing of the benefits of growth.

To Spur Economy, End Interest Gouging:

Council Votes Program to Aid Union Investments in Housing

Chicago—A program designed to put billions of dollars of welfare and pension funds to work helping build good value homes for Americans, with the potential of lowering mortgage interest rates, has been adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council approved a report of its subcommittee on investment programs authorizing the creation of an AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment to advise and help service affiliated unions interested in investing reserves from these funds in government-guaranteed housing mortgages.

The department would be headed by a director experienced in the investment field and familiar with the specialized needs of the reserves of welfare, pension and other funds.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference here that he hoped to establish the department in the next few months so that a start could be made on putting the billions of dollars available to work in the housing field.

He stressed that the purpose of the council's action was not to set up a financial institution but to create a servicing and advisory apparatus to encourage unions to invest in Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgages.

Such mortgages would be made available at the legal FHA and VA rates, he said, giving the home buyer full value for his money rather than having him pay the present discount rate which amounts to as much as $1,200 worth of "water" on a $16,000 mortgage.

Meany added that he hoped the program would have some effect on banks and other mortgage lenders to eliminate discounts and thus help bring down interest rates. Investment of union funds in this area, he said, will help meet the critical need for housing and will provide jobs for construction workers and those involved in the home furnishings industry, as well as providing a better return for the funds on their reserves to pay future pensions, etc.

The subcommittee, composed of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, Joseph Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne, was appointed at the May 1960 meeting of the council to study the question of establishing an investment advisory committee.

'Great Social Need'

The subcommittee found a "great social need and demand for decent housing in all areas of the country" and also found that discounts demanded by lenders from the face amount of mortgages "has raised effective rates to usurious levels in many areas." A new source of mortgage money at realistic and stabilized interest rates, it determined, was available from AFL-CIO affiliates.

Government insured and guaranteed mortgage loans, the report continued, "are excellent and desirable investments for reserve funds and will decrease the tendency of fund trustees to put an ever larger portion on speculative stocks, in lower-yielding government bonds or just allowing money to remain idle.

In addition to recommending creation of a Dept. of Investment, the subcommittee urged also the appointment of an advisory committee "to promulgate and review the investment policies guiding our affiliated funds."

The subcommittee's report contained a table showing that the current VA loans with an allowable interest rate of 5.25 percent were being discounted 10 points, making the effective interest rate over 25 years 6.35 percent. FHA loans at 5.75 percent were being discounted to bring the effective interest rate to 6.2 percent for 30 years.

Machinists Ratify New Pact at 6 Boeing Plants

Machinists at six Boeing Aircraft locations across the nation have voted to approve a new two-year contract covering 40,000 workers. It was the first major corporationwide agreement in the industry, the IAM said, and a step toward the union's goal of companywide contracts in the aircraft, missile and related electronics fields.

Meanwhile Auto Workers Local 877 maintained the United Aircraft picket lines that have affected 5,000 workers in Sikorsky division plants at Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn., since early June. The strike is the last of several called in UAC plants employing more than 30,000 workers.

Another UAW aircraft unit, Local 856 in Akron, O., settled a four-day strike involving 2,300 workers at Goodyear Aircraft with a new two-year contract providing wage increases of 9.5 cents an hour now, with an extra 4 cents for equity adjustments in the skilled trades; improvements in promotion rights, transfer rights and bereavement pay; and settlement terms for a large backlog of grievances.

The new Boeing agreement was ratified by IAM members at meetings in Seattle and Moses Lake, Wash.; Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.; Wichita, Kan.; Long Island, N. Y.; and Cape Canaveral, Fla. Covered employes had been working without a contract since June 22 at Wichita, and since May 8 at the other locations.

An innovation at the meetings was a vote by members on which of several alternate plans were to be used in providing sick leave, severance pay and vacations, and for the appeal of gradings under Boeing's performance analysis program.

The contract provides immediate wage increases ranging from 5.5 to 9.5 cents an hour in the top labor grade, and an additional hourly increase of 4.5 to 8 cents next August.

Wages next year will range from $1.985 to $3.265, and employes in the four highest grades at missile test bases and other remote locations will receive 54.5 cents on top of their base rates.

A major gain, IAM reported, is the establishment of a severance pay clause under which employes may accumulate credits to be used for sick leave, severance pay and vacations. Another gain is in liberalization of appeals from the performance analysis system.

Company 'Strike Pay' Delays Rail Settlement

The Railway Labor Executives' Association has charged that strike insurance payments to the Long Island Rail Road delayed settlement of the recent 26-day strike by the Trainmen.

RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty announced that the association will consider a court challenge to the industry's strike insurance program which he said was harmful to the public interest and a roadblock to good faith collective bargaining.

Strike insurance payments of $50,000 a day "definitely prolonged" the LIRR strike, Leighty said. Total payments to reimburse the company for its fixed costs amounted to $1.35 million from the start of the walkout to the time the trains moved, he added.

Leighty told a news conference that strike insurance—first used on a large scale by newspaper publishers—"has no place in the labor-management field." He added: "It does not result in industrial peace. It does not benefit the public, and in the long run, it isn't going to help the railroads."

The RLEA chairman pointed out that in a related industry, the airlines, the Civil Aeronautics Board is taking a second look at the mutual aid pact entered into by a number of airlines which agree to hand over to struck competitors profits from extra business diverted to their lines as a result of strikes.

Labor-management relations in both industries, he emphasized, are governed by the Railway Labor Act, and both are regulated by government agencies.

Leighty also announced that the RLEA will seek action at the current session of Congress on legislation to check the wholesale abandonment of passenger service.

Other immediate goals, he said, include passage of the Railroad Accident Reports bill and legislation blocking airlift of regular mail normally handled by rail.

Meany to Lead Mammoth N.Y. Labor Parade

New York — With AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the lead, this year's Labor Day parade will be "bigger and better" than last year's record-breaking event, some 500 local parade chairmen pledged at a meeting of the City Central Labor Council.

According to their estimates, close to 170,000 union members will be in the line of march up Fifth Avenue on Monday, Sept. 5. Some 150 major floats and thousands of banners will carry their message of unity, pride and determination.

Last year's parade in New York was the first of its kind there since the 1939 parade, when Meany headed the march as president of the state federation of labor. Last year 115,000 marchers paraded in what experts called "the greatest show the city has ever seen."

Council Pres. Harry A. Van Arsdale, Jr., said, "We had a tremendous demonstration in 1959, and we learned a lot. This year all that we learned is being used to make this parade an even greater demonstration of labor solidarity."

"Register in order to vote" will be one of the major themes. New York City unions through the Central Labor Council will be swinging into their registration drive immediately after Labor Day and the parade will be used by many unions to set the stage for the drive.

AFL-CIO Votes $100,000 In Farm Worker Drive

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has appropriated another $100,000 for the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee's drive in the San Joaquin Valley campaign to organize farm workers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, announcing the council action, said that "considerable progress" has been made in the campaign and that there are presently about 5,000 organized workers in the area, "something that has never happened before."

He said the AFL-CIO is "very much encouraged," and will "continue this effort until we organize" all of the farm workers in the area. He stressed that the federation hoped to eliminate the "inhuman" treatment of farm workers on large corporate farms and pointed to the fact that the organizing campaign already has raised wages for approximately 60,000 to 70,000 workers who are not members of the union.

While the AWOC pilot project is concentrating on California, he said, if it is successful it will eventually be extended to the rest of the country. The council had authorized the expenditure of $162,000 for the campaign before voting its latest contribution.

Council Opens Voter Registration Drive

Affiliates to Finance Nonpartisan Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

surveys and spot checks indicated very "discouraging" facts on the number of persons who do not register or vote and that the number of trade unionists in this category is about the same as for the community as a whole.

Effort to Be Intensified

The labor movement has been running registration drives for many years, he said, but this year the effort will be intensified. There is no political problem involved, he declared, because the campaign is purely educational and nonpartisan and has always been financed from union general funds.

Carl McPeak, AFL-CIO cordinator of state legislative activities, will direct the registration drive, Meany said, for the president's office. The continuing campaign in this area by COPE will not be involved.

The federation president said he expected the AFL-CIO General Board meeting in Washington Aug. 26 to endorse a presidential candidate but that the registration drive was not connected in any way with the probable endorsement or similar registration campaigns being run by the Democratic and Republican Parties. He added that any citizen of any party would be welcome to help get citizens registered.

In its statement on the congressional session, the council's criticism of Eisenhower involved also the White House position that national defense can be strengthened through administrative action without an increase in appropriations. The council termed this position a "disservice to the nation."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, at a press conference here, said the council "misrepresented the motives of the President" and defended the Administration program. Commenting the following day, Meany said the Mitchell statement was expected and understandable because of the secretary's cabinet position. He said that while he, Meany, personally respected the President, "I stand completely on the statement we issued. It represents the political facts of life as they are."

Mitchell Bows Out

Mitchell spoke to one session of the council on farm labor problems, and, as Meany told reporters, appeared for the last time as Secretary of Labor to express his appreciation for the cooperation of the AFL-CIO. Meany said that on behalf of the council, he expressed the appreciation of the federation to Mitchell and characterized the relationship over the years as "good and sound," in light of Mitchell's cabinet position.

The council's congressional statement called specifically for action before adjournment on wage-hour improvements, medical care for the aged, aid to education and housing and a situs picketing bill. It said all these measures enjoyed widespread support both in Congress and throughout the country but have been "delayed, bypassed or shelved" by a handful of "backward looking men of both parties."

In other actions the council:

- Decided to withhold for a week or so decision on the action of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association in granting charters to two locals in the Dominican Republic in order to obtain additional information. The ILA presented its defense at the meeting after Meany had wired the unions to withdraw the charters.
- Heard argument from the Upholsterers and the Furniture Workers on a long series of disputes and won agreement from both unions to approve a plan to be drawn up by the Executive Council providing for final arbitration of all disputes now and in the future, with the provision that both unions will abide by council decisions.
- Gave a hearing to the Flight Engineers and the Pilots in a dispute involving manning of jet aircraft at Continental Air Lines and got agreement from both unions to attempt to mediate the dispute. Meany named AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes to mediate the problem.
- Voted $25,000 for the National Institute for Labor Education (NILE) which is sponsoring a number of projects in the field of labor education.
- Authorized the spending of $20,000 to lay the groundwork for developing an education program for Latin American trade unionists with the hope of interesting major foundations and other groups in the project of helping train about 300 leaders a year for three months in the U.S., plus subsidization for nine months in their own countries.
- Voted $10,000 for the Jewish Labor Committee to help it with its work and $5,000 for a labor relations program to be conducted at a school in New Delhi, India.

At a press conference Meany said he expects that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the future will have a more comprehensive program to aid workers in new and underdeveloped nations to form effective unions and that AFL-CIO contributions to the ICFTU Solidarity Fund in the future will be larger than in the past.

Queried about the recent trip of Pres. Joseph Curran and a Maritime Union delegation to visit Soviet seamen's unions, Meany said that the trip was in violation of the policy of the AFL-CIO, the ICFTU and the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, all of which have taken a firm position against visits of trade union delegations to Communist and dictatorship countries.

Meany said there was no action contemplated on the issue, that if Curran "wants to violate the policy that's up to him."

STATUS OF AMERICAN ECONOMY is explained to members of AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Chicago, by Leon Keyserling (left foreground), of the Council on Economic Progress. Keyserling is pointing to charts, just out of camera range, emphasizing importance of achieving satisfactory rate of economic growth to forestall a new recession.

National Sears Consumer Boycott Supported by Executive Council

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against unions on a nationwide basis."

[Shefferman, head of a Chicago labor consultant firm with hundreds of clients across the country, came under direct fire from the McClellan special Senate committee in 1957. Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) assailed Shefferman as the operator of what he termed an "anti-union" agency "dedicated to the proposition that no employer need deal with a labor union unfriendly to his interests."

[The committee's probe centered on Sears Roebuck as Shefferman's largest client, which paid the labor consultant $239,651 to disrupt union organizing drives through labor spies, payoffs, intimidation and firings.

[It was at the McClellan hearings that Wallace Tudor, employe relations vice president of Sears, apologized for the company's "pressure and coercion; discrimination, favoritism, intrigue and unfair labor practices" across a period of years, calling them "inexcusable, unnecessary and disgraceful mistakes."]

The Executive Council pointed out that at the Sears stores in San Francisco, 262 union members were fired when they declined to cross picket lines set up by the Machinists. These workers, said the council, "had every right under their contracts to respect the picket lines of a sister union."

The council noted also a case in St. Louis, where members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were fired and replaced with strikebreakers when they refused to give up their jobs and transfer their employment to a service company.

In other areas, Sears management has refused to renew union-shop clauses in contracts with the RCIA, the council charged, and has refused to accept clauses accepted by its major competitor, Montgomery Ward.

The council concluded that it "is convinced that Sears Roebuck & Co. is engaged in a calculated and concerted effort to deprive its employes of their rights to union protection," and endorsed the boycott.

It pledged also the "full support" of the AFL-CIO to efforts of affiliated unions fully to organize the 729 retail stores and the 853 catalogue stores in the chain.

The San Francisco Labor Council, which initiated the boycott, suggested that U. S. conciliators should invite Charles H. Kellstadt, Sears board chairman, and the company's top policy committee to meet with representatives of the San Francisco labor movement.

The cable from IFCCTE said the complete text of the organization's protest has been sent to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and all 57 affiliates of IFCCTE, requesting support for the RCIA and for the labor boycott of Sears products.

The dispute between Sears and its union employes developed in May, when Machinists Lodge 1327 went on strike after local management said it could not make contract changes without the consent of top chain officials in Chicago.

Clerks and other employes respected the IAM picket lines until a state court, in a ruling May 24, issued an injunction denying the Machinists' right to strike. When union employes reported back for work, 262 were fired.

The San Francisco Labor Council launched a local "Don't Buy Sears" campaign, and the RCIA National Chain Store Committee approved a proposal calling on union members in the U. S. and Canada to refrain from buying Sears products until the company gives full justice to the firing victims.

Blood Bank Agreement Made With Red Cross

Chicago—Trade union members and their families will be eligible to participate in blood bank programs without cost for the blood itself on a one-for-one basis under a new agreement reached by the American Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee.

The "statement of understanding," approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council here, sets out basic standards and principles covering the ARC blood program and the AFL-CIO program for an improved voluntary system of developing blood banks.

The Red Cross said in the statement that it recognizes the principle that blood and blood derivatives shall be made available without cost for the blood itself and that hospital and laboratory charges be maintained at a minimum.

It agreed that there should be "no segregation of blood or blood derivatives along racial lines" and that a national clearing house program for the exchange of blood and blood credits be set up on a one-for-one basis.

For trade union members this means a balance has to be maintained between the total amount of blood put into a blood bank and the amount withdrawn so that there is a constant quantity available for use.

The agreement noted that the Community Services Committee will regularly inform all AFL-CIO affiliates of the status and development of the Red Cross blood program and make suggestions designed to strengthen the participation in and support of organized labor in the program.

Jointly called conferences on the national, regional and local levels also are provided for to develop and expand the program.

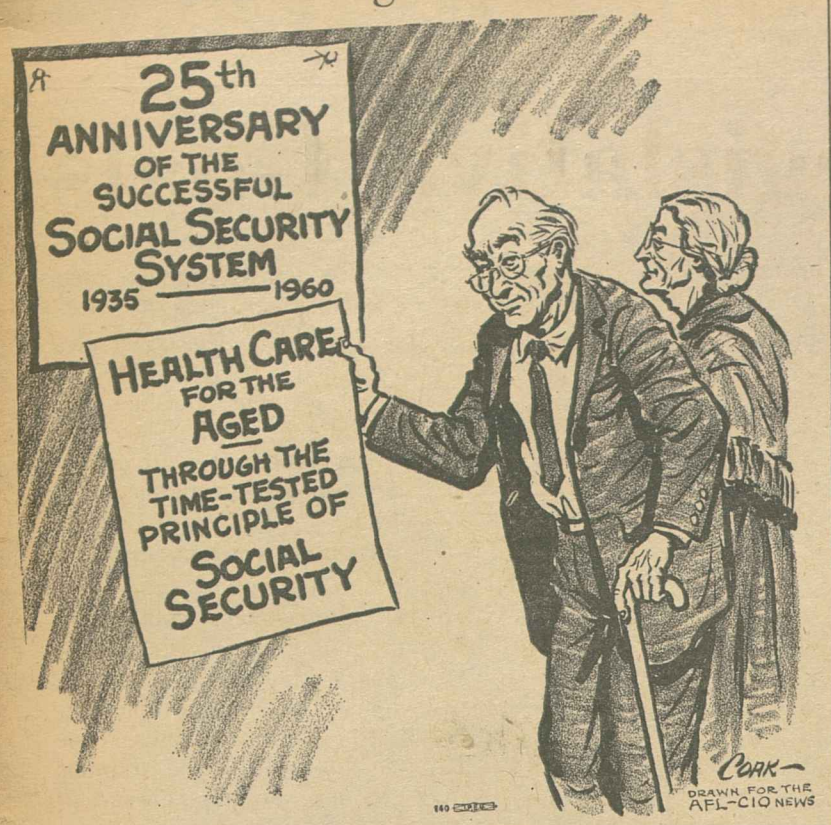
The ARC and the AFL-CIO had previously reached a similar understanding on disaster services which has been working successfully.

'61 Convention Set For Miami Beach

Chicago—The Fourth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will open Dec. 7, 1961, in Miami Beach, Fla.

The Executive Council set the convention place and time at its meeting here. The convention will run through the following week.

Something to Be Added!



Tripartite Advisory Unit Proposed by Goldberg

Chicago—A permanent national council of labor-management advisers representing labor, management and the public, to "restore that sense of common purpose" which the nation had during the war and which "we need so desperately now," has been proposed by Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel.

Goldberg advanced his proposal at a dinner here honoring him and marking the 15th anniversary of Roosevelt University, which labor played a major role in establishing.

The council would "advise" and "recommend" to the President programs for submission to Congress and formulate proposals for "advancing industrial peace and minimizing industrial conflict."

The general counsel of the Steelworkers and noted labor attorney made it clear that his proposal was a purely "personal" one and reflects only his own thinking.

Emergency Disputes

Goldberg urged that the council be assigned one "operational" job—the responsibility of dealing with national emergency disputes. He stressed, however, that this would be an "incidental" function of the council rather than the main purpose of advising the President in the development of "constructive policies and programs."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 500 persons attending the dinner that Goldberg had played a "leading part" in helping bring about merger of the AFL and the CIO and had had a "tremendous influence" on helping solve problems in the AFL-CIO itself.

Meany said the labor movement is "delighted" that Roosevelt University was paying tribute to Goldberg, an "outstanding lawyer and humanitarian." He reviewed labor's part in the long campaign to secure a free educational system, and reasserted the necessity to improve the system of higher education so that every young person may have a chance to secure a college education whether or not they have the economic means.

The dinner was estimated to have raised approximately $40,000 for the university. Organized labor has contributed more than $415,000 to Roosevelt University in the last 10 years.

Over a year ago Goldberg made his first proposal in this area, for contact between labor and management leaders away from the bargaining table, in face of a "hardening attitude" on both sides. These problems and their extension provide the background for his latest recommendation.

Automation, Goldberg said, is necessary and indispensable "if we are to remain the greatest industrial producing country of the world." This must be recognized by both labor and management, he added, but there must be a recognition also that there must be protection against the hardship and suffering which can result from automation.

The excellent record of the War Labor Board in World War II, he said, proved the value of a tripartite approach through an equal number of representatives of labor, management and the public. He urged the same structure for his proposed national council.

Tripartite Staff Urged

Goldberg proposed that the Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers be ex-officio members of the council and that other members serve as needed, backed up by a permanent, full-time staff on a tripartite basis.

The council, he continued, should not interfere in established collective bargaining methods, or supersede normal functions of government agencies. It should "seek to define the role of government and of management and labor in implementing our national goal of achieving full production and full employment."

Goldberg suggested that the council might set up national and regional meetings as well as consider convening White House conferences on labor-management problems.

The AFL-CIO special counsel praised the development of Roosevelt University, declaring that the labor movement has implemented through support of the university its objective of strengthening democratic institutions.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes served as toastmaster at the Goldberg dinner. He filled in for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was called to Washington, D. C. Mayor Richard J. Daley brought greetings on behalf of the city of Chicago, of which Goldberg is a native.

The dinner was planned by a Chicago committee representing 24 international unions. Eight AFL-CIO vice presidents served as honorary co-chairmen.

At 25th Anniversary Dinner:

Labor Vows Major Drive To Extend Social Security

Chicago—The AFL-CIO celebrated the 25th birthday of the Social Security Act by rededicating itself to improving and extending the system for the benefit of all Americans.

Federation Pres. George Meany told the 550 persons attending the silver anniversary banquet at the Drake Hotel here that the trade union movement will do "everything in its power" to "safeguard the soundness of social security" and use its "true genius for growth" to solve two major problems facing the nation.

These problems, he said, are "providing medical insurance for citizens on the social security rolls" and establishing "uniform federal standards of unemployment compensation benefits at levels considerably higher than the present average."

Helping celebrate the social security law's 25th birthday were the present social security administrator and three of his predecessors, who spoke on the principles and the problems still ahead to make the present system capable of meeting the challenge of the next quarter century.

The banquet marked to the day—Aug. 14, 1935—the signing of the Social Security Act into law by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A photograph of the actual signing dominated the banquet hall and a major portion of the anniversary celebration was broadcast over labor-owned radio station WCFL.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, served as chairman of the dinner.

Meany said the celebration marked the graduation of the social security system from the "experimental stage" to the point where it has become "a permanent part of the American way of life."

Reviewing the history of its inception and actual passage against the backdrop of the depression of the Thirties, Meany noted that it withstood "tidal waves of bitter criticism" and has proved to be "a tower of strength to the private enterprise system."

14 Million Get Benefits

Social security has grown impressively from its "original limited dimensions," Meany declared, to the point where today 14 million Americans are drawing benefits—11.5 million retired workers and their wives; 2.25 million young widows and children of workers who have died; 366,000 permanently and totally disabled.

The top problem facing the social security system today, the AFL-CIO president said, is to provide a system of medical insurance for the aged as part of the overall program. Meany assailed the American Medical Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the NAM for "again reviving the shopworn and discredited bugaboo of 'socialism'" against this proposal.

He added:

"We want an effective program and we are convinced we can get it only through the tried and tested social security system. The overwhelming majority of the American people have made it clear that they agree.

Up to Congress

"Therefore we look to Congress to respond to public demand and adopt a sound workable and comprehensive medical insurance program for the aged, as part of the social security structure, before adjournment."

Uniform federal standards for unemployment compensation benefits will have top priority for the labor movement at the 1961 session of Congress, Meany said, to correct the "manifest shortcomings of unemployment compensation standards in most of our states." He said it would be "futile" to wait for the states to act, adding, "They either cannot or will not assume the responsibility."

'Our Chief Tool'

Arthur J. Altmeyer, former member and chairman of the Social Security Board and former commissioner for social security, declared that the system can be our chief tool in making certain that "a portion of our ever-increasing abundance is actually dedicated" to the social purpose of the abolition of poverty.

Altmeyer called for increasing benefits to average 50 percent of wages, covering all workers, paying for disabilities lasting more than six months without a finding of total disability, liberalizing the retirement test and a benefit increase of 4 percent a year for workers who defer retirement at the minimum age.

He called also for federal standards for unemployment compensation, extension of coverage to all persons covered by the social security system and offsetting the effects of employer experience rating by reducing the federal levy to 1 percent to give the state an incentive to increase benefits.

William L. Mitchell, present commissioner of the Social Security Administration, reviewed the history of the passage of the act 25 years ago and said the principles and the policies established then have been tested and found sound. These principles, he said, were compulsory and comprehensive coverage based on worker-employer contributions and related to wage earnings.

John W. Tramsburg, social security commissioner in 1953-54, spoke specifically on public assistance and called for eliminating the residency requirement as a condition of eligibility as no longer being pertinent in light of the increasing mobility of Americans.

Charles I. Schottland, social security commissioner 1954-59, hailed labor's role in advancing the system.

The labor movement, he noted, has always insisted upon the contributory principle and it is to its credit that "it has always said that the American worker is willing to pay his share providing the benefits are proper and equitable."

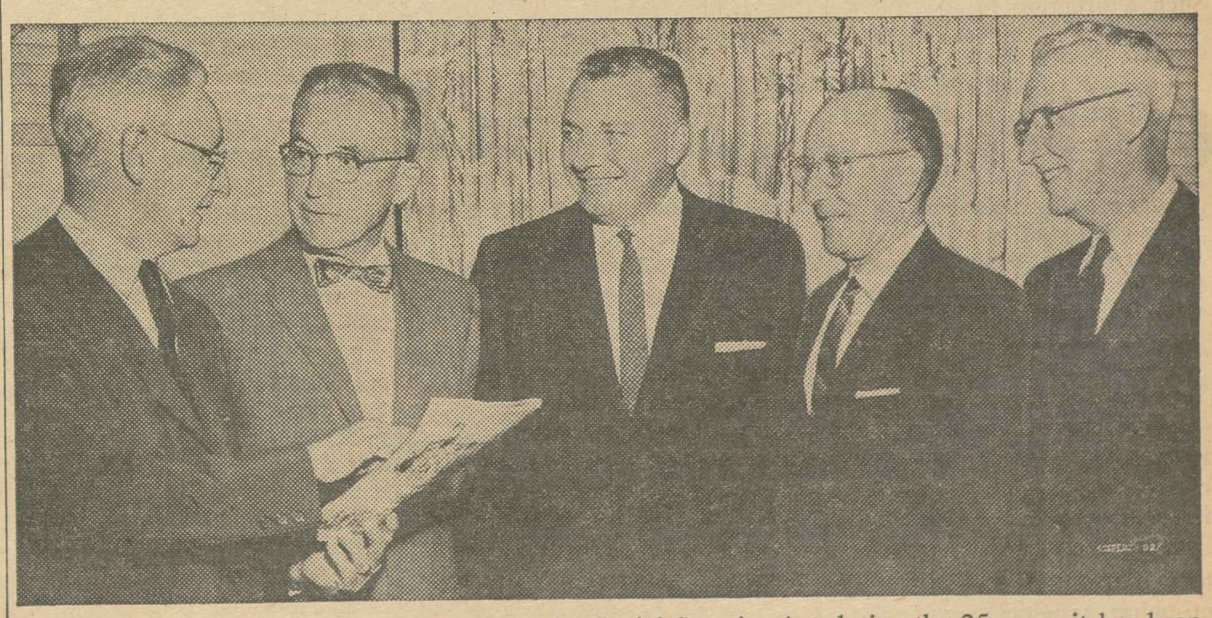
Schottland reviewed the work of the many labor leaders who helped formulate the original Social Security Act and paid special homage to Cruikshank, who he said "has won the respect of all who have worked with him because of his dedication to social security and his zeal in fighting for its improvement."

Labor Hails FDR at Social Security Rite

Hyde Park, N. Y.—The AFL-CIO paid tribute to the late Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt at ceremonies at his grave here to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Social Security Act.

As part of the ceremonies, a memorial wreath from the trade union movement was placed on the grave by Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative. The ribbon on the wreath read: "In reverent memory and appreciation from American workers. George Meany, president; William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer."

Principal speaker at the memorial services was Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee.



THE FOUR MEN who have administered the Social Security Act during the 25 years it has been law are shown with Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Dept. of Social Security of the AFL-CIO and master of ceremonies at the federation-sponsored dinner in Chicago marking the law's anniversary. From left are Cruikshank, former Social Security Commissioners Arthur J. Altmeyer, John W. Tramburg, Charles I. Schottland, and the present commissioner, William L. Mitchell.

Text of Statements:

Council Lists 5 Key Legislative Goals

Herewith is the full text of the statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council listing labor's priority legislative goals for the remainder of the present session of Congress:

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION of Congress now in progress offers a direct challenge to the sincerity of both political parties and provides a crucial test of present congressional rules and procedures.

It must be remembered, first of all, that the basic reason for the return of Congress was to complete unfinished business. Several major measures were nearing enactment when the advent of the party conventions forced a recess. Those are the measures on behalf of which this August session was scheduled; nothing that has since taken place in Los Angeles and Chicago affects this fundamental fact.

We condemn the flagrant efforts of some elements in Congress to substitute a political circus for serious legislative business. We are especially distressed that the President of the United States has lent his personal and official encouragement to those efforts.

The introduction of wide-ranging programs in Congress at this late date is a transparent political maneuver. For the President to place special emphasis on area redevelopment, less than two months after his second veto of such a bill, comes periously close to cynicism.

Even more serious is the President's position that he can strengthen our national defense through "administrative actions" involving no increase in appropriations. To propagate the notion that we can have more security without paying for it is a disservice to the nation.

The American people are not shopping for bargains in national defense. They want the best, the most, the soonest.

The work of this session of Congress must be limited in scope because it is unfortunately limited in time.

We believe that Congress will be fulfilling its obligation to the public interest if it completes action in the next few weeks on those legislative matters that were well under way at the time of the recess.

FIVE OF THESE MEASURES have undergone extensive congressional examination, have already been acted upon by legislative committees and should be promptly enacted:

1. **Wage-hour improvements**—The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bill, which we supported, was greatly weakened in the House Committee on Education and Labor and was then gutted by floor amendments. A modest but acceptable bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The latter bill should be adopted by the Senate without further delay and should be the basis for the measure ultimately enacted.

2. **Medical care for the aged**—There is no question that a majority of both houses supports the principle of old-age medical care through the social security system. Committee procedures prevented the House of Representatives from incorporating this principle into an omnibus social security bill.

The Senate should fulfill the responsibility its Finance Committee shirked. It should promptly add such a program to the bill and the House should concur in it so that the will of the people can prevail.

3. **Situs picketing**—Every responsible party concerned with labor-management relations has long acknowledged the unfair handicaps imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act upon unions in the construction industry when labor disputes arise. A remedy approved by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft has been awaiting adoption for almost a decade and is recommended by the present Administration. Simple justice demands that it should wait no longer.

4. **Aid to education**—Heavy majorities in both the Senate and House supported similar bills to provide federal assistance to help solve this most pressing need. But these majorities have been frustrated by the refusal of the House Committee on Rules to permit a Senate-House conference to work out differences between the bills. This roadblock to final action should be immediately removed.

5. **Housing**—The nation's steadily-mounting deficit in low and middle-income housing is an unchallengeable fact. The Senate has already adopted a moderate housing bill; a similar bill has been voted by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It should be cleared by the Rules Committee at once.

EACH OF THESE FIVE OBJECTIVES enjoys widespread backing in Congress and throughout the country. Each has, in one way or another, been delayed, bypassed or shelved by congressional technicalities, especially in the House. A handful of backward-looking men, of both parties, has until now prevailed against the public interest.

We have been and we still are firm believers in the need for changing the rules of Congress to strengthen the processes of democracy. We recognize, however, that in the closing hours of the session such fundamental changes cannot be undertaken. That is a task for the new Congress.

Today the principal roadblock is the House Rules Committee, where a coalition of six reactionaries—four from the Republican Party and two from the Democratic Party—thwart the will of the people. One Republican vote added to the six liberal and moderate Democratic votes would permit legislation, such as the school construction bill, which the Administration claims to support, to reach the House floor.

We believe the rules should not deposit such veto power in the hands of six men.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL REASONS why this Congress did not eliminate this power concentration was the good-faith assurances to House members by the leadership of that body that the rules would not be allowed to thwart the will of the majority.

Now is the time for that pledge to be redeemed.

Now is the time for Congress to demonstrate that it can be responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. Now is the time for both parties to demonstrate legislative responsibility.

We are gratified that the Senate leadership has so far moved promptly and vigorously to fulfill its commitments.

We expect the House will move as speedily when it meets for serious legislative action on Aug. 22; but the key to vigorous and prompt action in the House lies with its committees, particularly the Rules Committee, which should and must be meeting and acting this week.

Of course any new or far-reaching legislative proposal should be subjected to careful study, even in the face of an apparent majority in its favor. But that does not apply to any of the foregoing measures. They have been examined; they have been debated; they are neither new nor radical; their public support has mounted with each passing year of inaction.

To wait longer is not caution but obstructionism.

Moreover, while it is true that the above program is one of limited objectives, its enactment would be a substantial step toward promoting the higher rate of economic growth our country desperately needs. A new surge of activity in housing and school construction, and greater purchasing power in the hands of the aged and the lowest-paid, will provide the stimulus sorely needed if we are to have progress instead of the recession which threatens America today.

ASIDE FROM THE MEASURES already in process, including of course the appropriation bills, we would commend to the attention of this brief congressional session two others, also well-studied and of the utmost importance:

1. The most scrupulous care should be devoted to the areas of national defense and foreign aid, to make sure that foolish optimism does not supplant prudent statesmanship and that an unreasonable fetish for budget balancing does not endanger our security.

2. The trade union movement favors any meaningful forward step that can be taken to further insure the civil rights of all Americans. Specifically, we refer to items upon which thorough hearings have already been held, sound language drafted and extensive debate held. These include authorization for the Justice Department to initiate civil rights suits in school desegregation cases; authorization to federal agencies to supply technical and financial aid to school districts moving to desegregate their schools; and statutory authority for the presidential committee policing discrimination in employment on federal contracts.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the platform committees of both political parties, civil rights is the "No. 1 moral issue of our time."

However, we are not politically naive. We are not deceived by the sudden interest in civil rights legislation by some on Capitol Hill who previously ignored or opposed it. We are well aware that their objective is to precipitate a debate that will block all progressive, liberal action in this session. That must not happen.

WE EARNESTLY APPEAL to the leaders of Congress in both parties to move promptly on the specific matters we have outlined. After these have been enacted, we urge both parties to unite on a bipartisan civil rights program determining and applying the parliamentary techniques that will make possible another advance toward the goal of full civil rights for all.

The positive program we have outlined comprises the major unfinished business now before Congress. We believe all of these bills are consistent with both party platforms and pledges and should be accorded bipartisan support.

Call for Nationwide Boycott of Sears

Herewith is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council statement denouncing the labor policies of Sears Roebuck & Co. and calling on all labor to back a nationwide consumer boycott of the giant chain until the company corrects its policies:

THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT is becoming increasingly concerned over the union-busting methods deliberately employed by one of the nation's largest merchandising chains, Sears Roebuck & Co.

This is the outfit that put the notorious Nathan Shefferman into business. When Shefferman's illegal anti-union activities were exposed by the McClellan committee, Sears publicly apoligized and pledged it would never again resort to such tactics. Yet today it has intensified its aggressive war against unions on a nationwide basis.

A specific case in point is the Sears stores in San Francisco where 262 union members were summarily fired after they declined to cross picket lines set up by the Intl. Association of Machinists. These workers, who belong to the Retail Clerks, Building Service Employes, Office Workers and the building trades had every right under their contracts to respect the picket lines of a sister union.

As another example, Sears Roebuck in St. Louis tried to force a group of employes who were members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to give up their jobs and transfer their employment to a service company. When the workers refused and went on strike, Sears fired them and replaced them with strikebreakers.

IN OTHER LOCATIONS, the management of Sears has refused to renew union-shop clauses in agreements with the Retail Clerks and has even rejected the modified union-shop provision accepted by its major competitor, Montgomery Ward.

The Executive Council is convinced that Sears Roebuck & Co. is engaged in a calculated and concerted effort to deprive its employes of their rights to union protection. We endorse the nationwide consumer boycott of this company invoked by the San Francisco labor movement and the National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks Intl. Assn.

Beyond this, we pledge the full support of the AFL-CIO to the efforts of our affiliated organizations to fully organize the 729 retail stores and 853 catalogue stores in the Sears Roebuck chain. Only when this task of organization is completed will the employes of this giant corporation be assured of effective protection of their collective bargaining rights.

We urge all members of organized labor and their friends not to patronize Sears Roebuck stores until management ceases to interfere with the self-organization of employes and until it demonstrates good-faith acceptance of union security clauses in its contracts.

Stunted Growth

THE DEBATE about economic growth, which seems likely to be an important issue in the political campaign, involves a great deal more than an argument in a vacuum.

Almost a full three years after the 1957 recession began to get under way, the latest Labor Dept. figures show that the rate of joblessness is still stuck above the 5 percent mark, and there is no sign that things will improve swiftly. The "indicators" studied by economists for industry and others show, on the contrary, a certain softness.

The unemployment rate was as low as 3.8 percent in 1957—before the recession. In the 33 months since it climbed above the 5 percent rate, it has never again dropped to this pre-recession level.

It has been below 5 percent only three months out of the last 33—and in only one of these months has it been as low as 4.8 percent.

Add to the jobless the millions on parttime work, on short shifts, although they are counted as fully "employed," and the picture is one of continued, chronic loss of production and income at a level that cannot possibly be called acceptable.

This is part of what the growth issue is about. The country's economy has not expanded sufficiently to furnish jobs for our growing population and our increased labor force.

Major industries are running at far less than capacity, losing billions of dollars of production their plants are capable of turning out. This is another thing that the growth issue is about.

These facts cannot be wished away or quipped away, nor can they be safely ignored by a country bearing the heavy burdens of Free World leadership in a time of struggle and tension.

The Sears Boycott

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALL for a nationwide consumer boycott of the giant Sears Roebuck chain arises from a background of challenges to labor's rights that could not be ignored.

Only three years ago, Sears was apologizing abjectly before the McClellan committee for its labor-battling tactics. It was involved up to its neck in the activities of the notorious self-styled labor "consultant," Nathan Shefferman.

Shefferman himself at first talked blandly about his operations, claiming merit and virtue, but in the end he chose to rely on his right against self-incrimination to avoid answering McClellan committee questions.

Sears Roebuck decided then that the company's best method of avoiding trouble about its union-busting was to acknowledge error. A vice president named Wallace Tudor therefore began his Senate committee testimony by volunteering profuse apologies for what he labeled "inexcusable, unnecessary and disgraceful mistakes."

Three years later the company is back at its old game. This time it fires union members for asserting their right to respect a picket line in San Francisco. It fires them in St. Louis for refusing to accept job transfers when the management decided to assign them bodily to a service company. It resists renewal of union-shop clauses it has previously accepted.

Against such a direct assault, labor has no alternative but to resist—to resist on the picket line where strikes are forced, to resist through a consumer boycott against a company that has grown rich and strong, at least in part, through its sales to millions of workers and their families.

AFL-CIO News

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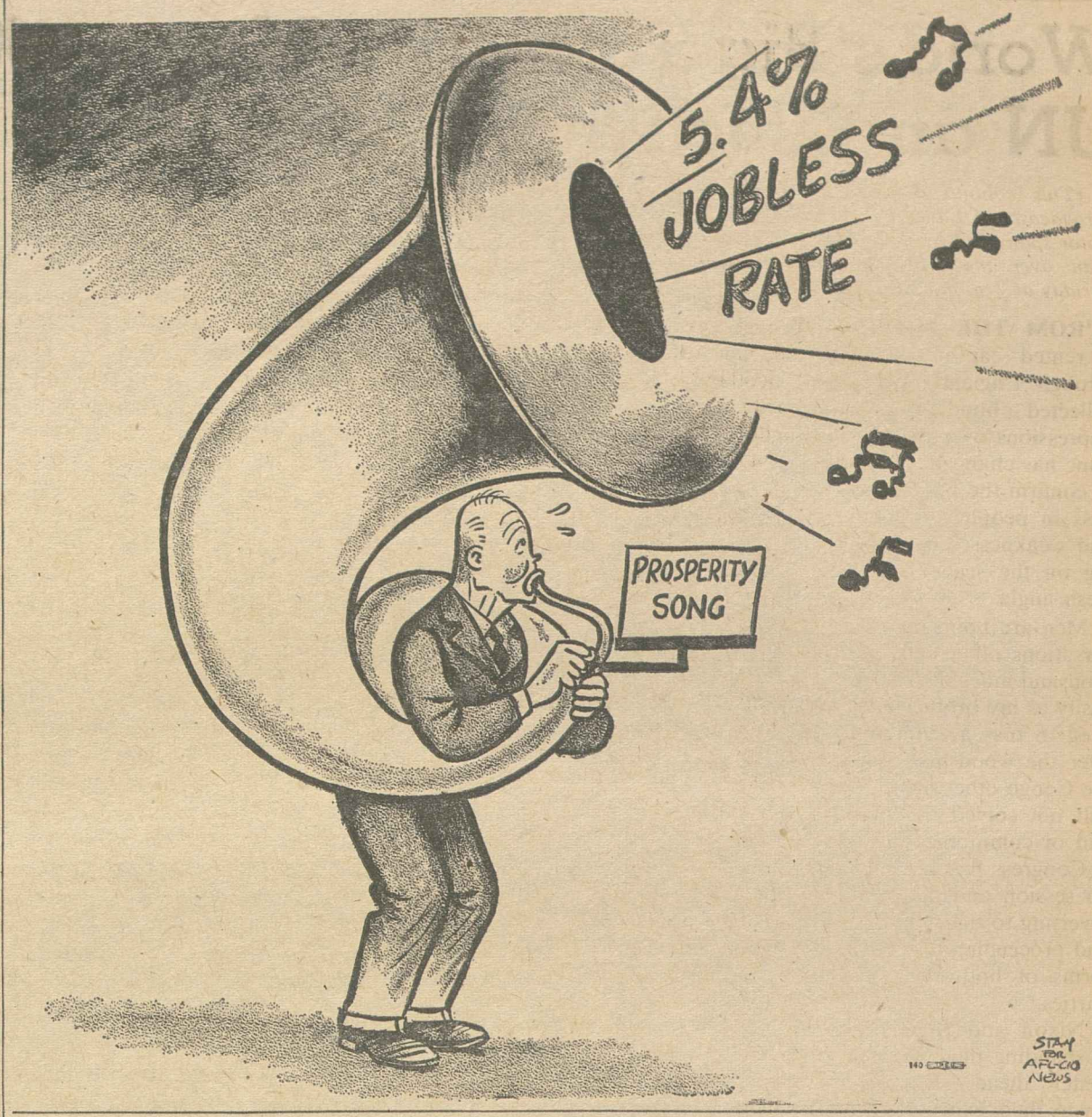
Sour Note



Meany Reaffirms Policy:

AFL-CIO Still Shuns Exchanges With Captive Unions in USSR

Herewith are excerpts from a statement on trade union delegation exchanges with dictatorship countries issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in Chicago:

THE ICFTU has declared that the basic interests of human freedom, world peace, and international labor solidarity require that free trade unions should not exchange delegations with so-called trade unions in dictatorship countries.

The first constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO unanimously endorsed the above position. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has, on several occasions, unanimously reaffirmed its agreement with and support of the position taken by the ICFTU.

Nothing has happened in the USSR since the death of Stalin and the rise of Khrushchev as his successor to warrant the AFL-CIO changing the aforementioned policy. In fact, Khrushchev's industrial "reform" measures have served only to tighten Communist Party control of Soviet economic life and its institutions.

More than ever before do the so-called Soviet trade unions serve as agencies of the Communist dictatorship for the purpose of speeding production—without concern for the well-being and the rights of the workers.

The basic problem confronting any organization which calls itself a trade union is wages and working conditions. The various Khrushchev industrial reorganization decrees have only reaffirmed and reinforced the power of management (the Communist government employers) to have the last word in regard to wages, change of employment, and the compulsory shifting of workers from one plant to another.

The much propagandized high rate of Soviet economic growth has been attained, in very great measure, at the expense of labor's economic interests and democratic rights.

NO FREE TRADE UNION, therefore, can fraternize with the Communist government and its agents dominating the Soviet labor bodies. On the contrary, such fraternization seriously hurts the interests of the Soviet workers and insults their aspirations to individual human dignity and freedom.

When free trade unions exchange delegations with Soviet company unions, they unwittingly lend moral prestige and democratic respectability to these Communist labor fronts and to the political dictatorship which uses them for their oppressive purposes at home and aggressive purposes abroad.

For more than 40 years the Soviet workers have been arbitrarily shut off by the Communist dictatorship from contact with the working people of the free world. However, the representatives of the American or any other free trade unions cannot break through these barriers and get contact with the Soviet working people by discussions and exchanges with those who are running the state company unions for the Communist Party.

Indeed, any free trade union delegation exchanges with Communist enemies of the workers' rights and interests can only discourage and demoralize and even estrange from us the labor victims of Soviet despotism. Such free labor contacts and exchanges actually strengthen the tyrants' hands and set up new barriers between the working people on both sides of the iron curtain.

The bonafide free trade unions in our country and in every other democracy have no counterparts or equal and opposite numbers in the USSR or under any other dictatorship with which to exchange delegations.

During the days of Hitler and Mussolini, no self-respecting free trade unions sent delegations to Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy "to see for themselves and learn first-hand" how the workers "got along" or suffered under these dictatorships. Soviet Communism is as much anti-labor as Fascism, Nazism, and Falangism.

WE OF AMERICAN LABOR desire the closest contact, understanding and friendship with the Soviet workers. We believe that they, like the American workers, desire human dignity, freedom, social justice, and well-being.

We look to the day when the Soviet workers will have trade union organizations of their own—independent of their employers and not under the domination of any political party, free to represent and promote the interests of labor. The AFL-CIO will then gladly apply towards labor in Russia the policy which we now pursue towards labor in the free world—the policy of cooperating for the improvement of the conditions of life and labor and the promotion of democracy and peace.

Morgan Says:

World's Big Task Is to Make UN an Effective Traffic Cop

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

FROM THE MOVING vantage point of a rented car in the left-hand lane of traffic through England, Wales and Scotland, I have collected a bundle of not necessarily earth-shaking impressions over the past fortnight. Hardly anything has changed, of course, but it is often useful to confirm the basic sameness in people's strengths and weaknesses by focusing on the scene from a fresh angle.

Morgan

Men are bouncing conversations off a balloon a thousand miles in space as easily as my brother and I used to toss a tennis ball over the woodshed but in the Congo other men have still not solved the problem of communicating face to face.

Congress has begrudgingly convened its clean-up session and, as everybody knew it would, is reverting to the stereotype of its classic prejudices and proceeding to mangle the high-sounding platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Nixon and Kennedy are cautiously sparring, husbanding their haymakers for the long slugging match ahead. Khrushchev and Castro are still up to their expected mischiefs in their respective bailiwicks and the neglected, critical problems of Latin America are being looked at again, this time in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Frustrated commuters may draw some comfort from the fact that the British are suffering, if possible, worse traffic problems than we have.

The kingdom with the fanciest perambulators in the world has licensed everything on wheels except these baby carriages to use some of the narrowest roads in the world and the result is utter chaos—compounded by the fact that the steadily rising post-war standard of living has put a car or motorbike within reach of thousands who never could afford one before; these suddenly liberated citizens have invaded the public highways en masse to learn how to drive only to find themselves imprisoned in road jams that have become front page news in almost every newspaper in the United Kingdom.

The British press, on the whole, has reported these tie-ups more faithfully than more controversial matters. It remained for such a thoughtful journal as the London Observer to reveal that the basic objective of the wildcat shipping strikers was not major concessions from shipowners but a reform in what they considered the barnacled leadership of the seamen's unions.

While such responsible papers as the Times of London, the Sunday Times, the Daily Telegraph and the Manchester Guardian were doing their best to pull meaningful dispatches out of the cauldron of the Congo, the right-wing but broadly circulated Daily Mail and Daily Express were printing the same kind of silly, impetuous accounts from Leopoldville and Elizabethville that marked their coverage of the Suez misadventure four years ago. The British have their problems with the irresponsibility of the press too and in some instances the problems are more serious than ours.

But the Observer, which I read as our jet streaked over a flotilla of icebergs off Greenland, caught what has seemed to me the development of major significance of these last two weeks—the emergence of two men on the international political scene and their names are not Kennedy and Nixon but Hammarskjold and Bunche. But for the existence of the United Nations, the situation in the Congo today would be even more dangerously loaded with political explosives.

There may be a disastrous detonation yet but if one is averted it will be largely due to the tireless personal efforts of the UN secretary-general and Ralph Bunche, his African expert who was born on the wrong side of the tracks in Detroit.

Somewhere on the drive through the tidy British Isles, where history scrapes your fenders, the idea hit me that there is a definite connection between the highway chaos in London or Los Angeles and the political chaos of the Congo. In each instance there are too many vehicles on the road but Lumumba as a beginner in politics is, in his way, exercising the same right to block traffic as the inexperienced driver with a learner's license.

The new nations and the new drivers demand to be recognized. They refuse to be shunted to the side of the road. The question is how to keep them purposefully moving. Leaving the automotive problem aside for the moment, I suggest that if we don't make the UN the real international traffic cop it should be, we deserve the collisions that will come.

Washington Reports:

Senate Committee Health Bill Blasted as Grossly Inadequate'

SEN. CLINTON P. ANDERSON (D-N. M.), author of a bill for health insurance for the aged, blasted the Senate Finance Committee's substitute measure as he was interviewed with Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), co-author of another bill, on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

"The committee bill adds very little to the House measure and is grossly inadequate," Anderson charged. "It must be amended on the Senate floor if it is to mean anything. It fails to use the social security means of taking care of costs, the most efficient and logical method.

"Instead it would use the federal-state system, which depends upon state acceptance, and it uses a means test to select those entitled to aid. Persons on social security would be unable to meet this test, and I think they need such aid as a matter of right."

COOPER SAID that doctors "who now seem to be supporting the House bill" should realize that "the principle is the same whether assistance is on a small or large basis. The nut of the question is whether or not we're going to pass a bill that will actually take care of these people."

Cooper joined Anderson in pointing out that the House bill depends upon state acceptance and would require a "pauper's oath" to get any aid.

"I don't want people ruled out by a means test," Anderson declared. "If anyone has income or property, he's not eligible for aid with such a test. Folks on social security would be ruled out because social security benefits are income. And people who own a house don't want to mortgage it to get assistance."

He doubted that many states, required to put up a total of $160 million under the House bill, would be able to comply. "They're in a very serious financial situation now," he said.

Cooper is co-author of a federal-state health measure that would require payment of a premium ranging from 50 cents to $13 a month and would cover up to 16 million persons, at an estimated cost of $1.2 billion.

Anderson said he did not criticize coverage of 16 million, but preferred his approach to Cooper's. His bill would not require premium payments by individuals or congressional authorization of funds. It would be financed through a payroll tax of a fourth of 1 percent on employer and employe. Persons 68 and over would be covered for hospital, nursing home, laboratory, X-ray and other costs.

"Sixty-eight is the real retirement age," Anderson asserted.

Both expected some health-benefit bill to pass, though they were not certain of its form.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

IN THE SENATE DEBATE on the Kennedy minimum wage bill, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) talked lengthily about the alleged "unconstitutionality" of extending coverage to workers in what Goldwater calls "intrastate" business. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) replied directly:

"There is a tendency to wrap up this argument in very eloquent constitutional terms, when actually what is at stake is the question of whether those employers who are involved want to pay a decent wage."

Again, Kennedy said:

"This is not a constitutional argument. This is an economic argument. The employers who are going to be affected do not want to pay this amount."

This is precisely the issue involved: the lobbyists swarming Capitol Hill to get exemption for restaurants, hotels, big department stores and wealthy retail chains are not really afraid that the law will be declared unconstitutional. They are afraid of the exact opposite—that the Supreme Court, where the precedents are clear, will manifestly uphold the legality of a wage law applying to their employes.

That is the peril they fear—they would be compelled to pay $1 an hour, rising in steps to $1.25, and to pay overtime rates for overtime work—and they hate and detest the prospect.

Goldwater, of course, candidly acknowledges that he would "vote to repeal" the present wage-hour law. He admits that the present law is "constitutional," but he's against it, too.

* * *

WITH SCARCELY ANY NOTICE from the press, a fine public servant, Leland Olds, died a couple of weeks ago.

Olds was one of the men called to Washington by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt to serve on the Federal Power Commission. He believed in enforcing the law that established the FPC as a regulatory agency, so he earned the hostility of many in the oil and gas companies and in the interstate utilities. He was renominated for another term by former Pres. Truman, but he was denied Senate confirmation when his enemies dug up 20-year-old writings to charge him with communism and socialism.

His known public record should have protected him against this kind of assault, but it did not.

The steady disintegration of the regulatory agencies—the disintegration that led to the Harris House subcommittee inquiry that was largely abortive, the disintegration that is expected to bring a Senate inquiry headed by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.)—may almost be dated from the denial of confirmation to Olds. It was taken by the industries as a sign that persistent assaults on commission members would in the end pay off. Another FPC champion of consumers, Thomas C. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, was forced to resign after his failure to win confirmation for another term.

The Madison Capital Times, noting that Olds died shortly after returning home from church, inquired editorially: "Who would have believed 11 years ago, in the whirlwind of charges against this 'dangerous radical,' that he ever went to church?"

* * *

RALPH ROBEY, a columnist for the National Association of Manufacturers News, finds the Republican convention platform something less satisfying than he had hoped. He observes that the GOP said it would put national defense, national "urgent needs" and debt reduction ahead of "improving our tax structure," and he thinks "the order of priorities is exactly backwards."

"Urgent needs" is too vague a phrase, he says, and paying off the public debt is "not as important as tax rate reform." By "reform," of course, he means "reduction" of taxes for business.

He does agree that the needs of national defense "must be met," but he apparently doesn't think that this should have been mentioned first. Defense needs can be met, he suggests, without larger expenditures—certainly without larger expenditures that might interfere with good old "tax reform."

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED was listed as a major goal of the August session of Congress by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), left, and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Heavy Inventories Lead to Price Cuts

By Sidney Margolius

THE ECONOMISTS, businessmen and administration spokesmen who announced last January that this was to be the decade of the "Soaring Sixties" are now running for cover. The predicted fabulous boom never appeared. In fact, business is sagging, and merchants and manufacturers are shading prices to move excess inventories.

The result is some good buys in household appliances and furnishings are available for careful shoppers. Here are types of merchandise on which you can make especially advantageous buys at this time:

- Heaviest price-cutting is on large appliances, especially refrigerators and washing machines.
- Furniture manufacturers and retailers are shading prices and also have brought out simplified, less-costly living room and bedroom sets, sofa beds and metal dinette sets, to combat the slump in that industry.
- TV producers and dealers are cutting prices especially sharply on the 17-inch portable and 21-inch standard sets. When you shop, you're likely to find dealers trying to convince you to take 19 or 23-inch models instead. They get a larger profit margin on the bigger-screen sets. But the 17 and 21-inch sets are better value financially.
- A number of building materials are lower this fall, but plywood prices especially have gone down.

Besides these reductions, September is a good month to find cut-price sales on housewares, china and glassware; batteries and other car equipment (specially priced in pre-winter sales); piece goods; tools and hardware.

September is also the month food markets offer special prices on canned goods to clear out last year's pack before this year's arrives. This is an opportunity to stock up on food staples at savings.

IN KIDS' BACK-TO-SCHOOL CLOTHES, the big trend is to blends of synthetics. It's a desirable trend. The newer synthetics add dirt-resistance, wrinkle-resistance, durability and easy washability to the older fabrics like cotton, rayon, and wool. The "polyester" synthetics, which include Dacron, Kodel, Vycron and Terylene, generally are the most truly wash-and-wear and the strongest fibers. They are especially desirable in a blend with cotton, or in a less-expensive blend with rayon, for shirts and blouses.

Food is still the big cost-of-living problem this September, although prices will slacken off seasonably later this fall. Meat is still relatively expensive with pork in relatively scarce supply. You'll find some supermarket leaders on lamb, beef and pork shoulders.

Poultry—both broiler-fryers and turkeys—is in large supply this month. Marketing of broilers and fryers is running a good 12 percent ahead of a year earlier, and prices are dropping.

A RECENT SURVEY by government home economists found you generally need 2.4 pounds of ready-to-cook chicken to provide a pound of lean cooked meat; 2.2 pounds of young turkey and 4.5 pounds of duck. Using recent prices, that means chicken at 55 cents a pound really costs you $1.32 for the cooked meat; turkey at 59 cents costs you $1.30, and duck at 55 cents costs $2.48.

This fall look for the best values in big turkeys especially. They're in heavy supply. Prices for big turkeys have been running a little less than those for birds under 16 pounds. The large turkeys also yield you more actual meat per pound.

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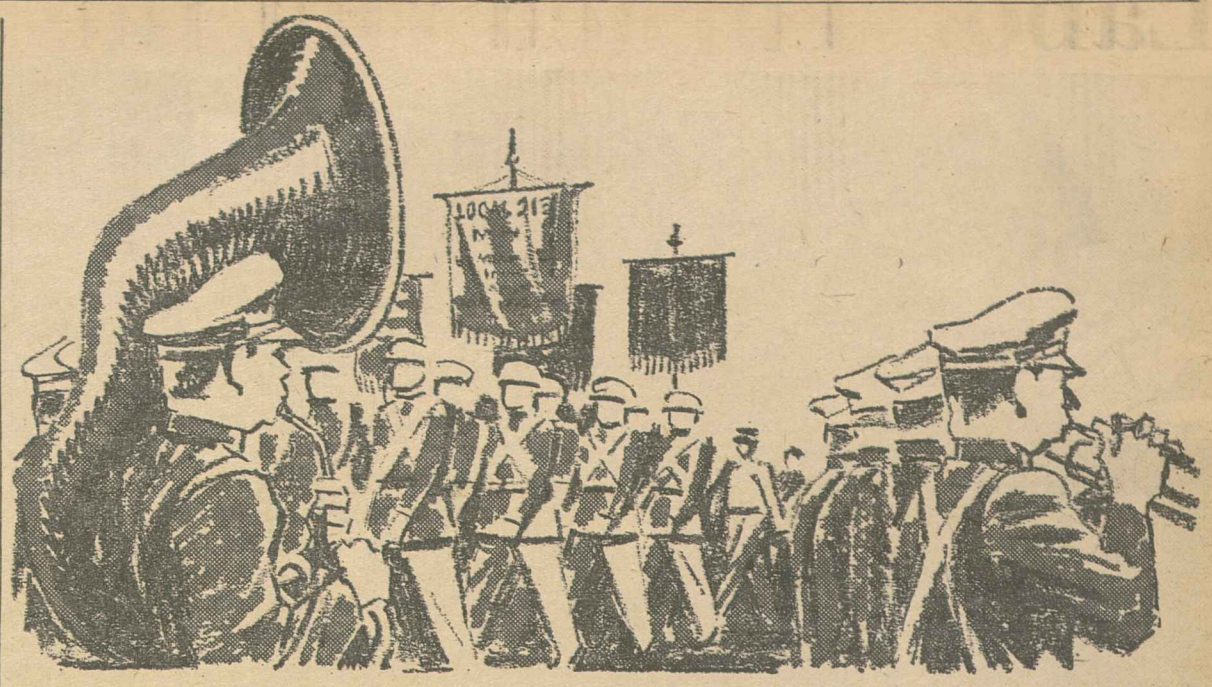
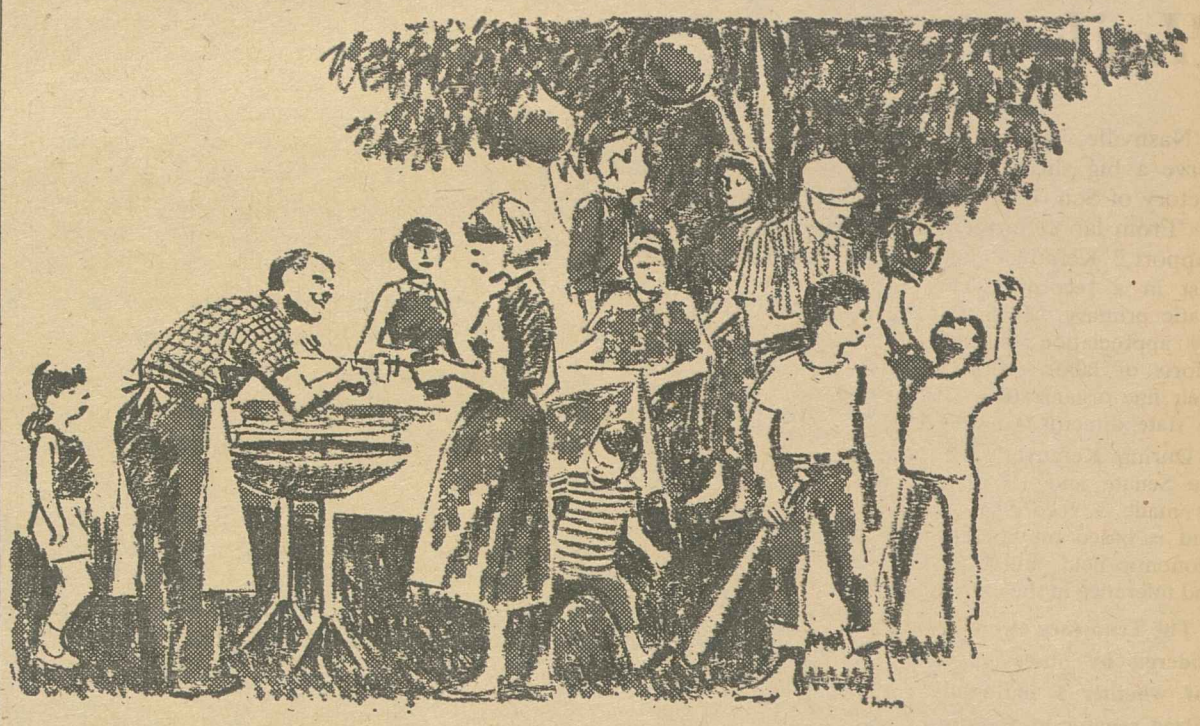
$10,000 CHECK FROM AFL-CIO will finance month-long tour by a top-rated USO entertainment unit to U.S. military and naval establishments in Southern Europe and North Africa. First performance of the "AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces," featuring 10 nightclub and variety acts, will be given on Labor Day. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is shown presenting the federation's contribution to USO Chairman Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.



HONOR LABOR DAY . . . STAY ALIVE



Unions Spearhead Campaign For Safe Labor Day Weekend

A revived interest in observing Labor Day with parades and picnics is reported from many parts of the country in connection with the second annual campaign of organized labor and the National Safety Council to cut into the heavy accident and death toll on the weekend that commemorates the gains unions have won for workers.

Last year 438 persons—many of them workers—died in traffic accidents over the Labor Day weekend. In addition, 91 men, women and children were drowned and 84 lives were lost in other accidents. The tragic toll was called a "desecration of the day" and a "national disgrace" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

This year's campaign to make labor's own weekend, the "final fling" of summer, a safe one is being directed by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., who was named to the chairmanship of the steering committee by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, chairman of the Committee on Safety & Occupational Health.

Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, vice president for labor of the National Safety Council, pointed out that "accidents certainly don't have to happen."

The Safety Council has listed eight pointers designed to help drivers protect themselves on the road not only over Labor Day but throughout the year:

- Don't drive after drinking.
- Hold down speed. Adjust speed to road, weather and traffic conditions.
- Be courteous—give the other fellow a break.
- Make sure you have enough room to pass and that the way is clear before changing lanes.
- Be on the lookout for trouble at intersections, hills and curves.
- Keep both hands on the steering wheel and your eyes on the road.
- Don't drive too close to the car ahead.
- Observe all traffic signs and signals.

The Safety Council in addition warned against fatigue, inattention and distractions.

It also pointed out that most of the drowning toll in the past has been among children less than 4 years of age, teen-agers and young men up to the age of 25. About 2 out of every 3 victims were alone or with only one other person, while deaths were particularly numerous at unguarded or unpatrolled areas along lakes and rivers.

The steering committee has urged safety during the weekend through talks and the showing of safety films at local union meetings and over radio and television broadcasts, and with safety posters.

Meany urged all affiliates to participate wholeheartedly in the campaign for a safe holiday.

Union Label Week Participation Urged

Full participation by the 13.5 million men and women of the trade union movement in the annual observance of Union Label Week, Sept. 5-11, has been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The labor officials expressed their views in letters to Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trades Dept., which sponsors the annual salute to the union label, shop card and service button.

The department's more than half a century of promoting the symbols of trade unionism, Meany declared, has been "of valuable service both to union men and women and customers. You have helped promote purchase of union products and the use of union services, and at the same time helped protect shoppers from inferior goods."

Schnitzler said trade unionists should "buy union all year 'round," declaring that when they do so "they promote the making of products under good working conditions at good wages."

Marking the special salute to trade unionism, governors and mayors across the nation are expected to follow past practice and issue special Union Label Week proclamations.

Labor Turned Out the Vote for 'Keef'

NASHVILLE WOMEN worked hard, under the direction of the COPE Women's Activities Division, to renominate Estes Kefauver (D) for the Senate. This picture shows some of the volunteers who mailed 103,000 pieces of campaign information and checked voters by telephone.

CHATTANOOGA WOMEN volunteered to staff 30 telephones to turn out the vote for Kefauver on election day. Here we see some of the 50 volunteers. Standing at left are Carl D. Mills, local COPE coordinator and Mrs. Margueritte Burnette, wife of COPE Director Earl W. Burnette.

Tennessee Senator Hails Role of COPE

By Gene Kelly

Nashville, Tenn.—The men and women of Tennessee labor deserve a big slice of the credit for the smashing primary election victory of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D). "The Keef" said so himself.

"From labor, farmers and business people I have had wonderful support," Kefauver said after getting 65 percent of all the votes cast in a record-breaking Democratic primary. "I want to express my appreciation for the effective efforts of labor, working through their fine organization, COPE, and its state director, Charles Houk."

During Kefauver's 12 years in the Senate and 10 in the House he made a record his supporters said is based on liberalism in the economic field, and of moderation and tolerance in the civil rights field.

The Tennessee election was considered by observers as a test of whether a nationally recognized senator of Kefauver's caliber, with his voting record, could be driven from office in a southern border state.

The senator won nomination for a third term by overwhelming Circuit Judge Andrew T. ("Tip") Taylor of Jackson County. Two years ago Taylor made a strong race for governor, and was considered a good bet to win his next statewide bid for office. But Kefauver changed all that.

Labor precincts in Chattanooga and Memphis voted for Taylor in 1958, against him in 1960. What happened?

COPE made 60,000 telephone calls, mailed 300,000 copies of Kefauver campaign material, distributed 160,000 leaflets and handbills, set up central files with the names of 65,000 union members, got many of them registered, and helped many turn out to vote.

Labor was "at least four times as effective" as ever before, says one observer. More than 200 women volunteers contributed several thousand hours of work.

"For the first time," says Dan Powell, area COPE director, "we were able to get through to labor people. The campaign became a labor issue."

And Stanton Smith, coordinator of state and local central bodies for the AFL-CIO, adds this comment: "We broke through the racial barrier, for the first time in the South."

Labor, the women's division of Kefauver's own campaign committees and Negro organizations worked hard in the campaign to renominate the liberal Democrat.

Kefauver ran a vigorous campaign, emphasizing his hearings on price "gouging" by the drug industry and explaining his voting record. The race issue, raised by supporters of his opponent, fell flat on its face.

"This is by far the best job labor ever has done in Tennessee," said Smith, who has known Kefauver since the senator first became politically active in Chattanooga in the middle 30's.

The job was started in May of 1959, when the executive committee of the state AFL-CIO endorsed a broad education and registration program. It was agreed that full-time COPE people would be assigned to four major cities, and central card files would be set up in each.

Smith says the card file was the key. Without it, there would have been no checking of union registrations, no extensive mailings, no telephone campaign. It kept 200 members of the COPE Women's Activities Division, and some men, busy for weeks.

The WAD and the COPE coordinators got new membership lists from union locals, checked names against voter registration lists, notified locals and individuals of the names of those not registered. The result was the highest concentration of registered voters in the South, perhaps in the nation—80 percent of union members, 70 percent of the spouses in Knoxville, raised from 50 percent by intensive plugging.

Copies of three Tennessee labor newspapers were mailed into homes of union members, along with a Kefauver picture story in The Machinist, national weekly of the IAM.

In Nashville, members of the WAD typed 15,000 names on cards, checked them in the city directory, telephone book and voter lists. A COPE precinct organization was set up, lists of non-registered voters sent to precinct captains, and a registration drive conducted.

In Chattanooga, the WAD produced a card file of 10,000 names. Fifty women volunteers addressed 40,000 mailings, made 15,000 phone calls on election day, loaned their services also to Volunteers for Kefauver. Carl D. Mills, of Boilermakers' Local 656, was COPE coordinator here.

The Knoxville card file was brought up to date before election, and 50,000 items of information addressed and mailed. On primary day, 96 women volunteers worked on the telephones, and other men and women acted as car-drivers, baby sitters, and general handymen. Members of three women's auxiliaries and 17 local unions made 16,000 phone calls. The Knoxville COPE coordinator was J. D. Porter, head of the Knoxville AFL-CIO and COPE chairman.

In Memphis, secretaries of local unions manned the telephones after a registration and informational campaign by COPE. W. C. Burcham was the state COPE man in west Tennessee, and AFL-CIO staff representative W. A. Copeland worked in that area.

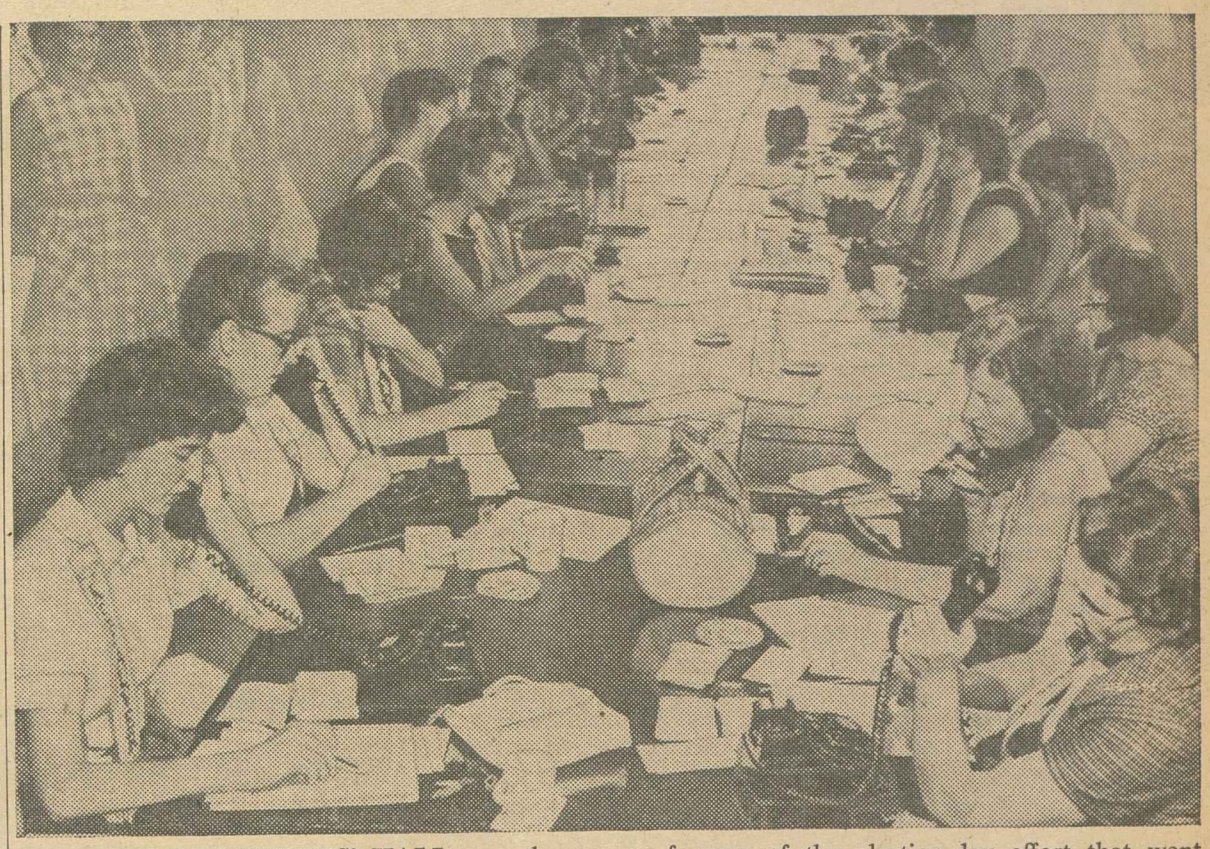
For the state AFL-CIO, COPE director Houk supervised the campaign. For the national COPE, Mrs. Esther Murray was on the scene.

'Hate' Campaign Rejected

A COPE report summed up the campaign this way:

"Sen. Kefauver won renomination against bitter, heavily financed opposition marked by the irresponsible use of scurrilous literature designed to inflame voters on the segregation issue.

"The Tennessee campaign was a clear example of what COPE can achieve against the organized forces of big business when the basic, backbreaking work of getting our members registered and voting is pitted against a flood of corporation money."



KNOXVILLE PLUMBERS' HALL was the scene of some of the election-day effort that went into Kefauver's victory. By 8:30 a.m. some 60 women had arrived to help get out the vote. An additional 55 men and women offered their services before the day was over.

Reuther Asks Program To Forestall Recession

An all-out attack by government on the "human, social and economic problems" resulting from automation and general technological advance in industry has been called for by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

At the same time, Reuther stressed in a statement delivered to a Joint Economic subcommittee headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), that positive action is needed to achieve an annual growth rate of 5 percent to end seven years of "economic stagnation."

Achievement of a growth rate of 5 percent, Reuther said, would help the nation to return to full employment and full production and create an economic climate in which automation could be utilized "for human and social betterment."

The UAW president emphasized that automation, itself, is not "primarily responsible" for the nation's current economic ills. The major fault, he said, lay in the fact that the economy "has failed to generate the purchasing power necessary to absorb the volume of goods and services which we . . . produce."

As a result, he continued, the nation is still feeling the aftereffects of a third postwar recession, which he described as having been "more severe than either of the two which preceded it." Economists, he added, "are almost unanimous in their prophesies of still a fourth decline, differing only as to whether it is likely to begin this year or next."

Reuther urged the subcommittee to recommend remedial measures, including:

- Creation of a permanent government commission on technological change.
- Area redevelopment for sites hard hit by technological dislocation.
- Relocation allowances for workers who choose to leave chronically distressed areas.
- A higher minimum wage.
- Reduction of the standard workweek.
- Establishment of federal standards, below which the states could not fall, for the amount and duration of unemployment insurance.

"The major measure of an economy's success," the UAW official said, "must be the extent to which it utilizes its productive resources . . . to meet human needs and to fulfill human aspirations. No amount of advanced technological equipment serves its purpose if it is not used, or if its use means only that men and women are left without the employment they want and need."

2 Courts Rule Against 'Runaway' Shops

Central Bodies Held Labor's 'Vital Links'

State and local central bodies are described as "The Vital Links" which bind the labor movement together in a new pamphlet by that title issued by the AFL-CIO.

The pamphlet, prepared by Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator for state and local central bodies, spells out the role of central labor councils in the fields of legislation, public relations, political activity, community services, education, union label promotion, organizing, mutual aid and support of the labor press.

The central bodies "cannot do the job expected of them without the greatest degree of support from the local unions in their respective jurisdictions," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a statement setting the theme for the pamphlet.

Unions Ask Job Freeze in Rail Mergers

Rail unions have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce—for the first time—a 1940 law intended to provide job protection for employes in mergers of railroads.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association wants the ICC to require the Erie and the Lackawanna railroads—as a condition of their proposed merger — to guarantee that none of the 27,000 employes of the two systems will lose their jobs or suffer a cut in pay for at least four years after the merger.

This protection, RLEA Attorney William G. Mahoney asserted in argument before the full commission, is clearly spelled out in the Transportation Act of 1940.

With a half-dozen other major railroad mergers awaiting approval by the ICC or in the final stages of negotiation, the commission's ruling was regarded by both sides as the key to the job security issue.

Mahoney, challenging the railroads' claims that the no-firing demand would impose a financial burden on the merged systems, pointed out that normal attrition such as resignations, retirements and deaths could be expected to provide more job openings during the first few years of the merger than the number of jobs the railroads want to abolish through the dismissal of workers.

Clothing Manufacturer Told to Return to N.Y.

New York—An arbitrator's finding that a "runaway" clothing manufacturer must open another plant here and pay $204,681 in damages to 300 former employes who lost their jobs has been upheld by Justice Arthur G. Klein of the State Supreme Court.

The manufacturer is Jack Meilman, who moved machines and material last May from downtown Manhattan to a new plant in Coffeeville, Miss., paid for by a public bond issue. The move was made at night and over a weekend, while Meilman was negotiating a new contract with the Clothing Workers.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky praised the court decision, and an arbiter's ruling which it upheld, as making it clear that "a manipulating employer cannot enter into a collective agreement with a union and then proceed with impunity deliberately to violate its terms."

The arbitration award, Justice Klein decided, was "bottomed on uncontroverted evidence" and clearly supported, in fact and in law, by the record.

Facts 'Clearly Established'

"It has been clearly established," he said, "that the petitioner (Meilman) was a party to . . . agreements . . . which subjected him to arbitration. . . . No valid reasons have been presented to warrant a finding that the award was in any manner improper."

Prof. Herman A. Gray, of the law school of New York University, made the award as temporary impartial chairman of labor relations for the New York garment industry. He conducted a hearing, which Meilman refused to attend, and ruled that the manufacturer had left town stealthily and in violation of his contract with the union.

Used Three Labels

Meilman formerly made clothing here under the name of Hickory Clothes Inc., Record Clothes Corp. and the Currick & Leiken Co. He will appeal the Supreme Court decision, it is reported, on a claim that the arbitrator exceeded his jurisdiction by ruling on a contract that did not take effect until after Meilman left town and a claim that Meilman personally was not subject to the agreement.

ACWA told the court that Meilman was a member and director of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, and was negotiating a new three-year contract with the ACWA New York Joint Board while negotiating "surreptitiously" to move his plant to Mississippi.

The union said Meilman was bound by the agreement which went into effect June 1, 1960. The arbitrator upheld this argument, and the court upheld the arbitrator's decision.

Strengthen Agreement

ACWA Pres. Potofsky asserted that the rulings "strengthen the collective labor agreement voluntarily entered into as the very best means for dealing with labor relations in a free and democratic economy."

The two decisions "strike down the actions of this employer," said Potofsky, "who by stealth sought to escape the obligations which he voluntarily undertook.

"It is now established that any employer who may be tempted to engage in the same connivance will have the law to deal with. There must be law and order in the industry."

The damages awarded ACWA for the stranded Meilman employes were for lost wages and contributions to the welfare and retirement fund.

Gray in his decision called moving the factory a "severe blow to the continuing stability of the clothing industry . . . seriously damaging in its immediate effects, but even more serious in the consequences of the example set by an act of deception carefully planned."

UAW Contract Upheld In Flight to Georgia

Detroit—U.S. District Court Judge Ralph M. Freeman, in a landmark action, has upheld the validity of a job security clause in an Auto Workers' contract aimed at safeguarding workers against "runaway" plants.

The court issued an order to Crescent Brass and Pin Co. here, directing management to honor contract terms which spell out protections for its 48 workers against loss of either their jobs or their contract in the event the employer moves his plant to a new location.

Hailing the court's action, Douglas Fraser, co-director of UAW Region 1-A, said it marked the first time since the union began inserting job transfer clauses into contracts 10 years ago that a federal court had been called upon to make the protective clause "meaningful and binding."

Earlier National Labor Relations Board rulings in this area have proved ineffective, Fraser said.

The pivotal language in the UAW agreement declares that "in the event that the plant and/or any of its operations are moved, or the name is changed by any of the owners, this contract shall continue in effect until its expiration date and all employes shall be offered an opportunity to transfer also."

The case arose when Crescent announced plans to move its entire operation to Americus, Ga. The announcement of the pending transfer came in the wake of a strike by members of UAW Local 408 over various grievances. The strike, which is still in progress, was ruled a legal walkout in July by U.S. District Judge Thomas P. Thornton, who rejected a company plea for an injunction to halt the strike.

The company, after disclosing its intention to move to Georgia, offered employment to present employes, but at prevailing wage rates in the southern state rather than those in effect under the UAW contract. At the same time, management insisted that any workers at the Americus site would not be covered by the Auto Workers' pact, which runs until Nov. 26, 1961.

The Auto Workers first sought a court injunction to keep Crescent from moving its equipment to Americus. When this was denied, the union returned to court to obtain the order compelling Crescent to respect the current agreement.

On the subject of the terms on which management offered to transfer employes to the new location, Judge Freeman declared that "the right to move to Georgia isn't much of a right" unless the terms of the contract now in effect move to Georgia with the worker.

According to Fraser, the effect of Judge Freeman's order means:

- All of the present employes must be given the right to accept employment at the Georgia site if the company goes through with its plans to transfer its operations.
- All existing working conditions, wages and fringe benefits in the current UAW contract must remain intact.
- Any new employes hired in Georgia will come under the terms of the agreement.

Mitchell Calls Welfare Fund Act 'Shameful Illusion,' Urges Revisions

(Continued from Page 1)

ence in administering the law "shows a substantial amount of confusion and non-compliance," and asserted that as the law is now written "neither its reporting nor its disclosure purposes are being effectively achieved."

142,500 Descriptions Filed

Mitchell reported to Congress that 142,500 plan descriptions have been filed with the Labor Dept., but indicated the number is "many thousands short" of the full total of plans falling within the scope of the law. In addition, he said, thousands of plan amendments have not been filed; only 100,500 annual financial reports have been submitted; and "obvious defects and omissions are clearly evident" in thousands of reports.

"Finally," he declared, "the overall adequacy or accuracy of . . . reports . . . cannot be effectively determined because of the absence of rule-making, investigatory or enforcement authority thus leaving the Secretary of Labor, for all practical purposes, powerless to uncover abuses."

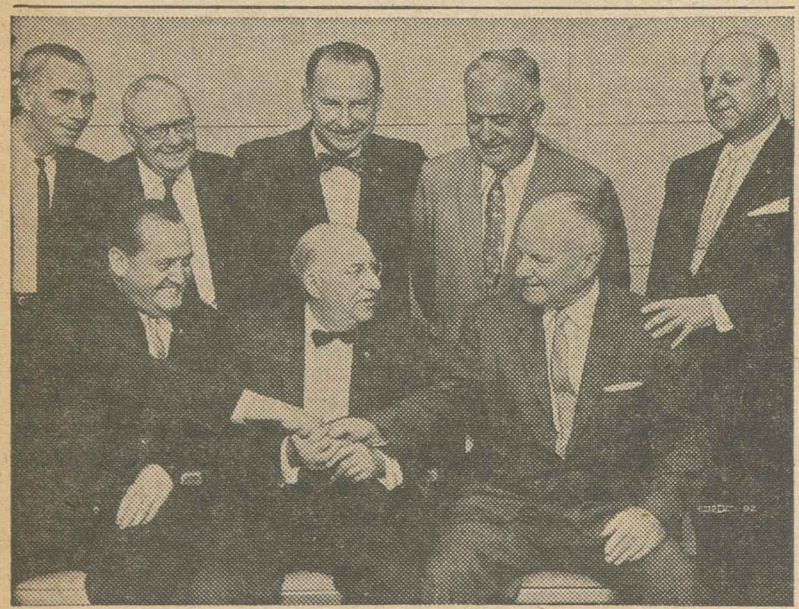
In his plea for an amendment to give the Secretary of Labor the right to instigate suits against administrators who misuse funds, Mitchell said that the act's present reliance solely upon individual employes to bring administrators into court is "unrealistic."

"Experience in other areas," he told Congress, "has shown that employe suits alone are inadequate as enforcement remedies. Unaided by governmental authority to conduct investigations and institute litigation, individual employes without financial resources or legal experience can be easily intimidated, made subject to reprisals and discouraged from taking effective action."

Mitchell said "some measure of the validity of this criticism" is evidenced by the fact that in 18 months of the law's operation "only one lawsuit has been reported in which individual employes have sought to enforce the publication requirements of the act," and that only two other matters involving alleged willful violation of the publication requirements have been referred to the Labor Dept.'s legal division for possible action.

The "self-policing" philosophy of the act, he said, has "greatly reduced its effectiveness."

In addition, he asked that the law be amended to give the Secretary of Labor authority to render interpretations of provisions of the act, pointing out that at present "no governmental agency is authorized to render binding interpretations upon which plan administrators can rely."



NEW PRESIDENT of AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Richard F. Walsh (seated, center) receives congratulations from the department's secretary-treasurer, Joseph Lewis (left) and Vice Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy (right). Standing, left to right, are Union Label Dept. Vice Presidents John O'Hara, George Googe, James A. Suffridge, Joseph D. Keenan and Arthur P. Gildea. Election took place at Union Label Dept. meeting in Chicago.

'Right-to-Work' Laws Hit As Harmful to Farmers

So-called "right-to-work" laws "can cut the income of both farmers and workers," Chester Schrier, a prominent Indiana farm leader declares in a pamphlet issued by the National Council for Industrial Peace.

Schrier and a cross-section of agricultural spokesmen from all parts of the nation emphasize the similarity between union shop agreements and marketing agreements which assure farmers a uniform price for their crops. "In both instances," Schrier points out, "the majority decide and the decision is then binding upon all."

The pamphlet, entitled "Is the So-Called 'Right-to-Work' Law a Threat to Farmers?," is available from the National Council for Industrial Peace, 605 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.

Farmers Union Pres. James G. Patton; John S. Watson, past president of the Associated Farmers of California; Blanchard Hall, past president of the Rutland County, Vt., Farm Bureau, are among those quoted in the pamphlet as speaking out against "work" laws and warning against attempts to drive a wedge between farmers and organized labor.

To Maintain Identity:

Texas Labor Votes Political Action Plan

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO, in a move aimed at maintaining labor's own identity in politics, has approved plans to cooperate with other political groups sharing labor's goals and to work for the election of liberal candidates regardless of party affiliation.

Adoption of the strong political action position highlighted the state labor body's annual convention here at which the 1,000 delegates overwhelmingly approved a series of resolutions on a broad range of fronts, but rejected efforts to raise the per capita tax from its present level of 8 cents per month.

The report of the convention's Committee on Political Education approved by the delegates said that labor's drive on behalf of liberal candidates will be best served "if we make clear . . . to our friends outside of labor that we want to maintain a clear labor identity in our political activities."

The report pointed out that for the past 10 years the State AFL-CIO has worked "to strengthen the democratic process in Texas," and said that labor had achieved the "apparent restoration of the principle that party officials are bound to support the nominees of their party."

Pres. Jerry Holleman explained that it was "just plain good political sense" for Texas labor not to lose its identity in the political arena.

In the hardest-waged fight of the convention, delegates turned down three separate efforts to raise the per capita tax. The executive board had recommended an increase to 15 cents, the convention's Constitutional Committee brought in a majority report calling for a boost to 10 cents, and a minority report favored a 12-cent per capita.

On a rollcall vote, the proposal to raise per capita to 12 cents immediately was defeated 62,509 to 49,318. A substitute move which would have raised the per capita to 10 cents Sept. 1, and to 12 cents in another 12 months, lost by a rollcall vote of 61,421 to 43,363. The recommendation for a 10-cent per capita failed on a voice vote.

In other action the convention:

- Voiced overwhelming approval of "sit-in" demonstrations in public eating places and condemned "unwarranted police actions" to break up such demonstrations.
- Renewed the Texas AFL-CIO plea that the program for importing Mexican nationals to work on U.S. farms be discontinued.
- Called for extension of minimum wage law protection to agricultural workers.
- Charged that the National Labor Relations Board had turned itself into an "instrument readily available to management to defeat legitimate labor organization."
- Reaffirmed Texas labor's determination to win repeal of the "right-to-work" law now on the statute books.

18 ILO Compacts Accepted by UAR

Geneva—A total of 18 Intl. Labor Organization conventions which had been ratified by either Egypt or Syria will now be applicable throughout the United Arab Republic, the ILO has been notified.

Thirteen conventions were previously ratified by Egypt and now are extended to Syria, including those on forced labor, holidays with pay, labor inspection and protection of the right to organize. Five conventions which Syria had ratified now apply also to Egypt, including that on equal pay for men and women for work of equal value.

As a result of the UAR decision, 30 ILO conventions now apply throughout the country.

APPRECIATION FOR labor's support of the Texas Rehabilitation Center at Gonzales is expressed by Exec. Dir. Walter Richter at the Texas State AFL-CIO convention. He presents a plaque to Pres. Jerry Holleman, center. At right is Sec.-Treas. Fred Schmidt. Unions in the state raised more than $90,000 for the program during the past two years.

Governor Names Panel To Act in Case Strike

Racine, Wis.—Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) has named a three-man public fact-finding panel in an effort to work out a solution to the 22-week-old strike of 1,900 members of the Auto Workers against the J. I. Case Co. here.

UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, director of the union's J. I. Case Dept., promptly pledged the union's "complete cooperation" with the fact-finders.

The governor stepped into the contract dispute after company officials broke off negotiations for a new contract. Declaring that bargaining had "completely broken down," he named the panel and charged it with determining the facts in the dispute and suggesting terms of a settlement.

Appointed to the panel were Nathan P. Feinsinger, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin; Dean Reynold C. Seitz, of the Marquette University Law School; and Prof. Edwin Young, chairman of the economics department of the University of Wisconsin.

Before naming the panel, the governor had appealed to the company and the UAW to "get down to the hard business of ironing out your differences." His plea followed failure of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board to bring about a resumption of bargaining.

Greathouse wired the governor that the UAW was prepared to resume negotiations at any time, and urged Nelson to "use the influence of the office of governor . . . to persuade the company" to return to the bargaining table.

"It has always been the position of the UAW," Greathouse said, "that such disputes are best and most desirably settled through direct negotiations with the parties. In this situation, that has been made difficult . . . because of the company's refusal to negotiate in good faith or to negotiate at all."

Company Broke Off Talks

The talks collapsed Aug. 3 when management advised the union it could "see no basis for further conversations," the UAW official said. The statement followed management rejection of the union's latest modification of its contract demands.

The walkout against the farm equipment manfacturer came Mar. 7—more than a month after the previous contract expired. At issue, in addition to wage and fringe improvements, are union demands for union security provisions, supplemental unemployment benefits, severance pay, and replacement of the present company-supervised pension program with a jointly administered plan.

Newsmen of 25 Countries Meet in Peru

Camp Huampani, Peru—Some 75 delegates from 27 organizations in 25 western hemisphere countries are meeting in this resort center near Lima to set up an inter-American organization of working newspapermen and to determine its future course.

The meeting, the First Inter-American Congress of Working Newspapermen's Organizations, has as its co-chairmen Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild, Luis Carnera Checa, and Roberto Martinez Merizalde, officers of the Federacion de Periodistas del Peru.

Attending are delegates also from groups in Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as representatives from exile organizations of newspapermen from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay and Cuba. The Cuban group was invited when the recognized organization in Fidel Castro's domain denounced the congress and announced it would not attend.

Representing the ANG on behalf of U.S. members are Perlik and Vice Pres. Richard P. Lane of Memphis, Tenn. ANG Vice Pres. Eric R. I. Cawdron of Ottawa, Ont., and Executive Sec. Robert H. Buchanan of the Toronto Newspaper Guild are representing Canadian members.

The congress was set up by an organizing committee composed of delegates from newspapermen's unions in the U.S., Canada, Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

Archbishop Defends Rights of Teachers

San Antonio, Tex.—School boards which deny the right of public school teachers to be active members of the Teachers Union and to have reasonable job security are "guilty of tyranny," Archbishop Robert E. Lucey said here.

The head of the Catholic archdiocese, in a statement printed in the official archdiocesan newspaper, the Alamo Messenger, urged school boards to respect the rights of teachers to organize, and to give them better job tenure than from year to year.

The newspaper said "there are known to be a number of local districts withholding teacher contracts because the teachers are suspected of belonging to local chapters of the American Federation of Teachers."

Archbishop Lucey said in his statement:

"It would seem that our public school teachers can be subjected to injustice at the hands of school boards without too much difficulty.

"A teacher's tenure of office is reasonably secure for one year, but this is a fragile species of security.

"What protection does a public school teacher enjoy against the whims of a capricious school board? Is anyone prepared to declare that only saints get elected to school boards? Humanity doesn't work that way."

In San Antonio, the archbishop went on, it is said to be dangerous for a public school teacher to be an active union member.

"If a little group of willful men delay contracts for that reason, they are guilty of tyranny," the prelate asserted.

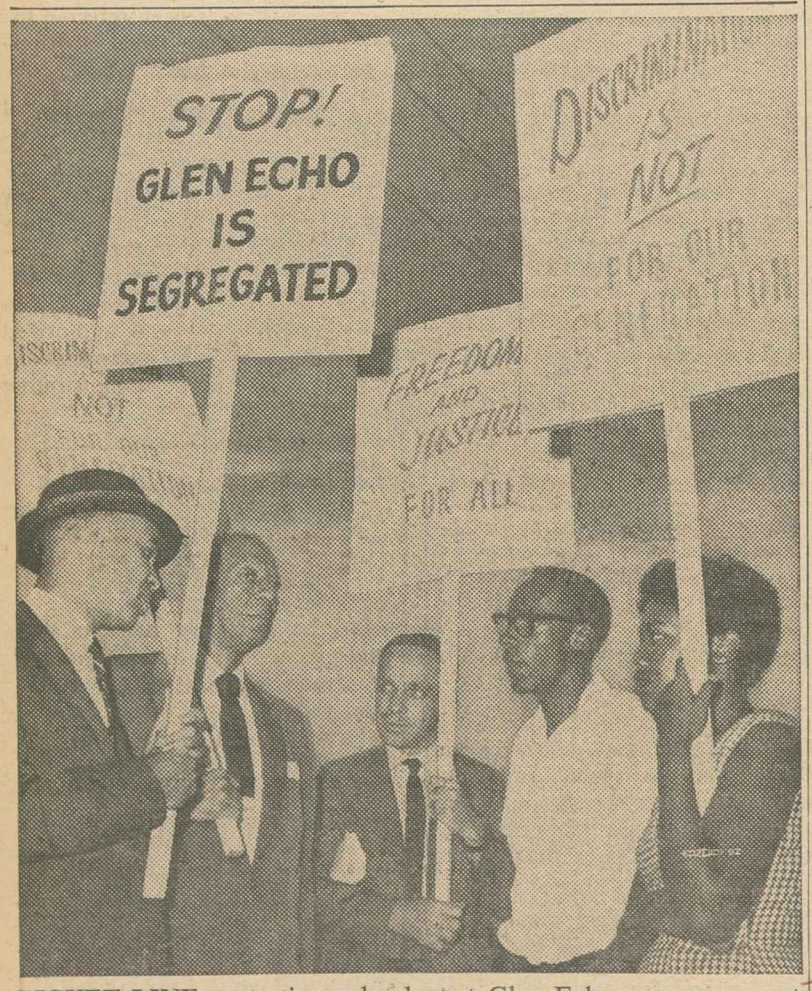
"Teaching children is a delicate science—noble, constructive, honorable. We look upon our public school teachers with reverence and gratitude.

"In our public school system there is no room for tyranny. Human nature being what it is, our teachers should have job security to protect them from harassment."

To make teachers subject to dismissal every summer, the archbishop said, is a poor way to show the high esteem in which they are held.

"Let's give our teachers security. They deserve it," he said.

"Governmental tyranny, whether petty or massive, is always reprehensible. Civil authority by its nature is bound to seek the common good. Discrimination, persecution and harassment should have no place in government."



PICKET LINE protesting color bar at Glen Echo, an amusement park in Washington, D. C., suburb,demonstrates labor and community backing for student sit-in leaders who launched the protest. Left to right are Exec. Sec. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who is president of the Sleeping Car Porters; AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Hyman H. Bookbinder; Laurence Henry and Gwendolyn Green, student leaders. Greater Washington AFL-CIO has voted unanimous endorsement of the protest.

ILO Names Aide To Work in Congo

Geneva — Appointment of Henri Reymond of Switzerland, principal chief of division and director of the Intl. Labor Organization liaison office with the United Nations in New York, as labor adviser in the Congo has been announced by ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse.

Reymond, an ILO official since 1931, will coordinate ILO assistance to the Congo, serve as labor consultant to the chief of UN civilian operations, and be available to advise the Congolese minister of labor.

Social Security Principle the Goal:

Senate Democrats Vow Floor Fight for Health Care for Aged

By Gene Zack

Senate Democratic leaders pledged a vigorous floor fight to place health care for the aged under the social security system, in the wake of Senate Finance Committee approval, by a 12-4 vote, of a program of federal-state grants on a public relief basis.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee, and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) introduced amendments calling for the same social security principle embodied in the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill shelved in June by the House Ways & Means Committee.

Earlier, Kennedy had labeled the Senate committee's proposals as "unsatisfactory," and his running-mate, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) described the program devised in committee as "inadequate" and called for enactment of a "pay-as-you-go" health care plan.

The Senate, nearing the end of the second week of its unusual post-convention session, is slated to take up the health care issue after completing action on a bill to raise the minimum wage and broaden coverage. Action on the wage-hour bill has been slowed to a crawl by what has amounted to a virtual Republican filibuster.

The House, meanwhile, returned to Washington a week after the Senate and ran into stalling tactics which forced daily adjournment after only minutes-long sessions when Republicans protested the lack of a quorum. Members of both parties were advised in advance that no rollcalls would be scheduled until Aug. 22.

The Senate Finance Committee, headed by arch-conservative Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), rejected liberal efforts to improve the health care measure by adding the social security principle. Then, by a vote of 12 to 4 it approved a plan for annual federal grants of $125 million to states to provide medical help to old age assistance recipients.

These grants would be in addition to the matching federal funds called for in the House-passed bill, to provide care to the medically indigent in states where legislatures approve expenditure of state funds.

In both instances, the health care aid would be channeled through public welfare departments which set up their own stringent qualifications, including "means tests," for eligibility.

At his Aug. 17 press conference, Pres. Eisenhower reiterated his stand against using the social security system, under which employers and employes would each pay an additional one-quarter of 1 percent in payroll taxes to finance health care.

When a reporter pointed out that it was unusual for Eisenhower's "budget-conscious" Administration to sponsor a program that would make a sizeable dent in the Treasury, while the Democratic plan was a self-funding one, the President retorted:

"I am against compulsory medicine, and that is exactly what I am against, and I don't care if that does cost the Treasury a little bit more money there. But after all, the price of freedom is not always measured just in dollars."

The Kennedy-Anderson amendments would extend health care benefits to social security recipients over 68 without any means or income test. Approximately 9 million of the nation's 15 million retirees would thus be eligible.

The proposal would cover hospital costs for a maximum of 120 days a year, with the individual paying the first $75 annually; skilled nursing home care up to 240 days a year; home health services; and diagnostic out-patient hospital services, including X-ray and laboratory services.

Before approving the plan for federal-state health care grants, the Senate Finance Committee stripped from the House-passed social security bill provisions which would have extended coverage to 150,000 self-employed physicians, more domestic employes and additional widows and widowers, and which would have added 600,000 persons to coverage by reducing the length of time a person must pay into the fund to be eligible for benefits.

Kennedy Pledges Fight

Kennedy assailed the committee's version, declaring it doesn't provide "adequate financing or protection for those who need it." He pledged a floor fight "with all our vigor" to enact a "good, effective bill," linked to social security, to protect old people from "the ravages of chronic illness."

Johnson said the bill as cleared by the committee "does not meet this very compelling problem in the prudent manner in which it should be met." He added that "appropriating money out of the Treasury in the hope that some or all of the states might agree to a matching procedure will not provide an adequate program for the millions of people who are in need."

Resumption of House sessions turned the legislative spotlight once again on the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, where three key measures —school aid, housing and job-site picketing—are currently blockaded.

In addition, assuming the Senate passes minimum wage and health care measures which differ from those already approved by the House, these bills also would have to run the Rules Committee gantlet.

Senate Rejects Moves To Torpedo Wage Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

against the Prouty amendment, 15 for it. Seven Republicans voted against and 26 for it.

An amendment by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), which would have virtually stripped the bill of its provisions for extended coverage, was beaten 56 to 39. Hours later, the Senate rejected an attempt by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to substitute a slightly liberalized version of the weak House bill passed by a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans. The vote on the Dirksen amendment was 54 to 39.

Kennedy and Johnson carried 44 Democratic votes against both attempts to drastically weaken the bill. Twelve Republicans voted against the Holland amendment and 10 GOP senators broke away from their party's leadership to oppose the Dirksen substitute. Nineteen Democrats, mostly from the South, supported the Holland amendment.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), who acted as floor manager for the bill while Kennedy tried to shake off a sinus ailment, told the Senate that passage of the Holland amendment would be "a clear violation" on the platforms of both political parties "on which the ink is not yet dry."

Both parties have pledged extension of coverage. The Democrats specifically backed a $1.25 minimum wage while the Republicans called for "an upward revision in amount."

A legislative "slowdown" by the Senate's conservative bloc resulted in a week of intermittent debate before opponents of the Kennedy bill agreed to begin voting on a long series of pending amendments. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) served notice that, if the Holland and Dirksen amendments were defeated, he was prepared to offer more than 30 amendments whittling away piecemeal at the bill.

The Kennedy bill, as reported by the Senate Labor Committee, is a modified version of the original Kennedy - Morse - Roosevelt bill, which would have extended coverage to nearly 8 million workers and raised the minimum wage immediately to $1.25 an hour.

It came before the Senate on Aug. 10 with these major provisions:

- Extension of coverage to an estimated 5 million workers including 3.5 million employes of retail stores and service establishments whose annual sales exceed $1 million, 1 million employes of firms covered by the wage-hour act who are presently excluded because the work they do does not directly involve interstate commerce, plus sizable groups of laundry workers, local transit company employes, telephone operators, seamen and fish processing workers.
- For employes presently covered, the $1 minimum wage would be increased to $1.15 on Jan. 1, 1961, to $1.20 the following year and to $1.25 on Jan. 1, 1963.
- Newly-covered employes would begin with a $1 wage floor and move in three additional steps to $1.25. During the same period, their ceiling on hours before overtime must be paid would be gradually reduced from 44 hours in the second year to 40 hours during the fourth year after passage of the bill.

In contrast, the House-passed bill limits the raise in the minimum wage to a flat $1.15 and adds fewer than 1.4 million additional workers to the coverage of the law. Retail stores operating in a single state are exempt under a provision including stores with a $1 million in sales only if they have five or more outlets in two or more states. In addition, newly-covered workers would not be covered by the overtime provisions of the wage-hour act and would be held to a $1 an hour wage floor.

The House bill was a conservative coalition substitute for a committee bill extending coverage to 3.9 million workers and raising the wage floor to $1.25 in steps similar to the Senate bill. In its haste to cut back the bill, the House blundered and adopted an amendment which could have the effect of removing 14 million workers now covered from the protection of the law.

MUSICAL SCORE for "Land of Promise," the AFL-CIO's half-hour film documentary to be telecast at 5 p.m. EDT Sunday, Sept. 4 over ABC-TV, features a roster of outstanding folk music stars. Top left is Ronnie Gilbert, widely known concert and recording artist. Joe Glazer, popular folk singer and Rubber Workers Union education director, is at top right. Below are The Tarriers, from left, Bob Carey, Clarence Cooper and Eric Weissberg.

Labor Day TV Film To Use Historic Data

Rare early etchings and original prints depicting historic American events will be a feature of the AFL-CIO's documentary film, "Land of Promise," to be shown at 5 p.m. EDT, Sunday, Sept. 4, over the ABC television network.

The half-hour film stars the celebrated actor, Melvyn Douglas, and is a factual account of the development of the American labor movement in the light of events shaping our nation's history. It is the first television film ever made especially to honor the American worker on his own national holiday.

Three live-action camera crews and more than 100 television technicians were required to produce the film. The documentary was produced in New York City by Joel O'Brien Productions, with the entire project under the supervision of Al Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director, and Morris Novik, AFL-CIO radio and TV consultant.

Bill Buckley, director of the film, said that 100 pounds of processed film had to be edited down to make up the final two pounds of film in the completed motion picture. Researchers scoured liberaries and historical associations, he added, to secure the prints and etchings needed for a special animation process through which important events spanning the years from the Revolutionary War to the turn of the century are portrayed.

Special Musical Score

He said the musical score for "Land of Promise" utilizes early work songs and traditional airs, tailoring them to fit the special dramatic needs of the film.

All American workers shown in the film were photographed actually on their jobs with special long-distance lenses, previously used in filming the recently-acclaimed motion picture, "Jazz on a Summer's Day," Buckley said.

Featured in the film's musical score are Joe Glazer, folk singer and education director for the United Rubber Workers; Ronnie Gilbert, RCA-Victor recording artist; and The Tarriers, a popular vocal group in the folk music field.

Forand to Direct Elders-for-Kennedy

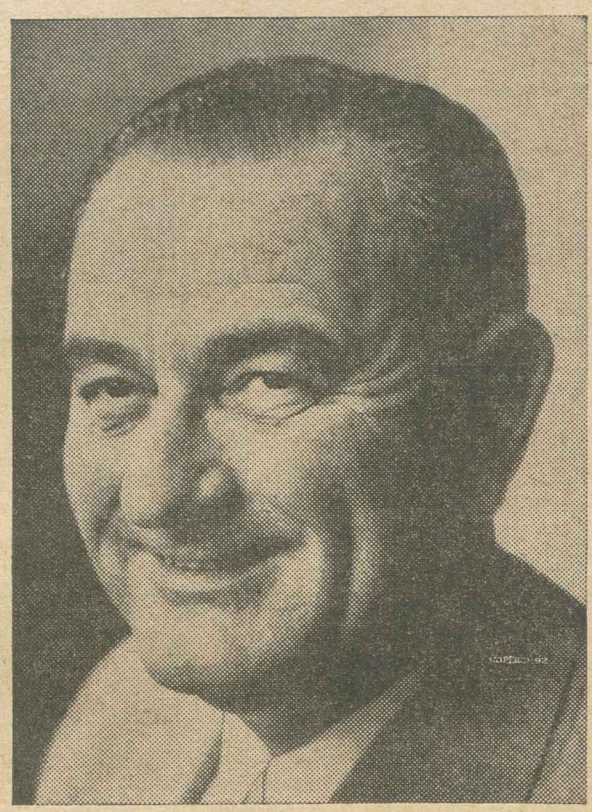
Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), author of the AFL-CIO-supported measure to provide health care for the aged through social security, has been named national chairman of the Senior-Citizens-for-Kennedy Committee, it has been announced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee.

The organization, which will have its headquarters in Washington, will concentrate its efforts on voters over 65 years of age.

In accepting the post, Forand praised Kennedy's leadership in pressing for legislation on behalf of the aged, including his sponsorship in the Senate of a similar medical care bill and his support of measures to provide housing for the elderly.

Kennedy-Johnson Backed By AFL-CIO General Board

JOHN F. KENNEDY



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Election Will Serve Nation's Interests

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed and called for the election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as "in the best interests of the United States and of the labor movement."

The federation's General Board urged all AFL-CIO members to give the Kennedy-Johnson ticket "full and unstinting support" on the basis of the "sharp and clear" contrast between the platforms, records and candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The General Board—composed of the representatives of 134 affiliated unions, trade and industrial departments and the Executive Council—solidly endorsed the council's earlier recommendation for support of the Democratic ticket in a 12-page statement summarizing platform and voting record comparisons.

It backed up its position with a detailed comparison of the party platforms with the AFL-CIO program and an analysis of the voting records of Kennedy and Vice-Pres. Nixon.

The board's action followed a recommendation by the council that it was "in the best interests of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO to take a forthright stand in the coming election" and that Kennedy and Johnson should be endorsed.

The council said it predicated its recommendation on careful consideration of the platforms, records and candidates of the respective parties and on "the public pledge of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson to actively support and carry out their party's platform if elected."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the board endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket with only one dissenting vote cast by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph who maintained that labor cannot work effectively in the two-party system and urged the formation of a labor party. The federation president said there is "no reason that I know of" why a labor party should be formed.

In answer to a reporter's question, he said support for the ticket was marked by a good deal of enthusiasm and that on the key issue of economic growth, the Democratic platform "is much more responsive" to labor's position than the Republican stand. The GOP, he commented, claims there is no economic problem.

The board statement called Kennedy "intelligent, articulate and forceful," adding that "on almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people."

Of Nixon the board said there is "good reason to believe that Nixon would follow the general (foreign) policies of the present Administration," the net result of which "has been a weakening of the western alliance and a widening of the Soviet sphere of influence."

Kennedy, the board pointed out, has "no commitment to the specific undertakings of the last eight years . . . (and) would not

(Continued on Page 12)

'Greatest Possible Participation':

Meany Urges United Support Of Voter Registration Drive

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has rallied the 13.5-million-member labor federation for a full-scale drive to secure maximum voter participation in the 1960 presidential elections, declaring that failure to register and vote is "a betrayal of democracy."

Moving swiftly to implement the massive voter registration campaign approved unanimously by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the climax of its summer session in Chicago, Meany urged all national and international unions to give effective support to the program.

"Regardless of our individual preference for parties and candidates," Meany wrote the presidents of affiliated unions, "we can all unite upon one basic objective—the greatest possible participation in the election by all qualified Americans."

The AFL-CIO president declared that "it should be a matter of deep concern to us all that hardly more than a bare majority of the potential voters actually cast ballots at election time." He added:

"There are today more than 40 million citizens who are not even registered to vote in their respective states. I submit that this is a betrayal of democracy."

Meany referred to figures compiled by the American Heritage Foundation, a non-profit institute devoted to encouraging an increase in registration and voting, which showed that the highest percentage turnout of voters in the U.S. came in 1952, when 62.7 percent of the nation's voters participated in the presidential election.

This turnout is far below the records achieved by other nations of the free world. A Heritage Foundation analysis of the free world's voting patterns shows that Austria leads with 95 percent voter participation; Italy, 93.8 percent; France, 89 percent; Turkey, 87.7 percent; West Germany, 86 percent; Greece and Indonesia, 85 percent; and Israel, 82.8 percent.

"Surely," Meany wrote union presidents, "we can and should give better evidence that we prize our rights and respect our obligations as citizens of a free nation.

(Continued on Page 12)

Kohler Guilty, 3,000 Ordered Reinstated

By Robert B. Cooney

The National Labor Relations Board, in a climactic decision which may resolve the bitter, six-year Kohler strike, unanimously has ordered the company to "bargain collectively" with Auto Workers' Local 833.

Four of the five Board members held that Kohler converted what had begun as an economic strike into an unfair labor practice about June 1, 1954 by granting a wage increase to non-strikers without consulting the union.

Member Joseph Alton Jenkins filed a considerably stronger condemnation of the Kohler company.

The "totality" of Kohler's long opposition to unionism was ig-

(Continued on Page 5)

Congress Bows to Ike's Veto Threat, Set to Pass Token Medical Aid Bill

By Gene Zack

The 86th Congress neared final passage of a token medical aid measure after a right-wing Republican-southern Democratic Senate coalition, bowing to pressure from the medical lobby and the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, scuttled efforts to place health care for the aged under social security.

With all but one GOP senator—Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.)—lined up solidly against the social security approach, the Senate voted 51-44 to reject the "pay-as-you-go" method endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

It then passed an omnibus social security measure calling for federal-state subsidies to provide limited health benefits through public welfare—but only in those states where legislatures vote increased appropriations to match the federal funds.

Earlier, the Senate handed Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, Republican presidential nominee, a crushing defeat when it voted 67-28 against a proposal endorsed by Nixon and introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to provide federal-state subsidies to private insurance companies to finance health insurance.

The full social security bill, of which the "states' rights" health provision was a part, sailed quickly through a joint conference committee where it had been sent to resolve differences between varying Senate and House versions.

In advance of the Senate vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assailed the Nixon-Javits amendment, declaring it "combines all of the bad features" of bills endorsed earlier by the Administration. Meany also lashed at the Senate Finance Committee measure later adopted by the Senate, warning it would create a new class of "medically indigent" and require "proof of poverty" before health care would be forthcoming.

The health care measure reached the Senate under the open threat of an Eisenhower veto if the social security principle were adopted.

Following defeat of the AFL-CIO-backed plan contained in an amendment which he co-sponsored

(Continued on Page 11)

EILEEN BARTON, pretty recording artist, will join the USO entertainment unit when it presents the "AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces" in southern Europe and North Africa next month. The show was made possible by a $10,000 check from AFL-CIO presented by Pres. George Meany to USO Chairman Harvey S. Firestone Jr. as an expression of labor's concern for the man in uniform.

Teachers' Convention Backs Student Sit-ins

Dayton, O.—Strong support of student sit-ins by all who believe in democracy for themselves has been called for by the Teachers, meeting in their 44th annual convention.

Delegates representing 60,000 union teachers and other school employes emphatically endorsed a resolution "commending and supporting courageous students" who took part in the sit-ins for school integration in the South and asserting that "if we believe in democracy for ourselves, then we must support all people who honestly want freedom."

Sit-in demonstrations are "peaceable expressions of protest by young people against environmental handicaps in seeking self-respect, recognition and dignity," the delegates declared.

At the same time the convention charged the National Education Association with a "shameful neglect of the principles of democracy" in maintaining separate southern organizations for white and Negro members. The resolution called on NEA to follow the AFT's example in prohibiting segregated locals.

Some 750 delegates voted to back James Worley, teacher fired last year for refusing to file a lesson plan with his superiors at Fox Lane High School near Mt. Kisco, N. Y. They approved a resolution urging that the House Committee on Un-American Activities be abolished, and referred to the AFT executive council a telegram of protest from Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Penn.).

The resolution asserted that the House committee's recent hearings in California had resulted in "irrevocable loss of dignity, reputation and jobs" of many Californians, especially probationary teachers. Walter invited the union to "present the documented facts of your charges" in sworn testimony before the committee.

Pres. Carl J. Megel reported a 50 percent increase in membership since he took office in 1952, and set these goals for the next 10-year period:

Increasing AFT membership to 100,000; teachers' salaries ranging from $6,000 to $13,000 a year; statewide tenure laws in every state; collective bargaining for all teachers' unions; national and state legislative programs to make tenure and bargaining a reality.

Megel said collective bargaining for public employes is winning wide acceptance. He cited a new permissive bargaining law in Massachusetts, and the likelihood of a collective bargaining agency election in New York City public schools.

Action Expected Soon:

Postal Clerks Convention Paves Way for Merger Talks

St. Louis—The Post Office Clerks have approved a proposal clearing the way for merger talks with the unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen and other postal clerk unions.

The stated goal of the 18-point "Blueprint for Merger"—unanimously adopted at the 31st national convention of the NFPOC here—is consolidating into a single AFL-CIO union of postal clerks.

Officials here said the action makes amalgamation of the 100,000-member NFPOC and the 35,000-member Post Office Craftsmen "a certainty during the next year."

In response to an invitation from the NFPOC executive board, the Craftsmen reversed a negative finding by their own board and endorsed merger in principle at their own convention earlier this month.

Discussions between leaders of the two unions were expected to get underway promptly—perhaps before the wind-up of the NFPOC convention here.

NFPOC officials said overtures also will be made to the Postal Transport Association and the unaffiliated National Postal Clerks Union, formed by NFPOC secessionists who bolted the 1958 convention at Boston.

NFPOC Legislative Dir. E. C. (Roy) Hallbeck, slated to succeed J. Cline House as president, pointed out the language of the merger proposal is broad enough to cover these unions as well as the Post Office Craftsmen.

It says a single clerks' union would be best suited to work for needed legislation, oppose "unjust administrative determinations and decrees," handle grievances and sign up new members.

Prefer Own Union

It precludes the idea of "one big union" of all postal employes, however. Delegates thus upheld House's contention that clerks would be better off with a union of their own, affiliated with the Government Employes Council.

The proposal suggests that committees representing NFPOC and other unions meet to work out organizational and financial details, outline transitional steps and set a date for a ratification convention.

In other actions, NFPOC's 1,000 convention delegates:

- Set as their "paramount goal" the enactment of legislation to give government employe unions official recognition for bargaining purposes and asked "maximum assistance" from the AFL-CIO.
- Adopted the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code and its human rights and civil rights programs.
- Charged the Post Office Dept. with showing an apparent "ethical and moral vacuum" in dealings with the union and cited a "great need for reform" in its labor relations.
- Urged that the "enormous amount paid in subsidies to transportation companies for transportation of mails" be discontinued or cut down.

The Department's "distribution guide-lines" and work-measurement programs, which set minimum rates of production, came under heavy fire as "speed-up" measures. One resolution charged that these programs were instituted without due notice to the union, despite the fact that the Department's stated policy calls for consultation with employe organizations.

A convention speaker, Asst. Postmaster General Bert B. Barnes, denied the speed-up charge but conceded, "I would not be entirely truthful if I did not tell you that we hope to increase the production."

Barnes defended Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the recent pay increase for postal employes. Congress passed the legislation over his veto.

A leader in that fight, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.), told the convention: "Among those who helped, I don't seem to find Dick (Vice Pres. Nixon), Arthur (Postmaster General Summerfield) and Ike (Pres. Eisenhower). But don't let that disturb you . . . I think that shortly they will be but patrons of the post offices in Whittier, Flint and Gettysburg."

Connell Renamed Head Of Photo Engravers

Louisville, Ky.—Wilfrid T. Connell of Boston was re-elected president of the Photo Engravers at the union's six-day convention here.

In a contested election, Connell defeated William J. Hall of Chicago, the outgoing third vice president.

Others newly elected to high office at the union's 59th annual convention were Carl Risdon, Washington, named fifth vice president, and Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., Los Angeles, and Edmond L. La Bauve, New Orleans, who moved up to third and fourth vice presidents, respectively.

Re-elected to their previous positions were Denis M. Burke, New York, first vice president; Frank D. Smith, Toronto, second vice president; and Ben G. Schaller, St. Louis, secretary-treasurer.

The convention voted against joining in proposals that could lead to the formation of one union in the publishing industry. Delegates indicated they were protecting themselves against invasion of other unions in the plate-making field.

More than 100 delegates attended the meeting. They heard Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a major address, estimate that there will be an increase in the nation's labor force from 70 million to 87 million during the next decade. Mitchell predicted there will be a "25 percent betterment" in the standard of living during that period.

The convention voted to meet in New York in 1961 and in Chicago the following year.

Radio, TV Schedule Set for Labor Day

The nation's television viewers and radio listeners will hear the full story of American labor's role in building America over the Labor Day weekend.

A half-hour public service film, "Land of Promise," will be carried on the nationwide television network of the American Broadcasting Co., on Sunday, Sept. 4. Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther will be on College News Conference on ABC-TV the same day at 1 p. m., EDT.

In addition, four AFL-CIO officials will speak on national radio networks on Labor Day, Sept. 5. They include: Pres. George Meany on the ABC network, 7:15 p. m., EDT; Reuther on the Columbia Broadcasting System at 8:15 p. m., EDT; Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes on the Mutual Broadcasting System at 9:15 p. m., EDT; and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler on the National Broadcasting Co. at 9:30 p. m., EDT.

VOLUNTEER WORK by members of Communications Workers helped turn out record vote in recent primary elections in Wayne County, Mich. Twenty-five telephone operators, all members of CWA Local 4000, donated their services to call citizens to get out and vote. It marked third year in a row that CWA members worked a weekend in order to have election day time off for the project, carried out in conjunction with Wayne County Committee on Political Education. In center photo, Sec.-Treas. Tom Brennan of Local 4000 confers with Helen Thigpen, who directed CWA participation in the "get-out-the-vote" operation.

IUE Cites Losses:

Job Security Urgent, Westinghouse Told

Employment security is the most urgent need of Westinghouse Electric Corp. employes harassed by loss of jobs and reduced working time while profits boom and productivity climbs, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have declared.

In negotiations with the giant electrical goods firm, IUE pressed its case for a better contract for the 60,000 workers it represents by stressing these factors:

- IUE-represented employes lost an estimated 60 million man-hours of work—the equivalent of an eight-month shutdown—in the four-year period ending last June. This loss averaged $2,500 per worker.
- Management increased its profits from an estimated $2,400 to $3,100 a year per production worker over a five-year period. At the same time it put $70 million into plant expansion and automated equipment to get more production with fewer workers.

Union negotiating committees have been pressing Westinghouse and the General Electric Co., the other giant of the industry, for improvements in wages, pensions, and insurance benefits; and for security against layoffs, short work weeks, plant closings and job transfers. Major objectives also include supplemental unemployment benefits and a union shop.

The presentation to Westinghouse came as five unions in the General Electric - Westinghouse Conference of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. met in Washington to hear progress reports and discuss strategy.

Representing more than 200,000 employes of the two big firms are the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Machinists, Technical Engineers and IUE. All are asking major improvements in contracts expiring in October.

The IUE said chief result of its talks so far was a GE announcement that management expects to have "some proposals in our forthcoming offer" aimed at lessening job instability, a major problem in the electrical manufacturing industry.

At Westinghouse, the IUE negotiators documented the union's proposal for a wage increase of at least 3.5 percent with data supporting these arguments:

- Real wages of Westinghouse production and maintenance workers rose 16 percent from 1954 through 1959 while real output per man-hour increased approximately 25 percent.
- The trend of productivity will be sharply upward in the future because Westinghouse is devoting increasing amounts of its capital expenditures to mechanizing and automating its plants.
- The 1960 wage pattern shows that skilled workers in manufacturing and other fields have been getting wage boosts of 15 cents an hour and up. Average settlements for all workers have been 9 to 9.5 cents, or about 4 percent.

The IUE committee also is asking wage inequity adjustments for white collar, skilled and day workers. It wants cost of living increases from 1955 to 1960 added to the base rates, and a new formula, based on 1960 wages, providing 1 cent change for each 0.48 points in the index.

The negotiators said studies show that total wages of production and maintenance workers amount to less than 20 percent of the value of the goods they produce.

"The wage increases we propose are not inflationary," the IUE committee asserted. "They represent income that will be spent, and will result in increased utilization of excess plant capacity."

IUE committees have given GE and Westinghouse detailed proposals for employment security.

Reminding management that the union has "repeatedly called the problem" of unemployment and short work weeks to its attention, the committee asked that jobs be made reasonably secure by acting on the problems of automation; by giving workers the right to move with their jobs and take service credits to new plants; by limiting the contracting-out of work; by restricting overtime work until those on layoff and short work weeks have been recalled; and by providing supplemental unemployment benefits and separation pay.

The committees reported that GE jobs dropped more than 17,000, or 21 percent, from December 1955 to March 1960—from 84,373 to 66,905. Westinghouse jobs dropped at 15 locations from 46,000 in June 1956 to 37,000 in June 1960, a decline of 18.5 percent.

Virginia Labor Hits Byrd on 'Work' Stand

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia AFL-CIO—aroused by the declaration of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) that he would defend "right-to-work" laws against the repeal promised by the Democratic party platform—accused Byrd of "patent duplicity" on the issues of majority rule and party loyalty.

In a scorching review of Byrd's record, the Virginia AFL-CIO reiterated labor's non-partisan position and added:

". . . and we believe that people who accept the label of a political party to get into office should have the moral fibre to work with that party when other of its candidates are up for election.

"If the decision of the majority within a party convention is not considered binding on a politician, it is quite likely that he does not consider a majority decision anywhere else to be worthy of consideration.

"Such an attitude indicates small regard for the tenets of democracy."

Referring to his party's platform pledge to repeal Taft-Hartley Sec. 14(b), under which some 20 states preserve so-called "right-to-work" laws restricting union security, Byrd said in a Senate speech he would fight such repeal "with all my strength and ability."

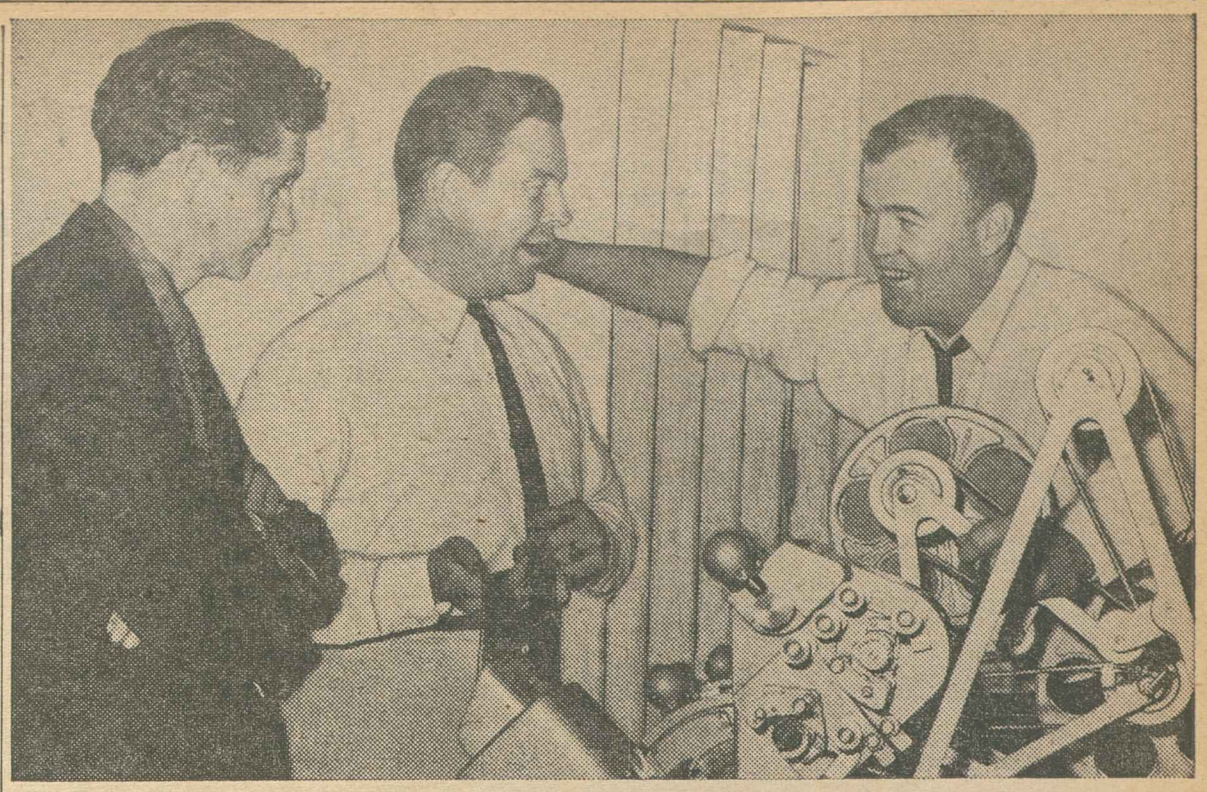
Virginia adopted its "work" law in 1947.

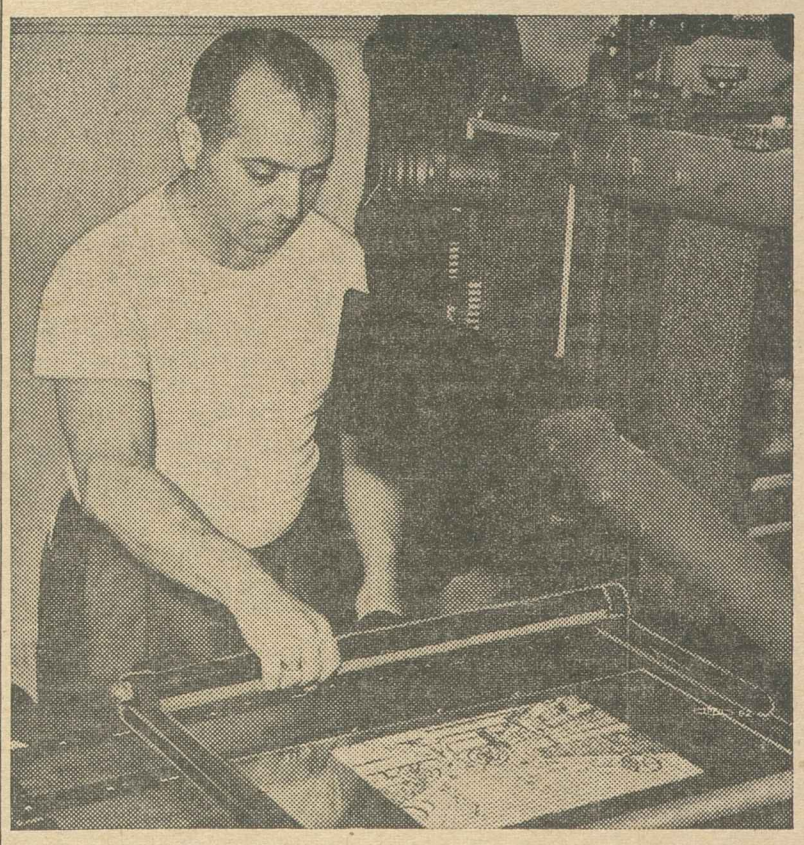
The Virginia AFL-CIO reminded Byrd of his comment that "right-to-work" laws ". . . protect the privilege of union membership for those who wish to join."

Where was this protection, asked the state group, when fire department employes in Lynchburg and Norfolk were threatened with dismissal if they joined the Fire Fighters? State employes likewise lack the right to join a union, it added.

The state AFL-CIO assailed Byrd for opposing the payroll deduction system for providing medical care for the aged through the social security system.

Byrd's record is mainly one "of opposition," the state AFL-CIO declared in suggesting that he consider switching to the party for which he apparently wants to work.





FINAL WORK on the AFL-CIO's half-hour documentary film, "Land of Promise," is done at the New York City studios of Joel O'Brien Productions. Top photo from left, Cameraman Richard Bagley, O'Brien and Director Bill Buckley look over rushes of the film which will be shown Sunday, Sept. 4, over the ABC television network (consult your local newspaper for the time). At left, Technician Larry Quartararo works at an animation stand with one of the many early prints used in the film to highlight historic events. First TV film ever made especially to honor the American worker on Labor Day weekend, "Land of Promise" stars Melvyn Douglas and is a factual account of the development of the American labor movement in the light of our nation's history.

Oregon Labor Votes Boycott In Portland Newspaper Strike

Pendleton, Ore.—An intensified statewide boycott of the Portland Oregonian and Journal, locked in a nine-month strike with AFL-CIO newspaper unions, has been called for by the fiftieth annual convention of the Oregon State AFL-CIO.

The boycott was the keystone of a sweeping program of support for the Portland strikers voted by the 400 delegates, who unanimously adopted a program lashing the "deliberate union-wrecking tactics" of the Portland publishers.

The program also called for state and federal laws to outlaw strike insurance and the importation of strike breakers, and a congressional investigation of the anti-union tactics employed by the Portland newspapers.

Earlier, delegates heard Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R) sharply criticize management of the newspapers for refusals to have the governor's office mediate the dispute or conduct fact-finding.

Hatfield said that while it was "discouraging" to have management refuse to discuss a settlement, he would "renew in every way possible my efforts to settle the strike." He called the nine-month-old dispute a "festering spot" which "damages the image of Oregon throughout the nation."

State AFL-CIO Executive Sec. James T. Marr told the convention that "the deliberate union wrecking by the Oregonian and Oregon Journal is the greatest crisis and challenge to confront the Oregon labor movement since its infancy. We cannot and will not relax for a single moment until a fair settlement is reached."

Rene J. Valentine, coordinator of strike activities for all of the newspaper unions involved in the walkout, warned that Oregon unions "will face their darkest days if the Portland pattern of union-busting is successful."

"What will happen to your union if the pattern is established by the Oregonian and Journal—with all their influence and control over men's minds?" he asked.

Professional strikebreakers, Valentine told the convention, have been paid more than $400 a week by the publishers in their all-out effort to break the newspaper unions.

In other actions, the convention:

- Called on all local unions to set up a permanent and continuing program of voter registration and to keep union families well informed in this election year.
- Urged removal of many inequities and restrictions in Oregon's unemployment insurance law.
- Reaffirmed labor's support for full and equal rights for all citizens in labor organizations, in the state and nation, and in international affairs.
- Demanded outright repeal of the restrictive Landrum-Griffin Act.
- Assailed the Eisenhower Administration for "abandoning" the federal government's responsibility for comprehensive development of natural resources
- Urged enactment of a comprehensive state minimum wage and maximum hours law, and at the same time called for raising the minimum and broadening coverage under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.
- Endorsed the nationwide boycott of Sears Roebuck & Co. stores, called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council because the company fired 262 union employes in San Francisco for refusing to cross a picket line.

New Pamphlet Cites Labor Housing Role

Labor has fought for better housing since the early 1930's because housing is important to the individual, the family, the community and the nation, the AFL-CIO says in a new pamphlet, "Better Housing for a Better America."

The pamphlet recounts labor's part in establishing the Federal Housing Administration to guarantee and insure home mortgages, and its continuing fight for a program aimed at providing a decent home for every family regardless of race or income.

Copies of Publication No. 110 may be obtained through the Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free; additional copies are 3 cents each up to 100; others are $2.50 a hundred.

LETTER CARRIERS Pres. William C. Doherty welcomes Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic vice presidential nominee, to the union's 42nd convention in Cincinnati. He introduced Johnson to the delegates as the individual most responsible for overriding Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the government employe pay bill.

Johnson Blasts Administration:

Letter Carriers Vow Fight Against Hatch Act Threat

By Dave Perlman

Cincinnati—Three thousand delegates to the Letter Carriers convention here angrily denounced as "politically-inspired" an Administration attempt to oust NALC Pres. William C. Doherty from the government service.

Doherty has been charged with violating Hatch Act restriction on political activities of government employes because last May he signed—as an individual and without organization identification—a newspaper advertisement which urged Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) to become an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Doherty, who is a vice president of the AFL-CIO, has been on leave without pay since 1941 from his job as a Cincinnati mailman.

The first resolution acted on by the convention—a pledge of support to Doherty in his Hatch Act fight—was accompanied by a five-minute, cheering, foot-stamping demonstration.

A similar demonstration the night before had greeted Johnson in his first appearance at a union convention since his nomination as the Democratic vice presidential candidate.

Johnson ripped into the Administration for "fighting tooth and nail" in an attempt to block Congress from helping workers, farmers and government employes.

The price of divided government, Johnson said, has been "accomodations and compromises. We have had to accept the half-loaf theory because the alternative was no bread at all."

Johnson told the Letter Carriers that the Administration "which for nearly eight years has been seeking to return to the days of McKinley and high button shoes," is suddenly posing "as the shining knight in progressive armor—at least until Nov. 8."

But, he added, when the Senate passed the minimum wage bill "the Administration had to be battled every step of the way."

Referring to the Hatch Act charges against Doherty, Johnson declared: "We do not believe that those who serve the government have lost the elementary rights of American citizenship."

Doherty, in his opening address to the convention, charged Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield with having initiated the Hatch Act charges in an attempt "to appease his wounded vanity" because Congress overrode Pres. Eisenhower's veto of the government pay bill.

"Never before in our nation's history," Doherty declared, "has a Cabinet officer stooped so low in an attempt to achieve personal revenge. Never before has a Cabinet officer wallowed so shamelessly in the slime of personal animosity."

Summerfield, he charged, "is the first Postmaster General in modern times to try to make the suppression of free speech a way of life in the postal establishment."

Doherty cited legislative gains of recent years in the face of Administration opposition and called for a program including:

- Restoration of multiple mail deliveries to give the public the postal service it should have.
- A union recognition law for the government service.
- Health benefits and higher pensions for retired postal workers.
- Curtailment of the "policeman" role of the postal inspection service which he described as a "19th Century institution."

He called also for "amalgamation of all postal unions into one big union," a demand which was echoed in a resolution adopted by the convention. Moves by the Letter Carriers to pave the way for amalgamation have been supported by some of the smaller postal unions but have thus far been strongly opposed by the Postal Clerks, the other big union in the field.

Another convention speaker, Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D-Okla.), tossed a verbal bouquet to the wives of the Letter Carriers, many of whom were in attendance.

Ladies Did It

He said their letters to congressmen and senators in support of pay legislation vividly brought forth the human side of the issue. Monroney added: "These ladies were determined to get the pay bill through Congress—and they did!"

One of the early resolutions passed by the convention proposed legislation providing dental care insurance for federal employes to supplement the contributory medical and hospitalization program enacted last year.

"The high cost of maintaining good dental health," the resolution stated, "is beyond the means of the average letter carrier." The resolution also pointed out that dental insurance is becoming an "increasingly important item" in labor-management negotiations in private industry.

Another convention resolution pointed out that postmasters are given official leave—without loss of vacation or pay—to attend conventions of their organizations. The delegates asked equal treatment for delegates to union conventions. Nearly all of the NALC delegates are using their vacation time to attend the convention.

ITU Chief Sees Single Union in News Industry

Denver—A flat prediction of merger of all unions and crafts in the newspaper industry within five years was made by Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union as the ITU opened its 102nd convention here.

"Merger of the newspaper unions could best be described as a spontaneous reaction by officials of the various crafts," Brown said. "But it has been pressured by the membership itself."

First merger likely to occur, Brown speculated, would be between the 31,000-member Newspaper Guild and the 112,000-member ITU.

In his keynote speech, Brown hit the "trend to monopoly in the publishing and in the overall communications industry in America" and emphasized that "one strong organization of employes in our industry would be able to fight off the attacks upon our free, democratic unions more effectively than can the several crafts, trades and associations comprising the printing trades unions."

Brown also urged intensified action in the 1961 state legislatures to secure adoption of "anti-scab" bills to prohibit the importation of strikebreakers by employers.

Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild told the approximately 400 delegates that separate, local bargaining by the ANG and printing trades unions "has always contained the seeds of dissent and division and awaited only the necessary circumstances for the publishers to exploit this potential with decisive, unified action."

After describing the publisher combination that produced the Portland, Ore., strike, Rosenstock exhorted the ITU delegates: "Never again must we be divided among ourselves while the publishers are united against us. And, as your president told our convention, unity of action can come only through unity of organization."

At the next meeting of the Presidents' Committee of Publishing Industry Unions, Rosenstock said, the Guild would propose that each international union name three persons to a working committee to try to blueprint "one big union in the printing, publishing and related industries."

Pres. Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers called for organic unity, saying "I do not see how we can afford the luxury of continuing on our separate ways, frequently in opposite directions and at cross purposes."

Phillips referred to the merger which created the Papermakers & Paperworkers out of three separate unions and noted that despite problems it has proved successful.

Pres. Wilfrid T. Connell of the Photo Engravers sounded a note of difference, however, and reported to the ITU delegates that his union's recent convention had gone on record opposing the formation of one union. Principal reason for this action, Connell said, was the feeling of IPEU members that their historic plate-making craft was being invaded by other unions in the printing industry.

However, Connell did not close the door to further negotiations.

California State AFL-CIO Parley Pledges Support for Farm Workers

Sacramento, Calif.—America's "forgotten people," the farm workers, were honored as heroes here by the California State AFL-CIO convention.

The 2,000 delegates, representing 1.3 million AFL-CIO members, devoted a substantial portion of their five-day convention to the problems of farm workers, and pledged full support to the organizing campaign now underway in California by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Twenty-five men and women, active AWOC rank and filers, came to the convention hall directly from the fields, still clad in their work clothes, and were escorted to the platform amid a welcoming roar of cheers and applause which symbolized the determination of labor to make the organizing drive a success.

Norman Smith, AWOC director of organization, told the delegates that "the labor movement has to plead guilty to the fact that we have neglected this problem far too long."

Then he described the plans laid out by the national AFL-CIO to make up for this neglect, saying that "today I can come to you with a record of accomplishments all of us have had a hand in making."

A top official of Gov. Edmund Brown's Democratic administration told the delegates the current "agricultural labor crisis has become one of the great economic, social and political issues in the life of California."

John F. Henning, state director of industrial relations, said the crisis arose from "the determination of the heretofore abandoned and scorned and rejected farm workers to exercise their God-given freedom of association by joining AWOC."

"Never since the 1930's," Henning said, "has there been a union campaign which has so touched the heart of California labor, which is more deserving of public sympathy, of moral and economic support than this crusade of impoverished men and women to achieve and obtain a minor part, just a tiny share of the wealth of America."

In other areas, the convention called for a broad program of social welfare legislation, including a hike in unemployment insurance benefits from the present $55 weekly maximum now in effect in California to $70; a state compulsory health insurance program, as well as a health insurance program on the national level; bold civil rights measures; a state housing program to supplement the inadequate federal program, and new labor legislation to replace the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.

Re-elected without opposition were Pres. Albin J. Gruhn, Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts, and Gen. Vice Pres. Manuel Dias.

John Despol announced before the convention he would not run for reelection as the other general vice president and this full-time post was then abolished, being replaced by a ninth vice president at large. Jerry Conway was elected to fill that job. Both Conway and Despol are from the Steelworkers.

Upholsterers Establish New Council

Jupiter, Fla.—Creation of a new governing body within the Upholsterers—a council of delegates—was voted here at a special convention called to revamp the union's structure as a result of the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The council of delegates, comprising all seated delegates to the union's convention, will serve between conventions and will be vested with authority to vote changes in union law and to consider and vote on members' appeals.

Exempted from the council's area of control will be the question of dues and the election of officers, which are reserved to regular conventions and to referendum ballot.

UIU Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann said the union created the new council in anticipation of varying and new interpretations of the Landrum-Griffin Act, which for the first time gives the federal government regulatory powers over internal affairs of unions.

The convention—marking only the second special convention since the UIU's founding in 1882—voted unanimously to hold its next conclave in Cleveland in June 1962 to mark the 25th anniversary of Hoffmann's election as president. Future conventions will be held at four-year intervals.

Pulp-Sulphite Picks Segal as Treasurer

Fort Edward, N. Y. — Henry Segal, for the past 13 years auditor on the international staff of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, has been named treasurer to succeed Frank C. Barnes, who resigned because of ill health.

A member of the union for over 23 years, Segal is a member of the Operating Committee of the Committee on Political Education, and has been a delegate to AFL-CIO legislative conferences in Washington. His appointment as treasurer becomes effective Oct. 1.

Kohler Guilty of Unfair Labor Practices

NLRB Orders 3,000 Strikers Reinstated

(Continued from Page 1)

nored by the majority, Jenkins said, and it was this record of Kohler's which "caused and prolonged" the strike.

Jenkins, in arguing that the finding of Kohler's failure to bargain in good faith and the remedy of reinstating the strikers should go back to the beginning of the strike on April 5, 1954, declared that Kohler "never did accept the union in good faith."

Kohler's record, he added, revealed a "firm and fixed intention to undermine, weaken and eventually destroy the collective bargaining relationship."

The board ordered the Wisconsin plumbing fixture firm to reinstate, with full seniority, rank-and-file strikers who had not been permanently replaced before June 1, 1954.

The UAW estimates some 3,000 workers to be potentially eligible for reinstatement; 126 have died and 77 are denied reinstatement.

The NLRB also directed Kohler to:

- Dismiss, if necessary, any workers hired on or after June 1, 1954, in order to restore strikers to their jobs.
- Place applicants on a preferential hiring list if there are insufficient jobs and pay lost wages to eligible strikers beginning 5 days after application for reinstatement and until a job is offered.
- Furnish Local 833, on its request, with information on incentive earnings.
- Offer 10 strikers immediate occupancy of company-owned quarters from which they were evicted for striking.
- Offer jobs on request to 44 workers fired from the shell department in July 1954.

The board upheld the finding of Trial Examiner George A. Downing, who conducted the hearings over a period of four years, that Kohler acted legally in firing 13 members of the union's strike committee because of their direction of the strike from April 5 to May 28, 1954.

Chairman Boyd Leedom and Members Philip Ray Rodgers and Jenkins made up a majority in overruling Downing's recommendation and upholding the firing of 64 strikers who took part in mass picketing.

The majority said the April and May picketing in 1954 had the purpose of barring all access to the plant and that other demonstrations were coercive.

Members Stephen S. Bean and John H. Fanning disagreed. They held that Kohler condoned the participation of strikers in the mass picketing and so could not use this as a reason for firing them. They also said action more specific than appearance in a mass demonstration was needed to justify firing on this ground.

The board also sharply criticized Kohler's use of detectives, finding unlawful surveillance of members of Local 833.

The NLRB, commenting on Kohler investigations of a labor board counsel, said it saw "no justifiable excuse for the employment of detectives to spy upon and investigate its attorneys. . . ."

Four of the five Board members —Leedom, Rodgers, Bean and Fanning—handed down the basic decision in ruling that what began as an economic strike after contract talks broke down was converted by Kohler into an unfair labor practice strike.

This occurred, the majority said, when Kohler granted a wage increase of 3 cents an hour to non-strikers about June 1, 1954, without bargaining with the union.

This action, said the majority, was calculated to undermine the effectiveness of the union, violated the law and prolonged and converted the strike into an unfair labor practice strike.

Jenkins took sharp issue with the majority on this basic point.

He said the history of Kohler—a decade and a half of company unionism; "its illegal opposition" to the UAW's organizing efforts; its violation of the 1953 contract with the UAW; its pay increase to non-strikers; "its espionage," eviction of workers from homes and "spying" on a government attorney —"all add up" to a pattern leading to one conclusion.

And that, Jenkins said, is that Kohler had "a fixed intent to precipitate a situation which would enable it to rid itself of the union and has never deviated from that purpose."

Jenkins said the strike which began April 5, 1954, was "caused and prolonged" by Kohler and he would rule that an unfair labor practice existed from that time. He would have all the strikers reinstated, he added.

Reuther Says Blame Pinned on Kohler

Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther welcomed the National Labor Relations Board's decision in the Kohler case, saying it "fixed the responsibility squarely on the company."

Reuther said the company's announcement that it would appeal the decision through the courts "is another indication of this company flouting the law rather than living within the law."

Kohler executive vice president L. L. Smith labeled the NLRB decision as "a very bad one." Kohler attorneys filed formal notice of court appeal in Chicago.

Reuther also commented that something obviously is wrong when workers have to wait over six years to get a decision from the labor board.

Fete to Mark Rail Pension Anniversary

Chicago—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks, and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell will be among the principal speakers at a dinner here Aug. 31 marking the 25th anniversary of the Railroad Retirement Act.

ABC Routes BCW In 3 NLRB Votes

The AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers have scored three National Labor Relations Board election victories over the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, ousted from the federation in 1957 on corruption charges.

In Houston, Tex., employes of seven wholesale bread and cake companies voted 416 for the ABC and 295 for the BCW. The victory for the AFL-CIO affiliate wiped out the last remaining BCW local in Houston.

In Emporia, Kan., workers at the Campbell-Taggart plant voted to join the ABC by a vote of 22 to 2, while in Blytheville, Ark., in a hotly contested election, the AFL-CIO union won by 18-16.

SHOWN AT FIRST MEETING in Chicago are delegates to the recently organized AFL-CIO Midwestern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. The new group is comprised of representatives from six AFL-CIO state bodies. It will press for better housing, education, and public accommodations for Negroes as well as explore charges of discriminations within the labor movement. At right rear are Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, and Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Thompson Demands NLRB Head Quit for Anti-Union Political Role

The resignation of National Labor Relations Board Chairman Boyd Leedom has been demanded by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) in a blistering attack on Leedom's "anti-union propaganda" in connection with a partisan political campaign in behalf of Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.).

Thompson, in a speech on the House floor, said Leedom's political activity on behalf of one of the bitterest anti-labor members of the Senate, "raises grave questions of propriety."

He said that if Leedom did not have "enough discretion" to resign, in view of his political activities, Pres. Eisenhower "should call for his resignation."

Leedom, head of the independent, quasi-judicial NLRB, charged with the impartial administration of the entire body of federal labor legislation, injected himself into the campaign to re-elect Mundt by signing a letter promoting funds for Mundt's campaign in which he made a broad attack on the labor movement.

Leedom's letter called the South Dakota Republican a "recognized leader in the battle against encroachment of socialist schemes in America," and said Mundt was facing an "especially tough campaign since certain labor leaders have announced that he is on their purge list (and) are making many thousands of dollars available to his opponent."

Questions Qualifications

Thompson, a member of the House Labor Committee, charged that the language used by Leedom in the letter was "anti-union propaganda." Leedom, he said, "has a perfect right to hold anti-union views and to expreess them," but he questioned whether, under the circumstances, he is "qualified to head a quasi-judicial agency which adjudicates disputes between unions and employers."

"If I were a union man," Thompson declared, "I would not want Mr. Leedom as my judge. He has openly proclaimed his anti-union bias."

Thompson pointed out that the fund-soliciting letters, signed by Leedom as "general chairman of the Mundt-for-Senate Committee," were also signed by Rowland Jones, as chairman of a "men's division." The New Jersey Democrat identified Jones as president of the American Retail Federation.

Jones has been "very active for many years as an employer lobbyist on labor legislation," Thompson asserted on the House floor, and charged that "the Landrum-Griffin Act passed last year testifies to his (Jones') effectiveness."

"Just what sort of a man is Boyd Leedom," Thompson asked his colleagues, "that he sees no impropriety in engaging in a political fund-raising venture in partnership with a lobbyist for an employer association.

"Let me ask this: How would employers feel if the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board engaged in fund-raising activities on behalf of a senator notably friendly to unions and in conjunction with union officials? I can tell you: They would scream to the high heaven. I would not blame them."

Thompson said Leedom's partisan political activities on behalf of the anti-labor South Dakota Republican "suggests that the Hatch Act may be in need of clarification" to determine whether it affects quasi-judicial agenices.

The act bars political activity by employes in the executive branch of the federal government, or any government agencies or departments, but exempts from its provisions "officers who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued . . . in the nationwide administration of federal laws."

Thompson said it appeared to him that the language might exempt from the Hatch Act only those presidential appointees having "major policy-forming roles, rather than members of independent, quasi-judicial agencies who carry out policies enacted by Congress."

He pointed out that Leedom's predecessors, as have the heads of other quasi-judicial agencies, have "without exception refrained from actively engaging in politics while members" of the board. He added that "it is difficult to see how a person administering these laws can actively participate in partisan politics without casting doubt on his own impartiality in administering the law."

Holleman to Help Kennedy in Texas

Austin, Tex.—Texas State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman has accepted appointment as assistant director of the Democratic campaign for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in Texas.

Holleman will head the campaign of the labor division as one of 11 assistant directors.

IBEW, Upholsterers Call For Election of Kennedy

Two AFL-CIO unions—the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Upholsterers—have endorsed the Democratic candidacy of Sen. John F. Kennedy for the presidency.

In an editorial in the current issue of the Electrical Workers' Journal, IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman called on the union's 750,000 members to work for Kennedy's election. He described the Democratic standard bearer as the "best qualified" man to lead the country, and said the endorsement recognized the fact that Kennedy "has worked for the best interests of the majority of the people."

The Upholsterers broke a tradition of nearly 80 years' standing when a special convention in Jupiter, Fla., endorsed Kennedy and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson. The resolution praised the Democratic candidates and their platform, and hit out at the GOP presidential candidate, Vice Pres. Nixon, for his tie-breaking vote in the Senate in 1959 which sealed the McClellan so-called "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act.

No. 1 Job

THE NUMBER ONE JOB facing the trade union movement in the next 73 days is the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The endorsement by itself is meaningless unless the full energies and resources of the labor movement are put to work to translate the statement of support into a reality on Nov. 8.

The next 73 days will be the testing ground. Let's get on with the job!

Obligation of Citizenship

A TRADE UNION ENDORSEMENT of a political candidate can be an important and meaningful move or it can be an empty gesture depending entirely on whether or not union members are eligible to vote.

In too many areas in this country union and non-union members alike have not exercised the privilege of free men to participate in the political decisions which affect every aspect of their lives by marking a ballot on election day.

They have not discharged their obligations as citizens in a democracy because they have not taken the few simple steps that would transform them from observers to decision-makers: the steps involved in meeting the simple requirements to become a registered voter.

This country cannot mobilize its full effort to meet the Communist challenge to democracy if its citizens default on their democratic privileges. The trade union movement cannot move towards its objectives of economic security, political freedom and a strong democracy if its members do not participate in the political decision-making.

This is the background of the AFL-CIO's registration campaign, a non-partisan effort to sharply increase the number of Americans who will participate in the critically important November balloting.

Health Care Unsolved

A PLAN which fails dismally to meet the real health needs of the aged, and in fact inflicts new indignities on our ailing elder citizens, has been pushed through the Senate by the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition.

Bowing to the whip-cracking pressure from Vice Pres. Nixon and the White House, Republicans with one exception voted against the key amendment to place health care for the aged under the social security system. Their votes, plus those of the Dixiecrats, gave the medical and insurance lobbies a victory.

But it is only a temporary and at most short-lived victory. Americans will not tolerate this sabotaging of a proposal to meet a fundamental need. The people want a comprehensive, dignified and financially sound program of medical care for the aged—a program that can only be accomplished through a social insurance system.

The issue of health care for the aged has not been solved by the Senate vote; it will play a major part in the election campaign. A shift of four votes in the Senate would have provided the margin of victory for a decent, meaningful program. Those votes can be changed at the polls in November.

The Senate action does not solve the basic problem that confronts hundreds of thousands of Americans: Can you afford to be 65?

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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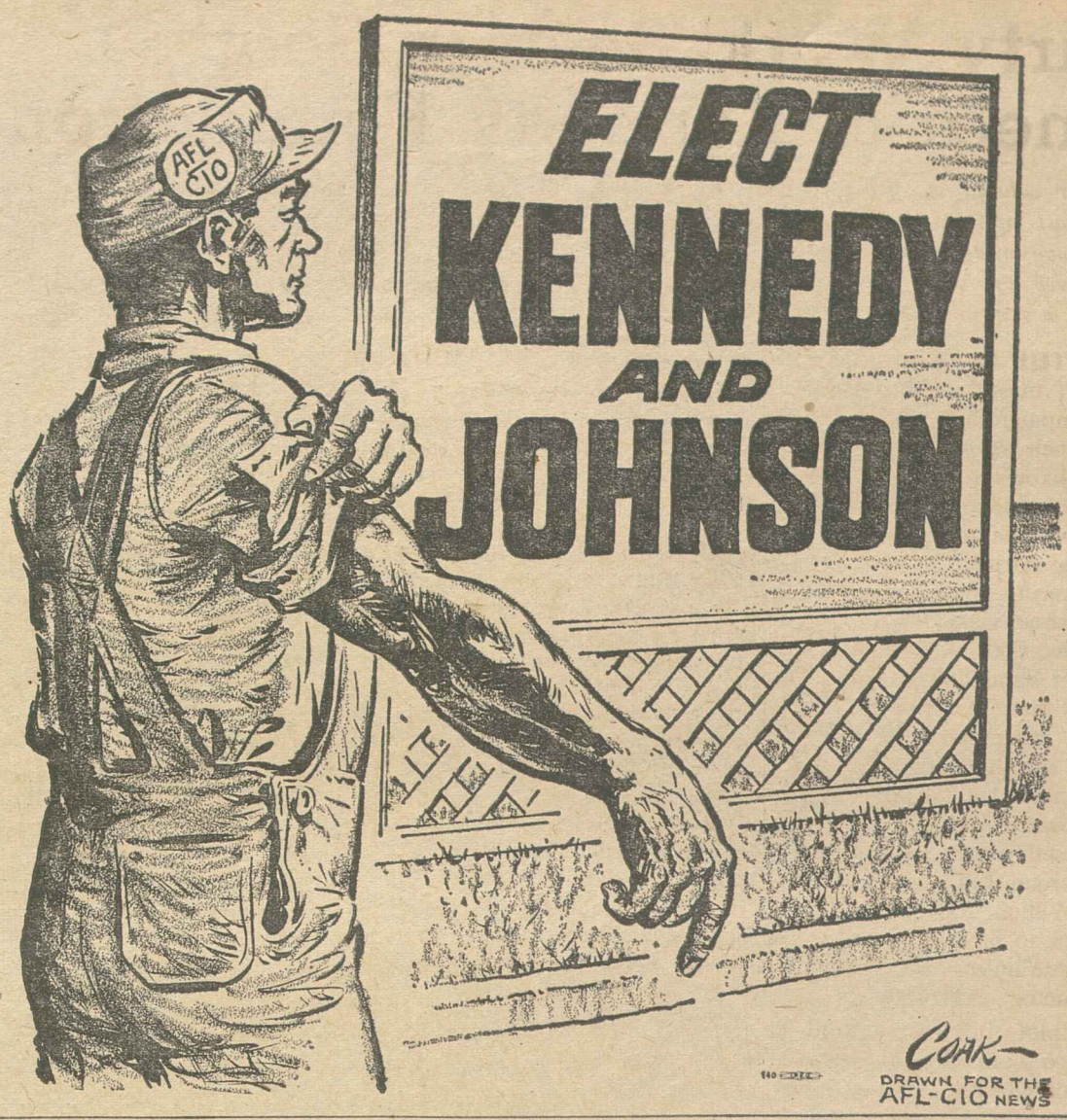
The Job Ahead!



Kennedy's Labor Day Message:

America's Labor Movement Speaks for the Public Interest

The text of the Labor Day message of Sen. John F. Kennedy follows in full.

MAY I OFFER MY CONGRATULATIONS to the members of organized labor on this 1960 Labor Day.

American labor has insisted upon, and won, the highest wages and best working conditions in the world. You have not been content to sit still and let well enough alone. You have shown that high living standards can be won within the context of freedom.

Yours has been a pragmatic movement basing itself on achievement and progress rather than on some abstract economic and political theory. But you are not narrow and self-seeking. Samuel Gompers once said:

"I do not value the labor movement only for its ability to give higher wages, better clothes and better homes. Its ultimate goal is to be found in the progressively evolving life possibilities in the life of each man and woman. My inspiration comes in opening opportunities that all alike may be free to live the fullest."

This is still the inspiration of the American labor movement. Our unions have fought for aid to education, better housing, further development of our rich natural resources and to save the family-size farm. They speak not for narrow self-interest, but for the public interest and the people.

Their generosity and help reach abroad. The free labor movement has played, and will continue to play, an important role in stopping Communist aggression. Men drawn from the ranks of organized labor are serving abroad as attaches and technical assistants, bringing to the people of other lands a clear understanding of America. Your officers have established close contacts with labor unions in Asia, Africa and South America. The headquarters of the Kenya Federation of Labor was built with AFL-CIO funds. Our government should be making better use of such services in letting the people of other lands know that America is vitally concerned with the problems and needs of workers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING has always been the bedrock of the American labor movement. I hope that you will continue to anchor your movement to this foundation. Free collective bargaining is good for the entire nation. In my view, it is the only alternative to state regulation of wages and prices—a path which leads far down the grim road of totalitarianism. Those who would destroy or further limit the rights of organized labor—those who would cripple collective bargaining or prevent organization of the unorganized—do a disservice to the cause of democracy.

I wish it were possible to report on this Labor Day that all is well with our democratic economy. But not even the rose-colored glasses monotonously peddled by the present Administration with Madison Avenue slogans can hide the problems. There have been two recessions within seven years, and there are economists who believe a third is coming. Unemployment is dangerously high even on the national average. Workers in many important industrial communities have been still more seriously injured. Nor can we permit economic stagnation to continue in distressed areas. The Administration has played politics with this issue—as well as with the minimum wage, health care for the aged, school construction and housing programs.

EVERY WORKER WOULD DO WELL to remember that the Administration twice vetoed area redevelopment bills only to issue later pious protestations of concern and calls for action by Congress. America has had enough of such hypocrisy. Certainly union men and women want no more of it.

We need a clean sweep with a new broom to make America worthy of its great ideals and traditions. The new frontiers at home lie in revitalized and beautiful cities with good homes for Americans to live in. They present the chance to make the plentiful products of our farms and factories the real munitions in the fight for freedom. They lie in the conservation and proper development of our natural and human resources. In Gompers' words again, they lie "in opening opportunities that all alike may be free to live the fullest."

The Presidency of the United States carries heavy responsibilities, especially in these grave times of international tension. Because I understand this, I will always welcome the counsel and support of the American labor movement. We must return the government to the people and make it serve the people. I pledge that, if elected, I will not serve any special interest. I shall be the President of all the people, and that includes American labor.

In the crucial years ahead, organized labor will have much to contribute to the cause of democracy. May I say, then, God bless you in your efforts. May they be rewarded in the creation of a better world for all who seek freedom.

Morgan Says:

'Dirty Work' Seen in Scott's Smear of Kennedy Foundation

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

LET THE FLAG of good sportsmanship fly at half mast—the dirty work of the presidential campaign has already begun. And it looks very much as if the burden is on one of Vice Pres. Nixon's top advisers, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, to prove his charge that Sen. Kennedy was playing politics with an African scholarship project.

Morgan

The shoe, instead, is on the other foot. The evidence at hand tonight indicates that it was the Nixon campaign camp which executed such a power play that the State Dept. was forced to reverse itself on the project under circumstances which Sen. William Fulbright threatens to have his foreign relations committee investigate unless Sec. of State Herter can furnish a satisfactory explanation.

The plot, in brief, uncoils as follows: Some years ago Tom Mboya, young labor and political leader of Kenya, began with the help of American friends a program to educate East African students in the U.S. The African-American Students Foundation was formed to nurture it, headed by a former Urban League official, Frank Montero of New York. Things went slowly and rather fuzzily until last year when 250 tuition scholarships were lined up at several score U.S. colleges for the 1960-61 terms. The 250 students themselves raised an average of a thousand dollars apiece for living and other expenses. Left was the problem of their transportation from Africa.

Three separate times the foundation went to the State Dept. for help and was turned down—once, notably, after Vice Pres. Nixon himself had intervened in the case at the request of ex-Brooklyn baseball star Jackie Robinson, a foundation member.

LAST MONTH, Mboya asked Sen. Kennedy, who heads a foreign relations subcommittee on Africa, for help with the State Dept. The Democratic nominee didn't think he would have any luck where Nixon had tried and failed but he arranged to have the Kennedy Foundation, established in memory of his older brother, page the possibilities of raising private funds.

When this failed with other foundations, the Kennedy foundation itself pledged $100,000 a year for four years for the African students' fares, with the proviso that the source of the money remain anonymous, to avoid suspicion of a political gesture in an election year.

On Aug. 13, as he was preparing to come to the capital to accept a Kennedy fund check, Frank Montero got a call from Jackie Robinson who asked him to telephone James Shepley on Nixon's campaign staff in Washington. Shepley, on leave from Time Magazine, told Montero he had high hopes of getting $100,000 from the State Dept., urged him not to take the Kennedy fund money. Two days later in Washington, Montero said Shepley told him government funds were available and asked him to call Robert H. Thayer, in charge of coordination of international education and cultural relations at the State Dept., for confirmation.

When Montero finally got Thayer on the phone, Thayer gave him the confirmation and then, amazingly enough, proceeded to explain that the department had turned him down before because it did not approve of the way the African-American Foundation was set up or was handling its program. Despite the unexplained reversal, Montero, who meanwhile had accepted the Kennedy foundation aid, carried away the definite impression that State Dept. still disapproved of the program.

It was against this hitherto unrevealed background that the office of Sen. Scott—not the State Dept. as would be customary—announced the availability of the department's $100,000, congratulating it for the gesture. Then, as if he were carefully timing his moves, Scott himself charged on the Senate floor that the Kennedy family foundation money for blatant political purposes." (State's offer was for a single year only) and he questioned "the apparent misuse of tax-exempt foundation money for blatant political purposes."

As for Sen. Scott's charges, two of his own Republican colleagues, Javits of New York and Cooper of Kentucky, said they were not a proper subject for Senate debate. And Democratic Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota accused Scott of reviving a technique made notorious by a late, unrelated senator from Wisconsin—McCarthyism.

Washington Reports:

Humphrey, Wiley Stress Role Of Foreign Aid to Block Reds

ADEQUATE FOREIGN AID could have prevented the Communist takeover in Cuba and can forestall similar moves in Africa, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public affairs program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Sen. Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the committee, said on the same program that the Senate should reinstate the $500 million cut from the program by the House.

"The amount we have for Africa in the current bill is just a basic minimum," Humphrey asserted. "If Africa goes Communist, the Communist power in the world will become almost insurmountable."

Humphrey was of the opinion, however, that most such aid to Africa should be through the United Nations, with the French, British, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Dutch and Japanese sharing the responsibility.

WILEY NOTED that Pres. Eisenhower has asked for $100 million for the mutual security contingency fund to deal "with new crises as they develop. The Congo was one of these crises. The Administration has also asked for an additional $500 million for a development effort to deal more effectively with problems in Latin America."

The Senate Appropriations Committee last week approved $3,981,350,000 in new funds to carry forward a strengthened Mutual Security Program, and the Senate passed a bill setting up a new aid program for Latin America. In acting on the Mutual Security bill, the Senate committee sustained the House cut in funds sought by the President for military aid but restored funds asked in other categories.

Wiley said that he was of the opinion that our military defense now and what is planned for the future is adequate to deter attack from the Soviet Union. He listed the major items of defense at the present and on the drawing boards.

Stressing the non-military part of the foreign aid program, Humphrey said: "It is my view that had there been a regional type of economic program in which we were an active participant along with our neighbors in the hemisphere, Castro's Cuba might never have happened. The poverty of the people, the need of land reform, development of industry and commerce, the social improvements were put off."

He felt that the Organization of American States is the best instrument for remedying similar situations in other Latin American countries.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.

"FROM THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS of Virginia to the trail of the Cumberland Gap in Kentucky, tens of thousands of Americans live in appalling poverty. Live? No, they hardly exist."

This is not the exaggeration of a "do-gooder" or a "bleeding heart" or a labor "boss" out to get a bigger cut of dues money, as the Chamber of Commerce would say. No, it is the calm statement of a special reporter for the Washington Post sent by his newspaper into the Appalachian region of the United States to tell the story of what is happening to thousands of our fellow Americans in the chronically depressed areas.

How long will it be before the conscience of our people is moved to the point where we do something for the whole counties that "are precariously held together by a flour-and-dried-milk paste of surplus foods," counties of proud mountain folk for whom "relief has become a way of life?"

THERE ARE HUNDREDS of communities in southern New York State, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia and New England that have become ghost towns or are inhabited by people living in abject poverty, people who exist only by virtue of relief and federal handouts of surplus agricultural products that are given away not because they constitute a decent diet but because this is one way to get rid of them. For one reason or another the basis of their industry has dried up. They need help to get a new start.

For five years Congress, under the dogged leadership of Senator Paul H. Douglas, Illinois Democrat, has tried to do something for these people.

In 1958 Congress adopted legislation that would have extended massive aid to the distressed areas. The President vetoed it. Again this year Congress passed a second bill calling for roughly $250,000,000 in aid. The President vetoed it for the second time, with the open charge that the bill was an "election year" bill. Yet each time the President reiterated his "concern" for the plight of the distressed areas, declared that for five "consecutive years" he had asked for "sound" legislation and promised his signature if Congress would give him such a bill.

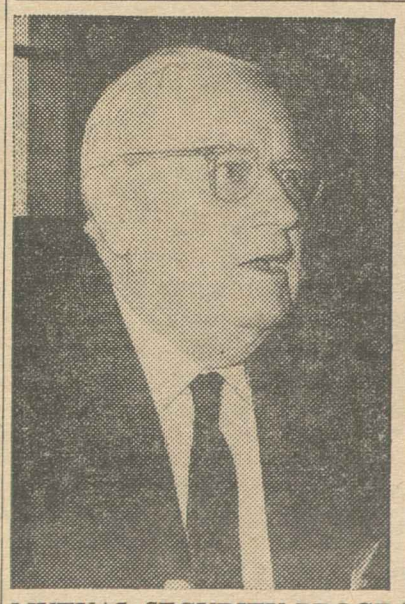
Here, then, we have a situation where Congress and the President both want to "do something" but have been unable to get together on what to do.

An excellent case can be made for the fact that the American people have not been adequately aroused to the real tragedy of the depressed areas. The Washington Post story is one of the relatively few first hand reports that we have had. "Yet," says reporter Julius Duscha, "one cannot forget the faces that have been hungry for so long, the houses that have been unpainted for even a longer time and the sense of despair which lingers over so many of the valleys and ridges. It is hard for a visitor to forget people whom the nation has so easily put as far out of mind as they are out of sight."

There are others, however, for whom it is easy to forget—like the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which have been battling the Douglas bills with vindictive persistence.

"Why should the successful be taxed to reward the unsuccessful?" they ask. "Why help the depressed areas to compete with your area?" "Why don't these people move out and get jobs elsewhere?" "Why don't they help themselves?" "Why try to save areas that are done for anyway?" In brief, "root, hog, or die."

The Eisenhower Administration doesn't go that far, of course. But it has never sounded any heart-moving alarms that would reach charitable America and spur it into action to help fellow Americans as it has helped so many others. *(Washington Window)*



MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM must be strengthened to meet growing world tensions, the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), left, and a leading Democrat on the committee, Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

Meany on Labor Day:

'This Is Time for Action—Not Complacency'

IN KEEPING WITH AN HONORABLE tradition, America takes time out on Labor Day to salute the nation's workers and to give sympathetic consideration to their problems and goals.

The workers of this country have earned the confidence and good will of their fellow Americans. Through the instrumentality of their trade unions, they have helped to raise the American standard of living to the highest level of all time. In ways too numerous to mention, they have made a significant contribution to the strength, the vitality and the progress of the entire country.

You will find no red flags waving in the parades and rallies that mark the celebration of this holiday. The loyalty of American workers cannot be challenged or impeached. They value freedom as their most precious asset. They see in the free way of life the only way of life that holds any reliable promise of benefit to mankind.

This year Labor Day coincides with the formal opening of the national political campaign. The three paramount issues of this campaign are identical with the main concerns of the working men and women of America.

Of first importance is the preservation of world peace and freedom. On this, both parties—and indeed all Americans—agree.

For its part, labor is going to look behind the expressed goal and examine very carefully the methods proposed by the candidates for attaining it.

American workers are determined that the military power of our country must be built up in the shortest possible time to a point of unquestioned superiority. We dare not lag behind the forces of aggression in missiles or in conventional arms, in scientific progress or in space exploration. Whatever the cost, we cannot afford to let the Communists get the upper hand. We know that the only effective deterrent against attack, the only practical insurance for world peace, is possession of sufficient retaliatory force to discourage any aggressor from striking the first blow.

It will take more than military power, however, to keep Soviet Russia from extending her domain. Labor wants America to recapture the initiative in international affairs. We cannot fail to become alarmed at the open intervention of the Communists in the trouble spots of Asia, the Near East, Africa and even Latin America. If our policy is to contain the spread of communism, we have got to do a better job.

The most dangerous tendency in our country today is to live in the reflection of past glory. No one has greater faith in America than its workers. No one is more deeply devoted to the American dream. But this is the time for action—not dreamy complacency. We must be realistic. We must face the fact that in recent years America has lost ground, it has lost prestige and it has lost some of the confidence that our friends in the rest of the world formerly reposed in us.

Labor believes that our country has the resources, the tools and the vigor to repair the damage and make up the lost ground.

Responding to a New Emergency

It was only a few years ago that free Europe lay virtually helpless under its post-war wreckage. For a time it appeared that the Communists would be able to move in and take over without a struggle. As a matter of fact, they almost succeeded. But the United States responded to the emergency with the Marshall Plan and today Western Europe is still free and stronger than ever before.

What is there to prevent us from applying the same remedy to the new danger spots that have developed in various parts of the world? These countries are desperately in need of economic and technical assistance. We can supply what they need and save them from being swallowed up behind the Iron Curtain, provided we do not follow a policy of "too little, too late" and provided we do not become paralyzed by fear of what such a program will cost.

The costs can be met and will be met, if our national economy is encouraged to attain a healthy rate of growth.

This brings up the second major issue of the campaign and truly the main battleground. In the areas of economic policy, we find a sharp difference in the attitude and program of the opposing candidates.

Labor believes that economic stagnation represents as great a threat to our national security as Communist aggression.

We do not agree with the contention that the only initiative for economic growth must come from private sources.

There can be no justification, in our opinion, for exposing the well-being of our people to haphazard cycles of boom and bust.

On the contrary, we are convinced that the government has a fundamental responsibility for maintaining steady economic progress—to see to it that the wheels of our factories keep turning, that enough jobs are created for our constantly growing population and that the farmers get a fair return for their crops.

The folly of laissez-faire—of a do-nothing government policy—has become painfully evident in chronically high unemployment, in staggering food surpluses, in the depressed areas of our country, in the shortage of schools for our children, in the lack of decent housing, in the slums that breed disease and juvenile delinquency and in the blighted industrial areas of our cities.

These are fields where the government can act effectively. By so doing, it will stimulate the entire economy.

If we elect a government which is willing to undertake the responsibility of expanding the gross national product at the rate of at least 5 percent a year, the resultant prosperity will provide more than enough new tax revenue to meet the nation's urgent needs, to pay for a stronger national defense program and to finance broader foreign aid.

On the other hand, if the incoming Administration which we will elect in November continues to let things drift, we may wind up in another depression which would permit Soviet Russia to win without having to fire a shot.

Finally, the voters must consider the crucial issue of social reform. Fortunately, both party platforms agree on the necessity for immediate action to end the national disgrace of racial discrimination. It is up to the voters to hold both political parties to their platform pledges. Whichever presidential candidate wins, there must be a bipartisan drive in the next Congress for effective action to terminate the evils of racial discrimination. More than anything else, such action will serve to restore the luster of the American image in the eyes of the entire free world.

There are a number of other issues of importance to the voters of this country. Wage earners, in particular, will want to compare the position of the candidates on health insurance for the aged, on removal of unfair restrictions against labor and on improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The AFL-CIO intends to take an active part in this campaign. The issues are too vital, the stakes are too high, for us to sit this one out.

We are encouraged by the fact that public interest is running high in this campaign. Throughout the country we find a keen awareness that America now faces its greatest challenge in history. As a first step, therefore, the AFL-CIO will do everything in its power to bring out a record-breaking vote on Election Day.

Secondly, we will distribute to union members and to anyone else, on request, the voting records of all candidates for national office.

In making this material available to our members we are fulfilling our obligation as trade union leaders to help the workers of our country choose candidates who can best guide America out of its present difficulties.

Exercise of Franchise Urged

That same obligation rests upon every individual citizen of the nation. We do not presume to tell any American worker, or any other American citizen, how to vote. That is his own business and his own inalienable right.

My one appeal to all Americans on this Labor Day is to exercise your right and duty to vote in accordance with your own considered judgment.

Labor has full confidence that when the American people go to the polls on Election Day they will justify the faith of humanity in the democratic process and place the reins of our government in good hands.

Schnitzler's Message:

Labor Day Heralds Organizing Advances

ON THIS LABOR DAY, the trade union movement is setting its sights on new advances in organization during the coming year.

We believe that conditions will be auspicious for further gains in union membership.

1. From all indications, the political climate will be improved. While the 1960 campaign is just getting under way, candidates endorsed by the AFL-CIO appear to have the edge. All the public opinion polls point to the conclusion that America wants more liberal, more progressive and more active government.

2. At the same time, anti-labor forces are in retreat. The trend toward legislation restricting union activities has lost its momentum. Now the emphasis is on removing legislative curbs on legitimate union activities. The AFL-CIO has not only survived the scandals resulting from the exposure of corruption within a few organizations, but it has gained in stature, prestige and public respect.

3. Equally important, we can look for a revival of industrial activity with a new administration in Washington. It can safely be predicted that there will be increased expenditures for national defense, housing, education and road building. It can also be assumed that the tight-money policy will be lifted. Once this inhibiting policy is removed, the national economy will be able to move forward vigorously again with higher employment and greater opportunity for sustained industrial expansion.

It must be pointed out that the AFL-CIO has not been sitting back and waiting for a better break before launching a strong organizational drive. On the contrary, during the past few years we have taken advange of every opportunity to organize workers and we have succeeded beyond what could be expected, considering the handicaps we faced.

The figures show that our affiliated unions have enrolled more than a million new members since the merger. However, the total membership does not reflect this gain, because an equal number has been lost as a result of high unemployment in the mass production industries.

This condition, we trust, will be of short duration. A higher rate of economic growth is essential to keep America strong and it undoubtedly will be attained. When that occurs, our past membership gains will become fully apparent, as will our future organizational opportunities.

The trade union movement must be ready to take advantage of these opportunities. Our organizations cannot be conducted as exclusive clubs. Their first duty, as enunciated by the founder of our movement, Sam Gompers, is to "organize, organize, organize!" Just as America can maintain its strength only if it keeps growing, so the American trade union movement can remain strong only if it continues to organize and enlarges its representation.

The AFL-CIO believes there will soon be unparalleled opportunities for more intensive organization in virtually every industry and every area of the nation.

However, there are two broad fields where thus far we have scarcely scratched the surface and where we must make up for lost time.

First of these are white collar workers. The AFL-CIO is now making a careful survey to determine what new approaches and new organizing methods may be necessary to bring the benefits of union organization to millions of workers in this broad category.

Second are the workers employed by federal, state and local governments. Some branches in this group are highly and effectively organized. Others are virtually without any union representation. This is another huge reservoir of potential membership which we can and must tap.

In a federation like ours, the prime responsibility for organizing the unorganized rests upon affiliated national and international unions. The AFL-CIO itself can plan, it can point the way and it can assist. We are doing this and we will continue to do so. We will also do everything in our power to erase jurisdictional difficulties which impede organization.

Let this Labor Day be the signal for a real forward push in organizing the unorganized. The trade union movement is on the mark, it is all set and ready to go.

American Nations Quarantine Trujillo

Labor Urged Action To Curb Dictatorship

San Jose, Costa Rica—A chain-reaction of government moves against the Dominican Republic swept through the Americas following the unanimous condemnation of the Trujillo dictatorship by the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States.

The U.S. and Mexico quickly broke off diplomatic relations, other republics followed suit and the U.S. Congress prepared to act promptly on an appeal from Pres. Eisenhower to wipe out most of the Dominican Republic's sugar quota in the U.S. market.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on Congress to give Pres. Eisenhower the authority to cut the Dominican Republic's sugar quota. In identical wires to both presidential candidates, the party leaders in both houses, and to all members of the House and Senate Agricultural committees, Meany said "America's self-interest and world-wide reputation depend upon appropriate actions to back its words."

Organized labor for years has called for the isolation of and sanctions against the 30-year old Trujillo dictatorship.

The Executive Council, meeting in Chicago just a few days before the foreign ministers took their action here, reaffirmed its condemnation of Trujillo "for repeated violation of human rights, civil liberties and trade union freedom."

The AFL-CIO renewed its support of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in free labor's appeal to the OAS to propose the severance of diplomatic relations and other sanctions against Trujillo.

The 4.5 million-member Intl. Transportworkers' Federation, at its convention in Berne, Switzerland, a few weeks ago, protested the inprisonment of several transport union leaders in the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Paraguay.

The Dominican problem came to a head after last June's attempted assassination of President Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela.

An OAS investigating committee in July reported evidence which supported Venezuela's charge that Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo was behind the attempted murder.

Thus, the foreign ministers of the 21 American states gathered here and considered actions ranging from Venezuela's call for cutting off Trujillo's country completely to a U.S. proposal for OAS-supervised free elections to replace Trujillo.

The Dominican delegation walked out and left Costa Rica after the remaining 19 ministers, with Venezuela abstaining, found the Trujillo regime guilty of aggression against Venezuela and moved to impose sanctions.

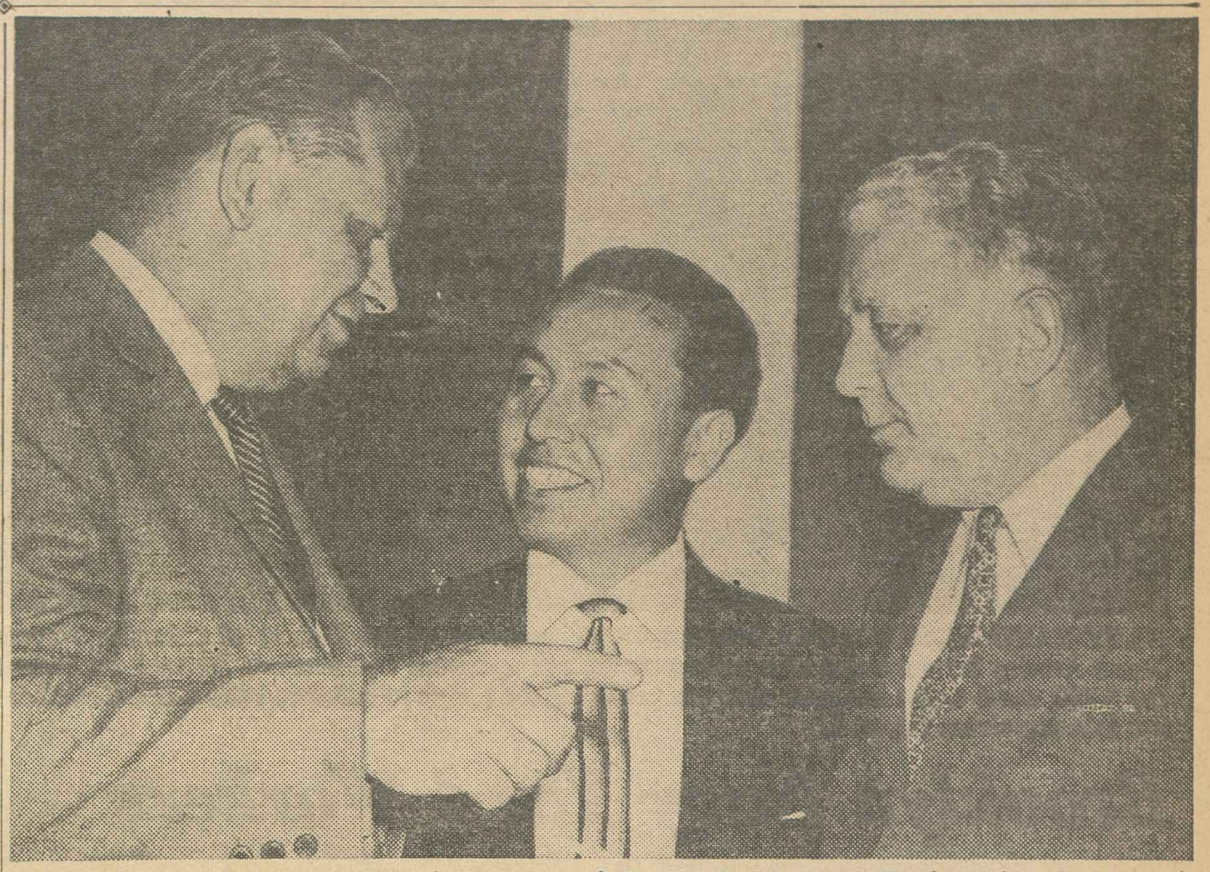
In a move which could have far-reaching effects, Venezuela's Pres. Betancourt then sent a telegram of congratulations to OAS Secretary Gen. Jose A. Mora on the anti-Trujillo actions and included a series of proposals, one of which directly involved trade union freedom.

Betancourt proposed that the next inter-American conference, postponed to 1961 and to be held in Quito, Ecuador, formulate a treaty which would clearly bar any government from the regional grouping which is "not elected by the people." This was interpreted as a warning for Cuba, which has not had elections since Premier Fidel Castro came to power.

Betancourt also proposed that the treaty require member governments to recognize individual human rights and guarantee freedom of the press and the right of political opposition.

"It should also recognize," Betancourt continued, "the effective exercise of union democracy, without which labor movements assume a totalitarian character."

Betancourt said that a basic step will be taken toward eradicating dictatorship from this hemisphere when the "promoters of coups" realize that a violent seizure of power will be met with "an asphyxiating ring of isolation" and withdrawal of recognition.



HAORU WADA (center), general secretary of Zenro, the Japanese Trade Union Congress, is shown conversing with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and George E. Leighty, chairman of Railway Labor Executives' Association, at luncheon in Washington. Wada was honored by AFL-CIO officials during visit to nation's capital while enroute home from meeting in Berne, Switzerland, of Intl. Transportworkers Federation.

U. S. Labor Backs Mexican Protest Of Gyp By Texas Cotton Growers

The American labor movement has pledged its full support to the government of Mexico in an effort to prevent a group of cotton growers in the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas from evading a 50 cents an hour minimum wage required by international agreement for imported Mexican nationals.

The U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee notified the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) that it stood behind the Mexican government even if the latter went to the length of denying Mexican citizens to all of Texas.

Represented in the U.S. Section are the AFL-CIO, the Mine Workers and the railroad unions.

A little over a year ago, the U.S. Labor Dept., at the urging of U.S. labor, put into effect a wage formula for piece-work which was designed to assure almost all imported workers minimum pay of 50 cents an hour.

Although the employer farm labor advisory committee approved the formula, some 16 of the biggest cotton growers in the lower Rio Grande valley filed suit. In three cases, injunctions were granted which restrained the Labor Dept. from applying the formula.

The U.S. Section also said that the Labor Dept. recently responded to its urgings in blacklisting several Rio Grande growers on grounds of shortpaying their Mexican contract workers and then falsifying their records to cover up.

The growers won injunctions against such blacklisting, which would have denied them Mexican workers. One grower court suit also aimed to restrain the Mexican consul from enforcing the bilateral agreement, the U.S. Section noted.

The action of the Texas cotton growers, U.S. Section Chairman Frank L. Noakes wrote Mexican Section Chairman Fidel Velazquez, amounts to "outright insurrection against the laws of the United States by the willful group in this one trouble region of the country which has consistently refused to recognize that feudalism has ended and the 20th century is now more than halfway over."

Noakes is secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employes and Velazquez is CTM secretary-general.

A U.S. Section report sent to Velazquez by Noakes observed that most Texas employers have come to recognize their responsibilities under the bilateral treaty and could "put the most effective pressure on the bunch of outlaws in the lower Rio Grande valley to make them clean their house."

Texas uses far more imported Mexicans than any other state. Some 142,000 were used there in 1958 out of a U.S. total of 433,000 Mexicans.

House Probers Crack Labor Dept. Secrecy

The House Government Information subcommittee, which has been waging war on the secrecy curtain maintained by government agencies, has smoked out the Labor Dept. on two cases involving grower violations in the use of imported Mexicans.

The violations, uncovered by union officials in the field, involved influential California growers.

Public inquiries on the cases were rebuffed until the congressional group headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) began poking at the curtain of authority.

California growers last year used a peak total of 83,000 Mexican nationals under a U.S.-Mexico agreement.

One case pursued by Moss grew out of a complaint by a field representative of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee that Heringer Enterprises, Oroville, Calif., violated the contract covering imported Mexicans. That company is run by Fred Heringer, a director of the California Farm Bureau and head of its labor committee.

A few days later, last January, the government verified the violation and, after an appeal, the violation was confirmed. A second proceeding was launched to decide if Heringer should be denied further Mexicans. This ineligibility became final in June.

Meanwhile, Moss wrote Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell that public inquiries on the Heringer case were being rebuffed by Mitchell's San Francisco office on grounds that Heringer's appeal would be prejudiced.

Prodding by the Moss group drew a letter from Under-Sec. James T. O'Connell that the San Francisco office withheld information because of a "misunderstanding."

The second case was even more submerged, involving a grower twice found guilty of violations who still is using Mexican nationals.

Last October, Sec.-Treas. Ernesto Galarza of the Agricultural Workers reported that the D'Arrigo Co. was using a Mexican national on construction work in violation of the bilateral agreement.

The union then charged that D'Arrigo falsified payroll records to cover up the misuse of Mexicans. The union and the Moss group unsuccessfully sought confirmation from the Labor Dept. that he had been found guilty of again violating the contract.

D'Arrigo, however, was certified to receive Mexican nationals during 1960.

The Moss group on Aug. 13 received a letter from the Labor Dept. confirming that D'Arrigo had been found guilty for the second time last October of violating the contract.

This was the first public acknowledgment of the D'Arrigo violation. A union request that D'Arrigo be denied Mexicans remains ignored.

Senate Restores Cuts In Mutual Security Bill

The Senate has voted to restore all House cuts in the Mutual Security bill except a $200 million slash in military aid.

Restoration of the House reductions, urged by Pres. Eisenhower and the AFL-CIO, raised the total approved by the Senate to $3.989 billion. Backing the appropriations, which were recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, were 41 Democrats and 26 Republicans; against it were 15 southern Democrats and 11 Republicans.

Put back in the measure were $150 million to restore the Development Loan Fund appropriation to the full $700 million the Administration had asked; $75 million for defense support, making the appropriation $675 million; $22 million which raised the technical cooperation phase of the program to $172 million, and $50 million in special economic assistance to countries which have not signed military alliance treaties with the United States, making the total $257 million.

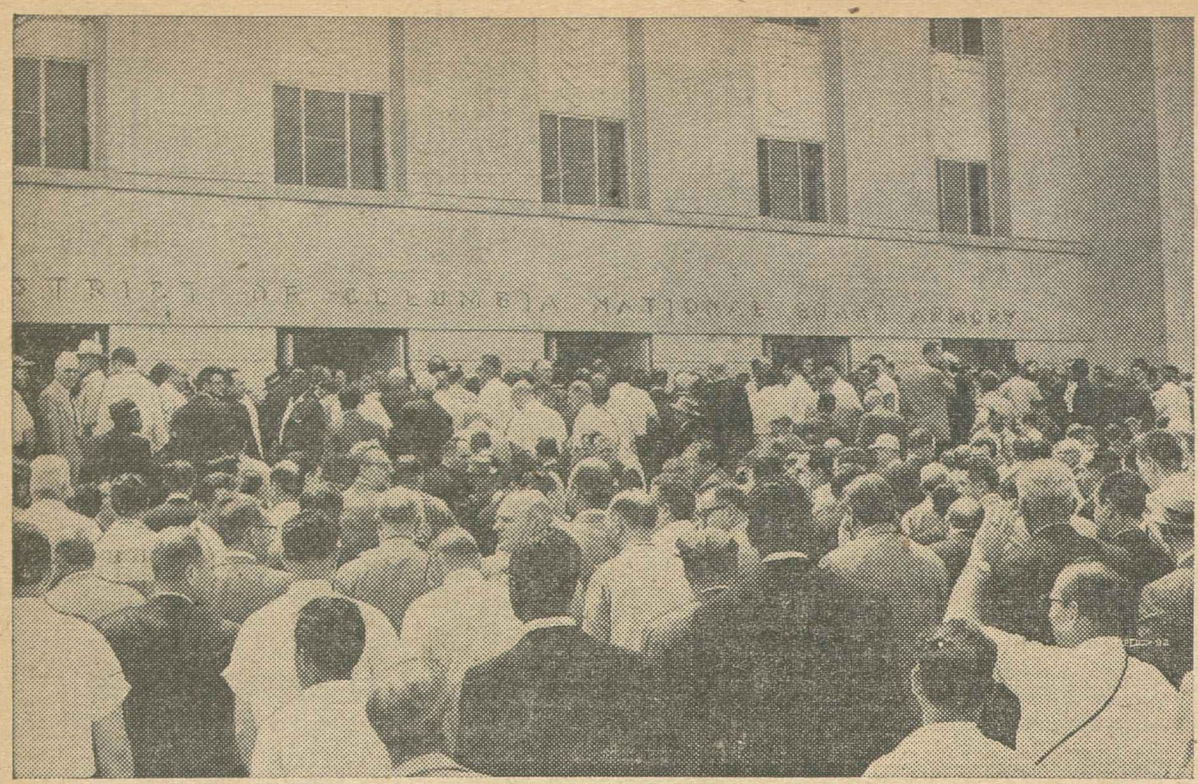
In addition, the Senate approved another $100 million for the President's special contingent fund to help meet the cost of United Nations intervention in the Congo.

Attached to the bill was an amendment aimed at barring foreign aid funds from any country which gives economic assistance or armaments to Cuba.

Another, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), applied the same restriction to any country which the President had determined was giving military aid or selling arms to any Latin American nation "being subjected to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States."

Economic and diplomatic sanctions were voted last week by the OAS against the Dominican Republic.

The Senate also approved a separate Latin American assistance program the President had proposed in his message to the reconvened Congress. The bill would authorize the appropriation of $500 million in economic assistance and an additional $100 million to help Chile restore the areas heavily damaged in recent earthquakes.



NAVY YARD WORKERS from Brooklyn, N. Y., converge on the District of Columbia National Guard Armory for a meeting after calling on their congressmen and senators. Pictured are some of the 1,700 metal trades unionists who are protesting the Navy's intention to build a new aircraft carrier in a non-union shipyard.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Workers Protest Award to Non-Union Firm

By Gene Kelly

Navy union shipyard workers have solid Navy authority for a fight they are waging to build a $293 million aircraft supercarrier in a Navy yard—Commodore Perry's famous slogan: "Don't give up the ship!"

The fight to "save the ship" started in July, when Pres. Eisenhower signed an order authorizing the Navy to take bids for building the nation's biggest and newest carrier in a private shipyard instead of a Navy yard.

The report that the job may go to the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., biggest non-union yard in the country, galvanized union shipyard workers. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Council organized a caravan and led 1,700 workers to Washington for a protest meeting with senators, congressmen and Navy officials.

The protesters were assured by New York's congressional delegation that they will "fight to the finish" to get the President, and the Navy, to change the decision.

Sen John F. Kennedy (Mass.), the Democratic presidential nominee, told caravan members that, since the Boston Navy Yard can't get the contract, he would like to see the ship built in Brooklyn.

The battle over the carrier brought these other developments:

- A charge by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) that the President evaded the "clear intent" of Congress in passing the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 when he accepted a Defense Department recommendation that the ship be built by a private yard on contract.
- An announcement by Rep. Francis E. Dorn (R-N. Y.) that he will sponsor an amendment to change the Vinson-Trammell Act. The law provides that major ships must be built in turn at a public yard, then at a private yard, with cost not to be a consideration. But the act gives the President authority to change this sequence "if the public welfare demands." Dorn's amendment would take this authority away from the President.
- A prediction by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. that the Navy will, unless overruled, award the carrier contract to the non-union yard at Newport News, Va.

Navy spokesmen were questioned vigorously at a meeting in the Capitol conducted by Celler as chairman of the bi-partisan congressional committee. They admitted this will be the first time since the Vinson-Trammell Act became law that a public shipyard has been passed up for its turn at building a carrier.

Asked by Celler and others to delay sending out bidding invitations until after Sept. 17, the Navy spokesmen asserted no contract can be let by that date but declined, politely, to delay sending out the bid blanks.

"We labored ceaselessly," Celler told the Navy and the Brooklyn delegation, "to get into the Navy's appropriation bill an item for the building of this carrier. But the President, in his wisdom, has seen fit to have the carrier built in a private yard, to the great chagrin and disappointment of the entire New York delegation" in Congress.

"Tell your superiors," said Celler, "that the fight has only begun. We're going to fight to the finish, clear up to the White House."

Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) wanted to know why the Navy did not feel the responsibility of informing committees of Congress interested in appropriations about the decision to build the carrier in a private yard.

Admiral R. K. James, chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships, said the possibility was discussed at two meetings with committee members. The Navy has no intention of abandoning the Brooklyn yard, but prefers to concentrate other work there having to do with ship repair, he said.

Fred A. Bantz, Under Secretary of the Navy, said the Navy estimates that the cost of building the proposed carrier at a private yard will be about $30 million less than at the Brooklyn yard.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard committee, headed by Fred J. Sidnam, Patrick J. Honey, Edward V. Dockweiler and Oscar A. Rexer asserted that the cost would be at least $25 million less at the Brooklyn yard.

Pres. William Ryan, of Machinists' District 44, summed up the opinion of delegation leaders with this statement at a rally of the visiting unionists: "The New York Navy Yard has been sold down the river by the Navy Dept. and the Great White Father at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The battle will depend on you people, and your senators and congressmen."

Technical Engineers Rap Landrum-Griffin

Toronto, Ont.—The head of the Technical Engineers has denounced the Landrum-Griffin Act as a "reactionary device" to cripple the trade union movement—especially the small local with voluntary officers.

Pres. Russell M. Stephens opened the AFTE's 34th annual convention with a promise that the 18,000-member union would "do all in our power" to amend the law to remove the laborious and expensive duties falling on volunteer union officials in the United States.

"The law isn't designed to protect rank and file union members," he said. "If it were, I would praise it to the skies."

Stephens also expressed concern about an attempt in Ontario to classify all technicians under the Professional Engineers Act and ban them from collective bargaining.

This bill was beaten back last year but is expected to be reintroduced at the next session of the provincial legislature. Canadian labor has warned that its passage would erect a permanent barrier to white collar organizing.

Stephens said the dominant issues facing delegates would be amending the constitution to "live with the Landrum-Griffin law" and beginning a mass organizing drive.

He also protested that thousands of professional engineers receive less pay than unionized laborers because they permitted themselves to be dominated by management-run professional societies.

"The professional engineer is becoming exploited and underpaid," he said. "He is no longer an independent contractor but a worker who needs a union just as much as the man at the machine."

Pay, Fringe Gains:

Non-Op Rail Pact Benefits 550,000

Chicago—More than 550,000 railroad workers—members of 11 non-operating unions—will receive major health, insurance and vacation improvements plus a retroactive 5-cent hourly pay raise under a nationwide agreement hammered out here.

A marathon 30-hour bargaining session wound up nearly a year of off-and-on negotiations. The final agreement followed closely recommendations made on June 8 by a Presidential Emergency Board. The railroads estimated the cost of the wage and fringe benefit provisions as approximately equal to the 4 percent wage settlement reached with most operating unions.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who headed the non-ops negotiating committee, said the agreement was "the best possible under the circumstances" but he added that it "falls short of the needs of the employes."

At the start of the negotiations, the railroads had demanded that the unions agree to a 15-cent hourly slash in wages, claiming that employes were "overpaid."

A major breakthrough, he said, was agreement by the railroads to provide a $4,000 group life insurance policy to each active employe, paid for entirely by management.

This life insurance feature, which will become effective Mar. 1, 1961, had been strongly opposed by the railroads who claimed the Railway Labor Act does not require them to bargain on this and other health and welfare proposals.

Other major fringe benefit gains negotiated by the non-op unions include:

- Improved hospital, medical and surgical benefits for dependents to make them equal to the benefits received by employes.
- A three-month extension of these benefits to workers who are furloughed.
- Two weeks vacation after three years, instead of five, and liberalization of qualifications for vacation and holiday pay.

In addition to the five-cent pay raise, which will be retroactive to July 1, the accumulated cost-of-living increase of 17 cents is frozen into the basic pay rates. The cost-of-living escalator clause is dropped from the contract, a move which Leighty said will allow "more flexibility" in seeking future improvements.

Elsewhere on the railroad labor scene, these developments took place:

- Leaders of the five operating unions reaffirmed their solidarity in resisting railroad efforts to conduct separate talks on the hotly-disputed work rules issue. Sept. 7 was set for a joint negotiating session after the unions said the work rule issues were so interrelated that "they affect all the employes."
- Members of the Switchmen voted better than 2-to-1 to reject a wage settlement with the nation's railroads based on the 4 percent patterns agreed to by the four other operating unions. The Switchmen have claimed that existing wage inequities justify a higher increase.

Musicians Fight Sale Of Films for TV Use

New York—The Musicians have launched a legal fight to prevent Warner Brothers Pictures Inc. from releasing films worth more than $11 million for television showing until it negotiates an agreement covering the movie musicians who made the sound track.

In a petition filed in United States District Court here the AFM pointed out that, under the terms of contracts between the union and Warners, films may not be shown on television without prior negotiations and the written consent of the AFM. The union asked the courts to issue temporary and permanent restraining orders.

Involved in the suit are 122 movies made after 1948. The union's petition recites that "according to information and belief," Warners has an understanding with Creative Telefilms & Artists Ltd., a Toronto agency, under which $11 million would be paid to Warners on Sept. 1 and all receipts over the first $11 million would be split equally.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin said he believes the courts will not "tolerate a callous disregard of a pledged commitment to negotiate" for prior consent before the televising of the films. The union will pursue the same policy toward any other producers with whom it has contracts, he said.

"If the court sustains our position, as we confidently hope," the AFM head continued, "adequate re-use payments to the men who played for the sound tracks of the films will be a prerequisite in our negotiations."

The union does not seek any payments for itself, but has negotiated in the past for payments to the Musicians' Trust Fund to promote the use and appreciation of live musical entertainment, Kenin said.

Shortly after the suit was filed, Warners made a financial report showing a net profit of $4.5 million on sales and film rentals totaling $66 million for the nine months ended May 28, 1960.

Cost of Living At New High For 6th Month

The nation's cost of living edged to a new high in July, the sixth straight monthly increase.

The Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, in creeping upward by one-tenth of 1 percent to 126.6, recorded the smallest June-to-July price rise since 1954.

The July CPI means that the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.66.

At 126.6, the July CPI was 1.4 percent higher than a year earlier.

The July standing will mean a pay increase of about 1 cent an hour for some 105,000 electrical workers and about 40,000 farm equipment workers.

A companion report showed that a seasonal reduction of 12 minutes in the factory workweek caused spendable earnings to decline by 36 cents to $81.23 for a worker with three dependents and $73.67 for a worker without dependents.

This decline, plus the CPI slight increase, cut worker buying power by one-half of 1 percent.

Labor Hails Senate Version:

House-Senate Conference Takes up Wage-Hour Bill

A House-Senate conference committee tackled sharply-differing minimum wage bills—one described by the AFL-CIO as "a significant milestone," the other branded "woefully inadequate."

Labor called on the conferees to support the key provisions in the Senate bill, steered to a 62 to 34 final passage vote by Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Although trimmed back somewhat before final passage, it would bring more than 4 million additional workers under the wage-hour law and raise the wage floor—in a series of steps—to $1.25 an hour.

The Kennedy-sponsored bill contrasts sharply with the measure rammed through the House by a Republican-Southern Democratic coalition before Congress recessed for the political conventions. The House bill contains only token extensions of coverage and limits the wage floor to $1.15 for those already covered. Newly-covered workers would be guaranteed only $1 an hour with no overtime pay requirement.

Although the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee cleared the way for a conference on the legislation, the possibility of a deadlock remained in view of the great gaps between the two bills.

Oppose Splitting Difference

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the federation's Joint Minimum Wage Committee, issued a statement declaring that the House-Senate conference "should not mean a mere splitting of the differences between the two bills."

The Senate bill, they said, although falling short of labor's goals, "represents a significant milestone on the road toward achieving decent standards of living and working conditions for all wage earners. It will provide greater protection for fair employers against unfair, wage-chiseling competitors. It will shore up the economy of the nation and of the individual states and local communities by substantially increasing the purchasing power of low-paid wage earners."

Here is how the two bills compare:

COVERAGE: The Senate bill would extend coverage to an estimated 2.5 million employes of retail or service establishments having gross annual sales of $1 million or more. Stores in a chain doing $1 million annual business would be covered if the individual store had at least $250,000 in sales. It would also extend coverage to an estimated 1 million workers in firms engaged in interstate commerce with annual sales of at least $250,000, even if some of the work did not directly involve interstate commerce. At present, a single enterprise may have some employes covered by the wage-hour law and others who are not. Coverage would be extended also to some 150,000 employes of laundries with annual sales of $1 million or more, about 100,000 seamen, more than 100,000 local transit employes, more than 40,000 telephone switchboard operators in small communities and over 30,000 workers in fish processing plants.

The House bill, through what has been described as "a colossal goof," adopted a hastily-drawn amendment which could have the effect of stripping 14 million workers presently covered from protection of the law. New coverage would be extended only to slightly more than 1 million employes of chain stores which operate five or more retail outlets in two or more states.

WAGES: Under the Senate bill, presently-covered employes would be guaranteed a $1.15 minimum wage on Jan. 1, 1961, $1.20 the following year and $1.25 on Jan. 1, 1963.

The House bill would raise presently-covered employes to a $1.15 minimum with no further step-ups.

Newly-covered employes, under the Senate bill, would begin with a $1 wage floor, move up to $1.05 in 1962, $1.15 in 1963 and $1.25 in 1964.

Under the House bill, they would receive $1 an hour, with no further increases.

HOURS: Under the Senate bill, there would be no ceiling on hours the first year. Overtime would have to be paid after 44 hours in 1962, after 42 hours in 1963 and after 40 hours in 1964. Seamen, local transit workers and fish processing employes would not be covered by the ceiling on hours.

The House bill provides no overtime protection for newly-covered workers and none in the future.

While praising the Senate bill as "a great improvement," the AFL-CIO declared: "It is particularly unfortunate that hotel, motel and restaurant employes, many thousands of whom are among the lowest-paid wage earners in the country, will continue to be exempt from minimum wage and maximum hours protection under the terms of the Senate bill."

VICTORY SMILE is flashed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Democratic presidential nominee, after Senate passage of his bill raising minimum wage to $1.25 an hour, and broadening coverage to give an additional 4 million workers wage-hour protection. Bill was passed by 62-34 vote after major efforts to emasculate its key provisions were beaten back.

Token Medical Aid Bill Cleared for Passage

(Continued from Page 1)

with Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy, charged that the veto threat was responsible for the Senate action.

"This vote demonstrates that if we're going to have effective legislation in this and other fields," the Democratic standard bearer said, "we're going to have to have an Administration that will provide leadership and a Congress that will act."

As passed by the Senate, the measure sets up a program of federal grants to help states provide an additional $12 a month, strictly for medical care, for the 2.4 million persons currently getting state old age assistance. The federal share would range from 50 to 80 percent, depending on the per capita income of the states.

The actual number of aged persons who would benefit from such a plan remains largely in doubt, since before any federal funds can be granted to any state, its legislature must approve participation in medical care and appropriate additional funds.

Further, the number of those benefitting would depend entirely on eligibility requirements enacted by the states. In the past, states have set up stringent regulations, including so-called "paupers' oaths," and other restrictions which have excluded large groups from benefits.

Again, state legislative approval of added appropriations would be necessary, and the question of eligibility for benefits would remain in the hands of public welfare officials.

The Anderson-Kennedy amendment would have extended health care benefits to social security recipients over 68 without any means or income test, providing hospital, nursing home, out-patient and home nursing care. It would have been financed by an increase of one-quarter of 1 percent in the social security taxes of both employers and employes.

As cleared by the Senate-House conferees, and expected to win quick approval on both sides of Capitol Hill, the bill contained the following changes in the basic social security law:

- Present limitations making disability benefits available only to those over 50, were dropped, so that all disabled persons will be eligible for assistance.
- **The current restriction on outside earnings, which allow a person to earn up to $1,200 without losing any monthly benefits, was relaxed. Under the new formula, an individual earning up to $1,500 will lose $1 of benefits for each $2 of earnings over the $1,200 limit; on earnings over $1,500, the loss will be $1 in benefits for $1 in earnings.**
- Coverage was extended to American citizens working in Guam, Samoa, the Canal Zone, and to citizens working in this country for international organizations.
- Benefits for 400,000 surviving children of covered workers were raised.

Killed in conference was a Senate scheme to provide for retirement of men at age 62 on scaled-down benefits; House provisions which would have liberalized work-test requirements to make about 600,000 more persons eligible; and a House-passed section extending coverage to 150,000 self-employed physicians, more domestic employes and additional widows and widowers.

Indiana 'Work' Repeal Demanded by Ministers

Indianapolis—A group of leading Indiana Methodist ministers has denounced the state's so-called "right-to-work" law and urgently called for its repeal by the legislature.

The action was taken in a statement released through the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace.

The ministerial group charged that the Indiana "right-to-work" law constitutes a "denial of freedom" and seeks to destroy the collective bargaining process between management and labor.

"We believe in the democratic process in labor-management relations," the clergymen said.

"We believe that in the name of freedom the present 'right-to-work law' denies freedom, compelling, as it does, all of industry to observe open shop agreements, thus negating free collective bargaining." . . .

"We believe that the 'right-to-work' law should be repealed in order that workers may be neither compelled to work in an open shop nor compelled to work in a union shop except through democratically determined labor-management contracts."

The statement by the Methodist ministers was in line with earlier action and statements condemning the anti-collective bargaining "right-to-work" laws by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church,

It was signed by the Rev. Lynn Garth, pastor of Stull Memorial Methodist Church of South Bend, who is chairman of Christian Social Relations of the 1960 Northwest Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, and other leading ministers.

Among those subscribing to the call for repeal of Indiana anti-collective bargaining law were Rev. A. Summers Clark of Westfield; Rev. Robert Smith of Indianapolis; Rev. Vernon Bigler of Terre Haute; Rev. Warren Anderson of Dyer; Rev. Edward Boase of South Bend; Rev. Robert Fields of Kentland; Rev. Warren S. Saunders of Goshen; Rev. Lyle Loomis of West Lafayette and Rev. Victor Ramsey of Boswell.

The ministers said they issued the statement because "we believe that members of the clergy are obligated by their calling to speak strongly and forthrightly on all issues affecting the rights of man. To react timidly in the face of controversy is moral and social cowardice."

Plumbers' Apprentice Program Wins Award

Lafayette, Ind.—Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell presented a special certificate of merit to the United Association of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters for its "outstanding" educational and training program.

The ceremony culminated the week-long seventh annual Apprentice Contest conducted by the union at Purdue University here in which 97 winners of state and provincial contests competed.

Referring to the efforts of the Plumbers to prepare members for the atomic age, Mitchell said:

"These young men here today, the finest from their area, have been given a wonderful opportunity. They will benefit. Their union will benefit. Their industry will benefit. And their country will benefit. Change is the servant of those who prepare for it, and the master of those who do not."

After exhaustive tests of their mechanical skills and the knowledge they have acquired of higher mathematics, basic science and practical engineering, the following apprentice winners were chosen:

Plumbing—Walter A. Bohnenberger, Local 2, New York City, first prize, $1,000; William G. Baker, Local 635, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., second prize, $500; Paul L. Smith, Local 78, Los Angeles, third prize, $250.

Pipe Fitting—Charles M. Dunn, Local 430, Philadelphia, first prize, $1,000; Thomas Braden, Local 601, Milwaukee, second prize, $500; Richard J. King, Local 464, Omaha, Neb., third prize, $250.

Sprinkler-fitting—Bruno Polack, Local 261, Chicago, first prize, $500; Donald Sandberg, Local 669, Washington, D. C., second prize, $250; Francis J. Riegerix, Local 268, St. Louis, third prize, $100.

Not only the apprentices, but their instructors as well, went to school here. A total of 353 instructors employed in union and public vocational schools took special one-week courses in the latest teaching methods.

The award ceremonies were attended by 500 union officials, industry leaders and university officials. Spokesmen for the leading contractors' associations were introduced to the audience by UA Pres. Peter T. Schoemann and voiced high praise of the union's efforts to give both apprentices and journeymen advanced training.

Operating Engineers Re-elect Top Officers

Pres. Joseph J. Delaney and Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers were re-elected to four-year terms without opposition in a referendum vote of the union's membership.

Nine vice presidents and three trustees also were renamed without opposition. In the only contest on the ballot, Vice Pres. Frank Converse of Cleveland defeated Ralph Bronson of Los Angeles by a two-to-one margin.

AFL-CIO Endorses Kennedy-Johnson

'Sharp, Clear' Contrasts Between Democratic, GOP Platforms Cited

(Continued from Page 1)
be inhibited by loyalty to the mistakes of his predecessor."

Nixon's history as a "partisan campaigner both for himself and the national ticket," the board said, "raises grave questions of his fitness." Noting that he had impugned the loyalty of numerous opponents including "a President of the United States," the statement added that "since he is neither naive nor uninformed we must conclude he knew better in every case."

A comparative voting record compiled by the Committee on Political Education going back to 1947 revealed that on 131 key votes Kennedy voted 91.6 percent "right" from labor's viewpoint and "wrong" .02 percent.

Nixon's record on 77 key votes was 13 percent "right" and 76.6 percent "wrong."

The voting record covers civil rights, civil service, consumer, education, foreign policy, health, housing, immigration, labor, migratory labor, minimum wage, public power, small business, social security, taxes, tidelands and veterans.

Comparing the vice presidential candidates the board said of Republican Henry Cabot Lodge that his service in the United Nations "deserves the greatest approbation" although limited by the "narrowness of Republican policy." His record in Congress, it added, "suffers primarily at those points when party policy took preference over personal conviction."

Johnson was described as a "dominant force" in the last three Congresses whose leadership effectiveness has been universally acknowledged. While the AFL-CIO has not agreed with Johnson's concept of the role of Congress in a divided government and has not agreed with his entire voting record, on balance he has a liberal record that has become "increasingly liberal with the years," the board said.

The Administration selected in November, it said, must be the one best able to meet the problems of protecting the nation from totalitarian communism and strengthening the nation economically and socially "to insure our position as the bastion and exemplar of freedom as a way of life."

The record of the last eight years is one of "too little" in the areas of economic growth, welfare, defense, scientific progress and "extending the frontiers of democracy," the board asserted, adding: "we cannot permit it to become 'too late.' "

The AFL-CIO program presented to both party platform committees is "positive, practical and non-partisan," and while labor recognizes that neither party "has a monopoly on wisdom or dedication to the public good" the obligation exists to measure the party positions against the federation's program.

The statement reviewed the areas where the differences in the party platforms and records "are most pronounced" as well as the expressed positions of the four candidates:

Labor legislation: The Democratic platform is "far superior" in terms of labor's objective of making promotion of free collective bargaining the policy of the government.

"Right-to-work" laws: Repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision allowing "right-to-work" laws is a "prerequisite to fair labor-management legislation." The Republican platform "in effect endorses" this provision; the Democratic platform "pledges its repeal."

Situs picketing: "The reluctance of Republicans to correct a flagrant injustice . . . defiies charitable explanation."

Wage-hour legislation: The Democratic platform "is in line with our position that constant improvements in the living standards and conditions of employment of the lowest paid, including farm workers, is essential . . ."

Economic growth: The Republican platform and candidate "have embraced this concept with reluctance and have been especially critical of growth-stimulating expenditures in the public sector of our national economy." Such expenditures must be greatly expanded "for the security of the economy and of America itself."

Civil rights: On issue after issue non-southern Democrats "almost invariably have voted in favor of the civil rights position, whereas only a third to a half of the Republicans have done so. Time after time Republicans have cast their lot with the southerners against civil rights in order to get southern support for conservative or reactionary economic programs." In addition, "the present Republican Administration has failed miserably to support civil rights progress at the executive level."

Social security: On health care for the aged the Democratic platform says "yes; the Republican platform no. When it came to a test, only one Republican in the Senate supported the social security principle."

Unemployment insurance: Only federal standards can restore unemployment insurance to its intended function; the Republican platform does not mention this question, the Democratic platform pledges their establishment.

Federal aid to education: "The Republican predilection for local' solutions effectively blocked action and apparently will continue to block it."

Aid for depressed areas: "The Administration's rejection of a genuinely effective program . . . has condemned millions of Americans to a protracted depression . . ."

Housing: The Republicans have retreated from the position of Sen. Taft who "acknowledged the propriety of massive federal action in the housing field . . . The Republicanism of today is thus far less enlightened than that of the man who was once 'Mr. Republican' to the conservatives of his party."

Foreign policy and national defense: "We find with deep regret that in the last eight years our country has not lived up to the objectives of either platform, and that the claims made by the Republicans for the Eisenhower-Nixon policies have no foundation in fact."

Atomic energy and natural resources: From atomic energy to timberlands to TVA, the Republicans in Congress and the Republican Administration "have sought to promote private profit against the public interest." The majority of Democrats in Congress opposed the Republican attempts in this area.

Government employes: The record shows that the "Democrats are more receptive to the principle of fair and equal treatment for workers in government service."

Congressional procedures: Although neither party has a good record on changes in Senate Rule 22 on filibusters, a majority of House Democrats has always supported "proposals to restrict the power of the Rules Committee, while a majority of Republicans has opposed such proposals."

4-Point Action Program To Support Endorsement

This four-point action program to give the fullest possible effectiveness to the federation's endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket was recommended to the AFL-CIO General Board by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as chairman of COPE and James R. McDevitt, COPE director:

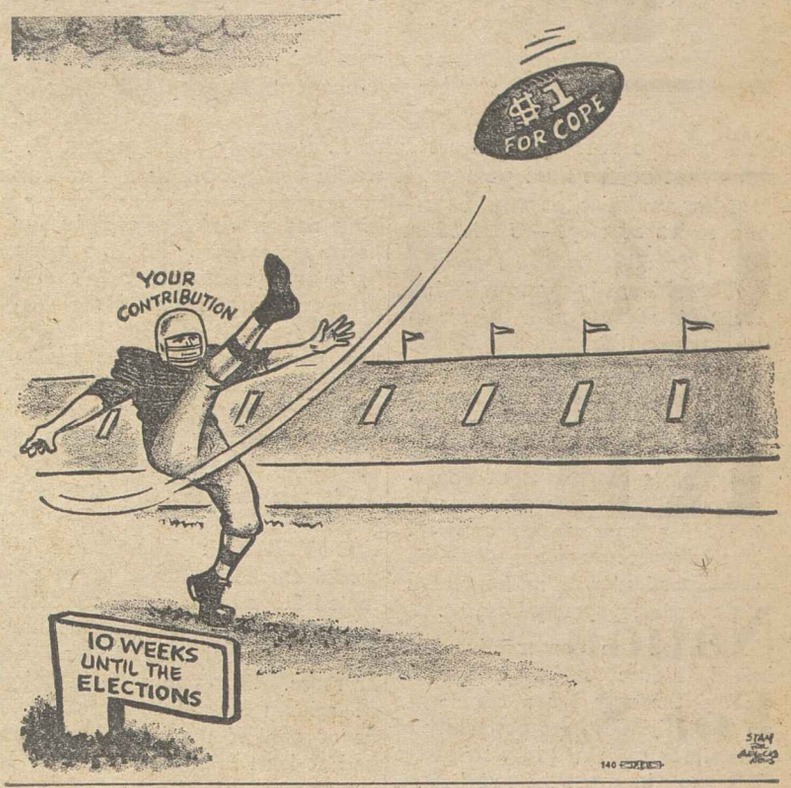
1—That every national and international union, itself and through its local unions, undertake a campaign to insure that all members and their families are registered to vote; and in addition, that each national and international union participate fully in the AFL-CIO 1960 Registration Drive.

2—That the analysis of the party platforms, party performance and candidates' voting records submitted to this meeting of the General Board be given the widest possible circulation among union members and the American people as a whole.

3—That a more intensive effort than ever before be made to collect $1 voluntary contributions from union members for the support of COPE-endorsed candidates for Congress and state office.

4—That all union members be urged to make additional voluntary contributions to promote the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Campaign Kickoff



Meany Rallies Affiliates For Registration Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
We must overcome the complacency and indifference that have clouded our election record in the past."

The AFL-CIO official declared that "faith in the democratic process is the heart" of the trade union movement. "We must promote this principle in our country as well as in our movement itself," he continued, adding that labor's registration campaign "added to the efforts of our affiliated unions will help to demonstrate again our devotion to the ideal of majority decision."

Meany pointed out that, to insure the success of the voter registration campaign, the Executive Council had unanimously called on each affiliated union to contribute to a special AFL-CIO fund to be used for its promotion.

The council urged unions to base their contributions on the basis of 5 cents per member.

Meany made it plain that the campaign was not linked in any way with the AFL-CIO General Board's position on labor endorsement, and that it was not connected with similar registration drives being run by the Democratic and Republican parties.

The labor movement has been running registration drives for many years, he said, as part of its continuing interest in full exercise of the franchise. The decision to intensify the effort this year, he said, stemmed in great measure from the fact that surveys and spot checks from around the country uncovered "discouraging" facts on the number of persons who do not register or vote.

The special registration drive will be directed by Carl McPeak, AFL-CIO coordinator of state legislative activities, operating directly under Meany.

8-27-60

Meany Brands GOP Candidate as 'Same Old Nixon We've Always Had'

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany blasted the "new Nixon" pitch being circulated by the Republican Party and tagged the GOP presidential candidate the "same old Dick Nixon we've always had."

Asked at his press conference—announcing the endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket by the AFL-CIO General Board—if he thought there was a "new Nixon," Meany recalled the Vice President's earlier campaigns.

"He's the same guy that ran against Jerry Voorhis and Helen Gahagan Douglas, and who called Harry Truman a traitor," the AFL-CIO president declared.

In his first bid for the House, Nixon defeated Voorhis in a campaign in which he attempted to portray Voorhis, a liberal Democrat, as holding the same views as the Communists. He used the same technique against Mrs. Douglas in his Senate race. In the 1952 presidential campaign Nixon in a number of speeches raised by indirection the question of former Pres. Truman's loyalty.

Asked if he believed Nixon would be surprised by the AFL-CIO endorsement of Kennedy-Johnson, Meany replied "if he looked at his own record he would surely be surprised if we endorsed him."

The federation president told reporters there was no proposal before the board for support of the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

He said he believed the endorsement would have some influence with trade union members because it will cause them to take a look at the record and stimulate them to vote for the endorsed candidates. He stressed that no one can "deliver" the labor vote.

The major emphasis in the endorsement, he said, is on the presidential candidate and the party platform. Asked about Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Lyndon B. Johnson's record, he said he had a pro-labor record in his early years in Congress and that presently his record on labor could be characterized as fair and middle-of-the-road.

Meany stressed the importance of having a liberal in the White House in terms of securing adoption of the major planks in the Democratic party platform and that the issue was tied up with not having in the White House "some one who threatens to veto every piece of progressive legislation."

He said the issue in Congress was not between the Democratic and Republican parties on progressive legislation because the Democrats do not control Congress. Control is in the hands of the coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans, he said, and the Halleck-Dirksen line about Democratic control is "hokum."

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GOP-Dixiecrat Coalition Kills Minimum Wage Bill

Nation Set For Salute To Labor

By Gervase N. Love

Labor Day in 1960 as it has in other years is more than a long week-end marking the end of summer and the start of fall.

It is a day steeped in tradition: The day on which American workers through their unions look back on the past year and plan ahead for the 12 months to come. It is a day that trade unionists—increasingly more than in the recent past—celebrate with parades and speeches and picnics for themselves and their families.

The Big Parade will be held in New York. Last year, in the first parade in 20 years, 115,000 union members marched up Fifth Ave. in an impressive demonstration of labor's strength and solidarity.

Meany Is Marshal

This year it will be bigger than ever. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as grand marshal, is expected to lead some 175,000 union men and women, 150 major floats, 200 bands and thousands of banners in the greatest labor demonstration in the history of the world's greatest city.

Matthew Guinan, vice president of the New York City Central Labor Council and chairman of the parade committee, said the parade will start at 26th St. at 10 a. m. and disband at 60th St. In the reviewing stand at 41st St. Meany will join Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, the presidents of 12 international unions and representatives of the three major religious groups.

Cadillac Square in Detroit is expected to be filled, as usual,

(*Continued on Page* 4)

'Land of Promise' On 85 TV Stations

For the first time in labor's history, nationwide television will pay tribute to the trade union movement over the Labor Day weekend.

Eighty-five television stations across the country, affiliated with the American Broadcasting Co., will carry the specially-produced AFL-CIO half-hour public service film, "Land of Promise" (Check local papers for time and station.)

The historical documentary film records the development of the American labor movement in the light of the events that shaped the nation's history.

Well, That's That!

8-Point Program Urged:

IAM Council Drafts Anti-Recession Plan

St. Louis—An eight-point plan, geared to protect the million members of the Machinists from mass unemployment as a result of automation, has been voted here by the IAM Executive Council.

The council declared in a special automation report that unless the increase in production and consumption keeps pace with the rapidly increasing output per man-hour, not only will those coming into the labor force be unable to find jobs, but those already at work will be displaced.

"Increased productivity without increased overall demand is a clear-cut formula for recession and unemployment," the report warned.

The IAM bargaining program of safeguards against automation, based on a year-long study, will be presented by Pres. Al J. Hayes to the 1,500 delegates attending the union's 1960 convention when it opens at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel here Sept. 6.

The union's formula calls for:

- Advance notice and consultation whenever employers plan major automation moves.
- The right to transfer to jobs in other plants, with adequate moving allowances which would also cover living expenses, and losses resulting from the sale of homes.
- Training for new jobs, or for old jobs which have not been eliminated, at full pay and no expense to the worker.
- Preservation of previous rates of pay of workers who have been downgraded, and the maintenance of a substantial part of the income of those who have been laid off, either through Supplemental Un-

(*Continued on Page* 15)

AFL-CIO to Fight Issue in Campaign

By Gene Zack

The AFL-CIO has pledged it will carry to the American people this November its battle for a "meaningful" wage-hour bill, after a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats killed all hopes for enactment of minimum wage legislation by the 86th Congress.

The coalition — dominating a conference committee named to iron out differences between the widely varying Senate and House versions of the wage bill—blocked any attempt at compromise and stubbornly insisted on the House bill, denounced by organized labor as "completely unacceptable" and a "political fraud."

Following collapse of the conference, Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee and Senate sponsor of the labor-backed wage bill, said acceptance of the House version "would have constituted a deception to the millions of Americans who ask and deserve a much-needed improvement in their economic lot."

In a letter to Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's gratitude for the Democratic nominee's "devoted efforts on behalf of a better wage-hour law." Meany emphasized that labor agreed with Kennedy "that a meaningless bill is worse than no bill at all."

"We are convinced," Meany wrote Kennedy, "that effective, meaningful wage-hour improvements can and will be enacted by Congress when there is strong, positive leadership to this end in the executive department.

"We intend to do our utmost to insure that such leadership, which you so ably typify, will be at the nation's service next January."

The coalition's torpedoing of

(*Continued on Page* 16)

N. Y. Labor Endorses Democrats

New York—The 2-million-member New York State AFL-CIO has voted overwhelmingly to endorse John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

The 2,500 delegates to the state body's annual convention here adopted—with a lone dissenting vote cast by a delegate from the Sleeping Car Porters—a resolution on behalf of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket which pledged "the most active support to assure their election next November."

The convention heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler assail the Eisenhower Administration for having "set aside the trade union movement at the federal level as something non-existent and refusing to put a trade unionist in a policy-making position."

He charged that Vice Pres. Nixon has gone around the world encouraging workers "to build strong trade unions," while at the same time he has never in his seven and a half years as

(*Continued on Page* 16)

City Worker Needs $103-$126 Weekly to Maintain Family of Four

By Robert B. Cooney

A city worker with a wife and two youngsters needs an income of from $103 a week in Houston to $126 a week in Chicago if he is to maintain "a modest but adequate level of living." The average weekly pay of factory production workers is $91; in retail trade the average is $69.

The range of living costs was contained in the Labor Dept.'s updated model budget in 20 large cities. The model budget has been tentatively revised to include postwar types of good and services.

With three kids, the city worker living by the "modest but adequate" model budget would need from $121 a week in Houston to $148 in Chicago. With four or more kids, he needs $136 in Houston and $166 in Chicago.

Compared to the income needed to maintain the model budget, Census Bureau figures show that the median income of a city family with two children under 18 in 1958 was $109 a week. This means half of such families had more and half had less than $109 a week in income.

Another Labor Dept. report shows that the factory production worker grossed earnings of $91 a week last May. Other reports show that the building construction worker averaged $121 a week and the worker in retail trade averaged $69 a week.

The revised City Worker's Family Budget, described by a Labor Dept. expert as "a research study, not a survey," was presented in the latest Monthly Labor Review, publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A Labor Dept. press release on

(*Continued on Page* 3)

BRONZE BUST of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is presented to AFL-CIO Special Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg (center) during dinner in Chicago honoring him for the major role he played in helping establish Roosevelt University 15 years ago. Shown left to right are AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes; Pres. George Meany; Goldberg; Roosevelt University Pres. Edward J. Sparling; and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Broadened Labor Political Role Voted by Wisconsin AFL-CIO

Green Bay, Wis.—A program of vigorous political action by the 350,000-member Wisconsin State AFL-CIO in the November election campaign won strong endorsement here at the first biennial convention of the state body.

The more than 1,200 delegates put their stamp of approval on a program calling for:

- An expanded registration and get-out-the-vote program for the state.
- Endorsements for re-election of Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson (D), three other Democratic candidates for state office, nine Democrats in congressional races, and liberal GOP Rep. Alvin O'Konski.

The action came after AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in an address at the opening session, assailed the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration as one of "drift, indecision and anti-labor bias."

The Administration, he said, has been "leading America downhill" during its nearly eight years in office, with the national economy "limping along" because of White House policies during a period when other industrialized nations have been prospering.

"The total steel tonnage of Russia and its satellites is today greater than the steel production of the U.S.," Schnitzler said.

Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, citing the voting record of Wisconsin's congressional delegation, urged the state labor movement to "give us a repeat performance of what you did in 1958," when two new liberals were sent to Congress in the wake of all-out labor efforts.

McDevitt also ticked off the "anti-labor voting record" of Vice Pres. Nixon—Republican presidential candidate—during the time he served as a congressman, senator and presiding officer of the Senate.

Livingston Speaks

John Livingston, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, lashed out at Nixon for breaking the tie vote in the Senate during the Landrum-Griffin struggle last year. The Nixon vote, he said, sealed the so-called "McClellan bill of rights" into the bill.

Gov. David Lawrence (D) of Pennsylvania called for "that extra 5 percent of effort" by Wisconsin union families to "match Wall St. and its millions with hard work by you in the wards and precincts."

In a sharp attack on the Republican - southern Democratic coalition, Lawrence said the 86th Congress lacked "a working majority" of liberals to break presidential vetoes, and stressed the need for election of John F. Kennedy as president and a liberal Congress to work with him.

In the election for executive vice president and state COPE director, John Schmitt, secretary of the Brewery Workers in Milwaukee and former State AFL-CIO board member, won over Howard Pellant, Auto Workers staff representative and Democratic state assemblyman.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Voted continued economic support for striking union members at Kohler Co., J. I. Case Manufacturing Co., and Quikfreez.
- Called for action by the 1961 state legislature to prohibit the importation of strikebreakers.
- Endorsed the nationwide boycott of Sears Roebuck & Co. A group of 50 delegates volunteered during the convention's noon hour recesses to picket the local Sears store to acquaint the public with the department store's anti-labor actions in firing union members.

Schnitzler Salutes Union Theater Troupe

New York—"No single group has done so much for our armed forces as members of theatrical trade unions," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the cast of "AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces," a USO entertainment unit sponsored by the labor federation.

Addressing the entertainers and guests at a small "bon voyage" party here, Schnitzler said: "After a lifetime in labor, much of it spent asking members of theatrical trade unions to do something for nothing, it is a pleasure to be able to pay." The reference was to the $10,000 contribution from AFL-CIO which made the month-long tour possible.

Pres. George Meany earlier described the show as "an expression of labor's concern for the well-being of Americans in uniform who live and work in the ominous shadow of world tension and cold-war conflict."

Foresees Warm Welcome

Noting the important work done by the AFL-CIO through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union's Schnitzler assured the entertainers of a warm welcome throughout their tour. "The fact that you represent labor will mean much, both in diplomatic circles and among working men and women," he said.

Schnitzler was introduced by Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, which is charged with maintaining labor's liaison in the social welfare field. Also attending the affair were Donald F. Conaway, AFL-CIO representative on the USO board; Richard F. Walsh, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL-CIO; and Miss Virginia Paine, president of the Television and Radio Artists.

Edward E. Bond, executive director of USO, expressed "sincere thanks for the privilege and honor of sending the AFL-CIO group to our men overseas."

The show unit will travel a "hardship circuit" of U.S. bases rarely visited by stateside entertainers. The show will open overseas on Labor Day and will play to isolated posts in Italy and North Africa. There will be a special show for the Sixth Fleet somewhere in the Mediterranean.

Switchmen Reach Wage Agreement

Chicago—The Switchmen have reached a wage agreement with the nation's railroads, subject to ratification in a membership referendum.

The union accepted the 4 percent pattern agreed to by the four other operating rail unions—2 percent retroactive to July 1 and an additional 2 percent on Mar. 1, 1961, along with inclusion of the present 17 cents-an-hour for cost-of-living adjustments in the base wage. The 4 percent raise will add an average of 11 cents to hourly rates.

In addition, the union won the right to submit to arbitration future claims for correction of specific inequities in salary scales.

Livingston Hails Results:

Over 250,000 Voted Union in 12 Months

More than a quarter of a million unorganized workers voted "union" during the 1959-60 fiscal year, to set a new high for any fiscal year since the national AFL-CIO merger in December 1955, an analysis of National Labor Relations Board figures indicates.

The mounting vote in favor of trade unionism was hailed by John W. Livingston, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, who declared that "despite three years of an intensive anti-union campaign, the majority of workers in this country still desire union organization."

The rebound in the number of workers who won union bargaining rights during the last fiscal year came in the face of efforts by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups to use McClellan committee disclosures as a weapon against union organizing.

It also came despite last year's action by a conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition in Congress to forge new restrictions on trade union activity through enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman said that in the fiscal year which closed June 30 there were 6,380 labor board-conducted representation elections—an eight-year high.

He added that the 1,839 NLRB elections during April, May and June was the highest for any quarter since the same three-month period eight years ago.

During the fiscal year, an analysis by the Dept. of Organization shows, 179,364 workers joined AFL-CIO unions via the representation election route. This was the highest for any complete fiscal year since merger. The balance voted for unaffiliated unions.

The extent of the rebound from the period during which the anti-labor campaign in the nation reached its peak with passage of Landrum-Griffin last year was underscored by the percentage of collective bargaining election victories for AFL-CIO affiliates.

AFL-CIO unions hit a low mark during the last quarter of 1959 and the first quarter of 1960, when they won only 52 percent of all elections. In the second quarter, according to NLRB figures, they increased their margin to 54 percent.

At the same time, the number of workers in units choosing AFL-CIO affiliation also advanced to a new high of 57,633 during the April-May-June period. This was up sharply from the 39,667 for the fourth quarter of 1959, and 37,803 for the first quarter of 1960. It was the largest number joining AFL-CIO unions in any quarter since the NLRB began keeping separate statistics for federation affiliates in the summer of 1958. The previous high was 54,382 in the third quarter of 1958.

Livingston said that during the second quarter of 1960 there was a "substantial decrease" in the number of persons in units involved in elections which pitted AFL-CIO unions against each other. There were only 6,200 workers involved in such elections involving two or more AFL-CIO affiliates.

This number, Livingston said, was not only the lowest for any quarter but was less than half the average for the period since merger.

"Considering the fact that AFL-CIO unions took part in more elections than in any quarter since merger," the Dept. of Organization director said, "this statistic may be the most encouraging of any in the NLRB report."

Senator Backs Doherty In Hatch Act Fight

Cincinnati—If Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield suspends Letter Carriers' Pres. William C. Doherty from the rolls of the Post Office Dept. because of alleged violation of the Hatch Act, "I'll appoint him that same minute to the staff of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and carry him for the duration of his suspension in the exact status he now has in the Post Office Dept."

That was the promise made by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) to almost 3,000 cheering delegates attending the 42nd biennial convention of the Letter Carriers here.

Johnston pointed out that "the sole evidence against Doherty is that he authorized the use of his name as a private citizen in a newspaper ad, together with a couple of hundred other private citizens, stating that Lyndon B. Johnson would make a good President."

"His crime," he added, "was that he got the postal workers and other employes of the government a much-deserved pay increase.

"Among those whom I can't seem to recall as having helped very much are Dick (Vice Pres. Nixon), Arthur (Summerfield), and Ike (Pres. Eisenhower), who soon will be returning to their homes in Whittier, Flint, and Gettysburg. Please see that they are given the same prompt and courteous service extended to other local patrons."

Housing for Retirees

Johnston's support of the Letter Carriers' president and the NALC legislative program was echoed by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) who said that the Administration's "fear of inflation" is "so-much gobbledygook" when it comes to pay for federal employes.

A highlight of the convention was a report from a special committee investigating possible sites for a housing development (to be called NALCREST) for retired members. A Florida resort area is now under study, and the convention voted to continue the work of the committee and give it and the NALC executive council authority "to bring the program to successful fruition" before the next convention, to be held in Denver in 1962.

Sec.-Treas. Peter Cahill, retiring this year because of NALC constitutional age limitations, made his final report to the convention, showing the membership at a new high of 138,142. He called the NALC "a solvent, progressively effective trade union organization."

Elected to succeed Cahill as secretary-treasurer was Reuben Kremers of Seattle, who has been serving as assistant secretary-treasurer and building manager. James Rademacher of Detroit was elected to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Kremers to the higher position. Doherty, Vice Pres. Jerome Keating, and other incumbent resident officers were re-elected.

City Worker Needs $103-$126 Weekly

Model Budget Priced In 20 Large Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

the article led off with a statement that a "study" shows that a four-person city family with annual earnings of $7,000 to $7,500 has an income 15 to 20 percent higher than needed for the "modest but adequate" budget. The expert conceded this created the "misconception" that this was a survey on earnings and spending and in fact "it was not."

Updates Last Budget

Relying on "trend data," the "research study" updated the budget which was last priced in 1951. It was developed initially in 1946-47 at the request of Congress and until now has dealt in terms of prewar types of goods and services.

A comprehensive revision is underway and will include family expenditure studies programmed for 1961 and 1962, the department said.

The model budget is based on a family of four persons, made up of a 38-year-old breadwinner, a wife and two children. The children include an 8-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy. The family lives in a rented dwelling or near a large city.

The model budget does not show how families do or should spend their income but rather is designed to maintain a "modest but adequate" standard of living.

This model is developed from scientific standards on nutrition, housing, health, etc., as well as what people actually do with their money.

For example, the updated "modest" budget was shown to cost $6,567 for a four-person family in Chicago, the highest of 20 cities where it was priced.

Breakdown for Chicago

Breaking down the total, this family would allot a total of $5,607 for its goods, rent and services. Of this, $1,751 would go for food and beverages, including 212 meals away from home; $1,386 would go for rent, heat and utilities; and $2,470 for other goods and services. In addition $702 would go for federal and state or local income taxes and $258 for other costs like life insurance, job expenses and social security deductions.

For a worker with a wife and three children, the cost of the family's goods, rent and services would be raised by 20 per cent to meet the model budget. With four or more children, there would be a 37 percent increase, the department said.

Thus, for Chicago, the four-person family needs an income of $126 a week; the five-person family needs $148 and the family of six or more persons needs $166 a week for a "modest" living.

In Houston, where the model budget costs less than in any other city where it was priced, the four-person family needs an income of $5,370 a year or $103 a week.

Breaking down this total, $4,622 is needed for goods, rents and services. Of this, $1,486 must go for food and beverages; $941 for rent, heat and utilities, and $2,195 for other goods and services.

In addition, a total of $490 is needed for taxes and $258 for other costs like life insurance and job expenses.

To calculate the cost of the model budget for a Houston worker with a wife and three children, the subtotal for goods, rents and services must be raised by 20 percent. Thus he would need an annual income of $6,294 or $121 a week the year around.

For 6 or More $136

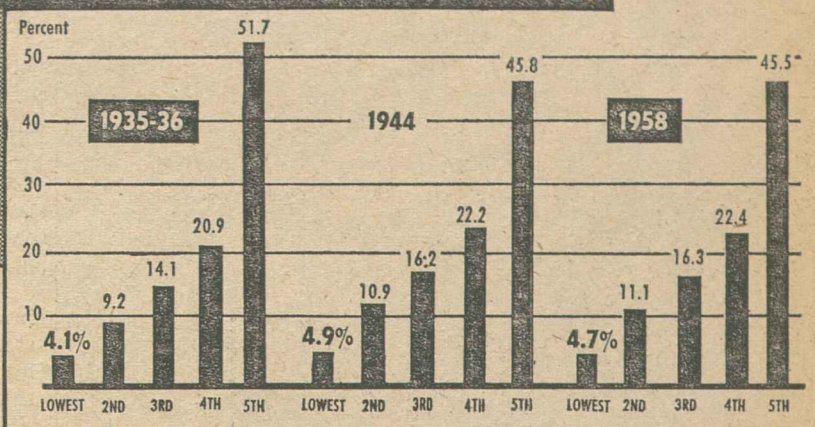
A Houston family of six or more persons would need an income of $136 a week to maintain the "modest" level of living.

In only three cities out of the total of 20—in Atlanta, Houston and Scranton—was it possible for a four-person family with a real-life median income of $5,690 in 1958 to meet the model budget.

The budget was priced, in late 1959, at $5,642 in Atlanta; at $5,370 in Houston and at $5,693 in Scranton. In Baltimore, the budget required $5,718 in income.

But in most other cities, a four-person family required over $6,000 a year or over $115 a week the year around to live at a "modest" level.

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much: it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little" F.D.R.



THE INCOME SHARE OF THE NEEDIEST ROSE FROM MID-1930's TO 1944 AND THEN WENT DOWN,

One-Fifth of American Families Living Close to Poverty Line

One out of every five American families today is living "close to the poverty line—or below it," declared the AFL-CIO in calling for a domestic Point Four program.

The appeal came in an analysis of "America's Haves and Have Nots" in the latest issue of Labor's Economic Review, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The Review said Americans can be rightly proud that so many here are so much better off materially than in other countries.

"At the same time, we cannot ignore the shameful fact that widespread poverty still exists in the United States today," the Review said.

"In prosperous mid-1960, 7 million of our fellow citizens were dependent on charity for their existence.

"In addition, the lives of nearly five times as many more are blighted by incomes that are just too low to sustain an American standard of decency."

The Review pointed out that, in sharing the national wealth, the rich have been getting richer while the poor have been going downhill in recent years.

Between 1944 and 1958, the Review stressed, "the average real income rise of the neediest fifth of our (55.5 million) families was $80 while the rise for the top five percent (with average 1958 incomes of $25,280) was $1,900.

"This is spreading 'richness' pretty thin—at the bottom."

Benefits for Wealthiest

Even this understates the affluence of the families at the top, the Review pointed out. The average income of the lowest fifth of the families in 1958 was $1,460 or less than $25 a week, compared to the average of $25,280 for the top five percent.

While the lowest income families can hardly afford the necessities of life, the Review said, those at the top benefit from billions in profits from the sale of corporation stocks, real estate, "capital gains" advantages and expense accounts, all of which are not shown in the government's personal income figures.

"According to responsible estimates," the Review went on, "over $10 billion annually has been received via capital gains and illicit expense accounts during recent years."

The problem is pointed up even more sharply, the Review said, by looking at income distribution after federal taxes.

"Despite the widely-held view that the steep progressive rates of the federal income tax drastically 'level down' the income share of our highest bracket families, this, too, is an illusion."

The Review observed that "the after tax share of our wealthiest families has actually risen in recent years.

"From 1953 to 1958, the share of the highest fifth rose from 42.6 percent to 43.7 percent, after taxes, whereas the share of the bottom fifth fell from 5.3 percent to 5.0 percent."

The Review said that the better-off are doing better than ever because of special benefits from the Revenue Act of 1954 as well as such devices as income-splitting, depletion allowances and other loopholes.

While real incomes in all brackets have been rising, the Review noted, the climb since the end of the war has been slowest for the lowest — only 6 percent for the poorest fifth from 1944 to 1958 compared to 10 percent for the top fifth, thus reversing the 1936-1944 trend.

Lampman Study Cited

The Review singled out the study of low-income families carried out by Prof. Robert J. Lampman of the University of Wisconsin for the Joint Economic Committee.

Lampman used a cash income of $2,500 a year as the cut-off below which he classified a family of four as of "low-income status" in 1957. The test thus ranged from $1,157 for a single-person family to $3,750 for a family of seven or more.

"Based upon this stringent definition," the Review emphasized, "32.2 million Americans—19 percent of the total—were found to be 'low-income persons' in 1957, a generally prosperous year."

The Lampman study, the Review also noted, excludes the millions of families with incomes below the amount needed to meet the government's model budget for a "modest but adequate" standard of living. This latest budget required an income ranging from $5,370 to $6,567 for a large-city family of four.

The Review said that the Lampman study revealed these characteristics of the poorest 32.2 million Americans: 21 million were in families where the breadwinner faced work at relief level wages or no work at all; 8 million were 65 or older; 6.5 million were non-white; 8 million were in families headed by females; 21 million were in families headed by persons whose education had stopped at the 8th grade or earlier.

The Review called for a major Point Four program at home to provide more education; end discrimination; spread unionism; aid distressed areas; strengthen wage-hour coverage; aid farm families, build up social security and overhaul the tax system.

Labor Dept. Study Shows Family of Four Needs Income of $5,370–$6,567 Per Year

The following table, prepared by the Labor Dept., shows the government's estimates of the annual costs of the City Worker's Family Budget, based on a four-person family, in 20 large cities as of autumn 1959.

City and Suburbs	Total budget	Goods, rents and services: Total	Food and beverages	Rent, heat and utilities	Other goods and services	Other costs	Personal taxes
Atlanta	$5,642	$4,840	$1,514	$1,151	$2,175	$258	$544
Baltimore	5,718	4,850	1,525	1,004	2,321	258	610
Boston	6,317	5,334	1,857	1,240	2,237	258	725
Chicago	6,567	5,607	1,751	1,386	2,470	258	702
Cincinnati	6,100	5,163	1,734	1,203	2,226	258	679
Cleveland	6,199	5,305	1,695	1,191	2,419	258	636
Detroit	6,072	5,201	1,761	1,040	2,400	258	613
Houston	5,370	4,622	1,486	941	2,195	258	490
Kansas City	5,964	5,090	1,631	1,117	2,342	258	616
Los Angeles	6,285	5,325	1,747	1,178	2,400	294	666
Minneapolis	6,181	5,165	1,647	1,150	2,368	258	758
New York	5,970	5,048	1,853	1,013	2,182	273	649
Philadelphia	5,898	4,970	1,825	954	2,191	258	670
Pittsburgh	6,199	5,264	1,889	1,012	2,363	258	677
Portland, Ore.	6,222	5,182	1,746	1,046	2,390	258	782
St. Louis	6,266	5,271	1,694	1,298	2,279	258	737
San Francisco	6,304	5,341	1,795	1,079	2,467	294	669
Scranton	5,693	4,834	1,758	871	2,205	258	601
Seattle	6,562	5,602	1,844	1,293	2,465	258	702
Washington, D. C.	6,147	5,199	1,684	1,226	2,289	258	690

QUEEN OF LABOR DAY parade in New York City will be 21-year-old Maryan Elizabeth Cinque, a member of the Office Employes. She earlier won the title of Miss Union Maid in the contest sponsored by the Greater New York Union Label & Service Trades Council on the basis of personality, union interest, intelligence and appearance.

Labor to Mark Own Day With Parades, Rallies

(Continued from Page 1)

with AFL-CIO members at the end of their march down Woodward Ave. Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), labor-endorsed Democratic candidate for the presidency, will deliver the principal address to carry out a budding election year tradition inaugurated by former Pres. Harry S. Truman and carried on by Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for president in 1952 and 1956.

At Arlington Cemetery in Pennsauken township, N. J., just outside Camden, another tradition will be carried on at the grave of Peter M. McGuire, the leader of the Carpenters and co-founder of the former AFL whose call for "a general holiday for the laboring classes" led to the first Labor Day observance in 1882. Union officials, as they have for many years, will lay a wreath on his grave.

Over the Labor Day weekend, sermons on the meaning of labor will be heard from the pulpits of synagogues and churches in all parts of the country. In many cities special Labor Day masses will be celebrated in Catholic churches; in Washington, a wreath will be laid at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons following the mass.

In a special Labor Day message to workers in other countries broadcast by the Voice of America, Meany reiterated American labor's support of the legitimate aspirations for freedom, especially those of the "newly-emerging countries of Africa." America must be generous in its aid, he declared, to help them solve their economic and social problems.

"It was only a few years ago," he recalled, "that Free Europe lay virtually helpless under its postwar wreckage. But the U.S. responded to the emergency with the Marshall Plan and today western Europe is still free, and stronger than ever.

"There is no reason in the world why we cannot apply the same remedy to the new danger spots that have developed in the world. These countries are desperately in need of economic and technical assistance. We have the resources to help them," Meany asserted.

We should do that, first and foremost, as a purely human act of help that is in line with the generous tradition of service that characterizes our American heritage. If we do that we can help them attain more rapidly the political stability and economic self-sufficiency that alone will save them from being swallowed up behind the Iron Curtain of communism."

Meany told the workers in other lands that labor in America has earned the "confidence and good will" of all Americans. In ways too numerous to mention, he added, workers have made "a significant contribution to the strength, the vitality and the progress of the entire country."

There will be no Communist flags at the parades and rallies, he stressed, because American workers "value freedom as their most precious possession" and "see in the free way of life the only way of life that holds any reliable promise of benefit to mankind."

"American workers are determined that our country shall remain strong enough to meet any eventuality, any challenge that may come from Soviet Russia and Communist China," he said. "We are determined in this not only for our own sake but for that of the entire free world. The threat of world communism has increased in seriousness this past year and poses a grave threat to the peace and tranquillity of the free world."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell in his Labor Day message hailed "the achievement of a spiritual and material strength unparalleled in history" but warned that "we must strive harder to meet the challenges that still lie before us."

Raps GOP Labor Stand:

Humphrey Rallies Democrats To Keep R-T-W Repeal Pledge

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), assailing so-called "right-to-work" laws as "part of a continuing . . . attack on all rights of organized labor," has urged the Democratic Party to "stand firm" on its platform pledge to "repeal the authorization" for such laws.

In a major speech on the Senate floor, Humphrey said the plank was "unequivocal" in declaring that the Democrats would seek repeal of the "notorious and objectionable" Sec. 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to enact these "anti-collective-bargaining" laws.

At the same time he ripped into the Republican Party's stand on labor legislation, accusing the GOP of "doubletalk on this important issue."

The Republican labor plank, he said, supported "the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop," but predicated this stand on "diligent" enforcement of Taft-Hartley.

Although "on casual reading" the GOP statement "sounds like the Republican party has, at long last, embraced the right of management and labor to agree to the union shop," Humphrey said, the qualifying phrase proves that the GOP "intends to support 'right-to-work' laws."

Warns of Cynicism

The Minnesota Democrat sternly warned colleagues in the party that platform planks "should not be fashioned with cynicism, to hold up glowing promises to the electorate before they ballot, and then to be forgotten when victory is won."

Recently Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), leader of the arch-conservative wing of the party, declared on the Senate floor that he would fight "with all my strength and ability" against any repeal of 14-b. The Virginia State AFL-CIO sharply attacked Byrd's "work" stand, and accused him of opposing virtually all liberal legislation.

Humphrey charged that the enactment of Sec. 14-b, at the time Taft-Hartley was passed over Pres. Truman's veto in 1947, marked the first time in history where state law was made superior to federal law. The section, he said, permits the states to "enact legislation concerning union security that is more restrictive than federal law," and thus "override and nullify" the intent of federal law.

Anti-Union Package

In the 19 states where "right-to-work" laws are on the books, he said, they have been enacted as "part of a general anti-union package," which also includes "restrictions against picketing, curtailment of the right to strike, harassing laws interfering with the internal operations of unions, and even restrictions on the amount of land a union may lease or purchase no matter what the need."

Passage of "work" laws, Humphrey continued, also has been "linked to the refusal to consider legislation deemed necessary for the betterment of labor"—including increases in workmen's compensation benefits and unemployment compensation coverage, state minimum wage laws, and legislation protecting child labor and women workers.

"In other words," the senator declared, "'right-to-work' laws are passed generally not solely for reasons of opposition to the union shop but for reasons of opposition to unions as such."

Humphrey also ripped into the "right-to-work" slogan itself, terming it a "fraud." He said this opinion was sustained by state courts in Idaho, Kansas and Washington which held in substance that the slogan was "deliberately intended to conceal the purpose of this legislation, which is to outlaw voluntary union shop agreements between management and labor through collective bargaining."

Union Men Win 8 Intl. Labor Scholarships

Ithaca, N.Y.—Eight union members have been awarded scholarships for a two-year program of study at Cornell University designed to train them for careers in the international labor field.

They will be the first group to study here under the Intl. Labor Training Program established earlier this year by Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The program calls for two semesters of study at the university, followed by a one-year internship with a union or government agency directly concerned with international labor matters.

While at Cornell they will study the organization and activities of the international labor movement, comparative labor-management relations and a foreign language, and will acquire a specialized knowledge of some particular geographical area.

Those selected included James A. Blyler, former officer of Local 1-561, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, El Cerrito, Calif.; Thomas V. Miller, a member of Teachers Local 616, Pittsford, N. Y.; John J. Mutch, member of Retail Clerks Local 655, St. Louis, Mo.; Ronald H. Smith, president of Communications Workers Local 7470, Lincoln, Neb.; John Szarejko, president of Auto Workers Local 980, Spotswood, N. J.; John C. Thalmayer, an organizer for the Upholsterers, Williamsport, Pa.; Walter L. Townsend, officer of Railway Clerks Lodge 1084, Cincinnati; and Edwin P. Wilson, former member of the Seafarers and now with the Dept. of Defense, Falls Church, Va.

Fire Fighters Put 40c Tax Into Constitution

Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates to the 25th convention of the Fire Fighters voted to make permanent a temporary 40-cent per capita tax after nearly two days of debate.

The constitutional change was approved by a 3-to-1 vote. The per capita formerly was 25 cents, and was raised temporarily at the last convention held two years ago in Wichita, Kan. The lengthy discussion and a rollcall pushed back other convention business.

Wider Activity Planned

Proponents of the increase in payments to the international union wanted the money for additional research and legislative representation. Opponents said it could be used more effectively at the state and local levels.

In other action, the convention:

- Authorized negotiations with federal officials to seek exemption from the Landrum-Griffin Act, contending "it was not intended for firemen."
- Voted to ask the U.S. Labor Dept. to change the fireman's job classification from "hazardous" to "hazardous-skilled."
- Demanded legislation for a uniform workweek of no more than 40 hours in both the United States and Canada. The workweek now ranges from 40 to 48 hours.
- Instructed locals to take the position in negotiations that firefighting is a skilled occupation.

Pres. William D. Buck reported that prior to the convention, the union's executive board expressed dismay that the Federal Aviation Agency had found only five of the country's 650 busiest airports have adequate firefighting equipment. The board said it will seek remedial legislation.

The Fire Fighters trace the founding of their union to Buffalo. The city's Local 282, with 600 members, is host to the convention, the first ever held in New York state.

Travel Association Names Directors

The American Travel Association, noting big gains in group travel by unions and cooperative organizations, has expanded its board of directors and elected a new slate of officers.

Wallace Campbell of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. was re-elected ATA president; Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, was elected secretary; and Pres. Arnold Zander of the State, County & Municipal Employes, was elected ATA's treasurer.

Thompson Hits GOP for Civil Rights Dodge

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.) has accused the Republican Party of "duplicity and political expediency" for publishing and distributing separate versions of its 1960 civil rights plank—a full copy for the North and an abbreviated copy for the South.

The publicity director of the Republican National Committee, Lou Guylay, confirmed the existence of differing versions of the platform, but insisted it was all a mistake.

Thompson charged that there was a "blue cover" edition of the plank circulated in the North containing a statement that "today, nearly one-fourth of all federal employes are Negro." This statement was omitted from the "gray cover" version found in the South, he said.

The New Jersey Democrat said the incident points up that the Republican Party had been forced to "doctor" certain platform planks "to appeal to voters on a sectional basis." The Democrats, he said, "say the same thing" on civil rights and other platform planks to voters in all sections of the country.

Guylay contended the "blue cover" edition was a hastily-printed document distributed at the GOP convention. The sentence in question, he said, was dropped without public announcement before final adoption of the platform by the convention because there was "some doubt" as to its accuracy.

Labor's Year in Review:

For Union Members the Road Went Uphill

Labor Day Resurgence Marked by Big Parades

By Harry Conn

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION movement has been fighting an uphill battle since Labor Day 1959. An ominous shadow covered the Labor Day celebrations last year, a shadow of legislation written in the halls of Congress and signed by Pres. Eisenhower—the Labor Control Act of 1959.

For the labor movement this action was allegedly directed against corruption in a small segment of unionism. It was, in reality, a gigantic broadside directed at clean, free, democratic trade unions by "making Taft-Hartley worse."

On the floor of Congress, Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), a former trade unionist himself, asked plaintively: "What has labor to be thankful for this Labor Day?"

Working men and women could be grateful for their unions, if for nothing else. And no one, no force was going to take this away from them. They said this in New York on Labor Day 1959, when some 115,000 union members marched up Fifth Avenue in one of the greatest demonstrations of labor solidarity in history; in Detroit where, for the first time, a merged AFL-CIO central labor body sponsored a giant parade and rally; in Salt Lake City; on the West Coast; throughout New England and in the South, too.

Labor not only faced a serious threat on the legislative front during the year—the challenge in the economic arena was just as critical. Almost as if the strategy had been worked out in some smoke-filled room, major industries such as steel, railroads, shipbuilding, shipping, meat, demanded harsh changes in prevailing contracts on work rules. Management sought to knock out provisions in agreements that had been won after long and bitter fights, provisions that gave unions the strength effectively to represent the membership.

With the work rule issue a focal point in the dispute, the nationwide strike of 500,000 Steelworkers was already two months old by Labor Day 1959. The entire labor movement rose to their support.

First Kaiser Steel broke away from the solid management front and came to an agreement with the USWA. Then, on Jan. 5, after six months of holding out, big steel capitulated. Committees would study the work-rule situation but there were no concessions on the part of the union. A healthy package increase was won by the union, too.

Work rules also played a major part in the bitter 152-day strike of 18,000 members of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers against eight East Coast yards of Bethlehem Steel. Again, work rules were the central issue and the union blocked any major changes.

There were other highlights of the year:

● The strike of newspaper unions against two Portland, Ore., newspapers in which professional strikebreakers have been used by management. This, in turn, has led to a nationwide campaign for state legislation to block importation of strikebreakers across state lines.

● The change of leadership of two key AFL-CIO departments, the Industrial Union Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept. Replacing Al Whitehouse as head of the industrial union group were Jacob Clayman and Nick Zonarich. C. J. (Neil) Haggerty assumed leadership of the crafts group when Pres. Richard Gray announced his retirement.

● The unrelenting fight of the trade union movement for a long list of legislation in Congress headed by efforts for a $1.25 minimum wage, health care for the aged through social security, federal aid to education, housing, etc.

● The key ruling by a California Superior Court judge who held that the so-called "right to work" law would hurt the labor movement and that the Machinists had the right to expel two members who worked for passage of the measure.

● Labor hit by rising cost-of-living and unusually high unemployment most months of the year. Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell eats his "hat" when joblessness rises over 3 million in one month of the year. Depressed areas created great hardships but the President vetoed the second of two depressed area bills.

● With 262 union members fired from the Sears Roebuck & Co. store in San Francisco for refusing to cross a Machinist picket line, the Retail Clerks called for a nationwide boycott of Sears stores across the country. The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly supported the boycott call.

● After almost 2½ years on strike, the embattled Textile Workers of Henderson, N. C., continue to man picket lines, determined that victory shall not be denied them.

● John L. Lewis retired as president of the Mine Workers after 50 years in top leadership. He became president emeritus. Thomas Kennedy succeeded him.

● William McFetridge retired as president of the Building Service Employes; succeeded by David Sullivan, head of Local 32-B of New York.

● Harry Bates retired as head of the Bricklayers; his sucessor was Sec. John J. Murphy.

By Labor Day 1960, much progress had been made on a number of fronts. The trade union movement, however, is still driving uphill to overcome those who would push it all the way to the bottom and then crush it.

Millions of trade union members have shown their determination that this shall not happen. (PAI)

LABOR PICTURE OF YEAR honors awarded annually by Press Associates Inc. went to this photo of a segment of the big AFL-CIO rally in support of the Forand bill to provide health care to social security beneficiaries, held in New York's Madison Square Garden. It meant a $25 prize for Sam Reiss, veteran labor news photographer.

The 1960s, a Decade of Decision, Hold Key to America's Future

By Alexander Uhl

ONCE A MONTH THE LABOR DEPT. calls in the reporters and hands them a report on what happened on the job front during the previous month.

The report is called, prosaically, "The Employment Situation," and tells the story of what happened to American workers in terms of the civilian labor force, the employed and where they were employed, and the number of unemployed by age and sex.

In a sense the report is merely a statistical compilation that is completely unemotional unless you happen to be one of the statistics numbered among the unemployed. Then it can be a real jolt.

That jolt has come to millions of American workers with more and more frequency during recent years. It is likely to come as a jolt to millions more during the crucial decade ahead.

With our economy slowing down, with automation increasing, with our population steadily growing and creating the need for more and more jobs, the 1960 decade poses problems of supreme importance for all of us on the economic front.

What is today's story as we go into this new decade?

It is not too encouraging a story. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany painted a pretty grim picture of it in his appearance before the platform committees of the Democratic and Republican parties during their July conventions. Here are some of the startling facts he noted:

1. The civilian labor force during the past seven years grew by 5.4 million while the number of new jobs increased by only 3.4 million, leaving a deficit of 2 million jobs.

2. The number of full time jobs has actually gone down by 500,000 during the past three years.

3. There are actually 2 million less jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroad industry than there were in 1953.

4. The total number of manhours worked in private industry is less today than it was in 1953.

5. There is a widening gap between our capacity to produce goods and our actual production, which means that a great part of our existing plants are idle.

6. We will have to create 1.35 million civilian jobs each year for the next 10 years if we are to keep up with the job needs of our rising population. Our average during the past 10 years has been less than 800,000 new jobs each year.

For American workers this is serious business. For American union members it is particularly serious since the job losses of the past have been particularly heavy in highly organized industries.

What are the factors that make the coming 10 years so vital for men and women who work for a living?

Population: During the next 10 years millions of "war babies" will be entering the labor market. In all, there will be 26 million young workers looking for jobs. By 1970 there will be 87 million Americans able and ready to work compared with about 73 million today.

Rate of Growth: Labor and liberal economists have repeatedly warned that our rate of growth is not adequate to meet the needs of the future. Between 1933 and 1953 our rate of growth was 5.5 percent. Between 1953 and 1959 it dropped to 2.5 percent. Yet statisticians have estimated that we must grow at least 4 percent each year if we are merely to keep up with our increasing population increase. It is for this reason that labor leadership has emphasized over and over again that the pace of our growth must be stepped up—at least to 5 percent a year—not only to meet the needs of our own people but if we are to withstand the challenge of Communist Russia.

Idle Machines: This unused capacity means jobs—millions of jobs. It accounts in part for the shocking fact that more than 2 million jobs have been lost in the American economy since 1953. There are fewer factory production workers—1.5 million less—today than there were in 1953. Railroad jobs have dropped 400,000 during the same period. Mining jobs have dropped 200,000. Most of these jobs are lost—never to come back—because automation and technological changes have destroyed them.

Automation: A few years ago the word "automation" was just an invented word for a new dimension of technological change. It represented more than an improvement in machinery which would enable workers to produce more goods than they had been able to produce before. It represented a machine that actually would displace the worker, or enable one worker to do the work of perhaps 10 or 20 or even more.

On the basis of what is happening today the "obsolete" worker will be discarded like an old shoe that has outlived its usefulness.

It is happening already. More than one "obsolete" plant has been shut down in recent years and workers, many of them with a lifetime of faithful service, have been tossed out to live for a time on unemployment benefits, to lose their savings and eventually to become objects of charity.

This year's election in great part will center on the problem of growth or stagnation. But more than the 1960 election is involved. The next decade will largely determine whether we, as a nation, are to march forward with a dynamic, growing economy or whether we will begin to slip backward, as so many other nations have before us, into a second or third-rate country. (PAI)

Labor Day 1960

OVER THE YEARS American labor has observed Labor Day as a holiday dedicated to the worker, a day on which working people can look back over the past with its injustices, its failures and the successes that marked the building of the trade union movement.

Trade unionism is the logical result of the workers' desire for security on the job, a decent standard of living, education and equal opportunity, dignity and the chance to participate in society as respected citizens.

On this Labor Day 1960 the labor movement, in paying homage to the past, rededicates itself to the basic concepts of justice, brotherhood and equality. In the continuing struggle to reach these objectives there is no stopping, no resting. As Samuel Gompers said 45 years ago, the working people "will never stop in their efforts to obtain a better life for themselves, for their wives, for their children and for all humanity. The object is to obtain complete social justice."

In 1960 the problems confronting the trade union movement are problems requiring political solutions if the objective of "complete social justice" is to be achieved. These are problems of legislation, of national economic policies, of administration and enforcement of existing statutes.

Over the years the basic principles and objectives of the trade union movement have evolved into a philosophy that holds that whenever there is a conflict between human rights and property rights labor unqualifiedly supports human rights.

This philosophy holds also that as long as our government is controlled by the people—and labor knows that free trade unions cannot exist except under a democratic form of government—to fear the participation of government in establishing programs to serve all Americans is to fear the people.

Labor does not accept the proposition that the welfare of the owners of property is inevitably equivalent to the welfare of the nation. Business prosperity is essential to our economy but the soundest basis for business prosperity is the prosperity of the people as a whole.

It is against this background that labor is participating in political education and political action—programs designed to elect to public office candidates who will place human rights and the welfare of all Americans at the top of the list, who will dedicate themselves to the problems of stepping up economic growth so that there will be enough jobs and so that America's productive power will be sustained so that it can throw back the Soviet challenge.

In immediate terms this means the election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson to the presidency and vice presidency of the United States.

That's the challenge of Labor Day 1960. That's the No. 1 job for organized labor, a job that must be completed on Nov. 8.

What Affluent Society?

A CITY WORKER'S FAMILY with two children under 18 needs from $103 a week in Houston to $126 in Chicago for a modest but adequate level of living, the Labor Dept. reports.

Census Bureau figures show that in 1958 one-half of the urban families with two children under 18 earned less than $109 a week. Figures available from the department itself reveal that present average weekly wages in durable goods manufacturing as of right now is $98; for non-durable manufacturing the figure is $82; in retail trade it's $69 a week.

So much for the affluent society!

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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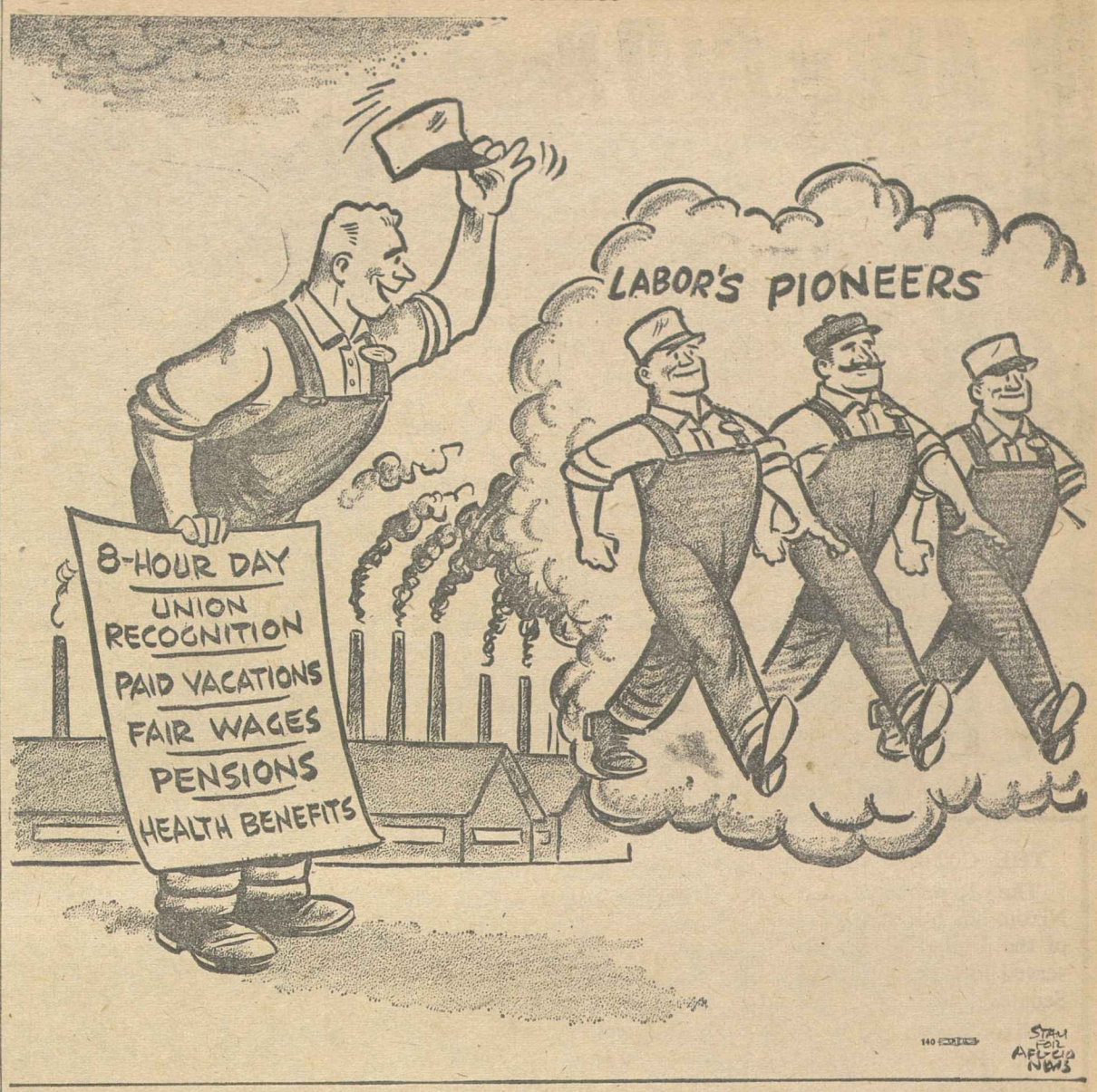

Mixed Values Stressed:

Church Groups Hail Workers In Labor Sunday Statements

Fifty years ago, the AFL convention under the presidency of Samuel Gompers requested the churches of America to observe the Sunday before Labor Day or another as near thereto as possible as Labor Sunday with appropriate sermons and exercises, and as an occasion for special prayers and dedication to the spiritual aims of the labor movement.

Today, all major church groups observe this custom. The National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America each issue Labor Day statements. Each organization encourages local ministers, priests and rabbis to use this material in Labor Day or Labor Sunday addresses.

The article below is based on this year's statements.

THE LABOR DAY statement of the Synagogue Council, issued by its president, Rabbi Max M. Davidson, points out that the holiday still has its revolutionary message for the people not only of the United States but the entire earth—

". . . that in an abundant world, no one need lack the necessities and the comforts of mind and body; that those who do the world's work ensure the world's welfare and are entitled to their just reward."

Rabbi Davidson recalled that modern rabbinic and synagogal bodies "have reaffirmed consistently the moral dimensions of human labor, upholding the right of every man and woman to work in peace and dignity without discrimination."

"Spokesmen for Judaism have recognized the right of workers to organize for their own economic betterment and to engage in the process of collective bargaining," he continued.

"This process has conferred upon millions of men and women a new sense of their own dignity and worth as individuals.

"The growth and prosperity of our country afford patent proof of the practical results of increasing the rewards of honest labor. As the worker is given more time for study, for recreation, for physical and spiritual refreshment; as he is able, with his family, to enjoy more comfort and more educational opportunities; as his wages and his hours become more favorable; as he has increased his sense of responsibility and of creativeness in freedom, the United States has risen to greatness, and this is the light we hold out to those in darkness."

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of Churches called on labor and the church "to recognize our common tasks," as well as the unique responsibilities of both, "in order that together we may increase our service to God and to mankind."

Among these tasks, it went on, is "the achievement of racial fraternity with equal opportunity for each person to attain the fullest possible growth and use of his potential talents."

"We face together the perplexity and challenge of a continuously changing economic order which not only presents new opportunities but creates new insecurities," it continued. "The causes of these insecurities are largely economic and social; but they affect the minds and spirits of people and their solution must be found in part in a renewal and deepening of our spiritual lives. . .

"The churches must seek to guard against undue concentration of power anywhere in society; we look to the labor movement for the exercise of restraint in the use of its power, and vigilance in preventing the abuse of power by others. Together with other responsible groups we can act creatively to the end that society may be spared those evils which develop when irresponsible power has corrupted either an individual or an institution."

THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC Welfare Conference in a statement by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Dept., warned that labor and management are on the defensive "and collective bargaining (is) on probation before the bar of public opinion" because many people, rightly or wrongly, feel the public interest has been ignored.

In this "alarming" situation, he warned that compulsory arbitration laws may be enacted in response to public demand, but pleaded that all such legislation be held off until the national labor-management conference called by Pres. Eisenhower at the behest of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "has had an opportunity to formulate its own recommendation."

"We sincerely hope that it will be eminently successful and that it will eventually lead to the establishment of continuing labor-management conferences or councils in all of the major industries," he said.

Important as collective bargaining is, Msgr. Higgins maintained, it is "not enough" and should "be supplemented with new forms of labor-management cooperation fitted to the particular needs of individual industries and countries and designed to safeguard and promote the common good."

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Why Labor Backs Kennedy-Johnson

THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

The Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, has for eight years been Vice President of the United States, prior to which time he served four years in the House and two in the Senate.

Nixon's vigor and shrewdness are beyond dispute. He would undoubtedly be a forceful President, who would grasp issues rather than avoid them. The question is, in whose interests would this decisiveness be exerted?

Insofar as international affairs are concerned, there is good reason to believe that Nixon would follow (perhaps more vigorously) the general policies of the present Administration. These policies have ranged from bluster and brinkmanship to well-intentioned but ineffectual personal diplomacy; their net result has been a weakening of the western alliance and a widening of the Soviet sphere of influence.

On domestic matters Nixon's record is even more vulnerable. We in the AFL-CIO have repeatedly declared that the strength of our economy and the fulfillment of our ideals at home is the essential prerequisite to the ultimate victory of democracy in the world. We have further set forth our conviction that these goals cannot be reached by blind faith in the curative powers of private enterprise; that on the contrary, the federal government must take leadership to insure their realization.

Nixon does not share this conviction. While he has in recent months given lip-service to the need for government action in such fields as education, housing and public health, his votes do not justify confidence that performance will follow. Indeed, despite his recent identification with the so-called "new" or "liberal" wing of the Republican party, he has yet to be recorded in that company on any division in Congress.

In all candor it must also be noted that Nixon's history as a partisan campaigner, both for himself and for the national ticket, raise grave questions of his fitness. Quibbles over precise wording cannot conceal the fact that Nixon impugned the loyalty of a congressman, a nominee for the Senate, a Secretary of State and a President of the United States in his various electoral adventures. Since he is neither naive nor uninformed, we must conclude he knew better in every case. We find it difficult to attribute such conduct to youthful exuberance.

The Democratic candidate, John F. Kennedy, was elected to Congress in 1946 (the same year as Nixon) and is now in his second term in the Senate.

Kennedy is intelligent, articulate and forceful; he, too, would use the powers of the Presidency to carry out his program.

We in the AFL-CIO have had full opportunities to watch Kennedy's congressional career at close range. Throughout his service in both the House and Senate he has been a member of their respective labor committees. He has shown a keen and growing understanding of the labor movement as such, and a warm appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere.

Kennedy's active concern with foreign affairs actually antedates Nixon's, since it began before World War II. But the greatest difference between them in this area is that Kennedy has no commitment to the specific undertakings of the last eight years. Unlike Nixon, Kennedy would not be inhibited by loyalty to the mistakes of his predecessor.

However, it is on the domestic scene that the contrast is most dramatic. On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people.

Nor was Kennedy merely a passive participant. On more and more issues, as increasing seniority gave him greater status, he was the introducer and floor leader for legislation to benefit workers and the nation.

It should be noted that on some matters Kennedy did not always agree with the AFL-CIO position, even though on direct labor issues he was by our standards 100 per cent right while Nixon was 100 per cent wrong. Good-faith disagreements on some matters are inevitable, and should properly be taken in the context of the record as a whole.

CANDIDATES FOR VICE PRESIDENT

The Republican candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge, has been a devoted spokesman for America in the United Nations since 1953. Although limited by the narrowness of the Republican policy, his service deserves the greatest approbation.

Until his defeat by Kennedy in 1952, he also served in the Senate, where he was counted among the more progressive Republicans. His record in Congress suffers primarily at those points when party policy took preference over personal conviction.

The Democratic candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, was elected to the House in 1937 and to the Senate in 1948. Since 1955 he has been Senate majority leader.

Johnson is the most influential figure to be nominated for Vice President since the early years of the republic. He has been the dominant force in the last three Congresses. The effectiveness of his leadership has been universally acknowledged.

For the unprecedented span of six years, Johnson has borne the responsibility of Senate leadership while the White House was held by the opposing party. There have been times when the AFL-CIO has not agreed with his concept of the role of Congress in a divided government; but the legislative gains that have been made despite that division were brought about through his efforts and are to his credit.

In the same way, as the voting records show, we have not agreed with Johnson in all particulars since he entered Congress. But in balance he has a liberal record; and what is more important, it has become increasingly liberal with the years.

The AFL-CIO General Board, which strongly endorsed the candidacies of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, issued the following statement concerning labor's vital stake in the November presidential elections:

The preamble to the AFL-CIO constitution commits the American labor movement to the fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of the working people of America "through democratic processes within the framework of our constitutional government and consistent with our institutions and traditions."

The constitution continues:

"While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

It is in this spirit that we act. The need for intelligent political action has never been greater than now. Before the next Administration completes its term of office, the United States may be called upon to take actions which will determine the life or death of freedom in the world.

Thus the American people must select in November an Administration which can best meet the twin problems of our time: The protection of our country and the rest of the free world from the menace of totalitarian communism, and the strengthening of our own society, both socially and economically, to insure our position as the bastion and the exemplar of freedom as a way of life.

American labor has not lost faith in America. Our country is still the greatest force for peace and freedom throughout the world. Our concern is not that America is in second place today, but rather that this could happen tomorrow. We measure the last eight years not only by accomplishments but by shortcomings:

- America has had some economic growth—but not enough.
- America has improved the people's welfare—but not enough.
- America has strengthened its defenses—but not enough.
- America has made scientific progress—but not enough.
- America has extended the frontiers of democracy at home—but not enough.

The record of these years is "too little." We cannot permit it to become "too late."

The AFL-CIO has evolved over the years a wide range of legislative proposals which we believe would insure the security and prosperity of our nation, and the well-being of its people. These proposals stress in particular our conviction that a sound, growing economy in the United States is indispensable to the safety of our country and the free world.

Our program is positive, practical and non-partisan. We offered it, word for word, to the platform committees of both political parties, in the sincere hope that both would find it worthy of adoption.

We recognize that neither party has a monopoly on wisdom or dedication to the public good. Individuals in both parties have been and will be supported officially by labor; and candidates of both parties will win votes from AFL-CIO members, regardless of any recommendations by the leadership. We would not want it to be otherwise.

Nevertheless, the AFL-CIO has an obligation to report its findings as to the party platforms and the candidates for national office. We made our recommendations to both parties; now we must assess what the parties actually adopted. A plank-by-plank analysis of the platforms has been printed and is available. The following are an interpretive discussion of those areas where the differences in the party platforms and party records are most pronounced, and in examination of the expressed positions (insofar as they exist) of the four national candidates. . . .

We believe the contrast in each case is sharp and clear.

Therefore it is the considered judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as President and Vice President, respectively, is in the best interests of the United States and of the labor movement; and we urge our members to give them full and unstinting support.

Democratic Platform Is In

Following is the plank-by-plank analysis of the Democratic and Republican platforms, together with a comparison with the AFL-CIO position, made by the federation's General Board:

Labor Legislation

The Republican platform promises "diligent administration" of both the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts. Clearly labor can expect no move by this party to mitigate the harsh burdens or obviate the inequities of either act. On every close vote during consideration of the Landrum-Griffin bill, however, a majority of Republicans voted against sound, reasonable and well-considered labor legislation, and the President and Vice President both intervened personally to secure passage of a measure that was even worse than the final version.

The Democratic platform unequivocally pledges repeal of anti-labor and restrictive provisions of both acts, as well as adoption of an affirmative labor policy. This is consistent with the record of Democrats in the Congress, a majority of whom voted for sound labor legislation on every close vote during Senate and House consideration of last year's legislation. In addition, the Democratic platform specifically promises to strengthen and modernize the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts; neither of which is mentioned by the Republicans.

AFL-CIO analysis: Contrary to popular belief, we do not ask nor expect legislation that gives special privileges to trade unions. We do insist that the promotion of free collective bargaining is and ought to be the policy of the United States government. By that standard the Democratic platform is far superior.

'Right-to-Work' Laws

Although attempts to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws have been defeated in several states in recent years, these anti-labor laws remain on the books in 19 states. In the guise of laws to benefit working men, they are actually intended to cripple union efforts to organize and to negotiate just benefits for their members.

These state laws are effective against unions because of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which specifically permits their enactment. Repeal of Sec. 14(b) is a prerequisite to fair labor-management legislation.

The Republican platform in effect endorses Sec. 14(b).

The Democratic platform pledges its repeal.

Situs Picketing

The Republican platform takes no position on this issue. Though the President has three times asked Congress to pass corrective legislation (1954, 1958 and 1959), ranking Republicans on the Senate and House labor committees have tried to prevent a bill from being reported.

The Democratic platform pledges to repeal unreasonable limitations on the right to picket peacefully. Of the 20 Democrats on the House Labor Committee, only two opposed reporting the situs picketing bill. The favorable report of the Senate Labor subcommittee on the bill had the unanimous support of the subcommittee's Democrats.

AFL-CIO analysis: The reluctance of Republicans to correct a flagrant injustice that was recognized even by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, whose bill created it, defies charitable explanation.

Wage-Hour Legislation

The Republican platform pledges to increase the minimum wage, in no specified amount, and to extend coverage to several million more workers. Yet only recently a majority of House and Senate Republicans voted against a modest extension of coverage and an increase in the minimum wage to $1.25.

The Democratic platform pledges an increase in the minimum to $1.25 an hour and extension of coverage to several million additional workers. A substantial majority of Democrats in the House and Senate have supported this goal with their votes. The platform also pledges "further improvements in wage, hour and coverage standards" in the future, and calls for the extension of wage-hour protection to farm labor.

AFL-CIO analysis: We believe a realistic increase in the minimum wage and a meaningful extension of coverage are essential both morally and economically. We see no merit whatever in the arguments of the opponents of this legislation. And we believe the Democratic platform is in line with our position that constant improvement in the living standards and conditions of employment of the lowest-paid, including farm workers, is essential if America is to fulfill its promise and remain true to its ideals.

Economic Growth

AFL-CIO recommendations to both parties stressed the basic importance of steady economic growth. It is not an exaggeration to say that this is the very heart of our program.

The 50 percent drop in the annual rate of economic growth under this Administration is terrifying. It is terrifying because a continuation at this low level will deny proper job opportunities to our growing population; will insure worse shortages of such basic needs as schools, hospitals and housing, and will enable the Communist world to overtake us in military might and material resources.

With an adequate rate of economic growth we need not fear any force; without it, we will rob democracy of its sinews.

We believe it is the obligation of government, and especially the federal government, to provide whatever stimulus is necessary to bringing about the rate of growth we need.

The Republican platform talks about "high priority to vigorous economic growth" and then proceeds to attack "artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies." It proposes further tax reductions for corporations as a foremost incentive to economic growth.

The Democratic platform states unequivocally that our economy "can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually" and pledges the next Administration "to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation." It reaffirms its support of full employment as a paramount objective of national policy, and commits itself to an end to the present high-interest, tight-money policy.

AFL-CIO analysis: Here again we are gratified that both parties acknowledged the need for faster economic growth. It should be noted, however, that the Republican platform (and the Republican candidate) have embraced this concept with reluctance, and have been especially critical of growth-stimulating expenditures in the public sector of our national economy. The AFL-CIO has maintained that such expenditures, far from being a danger, must be greatly expanded for the security of the economy and of America itself.

Civil Rights

Both the Democratic and Republican platforms have properly been described as very strong on civil rights. They are similar in most respects, although the Republican platform fails to endorse the sit-in movement as such, and neglects to propose a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. On congressional rules the Democrats called for majority decision, while the Republicans call for unspecified changes in Rule 22. On substantive issues, however, both platforms are commendable.

AFL-CIO analysis: The recent conventions demonstrated clearly that both parties are split on the civil rights issue. The Democratic split is more readily definable and easier to understand. What is harder to justify is the performance of many northern Republicans.

On issue after issue—changing filibuster rules, invoking cloture, substantive and procedural questions—non-southern Democrats almost invariably have voted in favor of the civil rights position, whereas only a third to a half of the Republicans have done so. Time after time Republicans have cast their lot with the Southerners against civil rights in order to get southern support for conservative or reactionary economic programs.

It must also be said that the present Republican Administration has failed miserably to support civil rights progress at the executive level. To cite just one example, in the six years since the Supreme Court decision on schools, the White House has yet to indicate approval of the decision.

Social Security

The Republican platform advocates a program of health care for the aged "on a sound fiscal basis and through a contributory system." But congressional developments have made it clear that in the lexicon of the President, the Vice President and the Republican leadership, "contributory" does not mean as part of the social security system. An overwhelming majority of Republicans in Congress voted for a state-federal plan that either imposed a means test or set an income limit for beneficiaries.

The platform also calls for "selective" increases in

old-age benefits and promises substantial improvements in provisions in relation to the handicapped.

The Democratic platform specifically calls for "medical insurance upon retirement, financed during working years through the social security mechanism and available to all retired persons without a means test." A majority of congressional Democrats voted to write such a program into law.

Also, the platform calls for a general increase in old-age benefits, including a $50-a-month minimum; a higher ceiling on permitted earnings, and more generous terms for the handicapped and disabled.

AFL-CIO analysis: Few issues are as clearly drawn. Despite the intransigence of some southern Democrats, which helped to frustrate legislative action, the question remains: "Should health benefits for the aged be provided through the social security system?" The Democratic platform says yes; the Republican platform says no. When it came to a test, only one Republican in the Senate supported the social security principle.

On other aspects of social security, the Republicans still cling to a reluctant and gingerly approach; the Democrats favor realistic improvements.

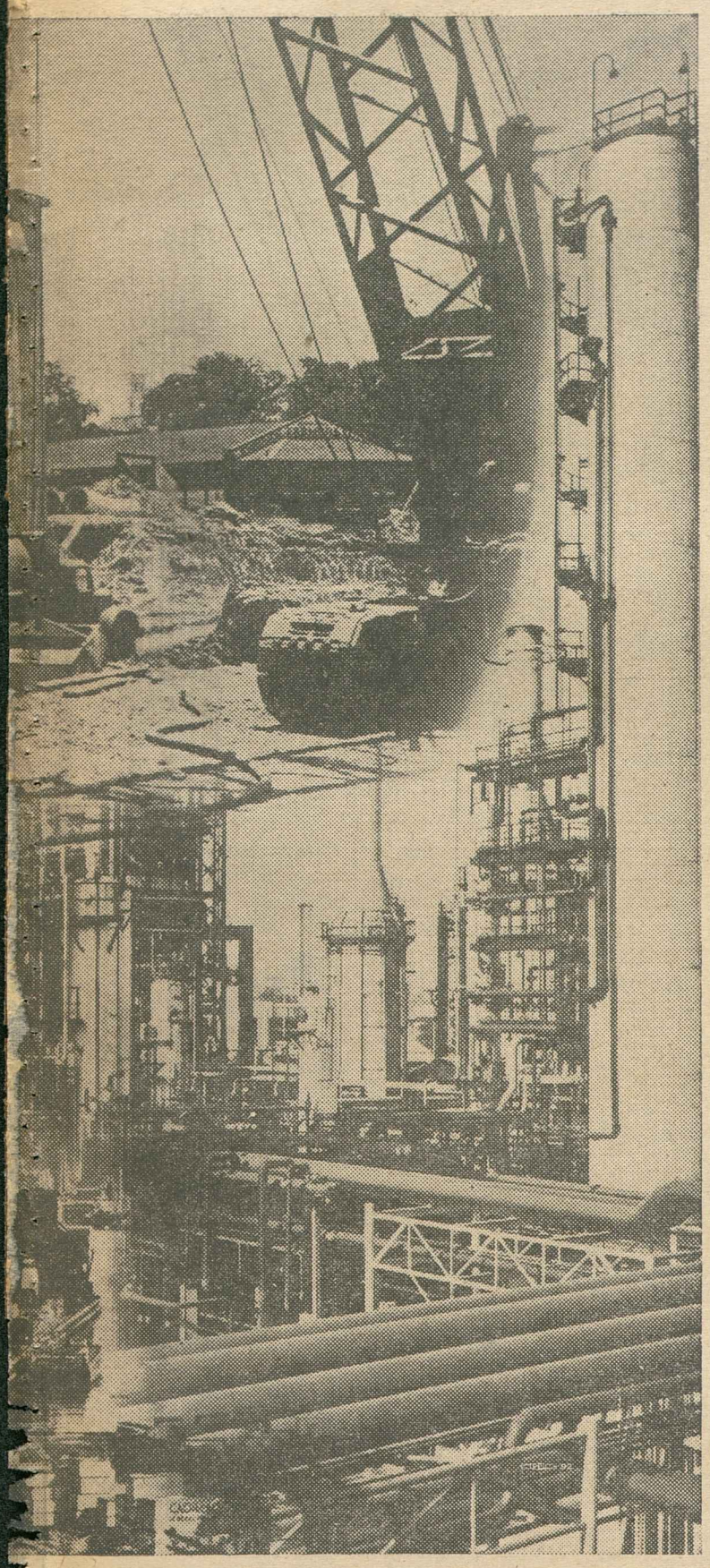
Unemployment Insurance

The Republican platform claims credit for minor improvements in recent years, promises to strengthen and extend benefits but fails to mention federal standards.

The Democratic platform clearly pledges to establish uniform minimum standards in unemployment insurance, and only the Democratic platform does so.

AFL-CIO analysis: The unemployment insurance system has demonstrated its great value. Over the years, however, the system has failed to keep pace with rising

The Nation's Best Interests



wage levels, has not been adequate to cope with long-term unemployment and has been plagued by unfair and unworkable eligibility requirements. Despite frequent prodding by the present Administration, the states have failed to bring their systems up to even the suggested minimum levels. Only federal standards can restore unemployment insurance to its intended function.

Federal Aid to Education

The Republican platform acknowledges the classroom shortage but describes it as "temporary" and "decreasing." There is no factual basis for that description. The platform opposes any large program of federal aid to education, but does endorse federal aid to school construction. Unfortunately, the record of both the Republican Administration and Republican congressmen offers little ground for optimism about even this limited objective. On three key votes in the House in 1956, 1957 and 1960, a majority of House Republicans voted against federal aid each time. In the Senate, a majority of Republicans similarly opposed the only federal aid bill which the Senate has considered in the last decade. Finally, Vice President Nixon himself cast the deciding vote against an amendment to include $1.1 billion in funds for school construction and teachers' salaries in the Senate bill.

The Democratic platform pledges federal aid for both classroom construction and teachers' salaries. The majority of Democrats in House and Senate have supported federal aid on all of the key votes mentioned above.

AFL-CIO analysis: Here is an oustanding example of a pressing need, in which the Republican predilection for "local" solutions effectively blocked action and apparently will continue to block it.

Aid for Depressed Areas

The Republican platform favors "constructive federal-local action to aid areas of chronic high unemployment." There is nothing in the record of the party to suggest that such action will be forthcoming in practice. Area redevelopment legislation has been passed three times by the Senate and twice by the House, only to be met by Presidential vetoes.

The Democratic platform promises legislation similar to that which was vetoed by the President.

AFL-CIO analysis: The need of long-suffering communities for a helping hand from the federal government has been evident for years. The Administration's rejection of a genuinely effective program, despite the pleas of many Republican members of Congress from depressed areas, has condemned millions of Americans to a protracted depression from which they are powerless to escape unaided.

Housing

The Republican platform takes no position on public housing. It favors adequate mortgage credit to encourage private housing, and calls for a continued effort to clear slums and promote urban renewal. Many examples could be cited to show that the Republican party continually and traditionally opposes adequate federal housing programs, but the record of the last two years alone is sufficient. During this Congress the President has asked for no public housing at all, and only $225 million a year for urban renewal. In the last two years there have been 15 Senate and five House votes bearing directly on public housing and urban renewal. On 14 of the Senate votes and all five of the House votes a majority of Republicans voted against adequate public housing and urban renewal provisions.

The Democratic platform proposes a 10-year program to restore our cities and provide balanced suburban development, as many public housing units as communities require, and pledges to support a housing construction goal of more than 2 million homes a year. On all the Senate and House votes mentioned above, a majority of Democrats voted in favor of public housing and urban renewal.

AFL-CIO analysis: In view of the record, old and new, it is unfortunate that the Republicans have retreated from the position of Sen. Taft, who acknowledged the propriety of massive federal action in the housing field. Indeed, Taft—with Senators Wagner and Ellender—introduced and fought vigorously for a housing program which still remains the basis from which our proposals (and those of the Democrats) have evolved. The Republicanism of today is thus far less enlightened than that of the man who was once "Mr. Republican" to the conservatives in his party.

Foreign Policy, National Defense

The Republican platform correctly asserts that "the sovereign purpose of our foreign policy is to secure the free institutions of our nation against every peril, to hearten and fortify the love of freedom everywhere in the world, and to achieve a just peace for all of anxious humanity." It fails, however, to recognize the gravity of our present world position, asserting that "the Republican Administration has demonstrated that firmness in the face of threatened aggression is the most dependable safeguard of peace" and that "under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, our military might has been forged into a power second to none." The Republican platform fails to recognize that during these last eight years Soviet aggression and expansion have not been stopped or even slowed down and that Soviet military might is rapidly overtaking ours.

The Democratic platform correctly asserts that our objective is not merely "to co-exist in armed camps on the same planet with totalitarian communism; it is the creation of an enduring peace in which the universal values of human dignity, truth, and justice under law are finally secured for all men everywhere on earth." It favors negotiations with the rulers of the Communist world "whenever and wherever there is a realistic possibility of progress without sacrifice of principle." The Democrats promise to recast our military capacity "in order to provide forces and weapons of a diversity, balance, and mobility sufficient in quantity and quality to deter both limited and general aggressions."

AFL-CIO analysis: It is fortunate that both parties are in general agreement as to the objectives of our foreign policy and the requirements of our national defense. In this area the platforms must be counterposed by performance. We find with deep regret that in the last eight years our country has not lived up to the objectives of either platform, and that the claims made by the Republicans for the Eisenhower-Nixon policies have no foundation in fact.

Atomic Energy, Natural Resources

The Republican platform boasts of its accomplishments in conservation and resource development, pledges new water resource projects and promises continued conservation measures in fisheries, forestry, reclamation and recreation. The party emphasizes cooperation with local governments. But on the record, both the Administration and the Republicans in Congress have rejected public operations and publicly-financed developments on the grounds that private corporations should profit from them. From atomic energy to timberlands to TVA, the Republicans in Congress and the Republican Administration have sought to promote private profit against the public interest. Virtually the only bright spot on the Republican record in this field is the Mission 66 program to develop recreational areas.

The Democratic platform pledges development and conservation of natural resources, stablishment of a comprehensive water resources policy, new multi-purpose dam projects and a program of federal aid for pollution control. It also favors development of regional giant power systems from all energy sources to supply low-cost electricity. The majority of Democrats in Congress supported federal development of atomic energy, opposed the TVA-busting Dixon-Yates contract, killed the Republican effort to "give away" timberlands in national forests, supported increasing federal grants for water pollution control and advocated a federal Hells Canyon dam project.

AFL-CIO analysis: Whether the national resources —including atomic energy—should be developed primarily for private profit or in the best interests of all the people is a basic question for America. We believe the public interest is and ought to be paramount.

Government Employes

The Republican platform urges employment, training and promotion for government workers based on merit and an effective grievance procedure. It also cites the need for salaries comparable to those offered by private employers. The record of the Republican Administration is not compatible with the party's suggestion that salaries be kept abreast of those in private industry. Five times the President has vetoed federal employe pay raises; the last of these was one of only two of his vetoes which have been overridden.

The Democratic platform pledges a strengthened civil service system and improved appeals system. It promises a better program for recognizing merits of individual employes. A majority of congressional Democrats have consistently supported pay raise legislation.

AFL-CIO analysis: Neither party has adopted our proposal of a comprehensive labor-management law assuring government workers of the same rights enjoyed by other workers. It is evident from the record, however, that the Democrats are more receptive to the principle of fair and equal treatment for workers in government service.

Congressional Procedures

The Republican platform pledges the party's best efforts to change Rule 22 of the Senate—the so-called "filibuster rule"—and other congressional procedures that make unattainable "proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees." It is apparent that the Republican platform has in mind only civil rights legislation. The problem, however, goes far beyond this one issue. In the last Congress, important domestic measures such as aid to school construction, area redevelopment, housing and situs picketing have been blocked by the House Rules Committee, with Republicans almost consistently voting unanimously to pigeonhole.

The Democratic platform calls for improvement of congressional procedures so that "majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House." It also calls specifically for rule changes to make certain that bills approved by legislative committees in the House reach the floor without undue delay. A majority of Democrats on the House Rules Committee have regularly voted to report important legislation.

AFL-CIO analysis: Changes in congressional procedures to assure majority rule are an urgent priority for the next Congress. Although neither party has a good record on changes in the Senate's Rule 22, a majority of House Democrats have always supported proposals to restrict the power of the Rules Committee, while a majority of Republicans have opposed such proposals.

The Voting Record:

Kennedy Right 92%; Nixon 13%

"Let's look at the record" is a familiar expression in American politics which will ring truer in 1960 than ever before.

The reason: for the first time both presidential candidates have extensive voting records by which the people might judge how well they have served the public interest.

Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon both are "on the record" as a result of their experience in Congress.

Both men launched their public service when they were elected to the House in 1946. Nixon was elected to the Senate in 1950 and Kennedy moved to the upper chamber in 1952. Nixon became vice-president in 1953 and, in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate, has voted only in case of a tie.

Against this background, the Committee on Political Education has selected 155 key votes on such issues as civil rights, education, consumer welfare, taxes, housing, labor, foreign policy and so on. The candidates were judged by labor's position.

Kennedy, on these key votes, was shown to have voted "right" a total of 120 times and "wrong" just twice. Nixon was shown to have cast 10 "right" votes and 59 "wrong" votes. On the COPE scorecard, Kennedy was 91.6 percent "right" compared to Nixon's 13 percent.

The voting records enable "profiles" of each candidate to be developed from the way he voted over a period of time on a broad range of issues. The records also allow a direct comparison of the two men on specific votes. In addition, Nixon can be judged on the basis of the tiebreaking votes he cast while presiding over the Senate.

This is how Kennedy and Nixon stack up individually and in comparison to each other on a variety of issues:

AFL-CIO-BACKED DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES JOHN F. KENNEDY, LYNDON B. JOHNSON

CIVIL RIGHTS

Kennedy's record showed 12 "right" votes and no "wrong" votes. Kennedy voted in favor of anti-poll tax bills, for an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Commission and three times in the Senate in support of efforts to change Rule 22 and curb filibusters. When in the House, he voted to adopt the 21-day rule to keep the Rules Committee from bottling up liberal bills.

Nixon cast two "right" and three "wrong" votes. Nixon's "right" votes came in support of anti-poll tax bills in the House in 1947 and 1949. His "wrong" votes came when he voted for a voluntary rather than an enforceable FEPC and in twice voting against the 21-day rule.

CONSUMER WELFARE

Kennedy, according to COPE, cast ten key votes in favor of workable controls on prices and rents after World War II and during the Korean War. He was absent on one such vote.

Nixon was recorded once in favor and seven times against controlling inflation. He was absent on two key votes.

On the natural gas issue, Kennedy cast five key votes against relaxing federal control over the prices charged by natural gas companies, COPE noted. Nixon voted "wrong" once and was absent once.

Kennedy and Nixon are compared easily in the consumer field. On price and rent control votes when they were congressmen, there were five instances when both were present and voting. All five times—for example, to extend rent control in light of the Korean emergency—Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon voted "wrong."

EDUCATION

Kennedy has had seven chances to vote on education. Six times he voted in favor of legislation on scholarships, school construction, teacher salaries and schools in defense areas. He was absent once.

Nixon has had two voting opportunities. He voted against aid to education and teacher salaries on one occasion and was absent on the other vote.

Kennedy and Nixon are separated by a crucial vote which occurred last February. On an amendment which proposed $1.1 billion a year for school construction and teachers' salaries, Kennedy voted against a tabling motion designed to kill the amendment. The Senate vote ended in a 44 to 44 tie and Nixon then cast the deciding vote to table and so kill the amendment.

TAXES

On income taxes, there were seven key votes to test Kennedy. Six times he voted in the interest of low-income taxpayers and he was absent once. Nixon had five opportunities and he voted all five times in favor of higher-bracket taxpayers.

On legislation to close tax loopholes, Kennedy voted "right" four times while Nixon voted five times to preserve the loopholes.

For example, on the oil and gas depletion allowance—the biggest loophole of all—Nixon as a senator in 1951 was "wrong" in voting against an amendment to reduce this allowance. Kennedy in 1958 was "right" in voting in favor of an amendment to reduce the depletion allowance for taxpayers with oil and gas income of over $1 million a year.

When the two men were both in the House, there were five votes on income tax changes. Kennedy was "right" and Nixon "wrong" all five times, as on a 1947 bill to give a 60 percent hike in take-home pay to the 1,400 taxpayers with incomes of $300,000 and over and a 5 percent increase to the 46 million wage-earners making under $5,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY

On key votes, Kennedy voted "right" five times and Nixon cast two "wrong" votes.

In 1958, an amendment to raise public assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled by about $5 a month died when the Senate vote ended in a 40 to 40 tie. Kennedy was "right" in voting for it. Nixon withheld his tiebreaking vote and the amendment failed for want of a majority.

MINIMUM WAGE

On the one comparative vote, when both men were in the House in 1949, Nixon was "wrong" in voting for an amendment to eliminate 1 million workers from federal wage-hour protection. Kennedy was "right" in voting against the amendment.

LABOR

Kennedy, measured by COPE on 22 key votes, was judged to have voted "right" every time in the interest of working people and union members. Nixon was judged, on 8 key votes confronting him, to have voted "wrong" seven times. He was absent once.

"Nixon has failed to cast a single vote," COPE noted "for fair labor-management relations legislation, equitable regulation of welfare and pension funds, safeguards for Davis-Bacon wage provisions, adequate unemployment compensation or the relief of chronically-depressed areas."

In a 1947 vote on a bill harsher than the final Taft-Hartley Act, Kennedy voted "right" and Nixon "wrong."

In 1956, Nixon broke a 39 to 39 tie in favor of an amendment to have the prevailing wage on the federal highway construction program determined by state agencies rather than federally. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it.

In 1959, the key Senate vote which sealed the so-called McClellan "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act ended in a 45 to 45 tie. Kennedy was "right" in voting against it. Nixon then broke the tie in favor of the move.

FOREIGN POLICY

Kennedy and Nixon had nearly identical voting records when both were in the House in the 1947-49 period, COPE reported. Both supported the Marshall Plan, Greek-Turkish aid, United Nations' relief aid and so on. Since then, their records diverge.

Kennedy, with the exception of one vote in 1951 to trim economic aid to Europe, has continued his support of economic and military aid to America's allies, COPE noted.

Nixon, COPE reported, "has voted on both sides of the question." COPE listed Nixon as "wrong" on two especially critical votes—when he voted against a wheat-for-India bill during the 1951 famine and when his vote helped defeat by 192 to 191 a $60 million economic aid-for-Korea bill in January 1950. Kennedy voted "right" on both of these issues.

Comparison of Kennedy, Nixon Votes

	Total Number	KENNEDY R	KENNEDY W	KENNEDY A	NIXON R	NIXON W	NIXON A
Civil Rights	13	12	0	1	2	3	0
Civil Service	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Consumer	21	17	0	2	2	10	3
Education	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Foreign Policy	14	7	1	1	2	5	1
Health	4	2	0	0	1	1	1
Housing	11	9	0	0	0	5	0
Immigration D. P.s	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Labor	24	22	0	0	0	7	1
Migratory	7	4	0	0	1	1	2
Minimum Wage	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Public Power	12	10	1	1	1	5	0
Small Business	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Social Security	5	5	0	0	0	2	0
Taxes	18	10	0	2	0	11	0
Tidelands	7	5	0	0	0	3	0
Veterans	3	2	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	155	120	2	9	10	59	8

(Of 131 key votes, Kennedy was 91.6 percent "right"; .02 percent "wrong.")

(Of 77 key votes Nixon was 13 percent "right"; 76.6 percent "wrong.")

The votes cast by Senator Kennedy and Vice President Nixon will not add up to the total listed for each subject. Totals include votes for the 1951-52 period when Nixon was in the Senate and Kennedy in the House and the period 1953-60 when Nixon, as Vice President, cast only tie-breaking votes.

Morgan Says:

In the Congo, Mired in Rumor, Fear, Anything Can Happen

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AS THE UN's Ralph Bunche indicated in Leopoldville, the Congo is mired in misunderstanding, rumor and fear. In such a mental swamp anything can happen and there are reasons to believe that the situation is much more serious than appears even on the surface—which is not exactly glassy-smooth.

Morgan

According to some estimates, if the United Nations Security Force does not assert its authority unmistakably over all local elements including Premier Lumumba's so-called army within the next two or three weeks, UN prestige will suffer a possibly fatal blow in Africa which could easily redound to the permanent advantage of the Communist bloc.

Apparently the Communist pull on the wobbly Lumumba regime is greater than has been generally suspected. It is not that Moscow pushed a button and caused the Congo crisis but rather that it is capitalizing on chaos which its emissaries, like a swarm of wasps, are helping to complicate and prolong, partly because the western Allies, including the U.S., have been so shortsighted and unprepared.

AS LONG AS SEVEN years ago, while Brussels was confidently saying and Washington and other capitals were believing that all was well in the Congo, the Communist bloc went to work to intensify its contacts with Central Africa. Special African study courses were added in half a dozen universities, including Leningrad and Prague. On the eve of independence, the Belgian Communist party stepped up its activities.

It appears that as many as 125 Communist bloc experts have arrived in the Congo. Some of them have been flown in by Soviet cargo planes ostensibly bringing in civilian supplies under the UN operation. One of these recent loads included, of all things for tropical Africa, bananas.

These technical and political experts seem to be gaining the ears of Lumumba's desperately understaffed ministries and are apparently leaning hard on the theme that there are bad white men and good white men in the Congo—the bad representing the vestiges of western imperialism, the good from the magnanimous communist bloc.

Lumumba's demands for the earliest possible withdrawal of UN forces even though his own 25,000-man Force Publique has hardly grasped the meaning of discipline, let alone law and order, may have been inspired, directly or indirectly, by Communist advice. Lumumba, probably no Communist himself, fancies himself as a kind of king of the Congo, including, of course, Katanga, and eventually, some believe, as a liberator of Africans south to the Cape of Good Hope.

Many responsible western experts agree that the UN force must stay on in the Congo until some reasonably neutral internal stability is achieved. How can this be done if Lumumba withdraws the invitation under which UN troops entered the Congo in the first place?

One theory has it that since they are there in the interests of peace and security there is a strong legal case for their remaining until and unless Lumumba can demonstrate a capacity to maintain law and order.

He has strong—though not united—internal opposition. The Congolese Senate, sitting without a quorum, took a symbolic slap at him by voting to ask UN forces to remain in the Congo and intervene in internal strife.

There are many tragic ironies in this stormy picture, perhaps the most cutting being the spectacle of the West tending to take Lumumba's currently left-inclined direction amid political bedlam as proof the Congolese are incapable of self-government when in point of fact the communists were preparing for this and nobody else was.

AFL-CIO Wins Praise For Keeping Morgan Show

The Progressive, national monthly magazine, has praised the nightly newscasts of Edward P. Morgan over the ABC network as "radio journalism at its best," and has hailed as "good news" the AFL-CIO renewal of Morgan's contract for another year.

Organized labor's "decision to continue to sponsor Morgan—with no interference whatever—represents the kind of public service by the AFL-CIO that also happens to be the best kind of public relations," the magazine declared.

Noting that the AFL-CIO gives Morgan "a completely free hand to report and interpret the news as he sees it," The Progressive said the commentator "responsibly uses his freedom in a way unparalleled by any other newscaster . . ."

Washington Reports:

Next Congress Faces Big Job Because of This One's Failures

THE 86TH CONGRESS failed to enact a number of needed measures and as a result the 87th Congress has a big job before it, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), majority whip, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), standing in for the minority whip, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), agreed as they were interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on more than 300 radio stations.

Case said that in the field of foreign affairs "Congress acted in a responsible way as a whole," even though it "lagged about $1 billion a year behind what we should have done in the field of mutual security appropriations."

Both mentioned civil rights as the main accomplishment, but agreed more needs to be done. Case said that "Rule 22 blocks effective action by permitting almost endless debate," and its removal must be the first main action of the new Congress. It has affected progress not only in civil rights, he maintained, "but also social welfare, education, housing and all the rest."

Mansfield criticized the Executive Branch for not using its authority in the field of civil rights.

The Senate majority whip also said that one of the reasons Congress failed to enact much needed legislation was because "we always had the threat of a Presidential veto."

"If that threat is removed, we will be able to enact worthwhile legislation next year," he added.

CASE, THE ONLY REPUBLICAN Senator who voted for the Kennedy-Anderson amendment to provide health insurance for the aged, based on the social security approach, criticized the bill as passed because it included "the objectionable means test."

Mansfield said more needs to be done on minimum wage, housing, federal aid to education, civil rights, defense and foreign aid.

Case added situs picketing, immigration, "unemployment compensation, that is, broadening the benefits and making mandatory a minimum floor under benefits and coverage," and "in the fields of railroads, legislation to protect passengers and workers when trains are discontinued by arbitrary summary procedures."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this page, is on vacation.

IF YOU OR YOUR PARENTS are among America's "aging," you are enjoying "a high level of health" with 90 percent of you either in "good or fair" health. More than 92 percent of you and other aging have no medical problems that need attention.

If you had medical bills that ran anywhere from $1,000 to $3,000, they wouldn't bother you a bit. Almost half would simply draw a check for the necessary amount. Only a few of you would have to mortgage the house or use that stock in the safe deposit box. Indeed, most of you "can cope with a large medical bill by conventional and personal means."

Half of you and your fellow oldsters have incomes of more than $2,000 a year, 1 out of 20 has an income of more than $10,000 a year, and most of you have assets of more than $10,000 over your liabilities.

In brief, you are part of a "picture of a healthy and well-cared-for aging population in the United States," of whom only a relative handful need help.

THIS HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC REPORT, purporting to picture the condition of most of America's aging men and women, is the product of a research study of 1,500 Americans aged 65 or over, made by a team at Emory University in Georgia. It is now being used as the basis for all-out opposition of the American Medical Association to legislation that would help the aged meet their medical problems through an extension of the social security system.

It was used as the basis for a full page AMA advertisement to attack the principle of medical care for the aged under the social security system.

It was used as the basis for numerous editorials claiming that the social security approach is unneeded and "socialistic."

REACTION HAS BEEN QUICK and in some cases angry. One doctor, who has been a member of the AMA for 35 years, indignantly denied in a public letter that the AMA spoke for him or for the 170,000 physicians that it claims to represent.

A Columbia professor of sociology challenged the report and called for a "scientific review" that would show how scientific it really was and how far it "smacked" of public relations.

Sen. Pat McNamara, Michigan Democrat who is chairman of a Senate subcommittee which has been investigating the problems of the aged, issued a "fact sheet" that utterly contradicted the "report" of how lucky America's aged are. This fact sheet, based on nationwide hearings over many months, showed:

- More than 75 percent of persons over 65 suffer from chronic conditions of ill health as compared with 41 percent for the rest of the population.
- As of 1957-58 medical expenditures by the aged on a per capita basis were 80 percent greater than those for all ages.
- In 1958, 60 percent of the aged had incomes of less than $1,000; 45 percent had less than $500 in liquid assets and 30 percent had no liquid assets at all with which to sit down and dash off checks to pay for doctor bills.
- Including those with even entirely inadequate private insurance coverage, only 42 to 49 percent of the aged have any health insurance and of these, 73 percent had only half or less of their hospital costs covered.
- The aged enter hospitals more frequently than the general population, their average length of stay is higher, hospital expenses are higher among the aged, and the most frequent types of illness hospitalizing the aged are the costliest ones to treat.

In brief, the picture of a jolly, happy, carefree, relatively wealthy aging population with only a relatively few needing help does not correspond to the facts.

We may argue among ourselves how we shall help the aged with their medical problems, but it is a tragic disservice to our nation to pretend that the need is not there. **(Washington Window—PAI)**

THE 86TH CONGRESS left many tasks undone in minimum wages, aid to education, health insurance, housing and other measures that must be handled by the next Congress, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), speaking in place of the minority whip (left), and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), majority whip, asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They spoke on the last program in the 1960 series.

Jodoin's Message:

Unemployment Main Problem in Canada

LABOR DAY IN MANY RESPECTS marks the start of a new year. The holiday season ends and many organizations and activities return to a more active period. As we enter this period the Canadian labour movement faces many challenges. One of the greatest of these—and one which we share with all Canadian citizens—is the challenge of unemployment.

With the arrival of fall all too many Canadians know that they face months of uncertainty; months in which they will wonder, almost from day to day, whether or not they will have a job. Winter unemployment has become an established but unwarranted part of the Canadian economic picture. More recently we have been experiencing conditions in which unemployment spreads into the warmer months, and for many people is a year-round threat.

The challenge we now face with regard to unemployment is indeed a serious one, and one which is in many respects different to that of other periods. Most of us can recall the days in which the country's whole economy slowed down and thousands of men and women waited in line for jobs. Today the economy of our country continues to operate at a high level, production is well up; and yet, at the same time, we have hundreds of thousands of men and women deprived of the right to work.

It has been estimated that the waste from unemployment has reached the neighborhood of $3 billion. We are a rich country but we cannot afford waste of this magnitude. And beyond the dollars and cents loss is the far greater toll in human suffering.

These, then, are times of both challenge and opportunity which call for thought and effort on the part of all sections of the community. As a labour movement we stand ready to do our part and to co-operate with other groups. A year ago we made reference to the intensive attacks being made from some quarters on the organized labour movement.

It may be that these attacks have now reached their peak but there is new evidence of a desire on the part of some employers to adopt a "let's push-labour-around" attitude. If they do follow such a course it will indeed be unfortunate. Such a negative policy will make no contribution to a better Canada; but will rather interfere with the type of co-operation which is essential to the future.

This may be an appropriate time to make the position of the Canadian Labour Congress clear. We are prepared and will be happy to co-operate with all other groups in meeting the challenges which we, as Canadians, face in common. If, on the other hand, there are to be efforts to undercut the standards established democratically in collective agreements, then the responsibility for the conflict which will inevitably follow will rest on those who initiated it.

These are time in which our concern must inevitably go beyond our own national borders. When the CLC held its biennial convention in Montreal a few months ago, we were hopeful of the approach of a better international climate. Those hopes were quickly shattered by the total failure of the Paris summit conference, later supplemented by the Soviet's withdrawal from the 10-member disarmament conference in Geneva.

Hopes for Negotiations

We are still hopeful that fruitful negotiations may be resumed. The world, in today's circumstances, cannot tolerate a situation in which there is no serious attempt to begin solving these admittedly difficult problems of disarmament leading to a lasting world peace. We, as an organization representing such a large section of the Canadian people, are keenly aware of the vital importance of these matters and are anxious to make whatever contribution we can toward a betterment of international conditions. In particular we seek positive and constructive action toward universal controlled disarmament.

It is regrettable that, on an occasion such as this, one should find it necessary to devote so much attention to matters of this nature; but they are problems which will not disappear simply by being ignored.

As a Canadian organization we retain strong optimism in the future of our country. We have faced and overcome problems before and we can do the same in the future. The Canadian labour movement has made a great contribution to the building of our nation and we look forward to making further contributions in the year and years ahead.

ILO Head Thanks U. S. Labor for Peace Efforts

"American labor and the Intl. Labor Organization speak in the same cause and act toward the same goals. Both are concerned that the lives of men everywhere shall be bettered in freedom, and that peace shall be preserved," ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse said in a Labor Day message.

"I express the warm gratitude of the ILO for the strong support and encouragement which has come to it from American labor since the organization's earliest days, and express the confident hope that we shall continue to advance toward our mutual goal of peace based on social justice," he said.

Becu on Labor Day:

ICFTU Contrasts U.S. Labor Dynamism With Red 'Stooges'

ON THIS LABOR DAY the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions sends warm and heartfelt greetings to the workers of the North American continent.

Ever since the days of the pioneers your labor movement has—through its sheer dynamism—won the admiration of genuine trade unionists throughout the world.

What impresses workers everywhere is that the immense and vital power of the free labor movement in North America has not been limited to obtaining such excellent material benefits for the workers. It has also dedicated itself to broader aims serving the ideals and principles which the peoples of the free and truly democratic nations cherish.

What a striking contrast between your splendid record of service to the workers—to hungry and suffering humanity everywhere—and that of the miserable stooges who direct the so-called trade unions in the Communist countries.

Prosperity breeds prosperity, just as success breeds success, and the world reaps a benefit from a wealthy and progressive American economy. On the other hand a recession, as that of a few years ago showed clearly, provokes widespread and disastrous repercussions, especially upon the living standards of workers in the economically underdeveloped countries which still depend mainly on exporting their raw materials.

In the same way as the U.S. trade unions the CLC, true to its steadfast traditions, meets these times of challenge and opportunity with courage and initiative. Canadian labor, too, seeks not only to enhance the well-being of its members but to make its own weighty contribution towards building a better world for all.

We believe in freeing the people from their dread of nuclear warfare through agreement on the banning of weapons of mass destruction within the framework of general and controlled disarmament.

We re-affirm the right of all the dependent peoples to decide their own destines.

We appeal to the governments of the advanced countries to give as much aid as possible to the underdeveloped countries.

We pledge our determined opposition to dictatorships of all kinds—Communist as well as those of Franco Spain and of the other remaining dictatorships.

We can realize all these aims. Let us continue to march together under the banner of the ICFTU toward a brighter and a better future.

Offer 2-Point Plan:

Building Trades Call on U. S. To Help Economy Grow

LABOR LOOKS FORWARD to the dynamic expansion of the national economy in the year ahead.

This goal must be achieved if America hopes to provide effective leadership in the world struggle for peace and freedom.

Our national defense cannot be adequately reinforced unless it is backed up by a strong, healthy and growing economy. Prolongation of high unemployment, low production and inadequate purchasing power is bound to impair the ability of our country to resist and prevent further Communist aggression.

How can we assure the growth of our gross national product at the rate of at least 4 percent a year—the minimum necessary to provide jobs for our growing population?

The Building and Construction Trades Dept. suggests a program on this Labor Day that will go a long way toward bringing about the industrial revival our country needs:

- We believe the government's "tight money" policy must be shelved in favor of a new policy which will encourage private enterprise to invest in an expanding economy.
- We believe that the federal government must meet its responsibility to invest in the construction of urgently needed schools, hospitals, research facilities, low cost housing, urban renewal, better roads, modern airports and other projects for community improvement.

From past experience, we know that the inauguration of a large-scale building program, both privately and publicly financed, will give the entire national economy a forward push it so badly needs today.

It would be a mistake to assume that only the construction industry would benefit. On the contrary, basic industries like steel, lumber, electrical appliances, textiles, furniture, autos and many others would get a shot in the arm.

This is not a boondoggling program. Our country has fallen far behind in its physical plant. Nor can it be truthfully criticized as a "spending" program. There is a vast difference between spending and wise investment. Investment of private and public funds in construction of homes and facilities that our country and its people need will pay off dividends—now and in the future.

It will provide millions of new jobs. It will spur industrial production over a long-range period. And finally it will produce greater tax revenues that will make the program pay for itself and for higher defense expenditures to boot.

Regardless of the outcome of this year's national elections, we are convinced that our government will have to take these steps toward a more progressive and more rewarding future.

'End Appalling Waste':

IUD Asks for an America Free From Want and Fear

THE AFL-CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT. extends its warm fraternal greetings to working people the world over on this first Labor Day of the 60's. In increasing measure, this holiday symbolizes to the whole world the status and dignity that can be achieved by free labor. We urge all members of U.S. organized labor to participate as never before in the democratic process that is their heritage.

Despite the official optimism of the present Administration, all is not well on the American scene. The '60's have not even begun to soar and already there are signs of a new recession.

Automation is rapidly spreading in the industrial and commercial processes of the nation. The great promise of this new development has so far been blunted. Rapidly rising productivity is being translated into idle manpower and idle plant instead of into rising living standards, rejuvenated cities, better homes, and the means of eliminating poverty.

More than 5 percent of our citizens willing and able to work have been denied the opportunity for gainful employment. About 20 percent of America's fabulous industrial facilities lie idle. At the same time, more farm families are being driven from the land because of the ability of our agriculture to turn out the food and fiber needed to end poverty at home and alleviate hunger abroad.

The great challenge of the '60's is to end this appalling waste within the American economic system. Rising productivity can be translated into an America free of want and fear. It can be made a positive force for democracy throughout the world. America's free workers are willing, ready, and able to do their part and to prove that they can produce as well for the needs of peace as for those of war.

The IUD urges on this Labor Day that all Americans exercise their right of franchise regardless of political outlook so that this election will truly reflect the national will. It calls upon the federal government to exercise special vigilance so that no citizen shall unjustly be denied the right of franchise.

At Costa Rica Meeting:

Latin States Reaffirm Unity Against Soviet Infiltration

San Jose, Costa Rica—The foreign ministers of the American republics closed out their two-week emergency conference here by signing a "Declaration of San Jose."

The seven-point declaration, in reaffirming the unity and authority of the Organization of American States (OAS) and warning against Russian and Chinese infiltration in this hemisphere, caused a walkout of the Cuban delegation.

Anti-Trujillo Action Hailed

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in commenting on an earlier action when the OAS ministers voted sanctions against the Dominican Republic and caused a walkout of that delegation, issued a message which said:

"It is especially gratifying that the resolution approved at the Costa Rica meeting reflected to a remarkable degree the ICFTU's views on action to be taken to curb the cruel Trujillo dictatorship which has long denied to the people of the Dominican Republic their legitimate human rights and trade union rights."

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu and Gen. Sec. Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT) had urged the action in messages to the ministers.

U.S. Sec. of State Christian Herter called the declaration adopted by a 19 to 0 vote—both the Dominican and Cuban delegations had left—a "clear indictment of the Castro government of Cuba and particularly the role it played in furthering Sino-Soviet efforts at intervention into this hemisphere."

Mexico issued a special statement which said that, in her view, the declaration was of "a general character" and that "in no form does it constitute a condemnation or a threat against Cuba, whose aspirations for economic improvement and social justice have the strongest sympathy of the government and people of Mexico."

Cuba in Spotlight

Cuba was not mentioned by name in the declaration, but the emergency meeting and the final statement came out of concern over the relations between the Soviet Union and the government of Premier Fidel Castro and in light of the deterioration of U.S.-Cuban relations.

It was reported that prevailing sentiment among the delegates regarded the Declaration as an invitation to Castro to seek to resolve any difficulties through the inter-American system. A six-nation committee also was created to conciliate differences between the U.S. and Cuba and mediate in other Caribbean problems.

The ministers of Venezula and Peru had reservations about the declaration, which was signed by their deputies. Venezulan Pres. Romulo Betancourt quickly cabled a message of unqualified support of the declaration. It was the assassination attempt against Betancourt a few months ago which finally resulted in the OAS sanctions against dictator Trujillo.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in Chicago a few weeks earlier, had expressed hope the foreign ministers would act against dictator Trujillo's "repeated violation of human rights, civil liberties and trade union freedom" and also on the "threat of Communist infiltration and domination through the activities of the Castro regime in Cuba."

The AFL-CIO said it shared with people throughout the Americas "deep concern over the now dubious domination of the Cuban revolution by Communist elements and its complete political and economic subservience to Soviet Russia and its satellite countries."

Hemisphere Newsmen Set Up New Congress

Lima—Delegates from a score of western hemisphere newsmen's unions have organized a permanent federation to further inter-American contacts and mutual interests.

They created the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations and adopted resolutions deploring restrictions on press freedoms in several western hemisphere countries, including Cuba. Adoption followed bitter debate.

The press freedoms resolution pledged inter-American solidarity with journalists "who are suffering under the most blatant violations of human rights by the regimes in Haiti, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Nicaragua." The congress denounced "the oppressive measures of those regimes against the press," and demanded restoration of free access to and dissemination of news and comments. It appealed to world public opinion for support of the "just cause of the persecuted colleagues" in the four countries named.

A resolution dealing with Cuba read:

"The congress expresses its deep regret in view of the fact that the hopes for a free press in the Republic of Cuba that were aroused after the overthrow of the Batista dictatorship have not been realized, but rather on the contrary tend to fully disappear.

"Many democratic journalists in Cuba have lost their right to express freely their opinions, while some of them have been forced into exile.

Appeal to Cuba

"In view of these developments the Congress calls on the government of the Republic of Cuba to go back to its early promises, and secure freedom of expression to the Cuban press."

Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild, and Luis Carnero Checa, of Peru, who had served as co-chairmen of the committee which had planned the sessions here, were continued in office in the permanent federation.

Perlik and Carnero Checa also head a 13-member executive board. Other members are: Vice-Chairmen Enrique Garces of Ecuador, R. H. Buchanan of Canada, Virgilio Zalaya Rubi of Honduras, and Clifton Neita of Jamaica; Sec. Alberto Schtirbu of Argentina; Treas. Nicholas Pentcheff of the United States, and Guillermo Garcia of Columbia, Alfonso Morales of El Salvador, Gonzalo Chapela of Mexico, Richard Lane of the United States, and Ulric Mentus of British Guiana.

The board established seven committees: trade union and professional activities, Jose R. Chao Monzon of Argentina; freedom and defense of the press and newspapermen, Roberto Martinez Merizalde of Peru; exchange of newsmen, Boleslaw Wierzbianski of the United States; educational problems, unfilled; publication, Pbro. Jesus Hernandez Chapellin of Venezuela; awards, Miguel Perez Turner of Argentina; and preparation for the second congress, Hipolito Hincapie of Columbia.

The next congress will be held at Bogota, Columbia, in two years. The executive board choose Quito, Ecuador, for its next meeting in the first half of 1961.

Other countries represented at the Lima sessions included Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Puerto Rico and Trinidad. Haiti and Paraguay were represented by exile organizations.

The Lima sessions were boycotted by a number of leftish-oriented organizations which had launched an abortive counter-move calling for a July meeting in Venezuela closed against North American participation.

TWUA Blasts Wool Tariff Offer by U.S.

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has charged that Administration tariff proposals made to Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy would lead to "further destruction of the domestic woolen and worsted industry and raise clothing prices for American consumers."

In a letter to Secretary of State Christian Herter, TWUA Pres. William Pollock charged that the Eisenhower Administration proposals violate the Reciprocal Trades Agreement, and urged that the plan be withdrawn.

Pollock said his letter was prompted by Administration reports that the White House had proposed a flat 38 percent tariff on woolens and worsteds. This would replace the present system under which the duty steps up from 25 to 45 percent when imports exceed 5 percent of the level of domestic production.

"Any rate reduction," Pollock wrote Herter, "will significantly lower the safeguards established in our country against the further destruction of the American industry."

The flat 38 percent rate, Pollock said, would result in a substantial increase in clothing prices to the American consumer because it would provide domestic woolen and worsted manufacturers with "an immediate incentive to raise their prices."

BUSHEL BASKET full of money collected at 102d convention of Typographical Union in Denver is presented to Rene J. Valentine (left), director of joint strike activity in Portland, Ore. Delegates donated $1,667 to aid Portland newspaper strikers. With Valentine are (left to right) R. C. Henrey of ITU Local 58, Multnomah, Ore.; John M. Philbin, president of Chicago Mailers; and "Davey" Crockett, New York Local 6.

ITU Pushes Drive for Anti-Scab Legislation

Denver—The 102nd convention of the Typographical Union launched a major legislative drive to stop strikebreaking as the 400 delegates approved a two-pronged "anti-scab" program.

First phase of the legislative drive is for amendments to the federal Byrnes Act to close loopholes that make it ineffectual in controlling importation of scabs across state lines.

The second phase calls on ITU locals all over the country to work with other AFL-CIO affiliates and central bodies in convincing 1961 state legislatures to adopt "anti-scab" state statutes similar to one in Pennsylvania.

Draft Model Law

A model state legislative act distributed to delegates would outlaw recruitment of strikebreakers, prohibit offering of employment to habitual scabs, prevent habitual scabs from taking jobs of workers out on strike, outlaw the use of scab-herding agents, and prevent advertising for scabs without notifying recruits in the ad that a labor dispute is in progress.

Byrnes Act amendments are similar to these proposals, except that they specifically deal with the offense of transporting scabs across state lines and sets up penalties of up to a $5,000 fine and/or up to two years' imprisonment for violation of the measure.

The legislative program was developed by the Presidents' Committee of publishing industry unions, and the ITU convention adoption of the program is the first action taken to implement the plan.

Major internal matter debated by the delegates was a proposed constitutional change on the issue of "reproduction." The ITU has for many years required that all contracts with newspapers include a clause calling for local members to set type for advertisements where matrices (mats) have been provided rather than copy for local typesetting.

A special committee on reproduction recommended a constitutional change which would allow local unions to bargain out this clause in return for a minimum of 2 percent of payroll devoted to a national pension and retirement program.

Delegates lined up at microphones by the dozens for the better part of two days to debate the proposition. The committee recommendation was based on the fact that many locals had given up the reproduction clause for minor fringe benefits and had not been diligent in policing this contract item. The change would give more latitude to local unions in bargaining, but would set a reasonable minimum standard for alternative benefits to be won in exchange for such clauses.

The convention was not able to take final action on the issue, and resolved to put the matter up to a membership referendum. Results of the voting are not expected till some time in October.

72 Countries Will See 'Americans at Work'

Four films in the AFL-CIO's "Americans at Work" television series are currently being shown in foreign-language versions in 72 foreign countries, the United States Information Agency has announced.

The films, dealing with the work of the bookbinders, glassworkers, plumbers and pipefitters and potters unions, are being carried on television in 20 countries in Latin America, 12 in Europe, 13 in the Near East, 14 in Africa and 13 in the Far East.

The USIA reported the bookbinders film to date has been translated into Spanish, Persian, Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, French, Burmese, Mandarin, Indonesian, German, Danish, Italian, Norwegian, Icelandic and Japanese. The other films also have been translated into many languages.

Additional films from the AFL-CIO series are in the process of being translated and shipped for overseas distribution, USIA said.

In the U.S., "Americans at Work" now appears on more than 150 television stations weekly. more than 85 films highlighting the skills of America's union members in a wide variety of industries have been produced in the series.

AFL-CIO Mourns Death of Tessier

The sincere condolences of the AFL-CIO on the death of Gaston Tessier, president of the Intl. Confederation of Christian Trade Unions was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a cable to Gen. Sec. Maurice Bouladoux of the French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions.

"We believe your movement has suffered a severe loss and all workers a valiant leader," Meany said.

Tessier, 73, died in Paris following an operation. He was the first general secretary of the French Christian trade unions and later president before heading the international phase of the movement.

During World War II he was an active member of the French Resistance and a member of the National Committee of the Resistence. He served in the French Constituent Assembly in 1954, was named to the Council of State in 1949 and was a member of his country's delegation to the United Nations in 1954.

PRODUCTION PERSONNEL on the AFL-CIO's film documentary, "Land of Promise," check out historical details of the film with noted labor educator Mark Starr, fourth from left. The half-hour film which stars Melvyn Douglas will be shown Sunday, Sept. 4, over the ABC television network. (Check your local paper for time and station.) The motion picture, produced by the AFL-CIO to honor the American worker on Labor Day weekend, is a factual account of the development of the American labor movement. Above from left are Logan English, musical director; Sheldon Stark, author of the film; Bill Buckley, director; Starr; Morris Novik, AFL-CIO radio and TV consultant; and Al Zack, AFL-CIO public relations director.

Post Office Clerks Up Per Capita; Hallbeck Chosen for Presidency

St. Louis—The Post Office Clerks wound up their 31st biennial convention here by electing their veteran legislative director, E. C. (Roy) Hallbeck, to succeed J. Cline House as president.

In another major action, delegates voted a 5-cent monthly per capita dues increase to establish regional offices—a move to keep up with the decentralization of the Post Office.

Hallbeck, 58, has been the union's legislative representative in Washington for 14 years. The post, which is elective, is considered the No. 2 job in the union, which does not have official bargaining status and depends instead on Congress.

Key Role in Pay Hike

NFPOC officials credit Hallbeck with having played a leading role in winning congressional approval of the recent 10 percent postal pay raise over Pres. Eisenhower's veto.

House retired after two two-year terms. Hallbeck was unopposed for the top post.

The dues increase, from 70 to 75 cents a month, was approved by a majority of nearly three to one after sharp debate through parts of three daily sessions. In final form, it was pared down from a 10-cent increase recommended by the executive board. The 5-cent rise, effective Jan. 1, is expected to produce about $50,000 a year.

The Post Office has been decentralized into 15 regions. NFPOC leaders felt this called for creation of regional union offices manned—perhaps full time—by district vice presidents. Two have been on full-time duty since April in a pilot study.

"From the experience gained in the pilot operations, we believe that such expansion is both feasible and practical," the board told delegates. ". . . We believe that full-time vice presidents would enable the federation to more effectively process grievances, combat the work-measurement system, expand organizational activities and implement and improve our legislative efforts."

Setup Experimental

Officials said the 5-cent increase will permit broader experimenting with the regional setup until the 1962 convention at Portland, Ore., when Hallbeck is to recommend specific constitutional changes.

Under convention directives, the principal goals of NFPOC's new administration will include legislation to give the union official recognition by the government and steps toward merger with other postal clerk unions.

Practically, this last is aimed at the unaffiliated Post Office Craftsmen, with 35,000 members (to NFPOC's 100,000). Hopes that Pres. Joseph Thomas of the Craftsmen would come to the convention failed to materialize, but merger talks are expected to get underway shortly at Washington.

NFPOC's broadly-worded merger plan, approved earlier in the convention, also held out some hope for eventual reconciliation with a dissident group that splintered away after the 1958 convention and formed the rival National Postal Clerks Union. Its membership was estimated here at 17,000 although its leaders claim 35,000.

The split plainly still rankles many NFPOC delegates, but they cheered a prediction by Pres. Eisenhower's personnel assistant, Eugene J. Lyons, that "many who deserted will return."

Lyons — one of two "management" men who addressed the convention—said the President vetoed the recent pay bill not because he is against increases as such but because he was waiting for the results of a government-industry pay study.

Following him to the platform, Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), called the Eisenhower Administration "the vetoingest Administration of pay raises in history."

He dismissed the Administration contention that the increase would be inflationary as "just gobbledygook," and described as "shocking" the inference in the Eisenhower veto message that postal unions had forced Congress to give in.

N.Y. Campaign Gets All-Out AFT Backing

Dayton—Delegates to the 44th annual convention of the Teachers here pledged their full support to an all-out drive to win collective bargaining rights for New York City's 38,000 teachers.

The convention voted full backing to Local 2's drive in the wake of action by Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) and the New York Board of Education in agreeing to a representation election.

Delegates acted after Pres. Charles Cogan of Local 2 charged that the National Education Association had opened an office in New York City to help those opposing the AFT's representation drive.

Carl J. Megel of Chicago, for the past 10 years president of the Teachers, was re-elected to a two-year term in a hotly contested election. He defeated Bill Karnes of Phoenix, Ariz., a vice president of the AFT, by 690 to 635.

Ten vice presidents were re-elected to two-year terms, and six new vice presidents were chosen by the delegates, who used voting machines in balloting for the first time in the AFT's history.

In a resolution obviously aimed at chain stores practicing lunch counter segregation in the South, the AFT urged its members to patronize services and products "known to be dispensed and produced by integrated and non-racially discriminatory establishments, providing such products carry a union label."

In other actions, the convention.

- Challenged the NEA to abandon racial segregation across the country, with particular emphasis on NEA units in the South which are not integrated.
- Urged an intensification of the program to keep students in school to complete their formal educations.
- Called for repeal of New York City's loyalty oath for high school graduates, adopted during the World War I period, charging that the oath "serves only to question their integrity."
- Strongly supported vocational education, and urged boards of education to hire the best teachers obtainable in the vocational training field.

Pres. Campbell Reports:

AFGE Hits Record High in Resources

Cincinnati—Membership in the Government Employes is at a record high and the union is in its strongest financial position in history, delegates were told at the opening session of the AFGE's 17th biennial convention here.

In presenting his report to the convention, Pres. James A. Campbell said there was a membership gain of 11,000 since the 1958 parley.

Speaking on the second day of the convention, Senate Civil Service Committee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.) credited federal employe unions with obtaining the recently-enacted law granting a pay increase to government workers. Johnston urged the Government Employes to continue their organizing efforts.

Free Riders Hit

"There are thousands of federal employes who do not belong to any organizations," Johnston said. "In my opinion that is not right. They are not doing their part; they are taking a free ride on the backs of those of you who are doing your part.

"I would like to say to them here and now: 'Get in the game—join up and do your part.' In other words, if they expect to sit at your table, they should provide part of the food."

At the opening session Campbell told the delegates that three independent organizations have indicated their willingness to discuss the possibility of merging with the Government Employes. The AFGE, he said, has invited a number of independent organizations of federal workers to talk merger.

The convention passed a special resolution urging Congress to act on four bills of importance to federal employes before adjourning. Telegrams were sent to Democratic and Republican leaders in both the House and Senate asking action on bills to establish a health benefit program for retired federal employes, increase travel and mileage allowances, increase payments for on-the-job injuries and deaths, and provide liability protection for employes who drive on the job.

Democratic Victory Seen

Johnston predicted a Democratic victory in the coming national election. He said the Democrats would retain control of the Senate and win the White House.

The South Carolina Democrat had high praise for the AFGE's part in the successful pay raise drive. "Your organization did a great job of marshalling the facts and presenting the case for a raise," he said.

Johnston also praised organized labor for bringing about a shorter workweek and winning better wages for the nation's workers.

He assailed the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to the pay raise, which was enacted over a presidential veto, reminding delegates that the White House used the budget-balancing argument against the pay increase.

Delegates to the convention were faced with a record number of resolutions on pay, retirement, personnel policies, legislation and other matters.

TV Unions Agree On Limited Bargaining Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—Joint bargaining in the fields of television commercials and taped TV dramatic shows will be undertaken shortly by two AFL-CIO entertainment unions—the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists. SAG Pres. George Chandler announced here that members of the Screen Actors, by a better than 10-1 margin, approved the joint bargaining in a referendum ballot. Earlier, the plan won approval from delegates to AFTRA's annual convention in Washington, D. C.

The proposal for joint negotiations and joint administration of contracts in the TV commercial and taped entertainment fields was put forward by SAG as an alternative to a plan for full merger of the unions suggested by David L. Cole, nationally prominent arbitrator.

SAG members, voting in the same referendum, rejected the Cole merger plan by a majority of better than 82 percent.

The plan approved by the two unions also calls for exploration of the possibility of full interchangeability of SAG and AFTRA membership cards in the same fields where joint negotiations will be held; cross-crediting of pension and welfare benefits in these fields; and a continuing study of other areas of cooperation.

CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISER to Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee, is Frank D. Reeves, Washington, D. C., lawyer and District of Columbia Democratic national committeeman. Kennedy and Reeves are shown at Hyannis Port, Mass., where the Democratic nominee conferred with many advisers and party leaders on details of his election campaign.

Convention to Get Program:

IAM Automation Plan Aims To Save Jobs, Buying Power

(Continued from Page 1)

employment Benefits, severance payments or some other device.

- Provision for early retirement with assurance of an adequate pension.
- Continuation of insurance coverage and other fringe benefits during periods of layoff.
- Negotiation of new job classifications and pay scales wherever automation has increased skill requirements or responsibility, or has imposed additional demands on workers.
- An equitable distribution of gains resulting from greater productivity through a general wage increase, more leisure time, or in "some other socially desirable fashion."

At the same time, the IAM executive council recommended that the union press its demands for a shorter workweek or a reduction in the workday "as rapidly as the needs and resources of the nation permit."

The Machinists' study, on which the eight-point program was based, disclosed that automation is responsible in great part for the tremendous shift from blue-collar to white-collar occupations, both in the U.S. and Canada.

The report cited the Boeing Airplane Co., where the ratio of white-collar to blue-collar workers has changed from three-to-one in favor of blue-collar workers 15 years ago to the present three-to-two ratio in favor of white-collar workers.

"The fact is," the IAM report declared, "that the U.S. has become the first industrial country in the world in which the working class as traditionally conceived is no longer the major element in the labor force."

Here is a digest of the IAM's findings in key areas:

CHANGING JOBS—Due to the rapid introduction of automation, many now employed as production workers will have to transfer to other occupations, and in many cases to other sectors of the economy.

In a number of cases, the adjustment may be "exceedingly difficult." Older workers will find it hard to adjust to the new kinds of jobs and minority groups may find their entry into white-collar occupations "even more difficult than their entry into blue-collar" jobs.

HOURLY WAGES VS. WEEKLY SALARY—As work becomes more and more a joint effort and more machine paced, the possibility exists that group incentives will replace individual incentive systems, and workers may be paid on a weekly salary basis as it become more difficult to isolate, measure and pay for small segments of individual effort.

NEED FOR AUTOMATION—Labor has not called for any moratorium on technological change, knowing that there are "tremendous unmet needs in America," and that the nation needs to grow in order to cope with the Soviet challenge.

At the same time, businessmen "cannot be allowed to be carried away by the possibilities of cost reduction and to forget social problems and personal hardships to which rapid technological change gives rise."

The union said the first step should be to make certain "that automation becomes a means to abundance rather than depression," and called for the framing of both government and private policies "to achieve an expanding, growing economy" that will cushion the impact of automation and enable men to find other jobs.

STEELWORKER'S DAUGHTER, Betty Jean Tuttle, receives check from USWA Educational Dir. Larry Boyle (left) covering $3,000 scholarship awarded by Steelworkers' Dist. 29, Detroit. Betty Jean, who will study for degree in science at University of Michigan, is shown with her parents. Her father, Lawrence, is a steward of USWA Local 2340, Detroit.

Technical Engineers Vote Organizing Drive

Toronto, Ont.—The Technical Engineers have charted a new organizing drive and elected a new secretary-treasurer to co-ordinate the campaign in the United States and Canada.

Russell M. Stephens, re-elected by acclamation to a fifth term as president of the 18,000-member union, said Edward Coughlin, secretary-treasurer, will direct the new organizing drive.

Stephens said the AFTE felt professional engineers, technicians and draftsmen were better served by a craft union than an industrial one.

He felt engineers and technicians preferred a craft unit to being a minority of a production bargaining unit. The benefits of craft unionism will be stressed during the organizing drive.

The 34th annual convention of the union also passed:

- A resolution asking for collective bargaining rights for U.S. civil servants.
- Per capita tax increases of 15 cents to finance the organizing budget, and another 10 cents for the general operations fund.
- More than two-score amendments to the union constitution, almost all of them technical, to permit the AFTE to "live with the Landrum-Griffin Labor Law."
- A co-ordinated bargaining program to try and win uniform contracts in upcoming bargaining at eight plants of General Electric Co.

The convention voted to assist the Kearny, N.J., shipyard strikers even though the dispute is over.

It also called on Congress to improve the status of engineers in naval shipyards, particularly on basic pay, overtime and hazard pay.

Although tradesmen get bonus pay for work such as submarine test dives, engineers receive no extra compensation for hazardous work at the naval shipyards.

The 76 delegates held the first international union election in Canada ever supervised under a U.S. labor law. Although a secret ballot was not necessary, the union voluntarily used such a procedure. The convention elected regional vice-presidents for the first time, with a Canadian vice-president also elected.

In Canada, the union decided to push ahead with attempts to get back into the Canadian Labor Congress. The union was ousted four years ago after a jurisdictional dispute with the Machinists.

Armstrong Agrees To 10-Cent Hike

Akron, O.—An agreement calling for a 10-cent-an-hour pay increase for 2,500 members of the Rubber Workers has been signed with Armstrong Rubber Co.

The increase, retroactive to Aug. 15, puts average hourly straight time earnings at $2.79. It covers workers in Armstrong's plants in West Haven and Norwalk, Conn., Des Moines, Ia., and Natchez, Miss.

Canadian Jobs Drop 11,000; Parley Asked

Ottawa, Ont.—A counter-seasonal increase of 11,000 in the number of unemployed in Canada between mid-June and July 23 is evidence of "a shocking condition which calls for immediate and urgent government action," Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has declared.

Joblessness, which usually declines during the summer, jumped to 311,000, or 83,000 more than a year earlier, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Jodoin pointed out that at a time when employment normally increases, it has "deteriorated to an alarming degree." Since the figures were compiled, he added, the country has moved closer to the end of summer, when unemployment normally increases.

"The outlook for this winter is, therefore, extremely serious," he continued. "It will not be good enough for the government to wait until the summer recess is over and Parliament resumes. The CLC has time and again urged the calling by the federal government of a conference representative of management, labor and all levels of government.

"Failure to take constructive action to step up economic activity and provide work will mean a terrific waste and untold suffering. The time for such action is now."

Postal Transport Union Invites Merger Talks

Cincinnati—Delegates to the Postal Transport Association convention voted approval of merger negotiations with other postal unions and—by a one-vote margin—authorized the union's board of directors to reconvene the convention to act on any merger proposal.

NPTA Pres. Paul A. Nagle said he plans to open talks with both the Postal Clerks and the Letter Carriers, the two biggest unions in the Post Office Dept. Last June, a proposal to merge with the Letter Carriers was rejected by NPTA members in a referendum.

In other action, the convention dissolved the division structure of the organization and provided for direct election of convention delegates. Previously, each of the 15 NPTA divisions held conventions and delegates to the national convention were elected at the division meetings.

Under the new structure, there will be 11 geographical regions, each headed by an associate national vice president.

The move for amalgamation of postal unions got a boost from the convention's principal speaker—Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Single Union Urged

"You can't have one big postal service and not have one big union," Johnston declared. He predicted that "a Democratic Congress next year will pass a union recognition bill"—one of the chief legislative goals of government employe unions. But he added: "You can't hope for an ideal union recognition bill as long as there are 16 postal unions that must be recognized."

The convention sharply protested the action of the Post Office Dept. in breaking up the separate postal transportation service and placing NPTA members under local postmasters. The transfers, Nagle declared, have resulted in a loss of membership and have created "very serious jurisdictional problems with the Postal Clerks."

The convention also urged Senate approval of the House-passed "anti-air lift bill" which would prevent the Post Office Dept. from transporting regular mail by air.

An unscheduled debate between Assistant Postmaster Gen. Bert B. Barnes and NPTA Industrial Sec. Wallace J. Legge set off sparks at the convention.

Barnes, in an address to the convention, denounced as a "sham" a recent editorial in the union's publication, the Postal Transport Journal. The magazine, edited by Legge, charged that NPTA leaders were called to a conference by top department officials on June 28 in an effort to keep them away from Capitol Hill where postal workers were lobbying to get Congress to override Pres. Eisenhower's pay bill veto. The editorial also asserted that labor-management relations under Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield have reached "a new low."

Barnes also claimed credit for the Eisenhower Administration for health, retirement, pay raises and other benefits achieved in recent years.

Angered delegates gave a standing ovation to Legge when he took the floor to answer Barnes. After quoting another Post Office spokesman as admitting that the department was aware of the union's activities on Capitol Hill when it called the conference, Legge blasted the attempt to claim Administration credit for legislative gains.

"We got these things through trade union action," he told the delegates, "and the Post Office Dept. opposed every one of them."

Stay in School, Youth Urged By Mitchell

"You owe it to yourselves and to your country to return to school this fall and stay in school until you have graduated," Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell advised the youth of America in his annual open letter.

Mitchell said the coming decade will provide unprecedented opportunities for American youth, with a particular shortage of trained people in the 25-44 age group because of the low birth rate of the 1930's.

"Thus, young Americans of the 1960's will be able to advance faster than any similar age group in history," Mitchell pointed out.

It is especially important, he said, that young people secure all the schooling and training they can absorb.

Mitchell observed that an estimated 7.5 million of the new young workers entering the labor force during the 1960's will lack a high school education, a lack which will leave them "seriously handicapped."

Postal Union Remembered A Friend—and his Widow

Cincinnati—Not many people today remember the name of Melville Clyde Kelly.

He's been dead since 1935. He had served 20 years in Congress—a Pennsylvania Republican, a member of the House Post Office Committee and a good friend of postal workers, a very good friend.

The Postal Transport Association didn't forget Kelly—or his widow. After the congressman died, the union voted a special assessment and set up a fund to help Mrs. Kelly. This was before the days of congressional pensions and insurance benefits.

Every month for 24 years—until her death in 1959—Mrs. Kelly received a check for $95 from the NPTA as a token of the gratitude and affection an earlier generation of union members held for her husband.

During this period, there were no publicity releases about the unique pension, no claim for credit by the union. The story came to light only as a casual reference in the financial report to the NPTA convention here.

Coalition Kills Minimum Wage Measure

Meany Praises Kennedy's Stand Against Fraudulent House Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

minimum wage legislation came as the unusual post-convention session of the 86th Congress raced toward adjournment. In a feverish burst of last-minute activity on Capitol Hill there were these developments:

- Moving to salvage part of an omnibus housing bill blockaded by the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee, Congress pushed through a stripped-down housing measure—tacked on to a minor resolution — extending the home loan improvement program for another year, providing $500 million for college dormitory construction, and making $50 million available for public facility loans.
- The House and Senate compromised on an omnibus appropriation measure, key element of which was restoration of $65 million in Mutual Security funds lopped off Pres. Eisenhower's request for foreign aid. The AFL-CIO had urged that the full $190 million slashed from the Mutual Security program be restored as "essential for America's and the free world's security.'
- Both houses approved and sent to the White House a compromise measure providing token assistance, through public welfare agencies, for the medically indigent aged. The AFL-CIO had fought unsuccessfully for medical care for the aged as a matter of right, financed through social security taxes.

'Take-it-or-leave-it' Strategy

Congress passed and sent to the White House a $3.96 billion appropriations bill which included funds for 23 new rivers and harbors projects which Eisenhower had not requested, and renewing work on four other projects discontinued by the Administration. Last year, Eisenhower twice vetoed public works measures, but the second veto was overridden.

Collapse of the minimum wage drive came after a week of meetings between House and Senate conferees. The coalition had based its strategy on demanding the House bill on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis.

The House version would have raised the minimum for those presently covered to $1.15, and would have brought another 1.4 million workers under the law's protection —but only at a $1 minimum and without any overtime protection. In addition, a hastily-drafted amendment, accepted on the floor, threatened to remove 14 million workers from wage-hour coverage.

By contrast, the labor-supported Kennedy bill approved by the Senate would have hiked the minimum wage from its present $1-an-hour level to $1.25, by steps, and would have brought 4 million additional workers under its coverage for both wages and hours.

Kennedy said he would go to the American people with the story of how the bill was scuttled, adding that he would "come back and try" to pass a meaningful bill in January.

Sad News for Millions

In his letter, Meany said the failure of the conference was "sad news for the millions of American citizens whose only recourse in their struggle for fair labor standards is the federal government."

The concern of the AFL-CIO, he wrote Kennedy, "is not based upon the immediate well-being of union members" since "only a handful" of unionists would be directly affected. "Our concern," he said, "is to assure a measure of economic justice for those who have no other way to achieve it, and to bring our nation as a whole closer to the ideal of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all."

In his pledge to carry the story to the American people during the presidential campaign, Meany told Kennedy that "we intend to make clear to the American people the identity of those responsible for the failure of this legislative effort."

He emphasized that Kennedy "and the liberals in Congress made every effort to compromise in order to assure passage of a meaningful bill," but that "those efforts were rejected."

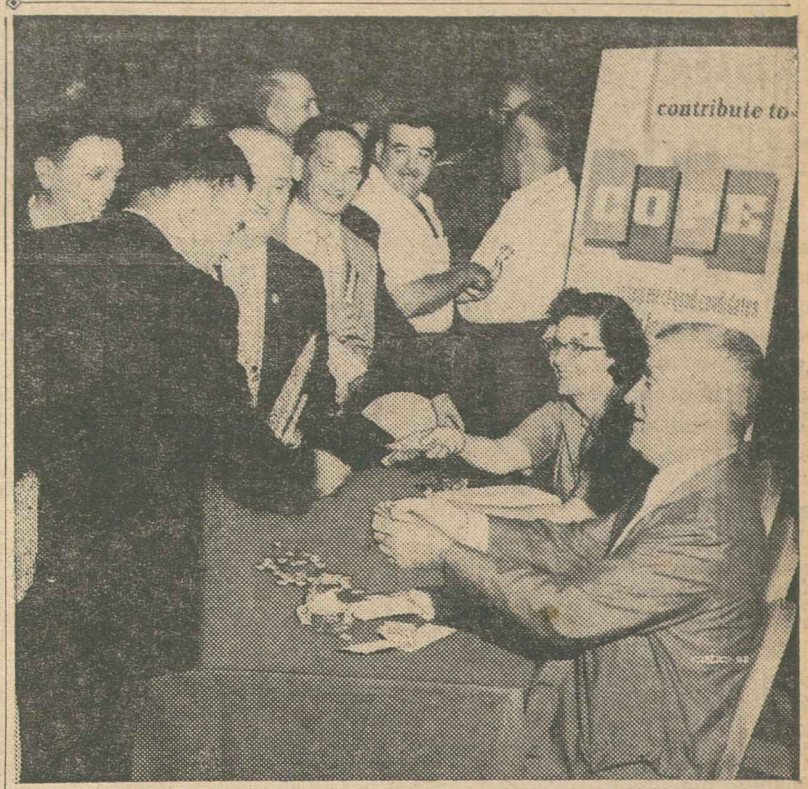
The special post-convention session of Congress was dominated—as it has been throughout the 86th Congress—by a coalition of right-wing Republicans and Dixiecrats, who teamed up to pass the anti-labor Landrum-Griffin Act last year, and to blockade virtually all of the liberal legislation spelled out in the AFL-CIO's "positive program for America."

When Congress came back early in August, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for action in five key areas — wage-hour improvements, medical care for the aged through social security, aid to education, housing and situs picketing.

Of these five, aid to education and situs picketing were bottled up completely by the right wingers; wage-hour died in conference; the medical care program was gutted under the threat of an Eisenhower veto; and only a stop-gap housing bill, devoid of any slum clearance or public housing features, was passed.

The virtual veto power wielded by the right-wing coalition was particularly evident in the House Rules Committee, where four conservative Republicans and two Southern Democrats were able to throttle liberal legislation.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), speaking for liberal House Democrats, pledged that on the opening day of the 87th Congress "a determined fight will be made to amend the rules . . . so that the outrageous domination of the Congress by the Rules Committee will be ended."



DOING THEIR PART to back up Committee on Political Activity, delegates to New York State AFL-CIO convention in New York City crowd around table to contribute their dollars to COPE drive. Convention went on record with overwhelming endorsement of Democratic ticket of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Kennedy-Johnson Get N.Y. AFL-CIO Backing

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice President visited the AFL-CIO building or talked to the officers of the AFL-CIO.

Schnitzler also sharply attacked Boyd Leedom, chairman of the quasi-judicial National Labor Relations Board, for having taken part in a fund-raising campaign to help re-elect Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S. D.), one of the Senate's most outspoken foes of trade unionism.

Leedom's action, he declared, is an example of "the state of moral corruption in Washington today."

Kennedy, in his first speech to a labor convention since the endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson slate by the AFL-CIO General Board, declared that he joins with the American labor movement in seeking "the elimination of poverty and unemployment, the real establishment of America's position of leadership in the world, and the end of racial discrimination everywhere in our society."

The state body's resolution endorsing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket praised the Democratic Party platform views on foreign and domestic policies; singled out for special commendation the section on human rights; hailed Kennedy for his voting record "against the selfish special interests of big business;" and saluted Johnson for the measures which had been "engineered to enactment" under his Senate leadership.

"Because of the happy combination of this historic platform and these energetic, forceful, informed and able candidates," the resolution declared, "the future for the people of America and the world already begins to look less uncertain, to hold forth high hopes to our nation and the free nations everywhere."

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), who called for election of the GOP ticket but who pointedly omitted any mention of Nixon or Lodge, warned that America's economic growth is not keeping up with the growth rates of the Soviet Union, West Germany, Japan, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Mexico and Canada.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) delivered a sharp attack on the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration.

"What a tragedy of paradoxes and contradictions the economic wizards of the Administration have gotten us into," Wagner said. "They have told us that full employment is inflationary, but they have actually caused inflation by encouraging unemployment.

"They told us that they knew how to manage the federal finances conservatively, but they have ended up by making federal bonds more speculative than common stocks, and creating a near financial crisis almost every time the Treasury tries to float securities."

The convention unanimously reelected the four incumbent officers: Pres. Harold Hanover, Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno, Legislative Chairman Ray Corbett, and Louis Hollander, chairman of the executive council.

09-8-6

Eisenhower Torpedoes GOP Boast Of Nixon's Leadership 'Experience'

Pres. Eisenhower has in effect torpedoed one of the favorite claims of Republican campaign strategists: that Vice Pres. Nixon has acquired wide "experience" in leadership by participating in major White House decisions over the past eight years.

At his Aug. 24 press conference, Eisenhower indicated, in answer to questions, that there was some "confusion" and "haziness" surrounding Nixon's precise role within the Administration. But the President made it plain that:

- No one in the Administration, not even Nixon, "participates in the decisions . . . except me."
- Although he has "all sorts of advisers" and Nixon is "one of the principal ones," he was unable to give an instance in which any Nixon ideas had been adopted by the White House.

On this latter point, when a reporter asked for an example, Eisenhower said: "If you give me a week, I might think of one. I don't remember." The President's Aug. 31 press conference, at which the example was expected, was cancelled.

When first asked about Nixon's role in decision making, Eisenhower told reporters:

"Well . . . no one participates in the decisions. Now we just—I don't see why people can't understand this. No one can make a decision except me—if it is in the national executive area. I have all sorts of advisers, and one of the principal ones is Mr. Nixon . . . Now, just—when you talk about other people sharing a decision, how can they? No one can, because then who is going to be responsible?"

Later, a reporter trying to clarify the situation pointed out that one of the issues in the campaign would turn on GOP claims that Nixon has had "a great deal of practice at being President." On that basis, Eisenhower was asked, could he spell out the degree of Nixon's participation in the Executive Branch of the government.

The President responded:

"Well, it seems to me that there is some confusion here, haziness, that possibly needs a lot of clarification.

"I said he was not a part of decision making. That has to be in the mind and heart of one man. All right. Every commander that I have ever known, or every leader of a big organization, has needed and sought consultative conference with his principal subordinates.

"In this case, they are normally Cabinet officers. They include also such people as the head of GSA (General Services Administration), the Budget Bureau, and the Vice President as one of the very top. So the Vice President has participated for eight years, or seven and a half years, in all of the consultative meetings that have been held.

"And he has never hesitated, and if he had I would have been quite disappointed, he has never hesitated to express his opinion, and when he has been asked for it, expressed his opinion in terms of recommendation as to decision. But no one, and no matter how many differences or whether they are all unanimous—no one has the decisive power. There is no voting. . . . So Mr. Nixon has taken a full part in every principal decision."

Meany Named by Bible Week Group

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been named one of three honorary vice-chairmen for the 20th annual observance of National Bible Week, Oct. 17-23.

Named to serve with Meany were Mrs. E. Lee Ozbirn, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Richard Tucker, Metropolitan Opera tenor.

National Bible Week is sponsored by the Laymen's National Committee, Inc., an interfaith organization devoted to conducting a campaign of public education in Bible reading and to encourage regular attendance at religious services.

TWU Strike Shuts Pennsylvania RR

Philadelphia — Twenty thousand members of the Transport Workers and the unaffiliated System Foundation struck the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:01 a.m. Sept. 1, in a dispute over contracting-out of repair work to private firms.

The walkout, first in the Pennsylvania's 114-year history, shut down all operations on the nation's largest railroad. The company immediately furloughed 52,000 operating employes for the duration of the strike.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the strike was forced by the collapse of last-minute negotiations in which the union had sought pledges from the company that it would end the contracting out and grant union demands for job classifications.

Kennedy Rips 'Icy Indifference' of GOP

AFL-CIO News

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Pledges to Raise U.S. Standards

Detroit—Before a wildly enthusiastic crowd of 80,000 in the motor city's historic Cadillac Square, Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee, launched a blistering attack on Republican economic policies that continue whittling away workers' pay checks.

These "icily indifferent" policies have produced a drop in national economic growth that has cost every American family of four a total of $7,800 in the past six years, Kennedy said.

The Democratic nominee hammered away on pocketbook issues and what he called lack of real Republican concern about them: unemployment, short workweeks, automation, minimum wage and high interest rates. This brought roars of approval from the crowd, as did Kennedy's references to foreign affairs, education, medical care and housing.

It was an eager, ready-for-action crowd which gave the Democratic standard-bearer its greatest ovation when he said: "I ask your help . . . the new frontier is not what I am promising you; it is what I am asking you to do."

Kennedy spoke following a streamlined parade which included 18,000 marchers. Since 1948 when Harry Truman went on from here to confound political pollster and pundit alike, Democratic candidates have launched their presidential campaigns here. Truman drew a crowd of 100,000. Adlai Stevenson did about half as well in 1952 and 1956. The Kennedy magnet which drew 80,000 buoyed Democratic hopes that they can carry Michigan for their presidential candidate for the first time since 1944.

Kennedy drew amazing crowds wherever he went. More than 5,000 were on hand for his late night arrival at Metropolitan Airport after his visit to Alaska; 2,000 more waited for hours at his hotel; tens of thousands turned out to hear him at labor rallies in Pontiac, Flint and Muskegon.

Pockets of Poverty

"The American people are not going to tolerate pockets of poverty and chronic unemployment in this land, or the decline on our farms," he told his Detroit audience.

"I know you agree with me that racial discrimination must be eliminated everywhere in our society—in jobs, in housing, in voting, in lunch counters, and in schools.

"We share a deep-seated belief

(*Continued on Page* 3)

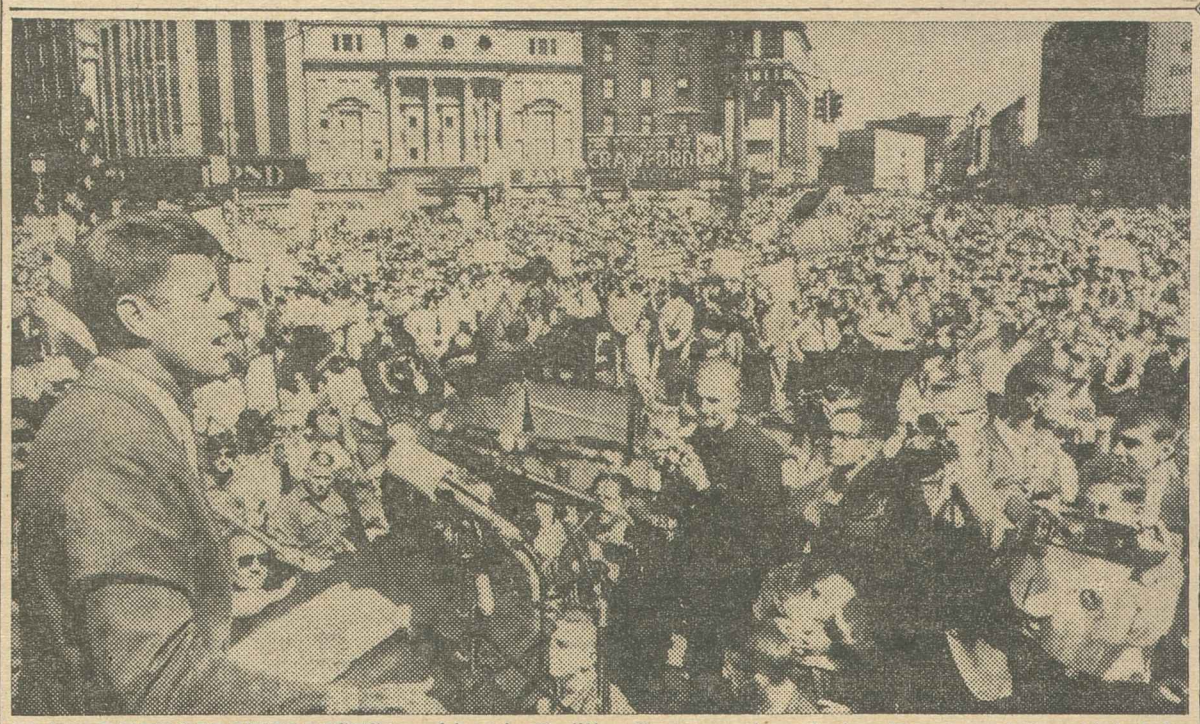
Truman Hits GOP's 'Big Business Day'

Marion, Ind.—While Democrats salute working people on Labor Day, Republicans "have a day that is all their own—Big Business Day," former Pres. Harry S. Truman charged here.

In a searing Labor Day assault on the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, Truman said that "Big Business Day" isn't marked on any calendars "because the Republicans celebrate it 365 days a year."

The GOP, he said, believes "in special privilege for a special class at the top of the economic ladder." He added that if Republicans had "a real sense of decency," they would be "ashamed to show their faces on Labor Day."

Meany Gives Top Priority To Labor's Election Drive



80,000 DETROIT UNIONISTS jam historic Cadillac Square to hear Labor Day speech in which John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential candidate backed by AFL-CIO, flayed Eisenhower Administration's "icily indifferent" economic policies which he charged have cost every American family of four more than $7,800 in lost income over past six years. Kennedy drew record crowds at union-sponsored functions in day-long campaign tour through Michigan.

Huge Parade Keys Holiday In New York

New York—The New York Labor Day parade began at 10 in the morning under a bright sun. It ended 11 hours later in the light of torches carried by the marchers and giant flood lamps which swept their still-jubilant ranks and pierced the night sky.

It was the mightiest demonstration of its kind the city had ever seen. About 174,000 trade unionists and members of their families paraded, led by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as grand marshall, and Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the city central labor council. It was watched by some 600,000 people.

Union Label Weather

Even the weather wore a union label. A few clouds and a gentle breeze tempered the sun just enough to make it a perfect day for marching.

As night came on, amber lights, specially installed for the parade, spread a golden glow over Fifth Avenue along the full line of march between 26th and 60th Streets. On every light post was a red, white and blue shield bearing two American flags and an AFL-CIO banner.

All through the day and into the night, proud unionists marched on, shouting their slogans, singing their songs, holding aloft their banners proclaiming faith and pride in their organizations and determination to help

(*Continued on Page* 7)

AFL-CIO Leaders Say:

Defense and Growth Essential to Welfare

Strengthened U.S. defenses and a full-employment, full-production economy are essential to the welfare of both the nation and the world, leaders of the AFL-CIO declared in a series of Labor Day radio broadcasts to the American people.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a speech carried by the American Broadcasting Co., issued an appeal for all-out voter participation in the November presidential elections to give the nation "new leadership . . . that will be more progressive and more aggressive (and) that will drive the do-nothing reactionaries into retreat."

In the face of the threat by world communism to America's "survival as a nation," and with the national economy "limping along at half-speed," the country must make the choice of whether to "stand pat or go forward," Meany declared.

In other nationwide radio broadcasts:

- Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, on the Columbia Broadcasting System, called for mobilization of the nation's resources to "get the millions of unemployed back to work," and the adoption of leadership "capable of launching America on a new course of growth . . . equal to the present challenge."
- Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, on the Mutual Broadcasting System, said that instead of simply praise for American workers "we of labor would prefer a little more sympathetic consideration for our basic problem—the problem of keeping adequate food on the table, a secure roof over our heads, and decent clothing on our children."
- Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, on the National Broadcasting Co., called for expansion of both national production and national income, declaring that "to strengthen our economic power . . . has become just as imperative an obli-

(*Continued on Page* 5)

Victory for Kennedy Is No. 1 Job

St. Louis—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has placed top priority on labor's participation in the 1960 presidential campaign and has issued a strong plea for election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Addressing more than 1,500 delegates to the Machinists' quadrennial convention here, Meany declared that organized labor's No. 1 job in 1960 is to "stand up and be counted on Election Day."

In a speech interrupted more than 25 times by cheers and applause, Meany hit hard at the failures of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration and spelled out the AFL-CIO General Board's detailed reasons for endorsing John F. Kennedy for President and Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President.

In the crucial elections this fall, Meany declared, "neutrality is not the answer."

The AFL-CIO president said that before strongly endorsing the Democratic ticket and calling for its election, the General Board carefully surveyed the eight-year record of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration and weighed the voting records of Kennedy and Nixon.

Referring to Nixon throughout his speech as "the candidate of (Sen. Barry) Goldwater," Meany said the GOP presidential nominee's voting record on direct labor issues has been "100 percent wrong," while Kennedy's has been "100 percent right."

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, in his keynote address, lashed out at the "suffocating climate of anti-unionism that hangs over the heads of

(*Continued on Page* 8)

Unions Rap 1st Offer Of GE, Westinghouse

New York—The General Electric Co's first contract proposal, tendered after six weeks of bargaining, is "totally unresponsive to the demands" of members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, IUE Pres. James B. Carey declared.

The offer, which includes elimination of the cost-of-living clause in the current contract expiring Oct. 1, takes "several steps backward" and disregards the principle that employes should be protected against the ravages of inflation, Carey added.

The IUE bargains for more than 25 percent of the 240,000 employes represented by some 100 unions with which GE is currently negotiating.

A few days later the Westinghouse Electric Corp. offered the union what was described as "a bad carbon copy" of the GE proposal by IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett and Robert Nellis, chairman of the union's National Westinghouse Conference Board.

The other five unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s General Electric-Westinghouse Conference joined the IUE

(*Continued on Page* 7)

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STRIKE begins on enthusiastic note after three years of futile negotiations as Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill (center with hat) leads picket line at Philadelphia's 30th Street station. Striking maintenance workers including TWU members and members of three other AFL-CIO unions, seek job protection and restrictions on contracting out work.

25,000 Members of 4 Unions Strike Biggest Railroad for Job Security

By Dave Perlman

Philadelphia—Nearly 25,000 maintenance workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fed up with more than three years of futile bargaining over job security issues, have dug in for what Transport Workers Pres. Michael J. Quill predicted would be a "long, hard strike."

Manning the picket lines which have shut down the nation's largest railroad for the first time in its 114-year history were members of three crafts affiliated with the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., along with TWU members.

The issues are basically the same for both groups of strikers—job protection through curbs on farming out of maintenance work and rules specifying and protecting work assignments of the various crafts.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in a nationwide television statement later amplified in a press interview, described the company position as "reasonable" and said the strike could be settled if Quill "wants to be reasonable."

Mitchell added that "this is the first time in seven years I have ever taken a position publicly pro or con on management or labor."

Quill accused Mitchell of "throwing the full weight of the Eisenhower Administration against the striking workers" and warned TWU locals against "further strikebreaking efforts by pro-company government officials."

He charged Mitchell with "torpedoing our efforts to settle the strike with an honorable contract" and said the effect of the labor secretary's intervention has been "further stalling" by the company.

Unneccessary contracting out of maintenance work—often to non-union firms—has been a major factor in reducing PRR employment from 125,000 in 1950 to fewer than 75,000 at the time of the strike, union spokesmen declared. They said the layoff problems have become considerably worse since June 1957, when the job security negotiations got under way.

Union sources estimate that the Pennsylvania stands to collect $600,000 a day under the strike insurance program of the nation's railroads. Company officials have refused to make public the amount of insurance benefits which are supposed to reimburse struck railroads for all fixed costs during a strike.

Anti-union charges made by PRR management in newspaper advertisements, statements to the press and in letters to employes were sharply attacked by Machinists Grand Lodge Rep. E. W. Wiesner, spokesman for the system federation affiliated with the Railway Employes Dept.

He said: "Management is trying to lead the public into believing we 'flouted' the Railway Labor Act when it knows that we exhausted all of its procedures before striking."

Joint Study Indicated For Rail Work Rules

Chicago—Railroad operating unions have served counter-proposals on management in the thorny area of work rules amidst growing indications that the entire problem would be referred to a special presidential commission.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell met separately with top union and management negotiators and then with both sides at the same table to explain his proposals for a full-scale study by the tripartite group which would include union, employer, and either government or public representatives. The plan resembles in a number of respects earlier proposals made by the five operating brotherhoods but rejected by the railroads.

After an 80-minute meeting, agreement was reached to set up a 12-member subcommittee to consider the plan further at a Sept. 14 meeting.

The operating unions brought with them a series of work rule proposals which they said would bring conditions of train crews up to those of workers in nearly every other industry.

These included compenstation for night work and shift differentials, payment for layover time away from home, full overtime pay, and job protection for workers affected by mergers and technological changes.

They asked also for a voice in determining the size, qualifications and training of railroad train crews.

The chiefs of the five unions involved—the Firemen & Enginemen, Trainmen and Switchmen, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers and Conductors—described their proposal as being "in the best interests of the public as well as the industry."

They said it is "in sharp contrast" with management proposals for rules changes which "would wipe out 350,000 jobs, a half-century of collective bargaining and seriously impair the efficiency of a vital public-service industry."

Railroads Sued on Strike Insurance

New York—The Railroad Trainmen, challenging the legality of the rail industry's strike insurance program, have sued in federal court here for $10 million in lost wages and expenses arising out of the recent 26-day strike against the Long Island Rail Road.

The union charged in its brief that a tentative pre-strike settlement was deliberately scuttled by management at the instigation of other railroads and as a result of the strike insurance program, which paid the LIRR $50,000 a day during the walkout.

BRT attorneys said the strike insurance represented an illegal pooling of railroad revenues in violation of Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

Oil Union Drives For 18-Cent Hike

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have served wage reopening notices on the oil industry, formally opening a drive for an 18-cent hourly general increase.

Knight said the 18-cent figure was "more than justified" by productivity gains and cost-of-living increases since January 1959, date of the last general increase in the industry.

Sales, Production Down:

Danger Sign Seen As Economy Dips

As economists expressed uncertainty over the nation's economic health, the government for the second time revised downward its estimates of business investment for this year, steel plants continued at about 50 percent of capacity and business sales continued to decline.

The most ominous warning came with the estimate by the Dept. of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission that capital outlays for plant and equipment for 1960 will total about $36.4 billion.

This is 12 percent above 1959, but it compares to what would have been a 14 percent increase when the government originally forecast a $37 billion total. Last year's total outlay was $32.5 billion.

The retreat from the early estimates of business expansion plans fired fresh concern over the health of the economy because such expansion has a rippling effect in producing orders for machine tools, equipment and so on.

The government report, based on surveys of business firms in late July and August, offered no reasons for the failure to meet the earlier estimates of expansion plans.

A Wall Street Journal survey of major steel consumers promises "only a modest rise" in steel output in the final four months of this year. Steel output had slipped to about 50.6 percent of capacity, the Journal noted, and may go lower before the year-end upturn.

The auto industry — which takes about 20 percent of steel production—is being relied upon to spur a fall recovery. However the plans of the auto makers are uncertain because of the large stocks of 1960 model cars in the hands of retailers and the larger proportion of compact cars which require less steel.

In addition, the Journal reported big steel users as planning a curtailment of steel orders because sluggish sales have resulted in mounting inventories.

Despite the variety of predictions and maneuverings geared to the November election, economists of every hue seem to agree that an economic problem of recession proportions will face the incoming administration in January.

The Journal quotes a financial economist as labeling the Eisenhower Administration's line as "half hogwash and half wishful thinking."

A government economist, looking at the tapering off of personal income and retail sales, concluded "It's not an optimistic picture."

Harvard University Prof. Seymour Harris was quoted as observing that the economy has been defying "past cyclical patterns." Unless the government acts, he added, the nation "could have a recession" next year.

Against this picture of the private economy, the Eisenhower Administration was seen moving to help prime the pump to the extent it can. This involves steps by the Federal Reserve System to loosen credit; the lowering of mortgage down-payment requirements by the Federal Housing Administration; the second-thought Administration approval of an extended veterans' housing program; accelerated federal highway construction; preference on government contracts for labor surplus areas, and some $339 million in autumn soil bank rental payments for the rural areas.

Court Closes Shipyard To End Safety Hazards

Philadelphia—The Labor Dept., spurred by a Boilermakers local, has used for the first time the injunctive powers in the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to close down a company until safety hazards are corrected.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell obtained a temporary restraining order in U.S. Dstrict Court here against the Keystone Drydock & Ship Repair Co. after Boilermakers Local 329 had threatened to strike unless the company complies with government safety regulations.

Department safety inspectors verified union complaints that job hazards uncovered on previous inspections had not been corrected, and charged the company with violations which included:

- Machinery with unprotected moving parts.
- Scaffolds without proper back-railings and ladders with broken or missing rungs.
- Use of temporary lights with cords that had exposed conductor wires.
- Permanent stairways with no siderails or with siderails which were decayed or rotten.
- Failure to equip all employes entering holds which last contained combustible liquids with proper respiratory protection.
- Use of portable electric tools which were not properly grounded.
- Failure to provide adequate first-aid facilities.

Local 329 Business Mgr. William E. Corrigan told the AFL-CIO News that the union's safety committee had repeatedly pressed management to correct the hazards and had been given promises of improvement "which were not kept."

He said the union agreed to defer a strike to give the Labor Dept. another opportunity to get the company to comply with the department's safety regulations.

Mitchell, in announcing the injunction action, declared the Labor Dept. "will not tolerate unsafe conditions maintained by those employers who choose to disregard the law and endanger the lives of their employes."

Corrigan reported that, as a result of the restraining order issued by Dist. Judge C. William Kraft Jr., the company had put a 22-man crew of union members to work repairing and replacing unsafe equipment and facilities.

The temporary restraining order stays in effect until Sept. 12 when a hearing on a permanent injunction is scheduled. It can be lifted before then only if the Labor Dept. certifies that the hazards have been eliminated.

The safety regulations and the enforcement power are based on a 1958 amendment to the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensaton Act which was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions in the field. Previously the government could only recommend safety programs and safety measures. The Bureau of Employes' Compensation, which administered the act, had no power to issue enforceable safety regulations.

Labor Rally Draws 80,000:

Kennedy Flays GOP At Detroit Kickoff

(Continued from Page 1)

in free collective bargaining, and in the growth and development of free and responsible unions. I am proud of the fact that I was endorsed by the AFL-CIO for I know that the American labor movement wants for America what I want for America: the elimination of poverty and unemployment, the reestablishment of America's world leadership, the guarantee of full civil rights for all our citizens. For the labor movement is people and the goals of the labor movement are the goals of all the people."

Economic growth is at the root of America's problems, Kennedy said. During the Truman Administration, he pointed out, the average annual rate of growth was 4.5 percent; under the Republican Administration it has been 2.25 percent. During the past years of "drift and indecision" America's rate of growth was surpassed by almost every major industrial nation.

A really healthy rate of growth, the Massachusetts senator asserted, would end the "gnawing doubts" about national defense expenditures, provide the best possible schools, provide impetus for full employment and end shameful standards of living for 32 million people who exist on an average annual income of $2,600 for a family of four.

Kennedy took Pres. Eisenhower to task for stating Aug. 10 that auto production may exceed 6 million and thus produce "really a very fine year." "The facts of the matter are that we made 7.5 million cars a few years ago," Kennedy told the audience which included many of Michigan's 260,000 unemployed. "If this is 'a very fine year' I don't want to see a very bad one."

"While these men are idle—while these facilities are idle—we see critical needs on every side of us that could consume and absorb their output, if only given a chance. We see the need for schools, for highways, for dams and power plants, homes and hospitals, stronger defenses and a rebirth of our cities. These projects need busy plants and working men. We have the tools—the legislation and the programs—to put men back to work and, in 1961, we are going to do it."

Kennedy said automation can bring lighter work, lower prices and better jobs "under a government which cares for people—a government which is unwilling to have men thrown on the scrap heap like obsolete machines."

Scare money and high interest have also served as a brake on economic growth, he declared. Interest costs on a $10,000 30-year mortgage have gone up $3,300 under the Republican Administration, Kennedy pointed out.

Democratic victories in November producing four or five additional votes in the House and Senate can assure passage of both a medical care plan under the social security system and a $1.25 minimum wage, he said.

The Democratic nominee called for an enlightened foreign aid program of "sharing our plenty" and decisive, responsive leadership to produce an enduring peace.

Kennedy was preceded to the platform by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther who urged his listeners to face up to the challenge of "extending the frontiers of human betterment."

Charging that America has had seven years of "government by clever public relations," Reuther went on to describe Vice Pres. Nixon as a candidate who has "had his face lifted in Madison Ave." The wrapping is brand new, he said, "but it's the same old merchandise."

"We are losing in Europe, Asia, Latin America and in Africa not because we are unequal to the challenge," the AFL-CIO vice president declared, "but because the Administration does not see the great opportunities for meeting it."

Reuther said America is heading into a third recession because Republicans are obsessed with a balanced budget and an unbalanced economy. "We have no deficits in economic resources," he asserted. "The deficits in America are the deficit of leadership."

G. Mennen Williams, addressing his last Labor Day rally as Michigan's six-term governor, took double-barreled aim at Nixon, describing the GOP nominee as "a man of experience" in anti-labor and anti-public welfare legislation who will have no success in selling his "new look."

"What is the record of this new-old Nixon?" Williams asked. "Out of 15 key management-labor votes, he voted anti-labor 14 times.

"But Sen. Kennedy has an outstanding pro-labor record. In the last congress he was complimented for pulling the anti-labor teeth out of the Landrum-Griffin bill. On 33 key labor-management issues since 1947, Kennedy has voted right on every last one of them."

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), said the defeat of Forand-type medical care legislation demonstrated the great need for new Washington leadership with vision, courage and purpose. Also speaking was Michigan Lt.-Gov. John B. Swainson, backed by labor to succeed Williams as governor.

Jackson Says NLRB Heavily Anti-Labor

Youngstown, O. — Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson has charged that the National Labor Relations Board has been "packed" with men opposed to trade unionism.

In a Labor Day address here, Jackson accused the Administration of "loading the NLRB with men unfriendly to labor" in order to "harass the labor movement."

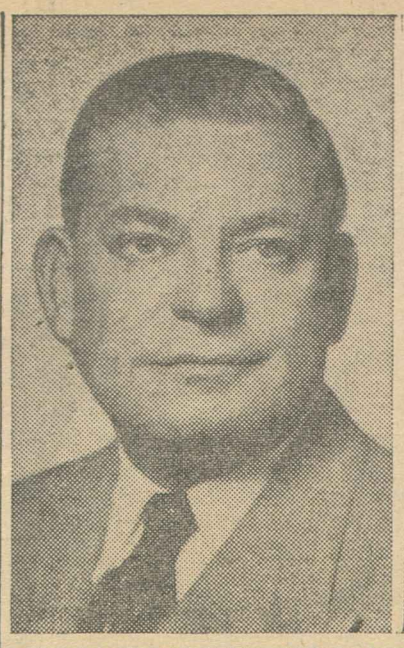
He called on labor to sacrifice and work harder in this decade "so we'll be stronger in the 1970's," pointing out that despite their efforts, anti-labor forces "couldn't stop labor from organizing (and) couldn't stop unions from growing."

Freedom Faces Red Challenge–Ike

The United States, where free effort has produced living standards, working conditions and security that outstrip those of any other society in history, is now being challenged to show that it can "make progress in freedom," Pres. Eisenhower said in his last Labor Day message from the White House.

The challenge, he explained, comes "from an aggressive rival, communism," which is based on "an attitude of life diametrically opposed to ours" and under which "the individual worker is harnessed to an enterprise directed by the state."

"Their system is a powerful machine, capable and ruthless, but it lacks one essential element: the spark of freedom which Americans hold most dear, and without which no sustained or satisfying achievement is possible," he declared. Eisenhower made no direct reference to the trade union movement in his Labor Day message.



THREE OUTSTANDING LABOR figures have been reappointed to top Democratic National Committee posts. They are (left to right) Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, vice-chairman of the committee and head of the labor division for the Kennedy-Johnson campaign; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice-chairman of the labor division; and Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel, secretary of the labor division. Keenan will travel with Kennedy during the campaign.

Hotel Workers Have Right to Wear Union Pins, NLRB Examiner Rules

Tampa, Fla.—Members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes have the right to wear union buttons and pins on the job, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has ruled. He found the Floridan Hotel—one of Tampa's largest—guilty of an unfair labor practice for threatening its workers with dismissal if they wore their union emblem.

NLRB Examiner John C. Fischer flatly rejected the management claim that a rule banning union insignia was designed to avoid offense to hotel guests who include, management attorneys asserted, "officials from large firms and manufacturing companies."

"The real purpose" of the rule, the trial examiner declared, "was to interfere with the rights of employes and eradicate union representation at the hotel."

The pins themselves were "in good taste" and the single hotel guest who allegedly protested "certainly . . . does not represent a true cross-section of the opinion of the hotel guests," Fischer pointed out.

Local 104 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which had won a NLRB representation election in October 1959 and signed a contract in February 1960, distributed union pins to all members last March as part of a drive for 100 percent membership. At the time, 110 of the 130 hotel employes were members.

'Legitimate Activity'

A posted notice by management banning the display of "badges of any kind" was followed, the hotel conceded, by warnings to waitresses, bartenders, maids, kitchen employes, the bell captain and engine room workers that they would be fired if they continued to wear their union pins.

Declaring that "the right of employes to wear union insignia at work has long been established and recognized as a reasonable and legitimate form of union activity," the NLRB examiner recommended that the company be ordered to post a notice disavowing the ban on badges and promising not to interfere with the right of employes to take part in union activities.

Although conceding that there could be "special circumstances" under which an employer could temporarily ban the wearing of union badges—where an "incendiary atmosphere" existed or for the purpose of "preventing violence"—Fisher declared that no such circumstances existed at the Floridan Hotel.

Kennedy and Johnson 'Needed,' Hoosiers Told

Indianapolis, Ind.—Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson have the "courage and vision" the nation must have to lead it during the next four years, William McSorley, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., declared here.

Addressing delegates to the second constitutional convention of the Indiana State AFL-CIO, McSorley said the Democratic standard-bearers in the November presidential eleetion can be depended upon to help the country recover from the present precarious international crisis and to straighten out its domestic plight.

"We feel we have lost so much prestige in international relations," he said, "and with a stalled economy with 5 million unemployed, that we need men of vision to lead our people to a higher standard of living."

McSorley took a verbal poke at Vice-Pres. Nixon, who will open his campaign here next week after a sojourn in a Washington hospital.

"In every opportunity he has had in Congress and as Vice-President, Richard Nixon has always voted against the interests of the working people," he said.

Nixon was also criticized by Dallas Sells, president of the State AFL-CIO, in his convention opening address. He said that while the Vice President was enjoying the benefits of "socialized medicine" as provided by hospitalization financed by public funds, he was at the same time helping the Eisenhower Administration scuttle medical and health legislation in Congress.

Turning to the Indiana political scene, Sells told the delegates the No. 1 goal of the state labor organization is to repeal the Indiana "right-to-work" law when the legislature convenes next January.

The four-day convention had before it several proposed amendments to the state labor body's constitution, one of which would provide for biennial conventions at times, and places, designated by the executive board, and another to change the convention voting procedure.

The latter proposal provides that on questions before the convention a rollcall vote would be taken upon a request of 30 percent of the delegates present and voting. Upon the rollcall each delegate would be entitled to cast one vote for the members he represents, but not to exceed 1,000 votes. The votes of an organization would be divided among its delegates as it designated, otherwise there would be an equal division.

Virginia State Labor Backs Kennedy

Roanoke, Va.—Delegates to the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention unanimously voted endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, called on affiliated locals to put on active registration and vote drives and doubled the per capita allotment to the state Committee on Political Education.

In other actions, the convention called for legislation giving state, county and city employes the right to organize and bargain collectively, urged passage of a law prohibiting importation of strikebreakers, demanded repeal of the so-called "stranger picketing" law and reaffirmed opposition to the state "right-to-work" law.

Delegates pledged support of the nationwide boycott of Sears Roebuck & Co. They also applauded a call for farmer-labor cooperation by Virginia Farmers Union Pres. John B. Vance.

The convention raised the per capita payment to the state body from 8 to 9 cents a month, with the extra penny allocated to COPE. Delegates voted to make it mandatory for all affiliated unions to pay per capita tax on their full membership.

Dyers & Printers Get Pension Hike

New York—Some 1,700 retired textile workers in the Dyers & Printers Pension Fund will receive an increase in benefits in September, the Textile Workers Union of America has announced.

Benefits which now range from $17.55 to $29.25 a month and average $25 will be boosted by $1.54 to $3.50, depending on length of service, it was announced.

Make Next 59 Days Count

SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY launched his campaign for the presidency in historic Cadillac Square in Detroit with a simple but eloquent acknowledgement of organized labor's support of his candidacy.

With the frankness, candor and honesty that contrast so markedly with the empty and ambiguous generalities of his opponent, Kennedy said:

"I am proud of the fact that I was endorsed by the AFL-CIO for I know that the American labor movement wants for America what I want for America; the elimination of poverty and unemployment, the re-establishment of America's world leadership, the guarantee of full civil rights for all citizens. For the labor movement is people and the goals of the labor movement are the goals of all the people."

In his eight years in the Senate Kennedy has demonstrated and recorded his belief that the "goals of the labor movement are the goals of all the people." On every issue where the fight was between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people.

His reaffirmation in Detroit of his dedication to and belief in the goals and objectives of the American labor movement and the complete blackout of organized labor by Vice Pres. Nixon underline the imperative need to mobilize trade unionists across the nation in support of Jack Kennedy.

This means a redoubled effort to get every union member registered and eligible to vote.

This means carrying the vital issues of the campaign—the issue of economic growth or stagnation—to every place where trade unionists live and work. This means a redoubled effort to collect voluntary contributions to put financial muscle into the campaign. And it calls for an intensive drive to get every unionist to the polls on Election Day.

The final decision is only 59 days away. Make 'em count!

Cynical Obstructionism

THE POST-CONVENTION SESSION of the 86th Congress was dominated by a cynical strategy of obstructionism compounded in equal parts of the threat of presidential vetoes, the reactionary Dixiecrat-Republican coalition and the perversion of legislative rules and procedures.

The object of the strategy was to block or kill important legislation that would have benefited the nation—wage and hour improvements, aid to education, meaningful medical care for the aged, housing and situs picketing.

The Republicans, fully aware that Pres. Eisenhower would veto legislation dealing effectively with these issues and thus impair the party's posture for the 1960 campaign, planned deliberately to keep such legislation from reaching the White House.

This particular approach to "providing for the general welfare" can be effectively dealt with in the Nov. 8 elections. The election of Kennedy and Johnson will place in the White House a man who fought for the legislation throughout the 86th Congress.

A liberal Democrat in the White House will mean a half dozen or more critical votes that fell by the wayside. Coupled with an increase in liberal congressmen and senators, the blockading and strangling of legislation in the name of "traffic control" can be effectively smashed and democratic procedures reflecting the will of the voters instituted.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Federationist Editorial Says:

Basic Issue of the Campaign Is America's Economic Growth

The following editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany appears in the September 1960 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THIS ISSUE of the Federationist includes the text of the General Board's analysis of the party platforms and the national candidates. I hope every member of the AFL-CIO will study this document, which in my opinion effectively demonstrates why we are supporting the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

While the AFL-CIO consistently adheres to its basic policy of refusing to bind itself to any political party, we must of necessity evaluate the party platforms in order that we can play our proper part in a national election.

Contrary to what is said in some circles, there is a genuine difference between the basic approach of our two major parties; and the most dramatic illustration of that difference is in the field of economic policy.

The Democratic platform agrees with us that our national rate of economic growth must be much greater than it is now. The platform says flatly that it is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure this growth takes place.

The Republicans, on the other hand, give only backhanded recognition to the need for growth; and they generally rely upon private enterprise to do it.

It is perfectly clear from the record of the last eight years that private enterprise, even with all the encouragement—I might almost say handouts—it has gotten since 1953, will not and cannot bring about the kind of growth we must have.

GREATER CAPITAL INVESTMENT, greater productive capacity, higher manhour productivity—and those are what the business community looks upon as economic growth—are not enough. We need growth in terms of job opportunities and purchasing power, to make full use of our bigger, more efficient productive capacity.

Only last month, Khrushchev predicted that the Soviet Union would produce more steel than the United States next year. And why? Not because the Soviet plant is bigger, but because ours has been running at about 50 percent.

That type problem the Republican approach will not solve.

The issue of economic growth is basic in this election because it will decide whether we will have prosperity or periodic recessions; enough jobs for those who want and need work; productive power greater than that of the Soviet Union; and whether our prestige, as the leading nation of the free world, will grow or shrink.

This basic issue affects many others. A program by the federal government to stimulate economic growth—the kind of program set forth in the Democratic platform—would involve more schools, more housing, a stronger wage-hour law, better medical care, aid to depressed areas and a whole range of activities which we advocate and which the Republicans oppose either in whole or in part.

It's as simple as that. And on that simple but fundamental basis, it seems to me that the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket is of the greatest importance to the welfare of ourselves, our movement and our nation.

U.S. Richest but A Lot Is Wrong

There are still a lot of things wrong in our country. All we have to do is take a look at some of them. We're the richest country in the world, but we still have slums—slums that breed diseases and crime.

We have the highest living standard in the world, but we still have depressed areas where people live in poverty without hope.

Our wage scale is better than that of any other country, but there are still millions among us not yet covered by any minimum wage law.

We have won social security for the aged, but too many lack medical care insurance against the illnesses that come with age.

We still have bad schools—overcrowded, buildings about to collapse, not enough teachers—and poor pay for those we have.

And there is still segregation, and discrimination against minorities which must be eliminated—in our schools, on the job, in the union—eliminated everywhere.

Yes, we have come far—and we still have a lot farther to go. America wouldn't be America if we had ever stopped on the way *(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in the AFL-CIO film "The Land of Promise").*

Morgan Says:

'Galluping' Indecision Seizes Voters as Universe Quivers

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IF THE POLLS can be believed, the American electorate has developed an extreme case of what might be called Galluping indecision. The voters are fickle as fleas, or so the pattern looks, jumping from one side to the other and lighting nowhere long. Dr. Gallup's record speaks for itself:

Morgan

As the Congress reconvened last January, Gallup pollsters asked their samples to assume the election were immediate and to choose between Nixon and Kennedy. Published on Jan. 24, the results showed 53 percent for the Vice President, 47 percent for the Massachusetts senator.

On Apr. 1 the findings were exactly reversed: Kennedy 53 percent, Nixon 47.

By May 3 the Democrat had gained one point, the Republican had lost one. Score: Kennedy 54, Nixon 46.

Then, in the midst of the U-2 scandal and the Paris summit crisis, there was a variation in the question: If there is a summit meeting next year, whom do you want to represent the U.S.? Answer on June 9: Nixon 49 percent, Kennedy 37 percent, undecided 14 percent.

On June 14 it was back to the presidential choice and Nixon had nosed ahead, 51 percent to 49.

On July 5, just as the Democratic convention was getting under way, Kennedy had recaptured the lead, 52 percent to 48. Then after both parties had chosen their tickets came the stunner on Aug. 17: Nixon-Lodge 50 percent, Johnson-Kennedy 44, undecided 6.

TWO WEEKS LATER, it was happily enough, a dead heat: Democratic ticket 47 percent; Republican ticket 47 percent; undecided still 6.

What causes these mercurial fluctuations? A change in Sen. Kennedy's haircut? An above-par rating for the Vice President on the Jack Paar show? An imagined sibling rivalry with one or the other? Status-seeking? Or the madness of the dog days of August?

I, for one, do not have the remotest idea but it is hard for me to believe that the population is as impulsively indecisive as those figures tend to indicate. What is, then, the real mood of the country? I do not know that either but I am going to have the outrageous presumption to suggest what, in part, it should be:

A restiveness and a searching, in the knowledge that no civilization has endured by sinking back on its comforts and being satisfied with its achievements.

A conviction that however exciting and important, triumphs in the conquest of outer space can have little lasting meaning and can prove to be a dangerous diversion unless we spend more time exploring the space between our ears.

THE THING THAT COUNTS, basically, is man, his freedom and his security in a world precariously balanced in the turbulence of a scientific revolution that threatens nuclear destruction on the one hand and a kind of laboratory-controlled utopia of health and plenty on the other.

The world balance quivers not only in the whirlwind of scientific discovery but on the great heaving surface of social and economic change.

To keep pace with this upheaval, to try not only not to be buried by it but to influence and guide it, we will have to make some sacrifices, including, far more than we have, the luxuries of prejudice.

When a fellow prisoner beat up a young white student leader of Negro sit-ins in Florida the other day in a Jacksonville jail he broke more than his jaw; he drove deeper the crack in our image in the Congo. When we demand of our government, how come the Communists have made such quick inroads in Africa we should ask ourselves how costly is the custom of denying the diplomats of a dozen new African nations decent, desegregated places to live in the capital of the United States. When a preacher dispenses anti-Catholic or any other kind of bigotry, who denounces him? Who cares about morality, justice and such?

TO DEAL WITH THESE and kindred matters a society must have leadership and the careful choice of this leadership is what a national election is, or should be, all about. You would hardly know it, at this stage of the campaign. The decision should go to the man who can summon the best in us. If there is no summons, or if we don't respond, we will deserve what we get, all around.

SEAL OF CITY OF PHILADELPHIA is affixed to the Union Label Week proclamation issued by Mayor Richardson Dilworth, left. With the mayor are Josephine Mullin, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Union Label Trades Dept., and Norman Blumberg, business manager of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

Labor Urges Growth, Strengthened Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

gation as to reinforce our military power. Both are essential to national security. . . ."

Meany told his radio audience that the pride which working men and women have in America "does not blind them to the fact that there are still many things wrong in it." He cited, in particular, depressed areas "where people live in poverty with little hope of improving their conditions;" slums "that breed disease and crime;" and the fact that "a shockingly large proportion of American workers receive substandard pay."

In addition, he said, the aged still lack medical insurance against costly illnesses; the nation's schools are "dangerously overcrowded" and its teachers are "miserably underpaid;" and racial and religious discrimination persists.

'Put America to Work'

Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, said "the struggle between freedom and tyranny will not be won by merely closing the missile gap." Declaring there are "other equally serious gaps" in America, he said the primary task is "to get America back to work."

"No amount of sugar-coated public relations handouts," Reuther declared, "can hide the brutal economic facts that more than 5 percent of the total work force is unemployed and that millions of other workers are only partially employed. Twenty percent of our overall industrial productive capacity stands idle."

He accused Pres. Eisenhower of perpetrating a "cruel hoax" on the American people by twice vetoing distressed area legislation and then, in the last days of the congressional session, asking Congress to pass a bill to help the areas of chronic unemployment.

Hayes, president of the Machinists, said the fact that American labor has come "half-way toward our goal . . . of eliminating poverty" has "concealed the reality" that most American workers still have failed to achieve adequate financial security.

The IAM leader cited a Dept. of Labor report showing that the average city family with two children needs an income of about $6,000 a year if it is going to attain a "modest but adequate level of living."

"That means that a $3-an-hour wage for a 40-hour week is barely enough for a modest but adequate level of living—if you have only two children," Hayes said.

He added that average earnings in manufacturing industries in the U.S. last year were only $2.22 an hour, including overtime. Moreover, more than 8 million American families have incomes of less than $2,500 a year, he declared.

Growth Is the Key

Schnitzler declared that "economic growth clearly has become the key to national security and national well-being," and charged that America has been "handicapped by complacency and by lack of imaginative leadership."

In the coming years, he maintained, the nation faces "serious trouble" unless the economy expands so that an additional 4 million jobs can be provided each year to take care of the growing labor force. At present, he said, one worker out of every 20 is jobless, and "if we ignore the warning signs, unemployment will soon be doubled."

The American people, he said, "need no reminder of the disastrous effects of chronic mass unemployment. They are in no mood to let the pattern of the 1930's be repeated in the 1960's."

As We See It:

Biemiller Forecasts Reform Of House Rules Committee

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, forecast some means of reforming the House Rules Committee would be found when the 87th Congress convenes in January. Biemiller made the prediction in an interview on the recent short session of the Congress in "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program on the ABC radio network (1:15 p. m., EDT, Sundays).

"The Rules Committee has long been a stumbling block to the passage of liberal legislation," Biemiller asserted. "This is where the coalition of reactionary southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans has done its most effective work."

Biemiller noted that the committee refused to grant a rule in the recent short session that would have given the House an opportunity to vote on housing, federal aid to education and situs picketing.

"It is supposed to act like a traffic cop," said Biemiller, "but the Rules Committee has acted to just plain stop traffic. That isn't the job of a traffic cop. This is a reform that's badly needed."

Biemiller said that repeated threats of a Presidential veto had strengthened the conservative coalition in Congress.

"It is our definite feeling that with a new man in the White House, especially if he is a hard-driving, vigorous liberal like Senator Kennedy, the fear and effect of a veto will disappear.

"And even more important, as Walter Lippmann pointed out in a recent column, a vigorous President makes a great difference in the voting habits of the congressmen themselves. This was evidenced many times in the past. If there is a vigorous leader in the White House, it is a lot easier to pass a good, sound legislative program.

Easier for a President

"The point that Lippmann was making in particular was that people ask: 'Why couldn't Sen. Kennedy find the four votes that were necessary to shift to his side of the fight on the medical care bill?' Lippmann's answer was that Pres. Kennedy would have found it much easier to find those four votes than did Sen. Kennedy."

Biemiller praised Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) and the liberal members of the conference committee on the minimum wage for the fight they made in committee.

"We agree with Sen. Kennedy that it was better not to have a bill than accept the inadequate measure that the House demanded," he declared.

Suffridge Chides 'K' For 'Clerk' Sneer

"It is far better to be a free grocery clerk in America than to be the top dog in the Soviet Union."

That's what Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks told Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in a letter to Moscow protesting Mr. K's reported statement about Vice Pres. Richard Nixon: "He is a fumbler. He is not a politician, but a grocery clerk."

Big Audience Sees 'Land of Promise'

More than half the nation's television viewers watched the AFL-CIO documentary film, "Land of Promise," over the Labor Day weekend.

Carried by 92 television stations across the country, the film was shown over the American Broadcasting Co. TV network and was seen in every major city in the nation.

The half-hour film was made by the AFL-CIO as a tribute to the American worker on his own national holiday. Produced by Joel O'Brien Productions, "Land of Promise" starred Melvyn Douglas and traced dramatically the development of the American labor movement in the light of events shaping our nation's history.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS to Washington, D.C., public libraries will learn more about the labor movement through special exhibit set up by library and Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Shown at opening of exhibit are (left to right), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; J. C. Turner, president of central labor body; and Harry N. Peterson, librarian for the nation's capital.

Library Exhibit Links Labor's History, Goals

The thousands of visitors to the public libraries in the nation's capital will be given an opportunity, during the month of September, to learn more about the labor movement.

That is the purpose of special labor exhibits set up in a cooperative arrangement between the D. C. Public Library and the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. The exhibits will be at the main library and several branches.

In ceremonies opening the display at the main library, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said organized labor is "most appreciative of the opportunities afforded our members and the general public to learn more about the history, the problems and the goals of American labor."

Workers Must Know

Harry N. Peterson, librarian, said the salute to American labor—which opened on Labor Day—was designed to show, among other things, that "workers know they must have a better understanding of the world of which they are a part, and take an active interest in public affairs, for the sake of the present and the future."

The displays, he said, were keyed to an AFL-CIO statement declaring: "What we, the citizens of today, do will shape the world our children will inherit tomorrow. . . . If they are to be free and secure and enjoy happiness, we must lay the groundwork. . . . It is to building this better world that the AFL-CIO is dedicated—to the ultimate good of all mankind."

Meany expressed the hope that through the library displays "many persons will learn more about the American labor movement."

"Everyone should be familiar," the AFL-CIO president said, "with what American labor has done to begin the free American public school system, and with what we are still doing to build the schools we so badly need and to increase the salaries of teachers so that the most qualified will be teaching our children.

"Everyone should realize also the contribution by American labor to making the American standard of living the highest in the world.

"Every person should be familiar with what the American labor movement has done in fighting communism and corruption, and in strengthening the free enterprise system here and all over the world."

URWA Aid Urged in United Fund Drives

Akron, O.—Rubber Workers Pres. L. S. Buckmaster has called on URWA members to actively support United Community Campaigns to raise funds for health, welfare and recreation services through a once-a-year appeal.

"Labor has learned through experience the important role that voluntary health and welfare agencies play in the community and nation," he said.

Bid For Tariff Aid Denied Because of High Profits

High profits, and not high wages, are responsible for foreign competition in the steel industry, the U.S. Tariff Commission has ruled in effect in rejecting a plea from four American steel companies for protection against foreign imports of barbed wire.

The alleged threat of foreign competition was raised by the steel industry last year during the record-breaking strike of half a million members of the Steelworkers. The industry intimated that wage demands by the USWA were "pricing American workers out of the market."

The Tariff Commission—rejecting the plea filed jointly by Atlantic Steel Co., Continental Steel Corp., Keystone Steel & Wire Co., and Northwestern Steel & Wire Co.—pointed out that between 1954 and 1959 the average price of barbed wire sold by the American concerns "rose much more than did the average cost of producing and marketing the product."

Bar Association Reports:

Lawyers 'Confused' After A Year of Landrum-Griffin

"Confusion and irritation" and extensive and disruptive investigations characterized the first year of the Landrum-Griffin Act, according to a report approved by the Labor Relations Law section of the American Bar Association at the ABA's annual convention in Washington, D. C.

In a section-by-section analysis of experience under Landrum-Griffin, the ABA report ranged from the finding that bonding costs to unions have been "extremely heavy" to the contention that the lawsuit harassment feared by unions "has not materialized."

In other developments:

- The ABA labor law section decided to press its drive for a congressional study of methods used by the National Labor Relations Board in establishing its rules and procedures. A majority of the five-man NLRB had rejected the ABA proposals. The ABA group reported a receptive response from both the Senate and House Labor Committees.
- **The ABA section heard a report that the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act of 1958 is deficient chiefly in the lack of governmental authority to issue official interpretations and the lack of governmental enforcement powers.**
- Assistant Sec. of Labor John J. Gilhooley, in a major speech before the ABA group, urged organized labor to embark on a "moral crusade" by actively enforcing the AFL-CIO ethical practices code. This, he contended, would revitalize the labor movement and minimize the extent to which the government will have to encroach on union operations.

Prof. Clyde W. Summers of Yale University, who presented the report on Landrum-Griffin, commented that the U.S. Dept. of Labor in its interpretations had tried to make "some sense out of nonsense."

This is how the ABA reported on the first year of L-G:

Reporting requirements. The six types of reports required by the law "present the most burdensome task, both for those subject to the act and those charged with administering it." The report said the problems created are "numerous and complex."

The ABA report said the law's section on union officer and employe reports "bristles with uncertainties as to who must report and what transactions must be reported."

The report said a "most serious question" is raised as to whether this section "violates the privilege against self-incrimination." Observers are divided on this issue, the report continued, going on to conclude that this provision "could be unconstitutional."

Bonding requirements. "No single provision of the act caused more initial confusion and dismay" than the one requiring the bonding of those who handle union funds, the report declared.

"This provision, which received relatively little attention in the legislative debates," the report said, "was shortly seen to contain a bramble of ambiguities which threaten to make it unworkable if not unbearable."

"Much confusion and uncertainty remains," the ABA report said, despite the Labor Dept.'s easing interpretations and consultation with unions and surety companies designed to make it workable.

Rates High

"Surety companies, cultured in caution," the report observed, "have tended to fix rates which will be certain to cover all eventualities until experience guides are developed.

"As a result, the costs to the unions have been extremely heavy, in some cases six times that prior to the statute."

Labor Dept. investigations. The report said the number of cases up for investigation reached 1,287 in the first nine months. It pointed out that "a letter suggesting a violation is enough" to launch an investigation, adding:

"The filing of an unfounded complaint brings investigators who, by their questioning of union members, may create unjustified suspicions and fears. The investigator often explores all possible leads before interviewing the union officers against whom the charges are filed.

"By the time the officers have an opportunity to demonstrate that the charges are groundless, the damage has been done. In some instances, unsupported complaints have been filed by an opposition group within the union for the purpose of discrediting the officers and distorting the democratic process.

"The very fact of an extensive investigation inevitably creates a cloud which is not easily dissipated, but this is aggravated when the department refuses to disclose the results of the investigation."

'Cloak of Secrecy'

The ABA criticized the stress on catching violators rather than correcting violations. The cloak of secrecy surrounding investigation reports inevitably irritates those who try to comply but remain fearful of making a mistake, the report added.

The Dept. of Justice also drew fire because it mixed criminal and civil liability problems in its enforcement activities.

Court enforcement. "When the act was passed, union spokesmen expressed fear that unions would be harassed by a flood of litigation initiated by dissidents and crackpots," the report said, adding:

"This fear has not materialized. Less than 25 published court decisions have been found and questionnaires to all members of the (ABA) Section have turned up 11 other cases, most of them still pending."

This small number of cases, the report continued, produced little "substantive law." It also was established that the law has no effect on events prior to the signing of the law on Sept. 14, 1959, and that other problems, especially in the area of remedies, "have received no illumination."

Doherty Accepts FOE Green-Murray Award

Miami Beach, Fla.—Historically, a free uncensored postal system is "liberty's first creation and tyranny's first target," William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, told delegates to the 62nd annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Doherty, accepting the Eagles' annual Green-Murray Award for leadership in the trade union field, declared that "freedom cannot exist without a free and uncensored mail service, and despotism cannot exist with one."

The NALC president, an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the federation's Executive Council, accepted the Eagles' bronze plaque on behalf of the nation's 125,000 letter carriers who, he said, carry out a "task that is essential to the existence of liberty and the free enterprise system."

Doherty paid tribute to the FOE for having "led the way in its concern for labor's problems and its responsiveness to labor's needs." At the same time he praised the fraternal organization for devoting its energies currently to jobs for people over 40, terming this "one of the most pressing problems of our day."

The Eagles' annual award is presented to labor officials who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and statesmanship. Previous recipients include Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists; William L. McFetridge, president emeritus of the Building Service Employes; Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers; and George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The award is named for the late William Green, president of the former AFL, and the late Philip Murray, president of the former CIO.

Grain Millers Gain 15,000 Sugar Workers

Denver, Colo.—Membership of the Grain Millers officially jumped from 40,000 to 55,000 as delegates to the union's seventh constitutional convention here formally approved affiliation of 15,000 sugar workers.

The sugar workers are members of locals formerly directly affiliated with the AFL-CIO and combined in the Intl. Council of Sugar Workers and Allied Industries. They are employed in beet sugar operations in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington.

With vice presidents of the Grain Millers elected from geographical regions, the convention approved establishment of a special nationwide sugar region and confirmed the election of Philo D. Sedgwick as vice president from that district. Sedgwick formerly headed the Sugar Workers Council. Other officers were to be elected later in the convention.

Much of the convention's time was taken up with constitutional changes to conform with the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Heading the scheduled list of speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. O. A. Knight and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Peter M. McGavin, assistant to Pres. George Meany; Executive Sec. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation; Dir. John W. Livingston of the Dept. of Organization; and Pres. Earl Cross, Colorado Milling and Elevator Co.

Sunlight to Torchlight:

174,000 March in Labor Day Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

make a brighter future for their country and the world.

There were floats expressing pride in craftsmanship: fashion shows by the Ladies' Garment Workers and Hatters; performances by Musicians, Radio and TV Artists and Actors; demonstrations of the products and the tools of many industries; samples of union-made candy, delicatessen and beverages.

Pride in Accomplishments

There were floats expressing pride in union accomplishments: housing developments, welfare programs, health centers, wage gains, improved conditions.

Thousands of retired union members marched with their organizations or rode with them in buses and limousines, lending their voices enthusiastically to the calls for good citizenship and good government.

Union scholarship winners and groups of apprentices marched with many organizations. There were also union-sponsored Little League teams, Boy Scout and Sea Scout troops, Junior Air Patrol squadrons and Civil Defense groups.

Preliminary estimates indicated that the biggest numerical turnout was that of Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with 29,000 marchers. The ILGWU had 26,000. Nearly every unit exceeded its turnout in last year's parade when a total of 115,000 marched.

As in last year's event, the first contingent was the theatrical division, featuring members of all the performing and technical unions that make up show business.

There were fleets of stage coaches, antique vehicles and spacemen from New York's Freedomland; a chorus of recording artists singing a specially-written Labor Day song; musicians playing everythink from Dixieland to rock and roll; Shakespearean actors, comedians, clowns and animal acts.

Meany marched to 41st St. and there took his place in the reviewing stand. He was joined by other leaders of national and international labor, including Omer Becu, newly designated secretary general of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Presidents of many unions marched with their contingents and then returned to the stand.

Fifty trade unionists from Africa, Asia and Latin America, visiting this country under various AFL-CIO and government-sponsored programs, were in the stands as guests of the Labor Council.

Politicos Pay Tribute

National, state and city government leaders also came to pay tribute to labor. Among them were New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The marchers were accompanied by nearly 150 floats and 200 bands. The theme of the parade was set by the Central Labor Council's AFL-CIO float bearing a giant eagle with wings outspread over the goals of freedom, brotherhood, progress and equal opportunity.

"Register in order to vote," was the message most often noted. A chorus line of 15 beauties spelled out the words and hammered away at the theme with a dance routine the length of the avenue. A Textile Workers Union of America float carried portraits of great presidents of the past as a reminder of current responsibilities.

Other floats dramatized major issues of the day: the fight for equal rights, health care for the aged, an effective minimum wage law, fair labor laws and the effort to achieve a world free of fear and injustice.

Members of the Transport Workers, on strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad, came off picket lines and carried their strike banners.

Balloons and Doves Freed

Thousands of balloons and a flight of doves were sent aloft during the day. After dark, hundreds of torches borne by marchers marked the avenue far into the distance while the floodlights crisscrossed between the skyscrapers above them.

Matthew Guinan, first vice president of the Central Labor Council, was chairman of the parade committee and Edward M. Menagh of the IBEW was director.

84 MEMBERS of New York Newspaper Guild leave N. Y. Intl. Airport for four-week vacation in London and Paris. Guild chartered airliner for vacation, arranged in cooperation with Astral Travel Service and British Overseas Airways. Trip marked fourth time this year that groups of New York Guildsmen made European tours.

AFGE Endorses Social Security Coverage in Major Policy Switch

Cincinnati—In a major policy switch, delegates to the Government Employes convention endorsed legislation which would give federal workers the right to obtain social security coverage in addition to their present civil service retirement benefits.

Previous conventions had placed the AFGE firmly in opposition to any linking of the two systems—for fear that the effect might be eventual abolition of the civil service retirement program which provides substantially greater benefits for long-term employes and also requires a higher contribution by both employes and the government.

The resolution, adopted overwhelmingly, noted that military personnel and many state employes have supplemental social security coverage in addition to other retirement benefits and urged that federal employes be given the option of paying the social security tax and coming under the program.

A close and heated contest for election of national officers climaxed the four-day biennial convention.

James A. Campbell won re-election to his fifth consecutive term as national president by defeating Thomas G. Walters, former operations director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council and now an official of the Civil Service Commission, and Archie L. Oram of St. Louis, an AFGE national vice president. The official tally, after Oram withdrew from the race before the balloting ended, gave Campbell 30,959 votes to 22,378 for Walters and 3,116 for Oram.

Walter's bid for the presidency was a surprise development. Before the convention, he had been endorsed by Campbell as a candidate for secretary-treasurer. When the convention opened, campaign material was circulated calling for a ticket of Campbell and Walters.

After the balloting for national president, Mrs. Esther F. Johnson defeated two other candidates to win re-election as secretary-treasurer.

Earlier the convention had voted to raise the president's salary from $12,000 to $14,000 a year and the secretary-treasurer's salary from $9,500 to $10,500. The union reported an all-time high of 71,000 members, a gain of 11,000 since the 1958 convention.

Two of the four federal employe bills strongly supported by the delegates in a special resolution passed on the opening day of the convention were adopted by Congress before adjournment. They established a contributory health insurance program for retired federal employes similar to that now provided for active employes, and liberalized compensation payments for on-the-job injuries or deaths of federal workers.

Campbell said the AFGE will press in the next Congress for enactment of the two bills which failed to get final approval—an increase in the per deim and mileage allowances for federal employes who travel on government business, and broader liability protection for employes who drive cars on government business.

Delegates repeated the endorsement given by the 1958 convention to a proposal by Campbell for a joint congressional committee to make annual recommendations on adjustment of pay for federal white coller workers. In other action, they called for:

- Tax exemption on federal employe retirement benefits.
- Voluntary checkoff of union dues.
- Retirement on full pension after 30 years of service regardless of age.
- Continued efforts to get unaffiliated organizations of federal employes to discuss merger with AFGE.
- Crediting unused sick leave to retirement benefits.

Proposals of GE, Westinghouse Backward Steps, Carey Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

in rejecting or recommending rejection of the GE proposals as "sadly inadequate."

Associating themselves with the IUE stand were the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Auto Workers, Technical Engineers and Steelworkers. The USWA recently joined the coordinated bargaining effort centered in the IUD on behalf of workers it represents in a GE-owned steel plant at Coshocton, O.

Carey said General Electric's wage offer—a 3 percent increase on Oct. 2 and a 4 percent boost on Apr. 2, 1962—is "substantially below the increases which other employers in the electrical industry, far less profitable than GE, are granting currently, and does not meet the needs of GE employes."

It would average 2.5 percent over the three years of the contract, compared to 3.5 percent in the past, Carey said.

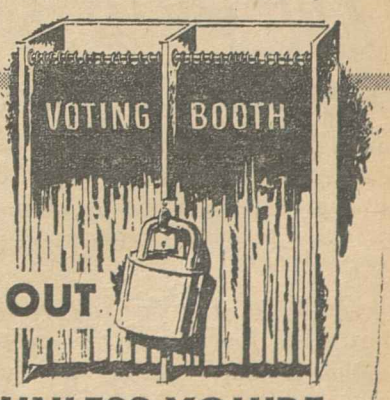
Other company proposals included:

- Retraining opportunities for "qualified" employes facing lay-offs from jobs "disappearing permanently or temporarily" with pay at 95 percent of the old job rate. The union said the plan would "almost tear to shreds" the present contract seniority provisions.
- An optional plan for drawing lay-off or termination benefits based on a week's pay for each year of service with a minimum of three years for eligibility. Such an employe could draw the entire amount as termination pay and hunt another job; use all or part for outside training in a new skill; or, after using up his unemployment compensation, draw on it for benefits equal to half his normal weekly pay, with anything unused payable after a one-year lay-off.
- Increased pension benefits, including liberalization of eligibility qualifications, a 30 percent increase in the employe's base pension fund for pension credits accumulated before 1946, and an increase from $55 to $65 in monthly payments to employes retiring before being eligible for social security or old age assistance. The IUE's demand that GE pay the full cost of the pension program was ignored.
- Improvements in health insurance benefits for both employes and dependents, including a waiver of payments by employes for one year during a lay-off and total disability. The IUE had asked for elimination of all employe payments.

Hartnett and Nellis said the Westinghouse proposal, made after five weeks of bargaining, was "meager and inadequate." The offer, for a three-year agreement, had five main points:

- Job retraining or reassignment to learn new skills for selected employes with at least three years of service.
- A lay-off benefits plan under which a maximum of one week's pay for each year of service would be given employes laid off after three years of service.
- Pay raises ranging from 4 to 11 cents an hour effective Oct. 17, and 5 to 14 cents effective Apr. 16, 1962. Pres. Paul Carmichael of Local 601 at the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, Pa., said the offer amounts to less than 3 percent compared to the 3.5 percent increase the union is asking.
- Increased retirement benefits.
- Improvements in hospitalization and surgical insurance scheduled by steps on Nov. 1 and in April 1962.

REGISTER NOW VOTE LATER



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'Stand Up, Be Counted,' Meany Urges

IAM Delegates Told Election Is No. 1 Job

(Continued from Page 1)

working men," and emphasized that labor cannot make effective gains in any area "without more extensive and more intelligent participation in politics."

He said it was "significant" that the Canadian labor movement "has already decided to solve its problems through the formation of a new political party."

In the U.S., Hayes continued, "formation of a third political party has not yet been seriously considered," but if the two major parties "fail to serve the majority of our people, it may well come to pass that we, too, will have a third political party" in this country.

For the present, the IAM president emphasized, "we must of necessity continue to work for our goals within the framework of our present parties."

Meany hammered away at a similar theme. "If we cannot do the job we have to do for our people and the nation except through creation of a labor party," he declared, "then I say: 'Let's go.'" But he stressed the fact that such a move, even if necessary, would avail nothing in the 1960 campaign. This year, he declared, "we must deal with the situation as it faces us."

Sharp Contrast

Comparing the Kennedy-Nixon voting records, Meany declared that the contrast has been the sharpest in the domestic area. "On almost every social and economic issue vital to the public interest," he emphasized, "the Democratic candidate has voted on the progressive side and the Republican candidate on the reactionary side.

"This does not mean that Kennedy agreed with the AFL-CIO position on every issue at every point in his career. He did not. But he has shown a warm and growing appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere. He has demonstrated effective leadership in introducing and carrying the brunt of the fight for progressive legislation."

Meany was sharp in his criticism of Goldwater, the arch-conservative senator from Arizona, who recently declared in a television appearance that the Democrats have been delivering "political payola" in the form of favorable legislation to the labor movement in return for support on Election Day.

Goldwater, he declared, "represents clearly the philosophy of his party." The Republicans, he said, "would have nominated him as their leader except that the party dosen't carry its convictions that far."

Meany assailed the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress which throttled most labor-backed legislation aimed at beefing up the sagging American economy, putting millions of jobless workers back on the job, and legislation designed to provide medical aid for the aged, better housing, and an improved educational system.

"What did the Dixiecrats get out of the coalition?" he asked. "They got the soft-pedaling of the Republican leadership on civil rights. And what did Goldwater, (Sen. Karl) Mundt, and (Sen. Carl) Curtis get out of it? They got a solid vote against every labor measure."

Meany also assailed Pres. Eisenhower for his appointments to government agencies, declaring that the President "has not made one appointment of one single individual who had demonstrated any sympathy to the ideals and principles held by the trade union movement."

During the Eisenhower Administration, he said, "we have seen the National Labor Relations Board transformed into an outright anti-labor instrument." He said there was one notable exception—its favorable ruling in the six-year Auto Workers' strike against the labor-hating Kohler Co.—but declared "the timing of that decision bears all the marks of political expediency."

Meany urged the delegates to "go to work, get people registered, and see that they vote." He added that "I don't believe we even have to bother urging workers to vote a certain way; if they get registered and out to the polling places, I'm sure there will be very few votes for Tricky Dicky."

Hayes, in his keynote address to the two-week-long convention, said that it was "unfortunate" that many workers, both in and out of unions, have failed in the past to exercise their voting rights, and called the general voter apathy "a sad reflection on the vitality of our democracy."

He said it is "even sadder" that a large proportion of those who don't vote are union workers and their families. "It is because we do not get our potential vote out," Hayes asserted, "that the reactionaries have so successfully controlled our state and federal governments so much of the time."

Referring to the "anti-union virus" which has spread through the country in recent years, the IAM president said that "we have never in our history faced a more potent, diversified, better-organized and better-financed opposition than the current anti-labor forces."

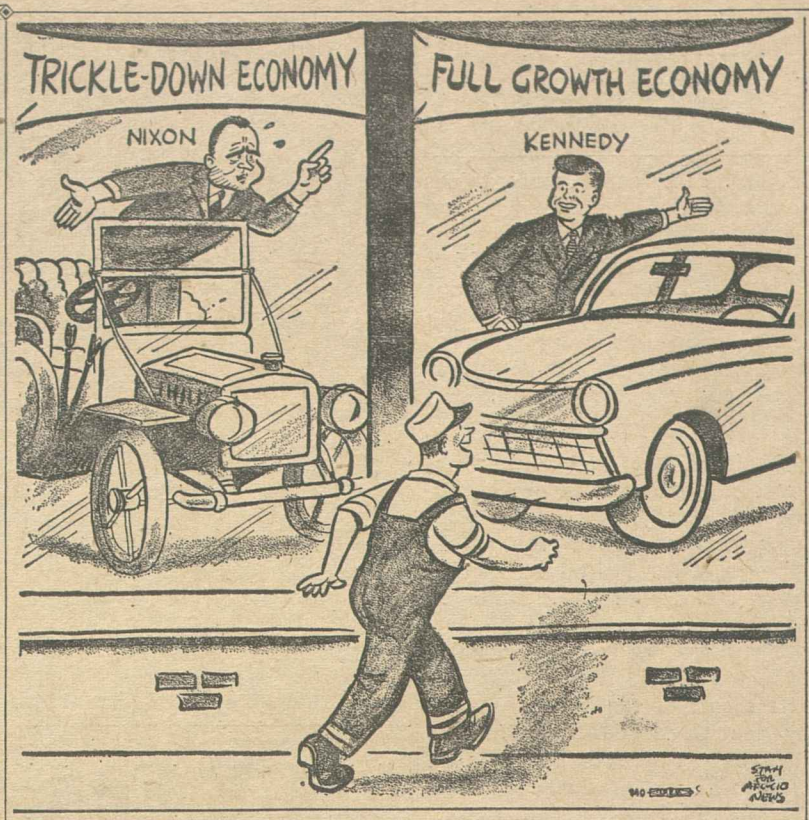
This drive, he said, "is aimed not just at certain unions or specific union leaders, but at the principle of trade unionism itself."

Better Wage-Hour Law Seen Waiting on Election

The AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee has declared that achievement of "meaningful" improvements in the federal wage-hour law is now a "political problem," involving the election of a Congress and an Administration that will be "responsive to the people's needs."

Andrew J. Biemiller and Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the committee, reported to the 22 affiliated unions that collapse of the House-Senate conference on the wage-hour bill resulted from insistence of the House conferees on their bill or nothing.

Describing the House-passed bill as "little more than a gesture," they said it would have blocked further wage-hour action for four or more years. "All these failures can be corrected next January," they declared, "if the new Congress and the new Administration are truly responsive to the people's needs."



UAW Acts to Regain Kohler Strikers' Jobs

Detroit—The Auto Workers have taken initial steps toward paving the way for some 1,700 widely-scattered members to return to their jobs at the Kohler Co., near Sheboygan, Wis.

The National Labor Relations Board had ruled earlier that Kohler failed to bargain in good faith and committed unfair labor practices which prolonged the six-year old strike.

The UAW and its Local 833, with which Kohler was ordered to "bargain collectively," filed a blanket reinstatement request on behalf of the strikers.

In addition, the UAW has launched a campaign to notify all Local 833 members of the NLRB findings against Kohler and of their reinstatement rights.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey urged Local 833 members to apply individually for reinstatement through their union and to do so immediately. He pointed out the NLRB order required Kohler to offer a job or pay lost wages beginning five days after application for reinstatement.

"For every day the Kohler Co. ignores this government order," Mazey observed, "they'll owe a day's pay to each Local 833 member who wants to return to his job and who has so applied."

Mazey said the UAW has planned membership meetings in Los Angeles and in Sheboygan to spread the word of the ruling and facilitate a return of the Kohler workforce.

The UAW has reported that, when the strike began in 1954, a total of 2,779 Kohler workers out of 3,308 in the bargaining unit were UAW members. Since that time, the total has been reduced to about 1,700 through deaths, retirement and quits. A total of 126 strikers died in the six-year period.

Of the remaining 1,700, nearly 1,400 live in the Sheboygan area. An additional 150 live elsewhere in Wisconsin and some 200 now live in 21 other states.

As the UAW organized the reinstatement efforts, the Kohler Co. moved into the courts to appeal the NLRB decision. The UAW has filed a court appeal against that part of the NLRB ruling which denies reinstatement to 78 strikers.

P. O. Drivers Seek Pension Changes

Detroit—The Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes put retirement improvements and a shorter workweek at the top of their legislative program at the union's biennial convention here.

Two hundred delegates, repre-representing 5,000 members who drive and service the Post Office Dept.'s trucks and cars, asked that the Civil Service Retirement Act be amended to permit optional retirement after 25 years of service regardless of age.

The workweek resolution called for a reduction from the present 40 hours to 35 hours a week.

Lee B. Walker of Dallas, Tex., was re-elected as president and Everett G. Gibson, chief administrative officer at the union's Washington, D. C., headquarters, as secretary and legislative representative.

Two vacancies were filled by the election of Allen Northern of Buffalo, N. Y., and Curtis C. Thomas of Cleveland as vice presidents.

Fire Fighters Protest Doing Police Work

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Fire Fighters have sharply protested the "misuse" of firemen for law enforcement work, warning that IAFF members could be forced into strikebreaking activities.

Delegates to the union's 25th convention here adopted a resolution strongly condemning the practice by local public officials of ordering IAFF members "to direct hose streams upon gatherings." This practice, they said, could be converted into a "weapon . . . to break up picket lines of striking unions."

The 1,500 delegates from 900 locals in the U.S., Canada and the Canal Zone said that in some instances fire fighters were "given clubs to do the work (of) law enforcement agencies."

In another resolution, the convention restated opposition to proposals for combining the duties of fire fighters and police officers. The union warned this could "imperil the lives and property of citizens."

Premium pay for overtime and holiday work and hazardous duty, and adequate insurance protection against radiation hazards also were called for by delegates.

William D. Buck of St. Louis was re-elected president and John Kabachus of Washington, D. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The convention also renamed three trustees and 15 district vice presidents.

09-01-6

Ohio Democrats Urged To Raise Compensation

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State AFL-CIO has called on the Ohio Democratic party to endorse liberalization of unemployment and workmen's compensation and to fight for a $1.25-an-hour state minimum wage law.

Appearing before the state Democratic platform committee, Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope urged that planks be included calling for the outlawing of the importation of strikebreakers into Ohio, and opposing discrimination in public and private housing.

Ohio labor, calling on the Democrats to oppose any increase in the state sales tax, asked for a comprehensive study of the tax structure with a view toward restoring "some sense of fairness." The State AFL-CIO noted that too much of the revenue is raised through such regressive levies as sales taxes "in disregard of the ability-to-pay theory."

In the area of a minimum wage, Cope told the committee that many Ohio workers are not covered by federal standards for wages and hours, and must "look to the state for protection against substandard wages and working conditions."

The States AFL-CIO official cited figures from the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation showing that more liberal benefits could be financed by raising the amount Ohio employers pay up to the national average.

The BUC figures show that the cost of unemployment compensation to Ohio employers in 1960 has been 1.5 percent of payroll, compared to the national average of 1.9 percent. Among the nation's eight largest industrial states, Ohio employers enjoy the lowest rate, while nationally the state ranks 26th in terms of the cost to employers.

Cope called on the Democratic platform drafters to back an increase in the unemployment compensation weekly maximum to two-thirds of the average wage of workers covered by the law, and an extension of the benefit period from 26 to 39 weeks.

In 1958 and 1959, he said, 203,031 workers exhausted their 26 weeks of benefits without finding work. He said this was 25 percent of the total jobless during that period.

The state body urged that workmen's compensation be broadened so that injured workers would receive 75 percent of their average weekly wage.

Joblessness Soars to '60 High of 5.9%

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Machinists Vote to Endorse Kennedy-Johnson Ticket

Record Is 'Shocking,' Meany Says

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's rate of unemployment swung upward to a 1960 high of 5.9 percent in August, the government has announced.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the "shocking" report shows that six of every 100 Americans are without jobs at a time when apologists are boasting that employment is at a "record high."

The nation is now paying "the terrible price of high-interest, tight-money policies" and the Eisenhower Administration's refusal to stimulate the economic growth needed "to put America to work—and to keep her people at work," the federation president charged.

The 5.9 percent rate, adjusted for seasonal influences, compared to 5.4 percent for July. It has been exceeded in postwar Augusts only in the recession years of 1949 (6.8 percent), 1954 (6.0 percent) and 1958 (7.5 percent).

The government's report on the job-picture blamed a "concentration" of early changeovers in automobile models and the continuing decline in steel jobs for the fact that non-farm jobs remained unchanged at 61.8 million. Usually, non-farm employment jumps about 350,000 between July and August, the Labor Dept. said.

The fact that high-level unemployment is continuing to hit especially hard at family breadwinners was confirmed by Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert.

Wolfbein told a press conference

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Kohler Offers To Reinstate 1,400 Strikers

Detroit — The Auto Workers have hailed as "a major break" a sudden announcement by the Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wis., that 1,400 strikers have been offered reinstatement.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the union is "elated" over the development in the lingering and hard-fought six-year-old strike.

The National Labor Relations Board in late August found Kohler

(*Continued on Page* 3)

PICKET LINES were re-established at New York's Stork Club on Labor Day after a court injunction was modified to permit informational picketing. Starting the line are, left to right, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the City AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. A. Susi and Pres. David Siegel of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the City AFL-CIO. **(See story page 10)**

Meany Tells Liberals:

U.S. Role Depends On Election Result

New York—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has defined the 1960 presidential race as "the most important campaign in the history of the nation."

Addressing the annual dinner of the Liberal party of New York State, the AFL-CIO leader said:

"The very future of this great nation will turn on what happens in this campaign. Our leadership in the free world depends on what kind of government we get in Washington next January."

Kennedy Designated

The enthusiastic capacity audience heard addresses by Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential candidate who formally accepted the Liberal party designation, Adlai E. Stevenson and former New York Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Meany said the trade union movement cannot afford to look upon this campaign "with complacency." Instead, he said American labor's approach to it is based on "the cold hard facts of life which are of concern to every American."

"The cold hard facts are that our survival as a nation," he said, "and the preservation of our free way of life are threatened by world communism. Our national strength, militarily and economically, have not kept pace with that of the Soviet Union and the satel-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Convention Acts in Thunder of Cheers

By Gene Zack

St. Louis—The Machinists convention has voted overwhelmingly to endorse the Democratic presidential ticket of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Acting on three endorsement resolutions submitted by 51 local lodges ranging from coast to coast, the delegates representing the million-member union shouted out a thunderous chorus of Ayes.

The vote was all but unanimous, with only scattered dissent, after the 1,500 delegates heard major speeches from both Kennedy and the GOP nominee, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Kennedy was accorded a tumultuous reception by the delegates and by more than 10,000 members of the public who jammed the balconies of Kiel Auditorium here. Nixon drew a gallery audience estimated at only 6,000. Both addressed the convention in early-morning appearances.

The Democratic nominee—in his first appearance before an international union convention since the AFL-CIO General Board strongly endorsed his candidacy—pledged a broad-ranging program geared to stimulating America's lagging economy. Promising to "put men back to work and keep them working," Kennedy said that only a "vital and growing America" can "build the strength necessary to keep the peace."

Nixon called the task of winning the peace "more important than jobs, schools and homes," and said that if elected he would make certain that America's military strength is given top priority "no matter what it may cost."

There was sharp contrast between the receptions accorded the candidates. Kennedy was greeted by thundering cheers from delegates and the galleries as he entered the auditorium, moved down the center aisle and mounted the stage. Ear-splitting yells and applause interrupted his 15-minute speech more than 15 times. When he finished, delegates staged a 20-

(*Continued on Page 12*)

IUE Votes Support of Democrats

Miami Beach—"Enthusiastic" support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket was voted unanimously here by 450 delegates to the ninth constitutional convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The endorsement resolution, urging the IUE's 400,000 members and their families to "vote for and to actively promote" the campaign of the Democratic nominees, praised Kennedy for his 14-year battle "for economic and social advances and for a positive, constructive program of world leadership."

At the same time, it was sharp in its criticism of Vice Pres. Nixon, Republican presidential nominee, declaring that "despite all the face-lifting by Madison Ave. experts, despite all the fence-straddling and doubletalk," Nixon remains "impervious to the needs and aspirations of the working man; callous to the educational requirements of the nation's

(*Continued on Page 12*)

NLRB Chairman Denies Anti-Union Bias, Refuses to Disqualify Himself

A union move to have Chairman Boyd Leedom of the National Labor Relations Board disqualify himself from hearing four picketing test cases because he headed a $50-a-plate political fund-raising luncheon for Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S.Dak.) has been rebuffed by Leedom and the board.

"I am not disqualifying myself because I am not biased or prejudiced," Leedom declared.

The board took up the union request during a recess in the hearing and quickly denied it.

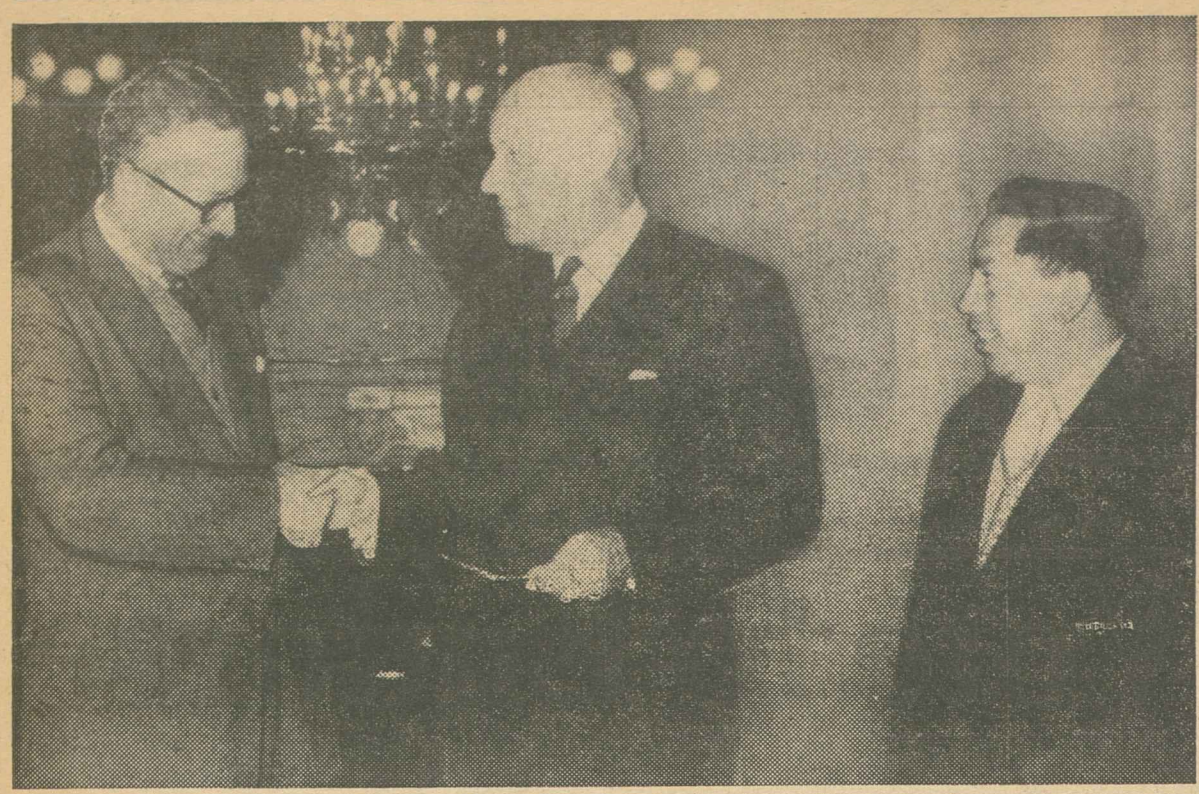
Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, initiated the move in an "affidavit of personal bias and disqualification" against Leedom.

Harris acted as attorney for Locals 1 and 89 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, whose picketing activity against the Stork Club in New York is now before the board.

Harris presented as evidence a $50-a-plate testimonial luncheon invitation signed by Leedom as "general chairman" of a "Mundt for Senate Committee."

The Leedom letter pointed out that Rep. George McGovern (D-S. D.), described as "a protege" of

(*Continued on Page* 11)



$5,000 CHECK from Auto Workers for relief of Chilean earthquake victims is presented to Pres. Jorge Allessandri of Chile by Daniel Benedict, left, assistant secretary of ORIT, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Labor. At right is Gen. Sec. Wenceslao Moreno of the Maritime Confederation of Chile, an ORIT affiliate.

PRR Strikers Hail Peace Pact As 'Landmark' in Job Security

Philadelphia—Unions representing nearly 25,000 maintenance workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad hailed the agreement ending their 12-day strike as a "landmark" in establishing job security in the railroad industry.

Both the Transport Workers, representing the largest group of employes, and the System Federation of three other AFL-CIO unions said the settlement was close to the unions' demands. The strike would never have taken place if the railroad had been willing to settle on the same terms earlier, they declared.

Wages were not an issue in the strike which came after three years of futile bargaining over the continuing sharp reduction of jobs and the increase in the "farming-out" of repair work to outside firms, often non-union shops.

Union sources cited these gains under the new agreement:

- The PRR agreed not to contract out any work to non-union shops.
- Management agreed to consult with the unions before contracting out any work normally done by its own employes.
- Under no circumstances will work be contracted out unless the railroad is able to demonstrate that it would result in "substantial" savings.
- A severance pay system, first in the industry, was set up for employes of the railroad's power plants which are being abandoned as obsolete. Employes with five years or more seniority will receive severance payments if they are laid off as a result of the closing of power stations. If they are transferred to other jobs they will be protected for five years against a pay cut as a result of the shift. The section was made retroactive to July 1 to cover employes of a power station which had been abolished since that date.
- More specific job descriptions spelled out in the agreement, the unions said, will save the jobs of some 400 mechanics' helpers which the railroad had claimed were not needed.
- The company was required to fill all job vacancies and forbidden to use understrength crews, a major complaint of the unions.

The settlement, hammered out with the help of federal mediators in a marathon session which lasted until 3:15 a. m., Sept. 12, was accompanied by a blast by Pennsylvania Board Chairman James M. Symes against the right of railroad workers to strike.

Strike Ban Asked

Symes called for Congress to ban strikes in transportation "by requiring binding arbitration in the railroad industry."

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the negotiations, which got nowhere until the strike, proved that "only the strike weapon can do the job."

He added: "I predict that it will never again take three years to negotiate an agreement."

Machinists Grand Lodge Rep. E. W. Wiesner, spokesman for the System Federation which also includes the Sheet Metal Workers and the Blacksmiths, said "the railroad could have settled on the same basis at least a year ago if it had made the effort to do so."

He said the final settlement "anyway you look at it was a victory for our unions."

2 Portland Publishers Drop NLRB Charges

Portland, Ore.—Publishers of two strike-bound daily newspapers here have, at the suggestion of a National Labor Relations Board official, withdrawn charges that the Portland Inter-Union Newspaper Strike Committee and three unions were guilty of supporting an illegal strike and/or making illegal contract demands.

The NLRB regional director said the publishers dropped the charges after NLRB told them it was "very difficult to establish that the charges had merit." His statement brought this comment from Rene J. Valentine, coordinator of the newspaper union strike against the Portland Oregonian and the Journal:

"The fact that the NLRB permitted the publishers to withdraw their charges instead of dismissing them—as it has done in the case of some charges brought by the unions—supports our contention that the Labor Board often is prejudiced against labor unions.

The withdrawal proves, Valentine said, "that the unions were right in saying that the charges were without merit or foundation."

The strike started last Nov. 10 when the Stereotypers stopped work after contract negotiations bogged down. Other unions observed the picket lines and voted to strike after their own contract proposals had not been met. The publishers' charges were filed against Valentine's committee and the Typographers, Mailers, and Newspaper Guild.

Labor support of the strikers was stepped up strongly after the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for nation-wide resistance to publishers' attempts to smash the Portland unions.

The unions have been publishing a twice-weekly newspaper and plan to make it a daily about Nov. 1. More than 10,000 readers have signed subscription coupons for the proposed daily, and concrete is being poured in foundations for the pressroom of a permanent Portland Reporter building.

Rieve, Canzano Call Textile Study 'Fluff'

New York—The investigation and report of the federal government's Interagency Committee on Textile Problems "apparently is the Republican Administration's way of fluffing off the problems" of the industry, Pres. Emeritus Emil Rieve and Vice Pres. Victor Canzano of the Textile Workers Union of America have charged.

The two were members of the committee's advisory unit. Their blast came upon the Commerce Dept.'s release of the report, which they called "an apologia for Eisenhower Administration policies which made necessary the formation of the committee in the first place."

The committee did not consult its advisors, did not provide them with copies of the report and failed to carry out the task given it by the Senate Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), they said

"That function was to undertake a study of textile industry problems," they declared.

$10 Million Damages Asked:

Trainmen Challenge Rail Strike Insurance

New York—The railroad industry's strike insurance program—which paid $50,000 a day to the Long Island Rail Road during its recent 26-day strike and $600,000 daily to the Pennsylvania Railroad during its 12-day shutdown—has been challenged as an "illegal conspiracy" by the Railroad Trainmen.

In a suit filed in federal district court here, the BRT asked triple damages totaling $10 million under anti-trust laws for loss of wages to its members during the Long Island strike and for expenses and strike benefits paid by the union.

The Trainmen contended also that industry's strike insurance actually represented an illegal pooling of assets without approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Named as defendants, in addition to the LIRR, were the Association of American Railroads, the Imperial Insurance Co., which was set up in the Bahamas to administer the program, and 32 participating railroads.

The union asserted that LIRR management scuttled a tentative agreement reached with the BRT seven months before the strike because of pressure by other railroads which feared that union-won gains would develop into a nationwide pattern.

Singled out in the union complaint was the Pennsylvania, which controls LIRR capital stock "and which dominates its labor policy."

Firm Profited from Strike

Held out as bait, the union charged in its complaint, was a promise of strike insurance payments which resulted in the LIRR profiting from the walkout. The Trainmen said the $1.35 million paid to the LIRR gave it a greater profit than it would have made had there been no strike.

The railroad industry, which secretly adopted its strike insurance program more than a year ago, is the third major industry to resort to a pooling of assets to bail out employers during strikes.

Some 400 daily newspapers are covered by strike insurance which guarantees them payments up to $10,000 a day under a program launched more than 10 years ago.

Nearly two years ago, a group of leading airlines developed a so-called "mutual aid pact" under which lines that obtained "extra business" as a result of a strike against a competitor would hand over part of the profits to the struck line. Although the Civil Aeronautics Board initially approved the agreement, it recently announced that it would reconsider the issue and hold new hearings.

BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy described the railroads' insurance program as "a sword with which the railroads threaten their employes."

He charged that it is "the reason for the rash of strikes on the railroads" because "it makes work stoppages desirable to management."

Declaring the BRT court challenge is "most meaningful to all labor," Kennedy warned that "if the railroads can set up a dummy corporation in a foreign land under the guise of insurance protection, while actually only pooling resources, then any group of businesses can do the same thing."

He warned that "then the only effective strike would be a general strike . . . where the whole economy is paralyzed in one massive move."

Meany Asks SIU To Drop Charter

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, acting under the provisions of the AFL-CIO constitution, has asked the Seafarers to withdraw the charter issued to a group of New York harbor scow captains formerly in Local 355 of the Maritime Union's United Marine Division.

Meany ruled that issuance of the charter "is in violation of the constitution of the AFL-CIO."

"I therefore request," he added in a telegram to SIU Pres. Paul Hall, "that the SIU withdraw the charter which it has issued to this group and refrain from any further effort to organize them into the SIU."

The dispute involved a group of scow captains who broke with the NMU and picketed companies which continued to honor NMU contracts. The NMU in May asked the AFL-CIO to enforce the no-raiding section of the constitution.

Shipyard Ends Perils; Reopening Is Permitted

Philadelphia—A shipyard closed by court order after a Boilermakers local had threatened to strike against illegal safety hazards has been permitted to reopen following major repairs and agreement to correct all violations found by Labor Dept. inspectors.

The case, involving the Keystone Drydock & Ship Repair Co. here, was the first in which the Labor Dept. used the injunction powers of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to close a plant. This power to enforce safety regulations was given the government in a 1958 amendment to the law which was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO.

Business Mgr. William E. Corrigan of Boilermakers Local 329 said the company, which had refused to meet the demands of the union's safety committee, "has now completely changed its attitude." Union crews were put to work correcting the safety hazards after the Labor Dept. obtained a temporary restraining order in U.S. District Court, he said.

Labor Dept. safety inspectors, who hurried to the shipyard after the union served notice that it would strike in behalf of on-the-job safety, charged the company with a long list of law violations. These included unsafe scaffolding, machinery with unprotected moving parts, stairways with decayed siderails, improper wiring and lack of first-aid facilities.

Some of the hazards had been noted in earlier inspections but were never corrected.

Wage Spread Widens:

Labor Dept. Report Shows Economic Danger Signals

A Labor Dept. report that the real earnings of factory production workers have increased by 40 percent between 1947 and 1960 also contained evidence of recent economic drag and other warnings.

The report, which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, showed that real earnings had climbed markedly and steadily from 1947 to 1956, but then dipped during the 1957-58 recession and by 1960 showed only slight improvement over 1956.

The report also showed that the spread between the lowest-paid workers and the highest-paid has widened during the postwar period to the point where the low-paid earn less than half as much as the high-paid.

The August 1960 job figures just announced by the Labor Dept. reenforce the warnings contained in the statistics of the postwar earnings study.

The latest job report showed that 130,000 jobs in the steel industry have been at least temporarily wiped out in the past six months. The latest decline totaled 11,000 between July and August.

The MLR study showed that the steelworkers earned an average of $113 a week in 1959.

Other unionized high-wage industries also showed declines. The auto industry, tooling up for a model changeover, dropped 74,000 jobs in August and these workers had a weekly earnings average of $108 in 1959.

In contrast, lower-wage industries were experiencing a chiefly seasonal rise.

The apparel industry—with a weekly wage of $56 in 1959—increased by 53,000 jobs in August. The food industry, at an $86 a week average in 1959, gained 100,000 jobs.

The Labor Dept. recognized the trend in reporting the July-to-August drop in average factory worker earnings. The weekly average for all factory workers dropped by $1.02 to $90.12 in August. This was traced to a drop in overtime in high-wage industries and "a shift in the relative employment weight of high and low-paying industries," the August report said.

The Labor Review study of long-term trends in earnings dealt with the key factory workers who make up one-fourth of the non-farm work force.

The study—noting such side gains as pensions, supplemental jobless benefits and health and welfare benefits—contained these chief findings on the 1947-1960 trend:

- Factory earnings have risen by about 80 percent, but deflating this gain by the "large rise in prices since 1947" reduces the gain in "real" earnings to about 40 percent.
- "Although growth in factory workers' real earnings has been rapid during the postwar period as a whole, the rate of growth has been temporarily dampened or reversed during each of the three postwar business downturns, with the effects becoming progressively greater in each succeeding recession."
- The gap between high and low-wage industries has grown.

The last point was illustrated by this example: In 1947, the highest-wage industry (printing, at $61.59 a week) was 75 percent higher than the lowest-wage industry (tobacco, $35.01 a week). In 1959, the highest (petroleum, $117.38 a week) was over 100 percent higher than the lowest-wage industry (apparel, at $55.63).

The overall figures showed that the factory worker averaged $49.97 a week in 1947 dollars, earnings which were worth $52.32 in "real" dollars when the 1947-49 cost of living base is taken into account.

In 1959, the average totaled $89.47 in current dollars and $71.81 after being deflated for the rise in prices to determine "real" wages.

In the nine-year period from 1947 through 1955, real earnings increased by $14.51. In the four-year period which followed, 1956 through 1959, the increase amounted to $2.97.

UAW Sees Kohler Job Offer as 'Major Break'

(Continued from Page 1)

guilty of committing unfair labor practices in prolonging the strike, and ordered Kohler to bargain collectively with UAW Local 833.

The UAW on Sept. 1 officially requested mass reinstatement of some 1,700 named workers in line with the NLRB order to Kohler.

Kohler has made no direct response to this union request nor to a further request for the reopening of negotiations, a UAW spokesman said.

Kohler, in notifying the 1,400 workers by mail that they should apply by Oct. 3, made no mention of the court appeal which the company has filed in an effort to overturn the NLRB order.

A UAW spokesman said the company action may have been inspired by the fact that under the NLRB order Kohler, if it should lose the court appeal, would have to pay full wages to workers from five days after application for reinstatement unless and until jobs were offered.

A simple calculation, figuring 1,400 workers at roughly $20 a day, shows that Kohler might have been liable for $28,000 a day from the UAW action.

The Auto Workers had launched a campaign of notifying all the Kohler strikers of the NLRB decision and urging them to apply for jobs immediately. A meeting in Los Angeles was planned and another mass meeting in nearby Sheboygan preceded Kohler's announcement by three days.

"You have been very good soldiers," Mazey told the Sheboygan rally. "You have been devoted to your cause."

Mazey told the Kohler strikers that the NLRB ruling "proves we were right and the company was wrong from the very beginning." The board's decision and remedies were based on facts and events of the spring and summer of 1954.

Herbert Kohler, president of the plumbing fixtures plant, said the job offer was made because "with home building starts showing signs of improving after a slow period earlier in the year and with the abandonment of the strike, it is possible that some striking employes, in addition to the hundreds who have already returned to their jobs, may wish to come back. How many we don't know."

The Labor Dept. said in its latest employment report that home building was slipping between July and August.

EXPERIENCE OF U.S. UNIONS with workers' education is shared with two visitors from overseas at this AFL-CIO headquarters conference. Left to right are: Paul Chu, staff official with the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva, who heads a workers' education program for underdeveloped nations; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Russell Allen, education director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Hans Rag Gulati, assistant to the director of the ICFTU's Asian trade union training center at Calcutta.

ALES Lists Data On World Labor

New York—The American Labor Education Service has published a new 16-page pamphlet, International Labor Bodies, containing basic information on the principal labor organizations.

The publication summarizes the nature and objectives of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the international trade secretariats and the Intl. Labor Organization. It may be ordered from the ALES at 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; single copies, 25 cents; 100 copies, discount of 20 percent; 200 copies, discount of 25 percent, and 500 copies, discount of 40 percent.

'Sure We Believe in Action'

'Shocking,' Meany Calls Jobless Rate of 5.9%

(Continued from Page 1)

that, in the total unemployed, "the seasonal expectation calls for a drop which is closer to 500,000."

Instead, the report showed a decline of only 229,000 to a total 3.8 million jobless in August. Of this drop, 215,000 was recorded in the 14- through 19-year-old bracket of "summer job-seekers" who left the work force.

"Unemployment among adult men and women held at about their July levels—1.9 and 1.1 million, respectively," the report said. The remaining 800,000 jobless are teenagers.

The report said that seasonal expectations called for "a larger drop" in jobless teenagers than actually occurred and for "some decline" in jobless adult men in August.

Insured Joblessness Up

Adult joblessness was pointed up in a separate report which showed insured unemployment running about 25 percent higher than a year earlier. The report for July showed a total of 1.7 million insured jobless, with an increase of 50 percent in nine states and a doubling of insured unemployed in Ohio compared to 1959.

Later figures included in the job report showed a less-than-seasonal decline from July to a total of 1.65 million insured unemployed in the week ending Aug. 13.

Both the total unemployed of 3.8 million and the 1.65 million insured unemployed are about 350,000 higher than in August 1959.

The figures on those receiving unemployment compensation exclude workers who have exhausted their benefits, workers who are ineligible for some reason and teenagers who lack prior work experience.

The long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or more—remained almost unchanged over the month at about 800,000.

The 816,000 long-term jobless compare to a total 783,000 in 1959 and to 1.65 million in the recession year of 1958. But it still is considerably higher than the 470,000 of pre-recession 1957.

Notes Longer Term

"Long-term unemployment continued to be higher than average for non-white men and for men 45 years of age and over," the Labor Dept. report observed.

While teenagers were finding work "at about the same rate as a year ago" even though there were 250,000 more of them in the work-force, the unemployment rate among men 20 years and over has risen for three straight months, the report said.

"This is the group that has felt the main impact of recent employment cutbacks in steel, autos and related industries.

"The unemployment rate for married men, 3.4 percent in August, continued to be somewhat higher than the comparable rate in 1959 (2.9 percent)," the report said.

Asked to summarize the August job report, Wolfbein said:

"Employment in the United States is moving along at a very high employment plateau. Our movement is being braked mostly by the situation in steel."

The industry breakdown of the payroll employment figures throws some light on the nature of the July-to-August changes.

The 53.4 million total was boosted by a less-than-expected rise of 165,000. The biggest increases came with a seasonal rise of 53,000 in construction and a 156,000 hike in manufacturing. However, within manufacturing, durable goods dropped by 51,000 while non-durable goods increased by 207,000.

Thus the highly-unionized high-wage transportation equipment (auto and related) category declined by 74,000 jobs, primary metal (steel) went down by 11,000, machinery by 11,000 and so on.

U.S., Canada Highest In Unemployment

Geneva—The United States and Canada were the only economically-developed countries to report "unduly high" levels of unemployment in June, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization reported on the basis of a worldwide survey.

The U.S. listed 6.1 percent of its labor force out of work and Canada 5 percent, the survey showed. Generally, Morse said, the ILO found employment throughout the world "buoyant," workers' earnings "enhanced" and price increases "modest." Employment in most countries was at record levels, he said, with joblessness at less than 2 percent.

The 6.1 percent U.S. figure was the rate before adjustment for seasonal factors. The seasonally adjusted June jobless rate was 5.5 percent.

RETAIL CLERKS take to the air to spread the "Don't Shop Sears" message across the skies of metropolitan Philadelphia and New Jersey areas. Standing by the aerial banner are, from left, RCIA Dist. Council 11 Pres. William Abramoff; RCIA Vice Pres. Earl D. McDavid, and Joseph J. McComb, president of Local 1360 at Camden, N. J.

Building Trades Head Backs Sears Boycott

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. has asked the department's 600 affiliated councils and 3 million members to support the "Don't Buy Sears Roebuck" campaign of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, of state and central labor bodies, and of local unions.

In a strongly worded appeal, Haggerty called for full support of the consumer boycott launched by the National Chain Stores Committee of the Retail Clerks against Sears for its anti-union policies.

At the same time Haggerty wired Sears Pres. Crowdus Baker urging "that you use your high office to correct the anti-labor attitude of your San Francisco store, and restore the 262 union members who were summarily fired for supporting a bona fide picket line and permit the self-organizing of your employes in all your properties."

The head of the big AFL-CIO department told affiliates he would "appreciate all of our councils and their affiliated unions giving full support" in combatting "anti-labor" attitudes of the department store management in San Francisco and elsewhere.

"Write to Crowdus Baker, president, Sears Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.," said Haggerty, "requesting him to revise the present anti-labor policy and to restore those union members who were summarily discharged for declining to cross a bona fide picket line."

Sears has been deluged with letters of protest from customers and other consumers for discharging members of the Retail Clerks and other unions who observed their contracts by honoring a picket line when Machinists struck a Sears service center last May. A California court ordered the Machinists back to work, and the unionists were fired after reporting back. Later the Machinists resumed their strike.

Constant picket lines are being maintained at the two Sears stores in San Francisco, and an observer said: "You could throw a cannon ball through the stores and not hit a customer."

The Los Angeles local of RCIA has blasted company policies with radio and television messages, besides picketing and handbilling stores there.

Pueblo and Denver, Colo., locals have handbilled every factory in the area. RCIA locals in New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona have received the help of the labor movement in doing a similar job.

Metropolitan New York unions have placed the boycott message at all subway entrances and exits. Sears stores are being picketed, and balloons are being used along with floats in parades.

Airplanes are pulling "Don't Shop Sears" banners over the Camden-Philadelphia area and the seashore resorts. During the "Miss America" pageant, clowns appeared on the shore boardwalks with signs telling the Sears story.

Arbitration of the discharge of 144 RCIA members is under way in San Francisco. U. S. District Judge George B. Harris ordered Sears to follow its agreement by arbitrating. A union attorney said the hearings are "only the first step" in the fight for reinstatement of all 262 fired employes.

Labor Helps Dedicate New Cathedral

La Crosse, Wis.—"The era of militant unionism is not over," Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared at cornerstone laying ceremonies here for a new cathedral named after St. Joseph the Worker.

In the principal speech at a ceremony attended by labor, church, business and state leaders, Keenan cited the "vast improvements" unions have brought to workers but rejected the argument that labor's battle has been won.

"Despite the gains from collective bargaining," he said, "millions of people do not enjoy the benefits of a decent minimum wage. You'll find them on the big factory farms, in laundries, in thousands of stores across the country, and in plush motels where $25-a-day rooms are cleaned by 50-cents-an-hour chambermaids."

Labor, Keenan declared, "will never be without a cause. There will be unmet needs that demand attention. And in seeking to fulfill these needs, the service of labor is not restricted to its own members, but extends to all parts of the community, the nation and the world."

Bishop John P. Treacy, who officiated at the ceremony, paid tribute to the men and women in the labor movement "whose pride and craftsmanship made possible such a masterpiece as this new cathedral."

He accepted a union card presented for the occasion by AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns on behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Wisconsin Lt. Gov. Philleo Nash told the gathering that "church, labor and government share common social ideals."

Democrat Is Endorsed:

Indiana Labor's Goal Is Repeal of R-T-W

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana State AFL-CIO ended its second constitutional convention here with a withering barrage directed at the legislators responsible for passage of the state "compulsory open-shop" (right-to-work) law, designated repeal of the statute as its number one legislative goal for 1961, and unanimously endorsed Democratic gubernatorial candidate Matthew Welsh, who is pledged to seek repeal.

In a strongly-worded resolution which pointed the finger at 27 state senators—all candidates for re-election this year—who helped enact the law, the convention said:

"As we approach election day in this year of 1960, we strongly urge our total membership, each and every local union and central body within the confines of Indiana to expend every effort and facility at their command to remove forever from our political society the men and women who would perpetrate upon the working people of Indiana this legislative hoax, which in turn will ultimately destroy the fruits and protection of years of honest, militant trade unionism."

In other action, the convention:

- Re-elected all its top officers for a two-year term.
- Amended its constitution to meet biennially, with election of officers to be by rollcall vote at conventions, instead of in statewide referendum elections.
- Granted 4 percent pay raises for its state officers and field representatives.
- Gave its executive board power to amend the body's constitution should it conflict with federal law.

Helping enhance the political emphasis of the convention was a stirring speech by Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO. Reuther singled out for tongue-lashings Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, the GOP presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.), House minority leader.

Calling the Vice President "Tricky Dicky," Reuther advised the convention delegates to "judge a politician by the record, not by what he promises."

He charged Nixon with voting against federal aid to education and with posing as an "expert on world affairs because of the sad domestic record of the Ike-Nixon administration."

Of Goldwater, Reuther said: "I hold no brief against Goldwater; he's my publicity agent, and he has the finest 18th Century mind in the Senate. He is devoted to the one-point program of the National Association of Manufacturers. He's trying to repeal the 20th Century and we're trying to live in it."

The auto union leader accused Halleck of "high-octane hypocrisy."

Reuther promised the delegates that Democratic Sen. John F. Kennedy's election as President "will move the seat of government from Wall St. back to Washington," and provide a favorable answer to the question, "Can America gear itself to meet the challenge of peace as well as war?"

Installed for their second two-year term were: Dallas Sells, president; Max F. Wright, secretary-treasurer; George Colwell and Jacob R. Roberts, vice president, and all members of the executive board with the exception of Henry Price, who was replaced by Ed De Groote, and Earl Whitehurst, who was not a candidate for re-election.

Physician Criticizes AMA on Drug Testing

A prominent physician has taken the American Medical Association to task for dropping its independent testing of new drugs.

In testimony before the Kefauver Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, Dr. Maxwell Finland of the Harvard Medical School testified that most of the "combinations" of antibiotic drugs put on the market by leading manufacturers serve no useful purpose and are sometimes harmful.

He recommended to the Senate investigators that a panel of "honest, impartial" experts be set up to "evaluate" all new drugs before they are put on sale.

Dr. Finland said the AMA in the past had had a policy of testing new medicines through its Council on Drugs but became "scared or sissy" and gave it up. He said the AMA unit now is limited to "writing statements about the drugs, getting the information from the manufacturer."

The hearings, presided over by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), have moved into exploration of the antibiotic field in a familiar atmosphere of strenuous protests by Republican subcommittee members and drug manufacturers.

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), supported by other GOP members, demand that drug company witnesses be excused from answering questions about their pricing policies which might reveal "business secrets."

Kefauver, backed by the Democratic majority, refused to give the drug manufacturers "blanket permission" to decide what information is confidential and said each request would be judged on its merits.

After the subcommittee staff introduced evidence that the prices of the four major antibiotics have remained exactly the same for the past 10 years, Kefauver commented:

"I always marvel at how four or five different companies making different products under different methods in different areas all wind up with the same price."

He asked Dr. Wilbur G. Malcom, president of the American Cyanimid Co., how the various firms had managed to get together.

"Mr. Chairman, we didn't get together. That's illegal," Malcom replied.

"Well," Kefauver retorted, "you didn't get together, but your prices did."

Later the head of the Defense Dept's Military Medical Supply Agency, Rear Adm. William L. Knickerbocker, told the subcommittee that "non-competitive" pricing by American manufacturers has forced the government to buy many of its drugs from foreign countries.

He said the decision, which has saved the government several million dollars, was made because he questioned the "realism" of the prices asked by the American drug industry and "the extent of genuine competition" in the bidding.

Oil Industry 'Independent' Union Faces Court in Election Case

The first government intervention in internal union affairs under the Landrum-Griffin Act took place in an oil industry long characterized by company unions and company-dominated unions.

It involves an election of officers conducted last February by the Independent Petroleum Workers Union of Bayway, N. J., which Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell is seeking to upset in his civil suit filed in U.S. District Court at Newark, N. J. The union, which represents Esso refinery workers, has filed a reply and the trial date remains to be set.

Mitchell, charging irregularities, has asked the court to void the election and order a new one under his supervision.

Mitchell said there were a substantial number of excess ballots printed, they were prematurely removed from the packages, the safe deposit box in which they were locked up was freely accessible and the ballots were removed before the arrival of the loser's observers.

Just a week after the mail ballot was completed last Feb. 19, Esso workers gave the AFL-CIO Oil Workers a plurality over the incumbent unaffiliated union in a multi-union representation election.

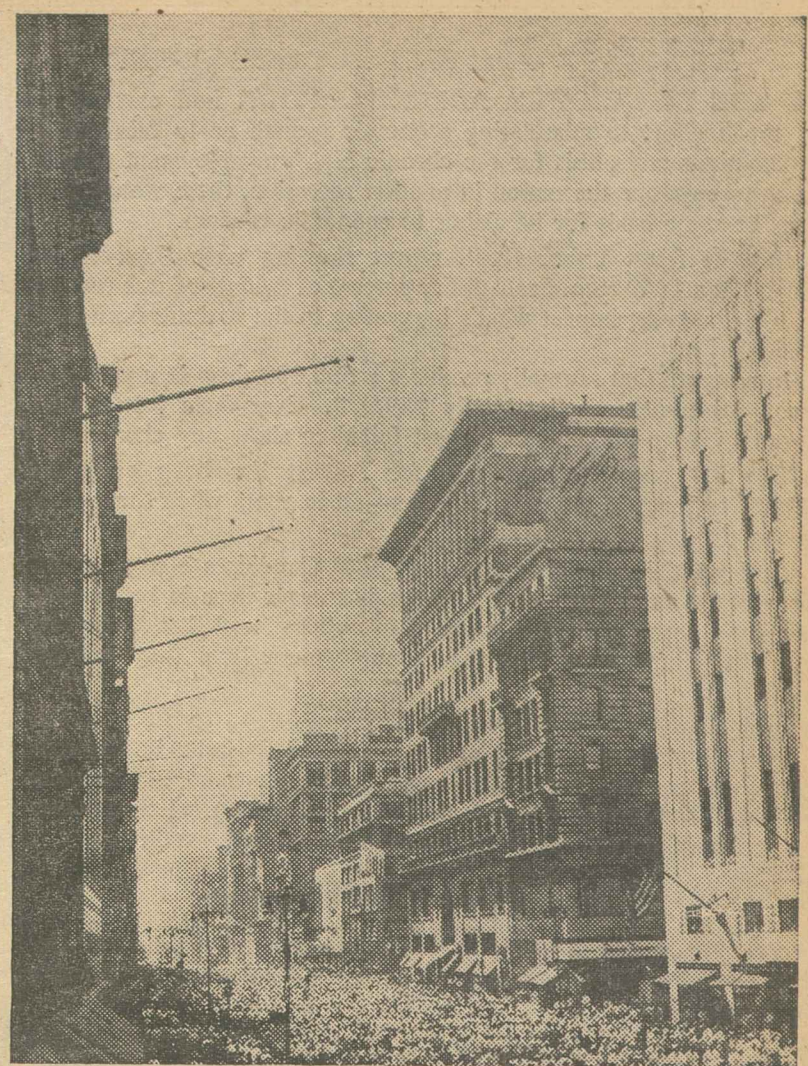
The National Labor Relations Board election ended this way; OCAW 597; IPW 533; Teamsters 136; Operating Engineers 32; no union 1; void 1; challenged 40. A total of 1,340 workers voted.

In the runoff vote, the OCAW was edged out by the IPW, 699 to 647. The IPW picked up 166 votes and the OCAW gained 50 votes.

The Oil Workers have charged that Esso openly backed the Independent union. They reported that the refinery manager, Ross Murrell, followed a routine practice in Standard Oil plants of circulating a letter to all workers asking them to support the unaffiliated union.

Supervisors also were assigned to buttonhole workers, the OCAW charged.

THEME OF NEW YORK'S Labor Day parade, biggest in the history of the nation's trade union movement, was set by this float of the city's Central Labor Council, stressing "equal opportunity, progress, brotherhood and freedom." Parade tradition was revived last year.



174,000 TRADE UNIONISTS paraded up Fifth Ave. from morning until after dark. Some 600,000 New Yorkers watched and applauded the 11-hour procession.

Labor's Legions March up Fifth Avenue

IT WAS AFTER DARK when this teen-age contingent, sons and daughters of members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Local 1199, reached the reviewing stand, singing lustily all the way. Their parents are pharmacists and hospital workers.

LABOR DAY was a family day for New York unionists including these members of the Building Service Employes. The kids were as proud as their dads to take part in the big parade.

UNION LABEL was publicized in a lot of different ways, but this Ladies' Garment Workers display was a real eye-catcher at the parade.

GRAND MARSHAL of the parade was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, shown here as he marched to the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 41st St. Throughout the day, national, state and city government officials joined the union leaders in watching the parade. The marchers were accompanied by nearly 150 floats and 200 bands.

Trickle-Down Recession

IF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION had exerted as much effort to stimulating economic growth as to fabricating explanations and alibis for the chronic high unemployment threatening to envelope the nation in another recession, there would perhaps be some basis for its claims to economic wisdom.

But the latest Labor Dept. report showing unemployment in August at a 1960 record rate of 5.9 percent of the labor force reveals with a shattering impact what's happening to the nation's economic health.

In a month that normally produces a 500,000 drop in unemployment, joblessness declined only 229,000. Non-farm jobs which normally jump 350,000 in August failed to show any change.

The 5.9 unemployment rate for August has been exceeded only three times in the past 15 years—all in years when the nation was in the grip of a recession.

And yet the Administration and GOP Candidate Nixon pound away at the same line—that America has never been in better economic shape, that there is more of everything, and that if we just keep whistling as we pass the unemployment lines they will go away.

This is a recipe for national suffocation.

The Eisenhower Administration has failed dismally in the economic policy area. The Nixon campaign is dedicated to the same policies. The answer is the election of Jack Kennedy, whose policies on economic growth are in accord with the nation's needs.

Cheated Children

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN children are being cheated this fall of a full-time education under the guidance of decently paid teachers.

They are being cheated because of a political decision dictated by the Eisenhower Administration and the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition opposing federal aid to help provide enough classroom space and assist in the payment of adequate teacher's salaries.

Despite its protestations of interest since 1953 and its lip service to the need for a federal school aid program, the Eisenhower Administration has failed to make a single concerted effort to secure legislation of any meaningful scope.

The coalition opposition to a school aid program was effective in killing legislation in the 86th Congress because of the firm support of GOP House Leader Charles A. Halleck and the doubletalk of Vice Pres. Nixon.

The GOP had in its power the votes to secure passage of a school aid bill. All that was needed was a switch of a single Republican vote out of four in the House Rules Committee to allow a conference committee to work out a compromise between House and Senate passed bills.

Despite Nixon's well-advertised "intentions" of securing action, the Republicans refused to produce the one vote on the Rules Committee that would have sent the bill to conference and probably to final passage.

School aid is dead for another year, a victim of Republican doubletalk and coalition politics. The millions of children who are being cheated of their right to a good education cannot vote; but their parents can. They can and must hold responsible at the polls the men who have denied their children what is rightfully theirs.

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE MEANY, *President*
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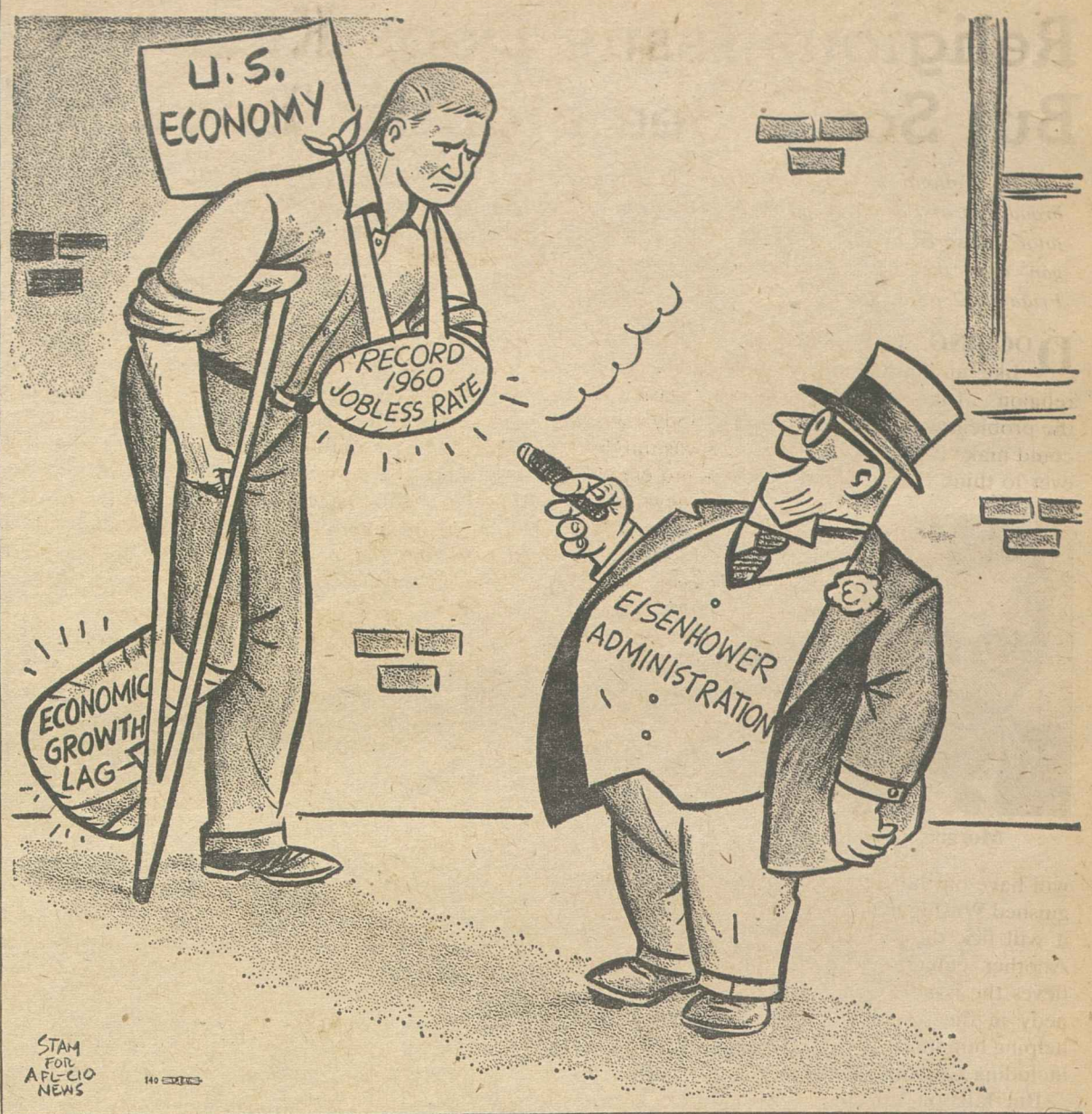
You Never Looked Better



Harper's Magazine Reports:

Secrecy Shrouds Meetings of Business, Government Heads

NO ONE HAS ever succeeded in turning a penetrating searchlight on the Commerce Dept.'s little-known but highly influential Business Advisory Council. An article in the current issue of Harper's magazine does, however, point at least a flashlight into what it calls "America's most powerful private club."

In an atmosphere of secrecy—which not even Congress has been able to penetrate—the biggest of big business leaders meet regularly with the leaders of government for closed door conferences on matters affecting the nation's economy, welfare and policies. Twice a year, top government leaders are guests of the BAC at "work-and-play" sessions at plush resorts where the lines between business and social functions are blurred.

Hobart Rowen, business trends editor of Newsweek magazine and author of the Harper's article, points out that the Business Advisory Council "has a unique privilege not accorded to labor, agriculture, consumer, or academic groups, or indeed to other business groups."

BAC membership, Rowen points out, "gives a select few the chance to bring their views to bear on key government people in a most pleasant, convivial and private atmosphere. In a quiet corner . . . a major electrical manufacturer might discuss atomic power problems with the chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Or a Wall Street underwriter, after a set of tennis with a Federal Reserve official, may discuss interest rates."

Although the link between business and government leaders has been closest during the Eisenhower Administration, the Business Advisory Council has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century.

IT ORIGINATED as a not very successful effort to bridge the gap between Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Administration and the hostile business community.

Until the outbreak of World War II, it lingered as a largely social organization but then became a major source for recruiting business and industry leaders to fill responsible wartime jobs in government. Since then, both Democratic and Republican Presidents have turned to it as a source of executive talent in emergency periods such as the Korean action.

Rowen describes the BAC as "a tightly-run fraternity which lists some 160 of the most powerful American business executives as its members."

Active membership is limited to 60. After five years BAC members are eligible for "graduate" status. Appointment of new members, nominated by a committee of past BAC chairmen, is made after what Rowen describes as "the toughest screening process in all of American business." BAC membership, a business executive is quoted as saying, is "worth millions in prestige."

At the "work and play" meetings, usually held at the plush Homestead at Hot Springs, Va., there have sometimes been more cabinet officers present than were left in the capital.

Participants in the sessions are pledged to secrecy and only occasionally have reporters been able to pry loose a meaningful story of the deliberations.

On two occasions, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee has run into the stone wall of executive secrecy in attempting to find out "how the council ticks." In a 1955 report of his antitrust subcommittee, Celler flatly charged the BAC with being a big business lobby "which very definitely operates in violation of the rules laid down by the Justice Dept. for industry advisory committees."

EISENHOWER TAPPED three BAC leaders for his first cabinet—Charles E. Wilson as defense secretary, George M. Humphrey, for treasury secretary, and Robert T. Stevens as secretary of the army. Since then he has frequently turned to the ranks of active BAC leaders for top-level appointments.

Rowen asserts that it was the BAC's indignation over the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's attack on Army Sec. Stevens, a respected member of "the club," which "helped to push McCarthy over the brink in 1954 by supplying a bit of backbone to the Eisenhower Administration at the right time."

Because the BAC has maintained so well its cloak of secrecy, the question of whether key public decisions are influenced excessively by powerful private groups has seldom been raised, Rowen notes. He adds:

"But the public should be aware that from Administration to Administration, this elite group has had a continuous privilege to participate in government decisions with no public record or review. And it should demand to know more."

Morgan Says:

Religious Issue Dogs Kennedy But Some See Bigotry 'Backfire'

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

DOGGING THE KENNEDY CAMPAIGN like an unshakable shadow is the issue of religion. Like the little man who wasn't there, the problem was there again and nobody's wishing could make it go away. Perhaps it was unrealistic ever to think that it would, so deep and emotional are peoples' views on it.

Morgan

It lives on like a virus, defying the antibiotics of reason and unbias. And it splashed back into the headlines with the refusal of Norman Vincent Peale, a widely known and commercially successful minister, and a group of other Protestants, to take religion out of politics.

One great mystery about the issue is what effect it will have on the voters in November. One distinguished Washington correspondent thinks privately it will lick the Democratic presidential nominee. Another equally celebrated political pundit believes the issue will neutralize itself, hurting Kennedy in the so-called Bible belt of the midwest, helping him in the urban areas where liberal voters, including Catholics, are more numerous.

But talk on the matter is confined to no one place. On this first major campaign swing by Sen. Kennedy, it has cropped up in Alaska and Michigan, in Idaho and California and stops in between. In southeastern Idaho where citizens of the Latter Day Saints or Mormon faith predominate, a regional correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune said letters attacking the senator's Roman Catholicism were numerous although one local Democratic candidate, himself a Catholic, said he found the Mormons not unsympathetic because of the common denominator of belonging to minority groups.

One of the top Democratic officials in Oregon told this reporter the intensity of anti-Catholic feeling worried him and he pointed to angry letters to the Portland newspapers on the subject. In Spokane a businessman told me he and his wife had received several pieces of vicious anti-Catholic literature, including a dodger claiming the Pope was preparing the conquest of the world.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC national chairman, Washington's Sen. Henry Jackson, who is now traveling with the candidate, asks where the money is coming from to finance these efforts. Others have wondered how much coincidence was involved in the fact that a southern Baptist preacher who has opposed Kennedy's election from the pulpit happened to be in Washington, staying in the Mayflower Hotel suite of a large gas company and visiting, among other places, the office of the Republican national chairman. The other day a man in Seattle told a political reporter for the Seattle Times that he had just received a copy of the phony Knights of Columbus oath in a rather odd manner. "I went to the bank to cash a check," he said, "and I got it back with my change."

Sen. Kennedy has refused to comment on Harry Truman's Labor Day charge that while Vice Pres. Nixon was taking a pious stand against prejudice at the front door, the Republicans were dealing in bigotry at the back door.

There has been some private Democratic headquarters fuming that this was indeed the case although on their side the Republicans can claim, not without justification, that some Democrats are playing the issue both ways by trying to corral the Catholic vote while implying that a Protestant vote against Kennedy is a ballot of bigotry. In any event Kennedy headquarters welcomed Pres. Eisenhower's news conference comment that "I not only do not believe in voicing prejudice, . . . I feel none."

For his part, Sen. Kennedy feels sensitive on the subject and has privately expressed the wish in somewhat redolent terms that discussion of it would subside. But when he was asked in a TV audience participation period in Seattle how he proposed to counteract "the persistent attacks leveled against you on your religion," he said he didn't propose to counteract them but welcomed questions on religious freedom, aid to education and other matters

IT HAS NOT, of course, but Sen. Jackson, the party chairman who himself is a Protestant and a Mason, says he detects some evidence that bigotry is beginning to backfire.

The example may or may not be typical but in Eugene, Ore., a man told me his neighbor was infuriated last Sunday when her pastor preached a sermon against Catholicism. "We're going to heaven," she said, "and there'll be some Catholics there too. If we don't like it where do we expect to go then?"

As We See It:

One Million More Children Increase Need for School Aid

POPULATION shifts and an increase of one million more children in the nation's public schools this fall make federal aid to education more urgent than ever, Carl J. Megel, president of the Teachers' declared on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service radio program heard on the ABC network (Sunday, 1:15 p. m., New York time).

"The problems this fall include the same ones we've had for a decade" and failed to meet, Megel said.

Paul B. High, social science teacher in the Cleveland, O., schools, pointed out: "In large cities there are enough classrooms in some areas, but many are not in the right places. There may be an overcrowded building here and another building five or 10 miles away with plenty of space."

Megel commented that "Fifty million people have moved from the cities into the suburbs in last 10 years. The recent census shows that the large cities lost population."

A need of classrooms exists all over the nation as a result, he said. In addition, "we need something like 30,000 additional teachers just to take care of the new boys and girls."

"We have a teacher shortage," High remarked, "because of inadequate salaries and the conditions under which teachers have to teach."

The problems are complicated, Megel declared, because "at the present time we have more people living in city slums than we have on the farms. Children come from an overcrowded home into an overcrowded school building to be taught by a harassed and frustrated teacher. Parents must realize the effect on their children of overcrowded classrooms, and underpaid teachers facing disciplinary problems."

Federal aid for school construction and teacher salaries has failed in successive recent sessions of Congress because of Administration failure to give the proposals practical support, even threatening a veto against most proposals made by Democratic leaders, the union head asserted.

Megel argued for federal aid for school construction in the next Congress. He said it is the only answer because "most school revenue now comes from property taxes, and this is becoming an impossible burden. We have advocated federal aid because the federal government takes 74 cents out of every dollar from the communities" and because a federal income tax distributes the cost according to ability to pay.

He quoted from a Health, Education and Welfare Department pamphlet advocating that during the next five years we raise the salaries of teachers so that they average $7,800 and the following five years $8,300. "If we could get salaries like that, we wouldn't have much to worry about on that score." Megel said the national average for teachers' salaries now is "around $4,300 to $4,400."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

VICE PRES. NIXON, campaigning in the Northwest, began the delicate process of repudiating his President on the public power issue.

He has repudiated him already on farm policy by the device of coldly freezing out of his campaign Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. He has repudiated him on defense policy in the famous Fifth Avenue Compact with New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Now the Vice President says, in a speech carefully prepared for the power-hungry states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, that he would "put greater emphasis" on federal reclamation and power projects.

* * *

THE RECORD SHOWS that the Administration has imposed a "no new starts" policy on reclamation and public power projects.

The record shows that the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration successfully fought and defeated the proposed high-level Hell's Canyon Dam in the Snake River. The first conference held by Mr. Eisenhower's first Secretary of the Interior, the late Douglas McKay, announced that the government would drop its opposition to turning over the Hell's Canyon site to a private power company. Every Democratic effort in Congress to overrule the Eisenhower-packed Federal Power Commission failed against rocklike GOP obstruction.

Nixon has been intimately connected with the Administration that refused further federal funds for TVA expansion to meet its growing needs, with the Administration that schemed to strangle TVA by the Dixon-Yates deal that is still in the courts.

The record further shows that Nixon himself, in his six-year career in Congress, voted five times out of six on rollcall votes to weaken or kill public power and reclamation projects. In the famous "do-nothing" Republican 80th Congress, he voted to begin the process of starving to death the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Nixon as President would certainly be a more activist executive than Mr. Eisenhower—but if he really believed in a federal public power philosophy, he couldn't get majority Republican support in either house of Congress.

His private utility backers are not backing him, certainly, because they think he would do more as President than he felt was essential to redeem the campaign oratory. They aren't supporting him to advance the construction of great federal multipurpose power, navigation, flood-control and recreation facilities.

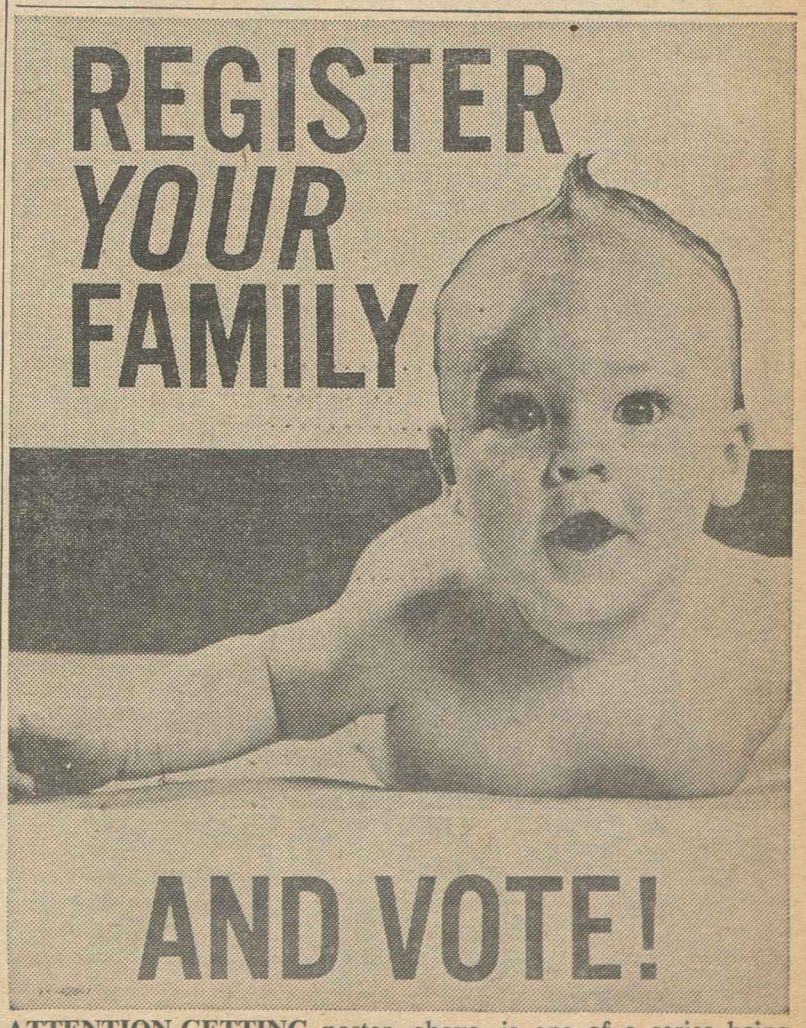
* * *

THE NAM NEWS attributes what it calls "victories" for "conservatives" in the post-convention session of Congress to five significant factors. They are:

- "The power of the Southern Democratic-Conservative Republican coalition."
- "The power of the House Rules Committee," which determines "except for extraordinary procedure what legislation can be taken to the House floor for a vote."
- "President Eisenhower's veto power" and veto threats.
- "The legislative skill of leading conservatives. . . ."
- "The fact that much of the session was taken up with . . . civil rights legislation" which "limited the time available" for other measures that "might otherwise have been enacted."

As political analysis, this is beyond cavil or contradiction.

It also reveals what needs to be done to get liberal legislation passed—the removal of some of these weapons from the hands of the self-styled "conservatives."



ATTENTION-GETTING poster, above, is one of a series being used by the AFL-CIO in nationwide registration drive—first step in massive get-out-the-vote campaign.

How to Buy:

Use New BLS Family Budget Judiciously

By Sidney Margolius

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics' new estimates of family living costs, besides showing what a modest standard of living costs nowadays, can help with your own budgeting if you use these figures judiciously.

BLS has estimated costs of a "modest but adequate" standard of living for 20 cities. The mythical family is a father, housewife, boy of 13, girl of 8. The costs run from $5,370 a year in Houston, cheapest city according to this estimate, to $6,567 in Chicago.

Average for the 20 cities is $6,084, or $117 a week including federal, state and local taxes. These costs were calculated last fall. Present costs would be about $118 a week.

This, of course, is noticeably higher than the current average industrial wage of $91 a week. Can even $118 a week buy a fairly good standard of living? The answer is, not in all respects.

This budget allows for a five-room apartment or house for the family. The food allotment is $33 a week or $1.17 per person per day, an achievable allowance if you shop and prepare economically. Helen Lamale, of the BLS Division of Prices and Cost of Living, explains that the food budgets are based on a nutritionally-adequate standard.

The "transportation" budget is based on buying a three-year-old car every three years, Mrs. Lamale reports.

THE CLOTHING BUDGET would allow the wife one heavy coat and one light coat every four years, and papa one suit every three years. The recreation budget allows the family to go to the movies every other week, except for the boy, who would get in three weeks out of four.

But the medical allotment is noticeably limited. BLS allows, for example, only 1½ dental examinations and cleanings a year for four people. BLS says this medical budget is based on what seems satisfactory to families it interviewed. But if you do follow the recommended two visits a year for each person, you'll have a bigger cost than BLS allowed.

The other potential controversy is the lower food allowances for southern cities. As in previous budgets, BLS allowed less for fuel and clothing in the South. It's not generally known, but this time BLS also allowed for regional food customs. It based southern estimates on greater use of fish and poultry—cheaper than meat. For the North, it allowed for more meat, and also more money for baked goods. It considered that the southern custom is to do more home baking and generally more home preparation of food.

Thus, living is not really as much cheaper in Houston and Atlanta compared to northern cities as the BLS estimates indicate.

Nor are actual costs in New York, Philadelphia and Boston as much lower than Chicago as BLS indicates. It allowed more for cars in Chicago, since car ownership is more usual there.

Rent controls in some areas have made a big difference in living costs. With many New York rentals still under controls, this big city actually has a lower living cost than most smaller ones. BLS had to allow 37 percent more for rent in Chicago than in New York.

With these exceptions, the BLS budget can be helpful for family budgeting. You can't use it as a model because there is no exactly "average family" in either needs or spending preferences. But you can use it to see where you may be departing from "average," and if that's where you want to depart.

For family budget purposes, if you eliminate the income but not Social Security taxes, this mythical family of four would spend its money this way:

Food	**31.8%**
Rent, heat, utilities	**20.6**
Clothing	**10.3**
Medical care	**5.9**
Transportation	**9.1**
Reading, recreation	**4.0**
Other goods and services	**13.5**
Other costs	**4.8**

Best way to work out your own spending plan is to:

● Estimate your own expenses, using the BLS percentages as a reference, but not as the final authority. You may have to spend more for housing willy-nilly, or for food if your children are older, or for medical care. Or you may have special family goals and prefer to spend less in other departments. Certainly if you have less income than the estimated budgets require, you may have to pare the percentages spent for transportation, recreation and some of the other categories.

● Keep a daily record of family spending. This is the only way you ever will know where your money goes. Then you will be better able to make it go where you want, rather than have it leak away.

BLS estimates that the cost of its budget for a family of two would be about 66 percent of the cost for four; for three, about 87 percent, and five, about 120.

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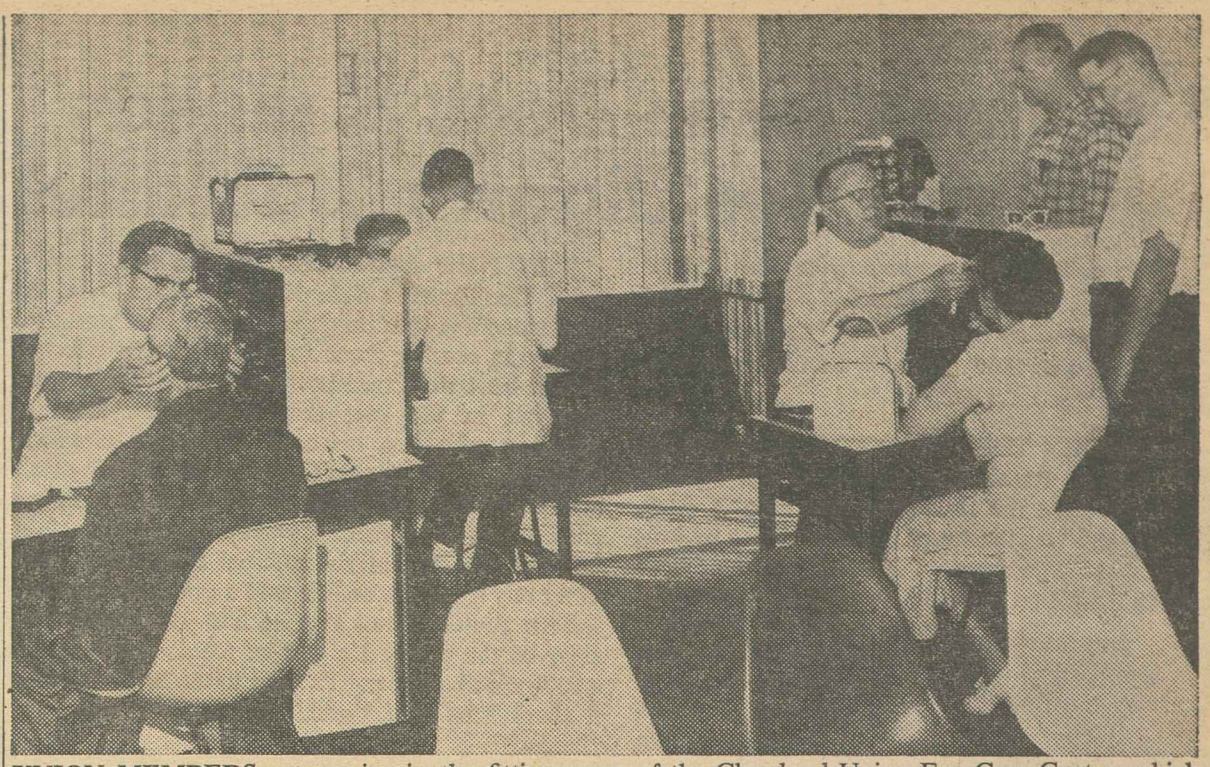


UNION MEMBERS get service in the fitting room of the Cleveland Union Eye Care Center, which accommodates as many as 250 patients a day. The work includes fitting of new prescriptions and a steady flow of eye glass repairs and adjustments.

Cleveland Labor Cooperates:

Union Eye Care Center Serves 162,000 Families at Big Saving

CLEVELAND, O.—One year and 11,029 pairs of glasses later, the Union Eye Care Center of Cleveland is looking forward to doubling its volume of business in the next 12 months.

Totally owned and operated by organized labor, the center did $212,366 in business its first 12 months and offered glasses at as much as 60 percent below prevailing retail prices in the Cleveland area.

How did Cleveland labor get in the optical business? William C. Lightner, president of the center, explains it very simply:

"We felt the consumer was not getting a fair break on optical prices, so we decided to do something about it. We had heard of successes in other areas and we felt we could do as well. We did some checking and felt we could set up in business if we had $25,000 worth of working capital. We just went out and got it—the hard way, 25 cents at a crack."

Lightner, an AFL-CIO staff consultant with the Cleveland Community Chest and an active member of the Auto Workers, teamed up with Ed Moss, secretary-treasurer of Machinists' District 54. They sold affiliation fees to unions throughout Cleveland on the basis of 25 cents per member.

It was slow going at first, but finally the idea of low-priced eye care caught on and after nearly a year of almost daily appearances at union meetings throughout Cleveland, the Lightner-Moss team realized its goal of 100,000 affiliation and $25,000 in cash.

As the center enters its second year, it has 162,000 union families affiliated, and more than 250 unions. Plans are being completed for the opening next month of a second center on Cleveland's West Side. A committee is selecting a location for a third site on the East Side. At the same time a number of larger suburbs are asking for centers.

Any trade union seeking information about the center can write to the Union Eye Care Center, 1729 Superior Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

'I Was Appalled:'

Scientists Repudiate AMA Use Of Survey on Medical Care

The following is excerpted from the Sept. 2 issue of Science, the weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE American Medical Association, which found itself deeply involved in the Congressional fight over medical aid to the aged, was under attack for its use of a survey of the aged presented before the fifth congress of the International Institute of Gerontologists held at San Francisco in mid-August.

A widely distributed AMA press release said the survey "emphatically proves that the great majority of Americans over 65 are capably financing their own health care and prefer to do it on their own, without government intervention."

The release said that "90 percent [of the sample] could think of no personal medical needs that were not being taken care of," and that only "a relatively small percentage of those who said they did have medical needs attributed the failure to meet these needs to lack of money."

The release credited James W. Wiggins and Helmut Schoeck of Emory University as director and associate director of the study and listed 16 university sociologists from schools throughout the country as participating in the study.

Senators Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) began inserting in the Congressional Record comments on the survey.

From Noel Gist of the University of Missouri: "I participated in a study of aging to the extent of supervising the interviewing of a sample of rural residents in Missouri. . . . The news release, by the use of my name . . . leaves the impression that I endorse the conclusions presented.

"I do nothing of the sort. . . . It was quite obvious to me that the questionnaire sent to us was a very poor one and seemed to be devised by amateurs in research. But since we agreed to do the interviewing for the program we completed the assignment."

From Clark Tibbits, chairman of the Executive Committee for the Americas, International Association of Gerontology: "I was in the audience when Professor Wiggins made his presentation. I was astonished at the data and conclusions reported.

"The basic figures on income, assets, and health status differ by as much as 100 percent from those reported by other studies during the past decade and from figures available through such standard sources as the Bureau of the Census, the Current Population Survey, and the National Health Survey."

From Wayne Thompson, of Cornell:

"When the paper was actually presented, there was an immediate reaction on the part of the audience, attacking its unscientific character, and the ease with which Wiggins and Schoeck jumped to untenable conclusions. The survey was badly designed, poorly conceived and completely misleading. Not a single scientist present at the meeting rose to support either Mr. Wiggins or his paper."

New Techniques Developed:

Labor's Registration Drive Hikes Voter Lists in 14 States

Labor's non-partisan register-to-vote campaign, launched through nickel-a-member contributions by AFL-CIO affiliates, has already sent registration totals soaring in hundreds of precincts in the 14 states where the drive has been concentrated.

State and local Citizens' Non-Partisan Committees are using all the traditional methods of spurring voter registration and have developed some new techniques of their own.

Where state and local election laws permit, prospective voters have actually been enrolled in their own homes. House-to-house canvassers spot the homes or apartments where one or more eligible adults are unregistered and volunteers deputized as registrars follow through to complete the process.

Other deputized volunteers enroll voters at industrial plants, business offices, at booths in department stores and shopping centers and through mobile units which visit each neighborhood.

Carl McPeak, named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to direct the registration drive set up by the Executive Council at its August session, emphasized that the crash program supplements—but does not substitute for—regular COPE registration activities.

Major areas where the campaign is concentrated are cities in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin where there is a heavy concentration of population—and where voter registration and participation have been light.

Working with Other Groups

In these areas, labor is working closely with other civic groups through the non-partisan committees.

In California, an initial area of activity because of an early deadline for closing of the registration books, labor has given active support to the drive by the Community Service Organizations to register the state's large Spanish-speaking population. McPeak said the original goal of 100,000 new registered voters among this group has been surpassed.

Other drives have sought to reach first voters who have come of age since the last election, shut-ins and families where only the husband is registered.

More than 630,000 posters—140,000 in Spanish—have already been sent to state and local committees for the registration drive.

Public service radio and television spot announcements emphasizing the importance of registration have been furnished as part of the AFL-CIO's contribution to the non-partisan citizenship program.

All Aids Utilized

Leaflets, sound trucks, buttons, parades, telephone brigades, attractive "pickets," all have been used to spotlight the campaign.

Spurring the drive are what Meany has described as the "discouraging" results of surveys and spot checks on the number of persons who do not register or vote.

Even during presidential election years, traditionally the high-water mark of citizen participation, the United States ranks among the lowest in the free world in the percentage of its population which goes to the polls. In the 1956 election, where participation was greater than average, there were still 40 million Americans who did not register and therefore could not vote.

Starting point in the AFL-CIO registration drive, McPeak indicated, was a major effort to persuade city and county officials to make registration less difficult. In most areas, he said, "there are not enough registration places in convenient locations and these places are not open at convenient hours."

Free Baby-sitters

In areas where prospective voters still have to go out of their way to register, McPeak noted, labor and cooperating civic groups are providing transportation and baby-sitters to get people to the registration centers.

"We don't ask how they are going to vote," he emphasized. "We don't tell them how to vote. We just want to make sure that they are eligible to vote."

Labor Welcomes New AEC Radiation Rules

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced tightened radiation exposure limits for workers in private industry—cutting present exposure levels by two-thirds for many workers.

Organized labor welcomed the new regulations, which take effect Jan. 1, 1961, especially since they require employers to display in the workplace AEC posters informing workers of the new standards and other vital facts. This was a key union demand.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany late in August filed a strong protest with AEC Chairman John C. McCone over "needless delay" in putting the regulations into effect. The AEC acted two weeks later.

Meany had pointed out the new standards were recommended by a technical advisory group in January 1957 and adopted for AEC operations a year after. Since then—two and a half years later—the standards had been proposed for AEC licensees and hearings held and yet they remained withheld, Meany complained in urging early issuance.

Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. said his department is "indeed pleased" that the AEC has extended its own standards to private industry. Unions affiliated with the department represent over two-thirds of all unionized AEC employes.

The AEC, in establishing the new exposure limits as recommended by the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements, quoted NCRP as observing the lowering of levels does not mean present levels cause damage. They are aimed, it was said, to bring the standards in line with "new trends of scientific opinion and to reflect awareness of the probability of a large future increase in radiation uses."

"The principal effect of the amendments," said the AEC, "will be to limit the life-time accumulated dose of radiation workers to approximately one-third the limits permitted under the regulation as it now stands."

In a special poster which employers will be required to post in a conspicuous place, the AEC informs workers that the new regulations cover limits on exposure to radiation and radioactive material; what to do in case of accidental exposure; personnel monitoring, surveys and equipment; caution signs, labels and safety interlock equipment, and exposure records and reports.

"Of particular significance," Brownlow commented, "is the requirement that employers must notify the individual worker as well as the AEC of any exposure which he receives above the established limits and periodically, upon the worker's request, to furnish the employes information as to their exposures."

Brownlow also called attention to the AEC poster and stressed that a worker could find on it the address and telephone number of the AEC Operations Office which has the responsibility for inspection of his employer's facilities.

Like a Speed Limit

The AEC, in discussing the meaning of the sharply-reduced levels, said they should not be taken to mean there is no hazard below the limit and necessary damage above it. Rather, it is more like a "speed limit" which is set by the best expert judgment for the safe operation of an automobile, the AEC said.

The new regulations will cover about 10,000 AEC-licensed firms employing some 70,000 workers, it was estimated. They will also cover 131 AEC contractors who, with the AEC plants already observing these standards, employ about 117,000.

14 States to Vote On Survival Law

Constitutional amendments aimed at assuring the continuity of government in case of emergency, such as a nuclear attack, will go to referendum votes in 14 states on Nov. 8.

Dir. Leo A. Hoegh of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization urged ratification. He pointed out that a long-range nuclear attack could isolate areas into "islands of survival" which would have to depend for help on government at other than the federal level. Civil government must act now, he said, to insure its own survival and to prevent unlawful assumption of authority.

The amendments will be on the ballots in Maryland, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, South Carolina and West Virginia.

TYPICAL OF IN-PLANT registration drives conducted by AFL-CIO unions is this scene at the big Midvale-Heppenstal steel plant in Philadelphia where Federal Local Union 18887 got management's cooperation for on-the-job registration of workers. The goal: a 100 percent registered work force.

Role Set for Union Women In Vote Drive

A joint program for mobilizing labor's womenpower for the election campaign has been launched by the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries and the Women's Activities Div. of the Committee on Political Education.

At a top-level meeting, officers of the two groups agreed on full cooperation and coordination of activities at the national, state and local levels.

First project on which the two groups will work together is the AFL-CIO's nationwide registration drive. Plans are being completed to extend the cooperation to the election campaign and to labor's continuing political education program.

The blueprint for coordination was drawn up at a conference attended by COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt; Deputy Dir. Al Barkan; Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; AFL-CIO Auxiliaries Sec.-Treas. Elda Luebbert and Special Rep. Marcella Beatty; and Margaret Thornburgh, and Esther Murray, directors of the Women's Activities Div.

Each affiliated auxiliary has been asked to call a special meeting if a regular meeting is not scheduled within a week to pave the way for all-out help to COPE organizations in each community.

Musicians in Movie Studios Rejoin AFM

Hollywood, Calif.—Musicians employed in major Hollywood movie studios, after two years of working under a substandard contract, have voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to turn out the unaffiliated Musicians Guild and restore bargaining rights to the American Federation of Musicians.

The election was bitterly contested, the AFM winning by a close margin a majority of the nearly 1,000 votes cast.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin hailed the outcome as "a significant victory for trade unions as well as instrumentalists everywhere."

"It signals the speedy end of dual unionism and provides the kind of unity of purpose that enables an honest trade union to represent its members effectively," he said.

"I am sure I speak for the vast majority of our 265,000 members when I say that we regard the election results more as a reaffirmation of musicians' unity than as a victory over other musicians."

Educationists Discuss Union Staff Training

Five different approaches to the problems of training instructors for union educational programs are described in frank detail in the current issue of Education News and Views, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

George Brooks, education director of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, writes of his union's pioneering efforts in staff training—and of the shifts in emphasis that have developed because of changing conditions.

Elwood Taub of the Woodworkers relates how his union successfully adapted the Pulp-Sulphite program to its own needs.

Meatcutters' Education Dir. Helmuth Kern discusses the one-day leadership institute which the union has used to develop "a hard core . . . of active, militant, loyal . . . and responsible members."

The Auto Workers' unique retirement leadership training program is described by George E. Odell, while Jules Pagano and Thomas J. Cosgrove discuss the "new dimension" in labor education developed by the Communications Workers' staff institutes held in cooperation with the University of Chicago.

Ohio COPE Backs Kennedy

Columbus, O.—The Ohio AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at a meeting here unanimously concurred with the national AFL-CIO's endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy for president as "in the best interests of the United States and of the labor movement."

COPE also endorsed two Republicans and one Democrat in contests for the State Supreme Court. It recommended the election of Judge Kingsley A. Taft and Earl R. Hoover, Republicans, over Joseph H. Ellison and Judge James F. Bell, Democrats, respectively, and of Judge John W. Peck (D) over C. William O'Neill (R), former governor.

Both Democratic and Republican candidates in a fourth statewide contest, for state auditor, won COPE endorsement.

ROY O. WELLBORN, left, is shown taking the oath of office as new president of Grain Millers from retiring Pres. Sam P. Ming at the union's seventh convention, in Denver.

Variety Finds 'Land of Promise' Noteworthy

The entertainment field's weekly newspaper, Variety, applauded the AFL-CIO's film documentary, "Land of Promise," terming the coast-to-coast showing of the film a "noteworthy step" towards educating the postwar generation on the history of American labor.

Variety, in its issue of Sept. 7, reviews the half-hour film which was shown on the American Broadcasting Company television network over the Labor Day weekend.

The review states that "Land of Promise" lets the "postwar kiddies of the inflation and two-car garage era" know that American workers had some heroes and "some mighty hard times before things got so good."

The Boston Herald of Sept. 3 saw the film as a "very appropriate pre-Labor Day program based on the progress this nation and labor have made."

Variety praised a segment of the film featuring a talk by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. It said: "Rather than gloat on the union movement's accomplishments, the prexy takes the time to chide the country on its slums and blighted sections, where there isn't to this day even the protection of a minimum wage (migrant fruit-pickers, etc.)."

Claiming the production "strictly soft pedals the riots and wars between labor and management," the review maintained: "This was one time when a TV half hour had every right to exploit violence, yet stayed completely away from it."

The review pays tribute to the film's musical score, calling it "unique and effective, with a raft of fine folk singers."

The Boston Herald said: "Because it was an AFL-CIO production, it naturally credited many of the gains to the unions, yet only the most biased would call it unfair."

The review cited the film's "excellent introduction showing the nation at work and at play, telling of the contributions of labor to the greatness of this country, and stressing the point that unions have won for the workers a chance to have enough money and time to enjoy their pursuit of happiness."

Elect Wellborn President:

Grain Millers Ask New Role for NLRB

Denver—The Grain Millers have called for abolition of most of the powers of the National Labor Relations Board.

The union, meeting here in its seventh constitutional convention, overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for abolition of the office and staff of the general counsel and transfer of the judicial functions of the board to independent labor courts.

The approximately 200 delegates also:

- Endorsed the Democratic presidential ticket of Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson.
- Approved the retirement of Sam P. Ming, president of the international since its charter by the former AFL in 1948, and elected Roy O. Wellborn, vice president, as Ming's successor.
- Formally accepted merger of some 15,000 sugar workers with the Grain Millers.

Ming, a former flour mill worker in Seattle who now resides in Minneapolis, AFGM headquarters, was active in organized labor for 25 years. He said he was relinquishing the post because "it is time to turn the leadership over to younger men."

Wellborn, long a labor leader in Oklahoma City, Okla., takes office Dec. 1 to serve out Ming's unexpired term ending in the spring of 1963. Wellborn was elected in a spirited contest with Joseph Klickna of Springfield, Ill.

The resolution on the NLRB calls for stripping the board of all functions except that of conducting representation elections, and congressional re-evaluation of the whole agency and its methods of adjudicating labor problems and disputes.

In its place, the resolution proposes that special regional federal labor tribunals with equity powers be established to adjudicate disputes in the labor field.

The resolution said: "Experience since 1947 has also shown that an administrative agency consisting of the five members of the NLRB, approximately 150 legal assistants to members and about 100 trial examiners cannot enunciate and equitably administer a workable and publicly acceptable national labor policy under the existing laws. . . .

'Hopelessly Inefficient'

"The board has become hopelessly inefficient in the disposition of its case load. With more personnel than is available to the entire federal judiciary and with far fewer cases and less complicated issues to resolve, the board has made a mockery of the very purpose of administrative law and administrative agencies—prompt and expert determination of controversies. . . .

"All too frequently the board's decisions reflect appalling ignorance of the facts of industrial life only because of the voluntary self-isolation of the board members from those who might best enlighten them, the litigants themselves. . . .

"(We) firmly believe that the degeneration and degradation of the NLRB and the office of general counsel are of such character and depth that, even under a new national administration which might ultimately replace all present members and the general counsel with new personnel, it will still be impossible to reconstruct these agencies and rededicate them to public usefulness."

This was believed to be the first time an international union had taken such a drastic stand against the board.

The convention approved the Democratic presidential ticket of Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson following a warning by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller that the United States is "beginning a serious recession."

Biemiller told the delegates that "at least four major pieces of social legislation that failed in Congress this year would have become law if Kennedy had been President."

He said "strong, positive leadership in the White House would have tipped the scales" and "brought about passage of effective wage-hour legislation, federal aid to education, adequate housing legislation and medical care for the aged through social security."

Instead, Biemiller said, the Administration "including the Vice President exerted strong negative pressure to give the reactionaries their margin of victory."

Nixon, he added, would be a "stronger" president than Eisenhower but he would "apply that strong grip . . . around the throat of the labor movement and the forces of liberalism in America."

Biemiller also warned the delegates that under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration the country is economically insecure and is now again "beginning a serious recession."

The delegates endorsed a program of raising the standards of foreign workers as the best answer to the problem of low-priced imports.

NLRB Hears Arguments in Four Tests of L-G Picket Restrictions

The National Labor Relations Board has heard oral arguments on four test cases arising out of the Landrum-Griffin Act's restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing.

The board said the cases, selected from a larger group, contained representative issues in the interpretation of the L-G restrictions. These were the cases and the arguments:

- The Blinne Construction Co. of Kansas City, Kan. and Hod Carriers Local 840 involves picketing to protest an alleged refusal to recognize or bargain. The NLRB trial examiner had held peaceful picketing to be an unfair labor practice, even if conducted by a majority union.

The NLRB general counsel's attorneys argued that a violation has occurred if a union failed to file for an election within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days, even if the union represents a majority and even though the union may be picketing to protest the employer's refusal to recognize the union.

The union attorney, Harold Gruenberg, argued that Congress did not intend that majority unions should suffer from the restriction. He said it was aimed to outlaw minority union picketing.

He also lashed the board's procedure on election petitions when unfair labor practices have been filed in the same case, as happened in the Blinne case. He said the practice of postponing the election pending the outcome of the unfair labor practice charges would force the union to give up the charges in order to meet the election petition deadline.

- The Crown Cafeteria of Long Beach, Calif., and Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 681. Here the workers picketed to win recognition and to appeal to customers not to patronize the cafeteria. The trial examiner found this a lawful object and method and recommended dismissal.

The general counsel's office argued that the union revealed its recognition objective throughout the picketing. It therefore was unprotected by L-G's "publicity" provision, it charged.

'Worthless' Safeguard

Ben Gettler, the union attorney, charged that the general counsel's approach would make the "publicity" provision worthless as a safeguard for picketing. He argued that the reality of most picketing is that the union is seeking recognition or a contract.

- The Stork Club in New York City and Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Locals 1 and 89. This case involves issues similar to the Crown case and in particular the publicly-announced withdrawal of a prior demand for recognition. The trial examiner had recommended dismissal, finding the union had withdrawn from recognition to the protection of "publicity" picketing.

Ben D. Stein and Jerome B. Lurie, for the union, demanded that the board disclose under what circumstances the union could carry out publicity picketing if it is found the union acted illegally in the Stork Club case. They pointed out the withdrawal of the recognition demand was effected in a letter to the employer, with copies sent to the NLRB and others.

- The Cartage and Terminal Management Corp. of Chicago and Teamsters' Local 705. In this case, the examiner found the employer had "offered recognition and accepted recognition, which the union refused." He found the union violated the law by trying to impose certain conditions on the employer.

Sen. Hennings, Battler For Civil Rights, Dies

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.), for 10 years one of the Senate's outstanding liberals and a leader in the civil rights and civil liberties fights, died at his home in Washington after an illness of several months. He was 57.

He was operated upon in May at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., for what was described as an abdominal obstruction and had not returned to Congress since.

In a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Hennings, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the senator as "a staunch and valiant liberal who fought untiringly for the achievement of full civil rights for all," and as "a true public servant and a great American."

Hennings was chairman of the Senate Rules Committee and of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. A highly-regarded lawyer, he spearheaded the 1954 fight that resulted in defeat of the proposed Bricker Amendment to limit the President's treaty-making power. He also made the "legal" arguments in the Senate debate over civil rights legislation in 1957.

Son of a onetime Democratic circuit judge in St. Louis, Hennings served in the Navy in World War II. He went to the Senate in 1950 and had the distinction of being the only Democrat to oust a Republican incumbent that year, winning over Sen. Forrest C. Donnell by 93,000 votes.

Bates Urges Drive for Kennedy:

Political Action Stressed At Bricklayers Convention

Los Angeles—Full support and active backing of the AFL-CIO's political education program is "our surest defense against oppressive, restrictive and reactionary legislation and the best means of assuring enactment of vital and constructive labor-backed measures."

So declared Harry C. Bates, former president of the Bricklayers, in his final report to the union's 66th convention opening here.

Bates became president emeritus of the union last May. His appointed successor, John J. Murphy, was elected to the presidency by the convention. Bates retired after serving as president of the union for 25 years.

Community Campaigns Urged

Bates, calling for a community-level campaign on behalf of Sen. John Kennedy, Democratic nominee for the presidency, declared:

"In this presidential election year, it is especially important to enlist through COPE the widest possible support for the candidates friendly to labor and genuinely concerned about the welfare of the working people."

He said that "ill-conceived policies stubbornly pursued by the Eisenhower Administration have prevented the American economy from pulling out of the economic recession," which started in 1957-58.

California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown won a prolonged, standing ovation from the more than 600 delegates when he predicted a "magnificent victory for the Democratic ticket in November."

Under Republican rule, Brown said, "big business has gained a stranglehold on government procurement," declaring that a Democratic administration is essential if this hold is to be broken.

C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., said there is "more democracy in the smallest of our unions than in Congress."

Rules Bottleneck Hit

He called for early actions on union demands for a change in procedures which permit "a handful of anti-labor congressmen" to bottle up labor-backed measures in committee, saying that at present "parliamentary trickery seems to be more important than democracy in our Congress."

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell urged organized labor to intensify its efforts before the next session of Congress to win passage of the common situs picketing measure, and suggested the union should concentrate its organizing efforts in the field of residential housing "if your union standards are to be protected."

Peter McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ridiculed recent charges by Vice Pres. Nixon that the Democrats "paid off" organized labor for its support.

"We are guilty only if he means that liberal Democrats are working for increases in minimum wage, for better housing and education programs, and for the needs of all Americans, in return for our support," McGavin said. And the Nixon-Goldwater team, he said, is "paying off" its supporters too, "in the form of anti-labor legislation."

Murphy, as the new Bricklayers president, said his predecessor, Bates, "has done more for the benefit of this union and its members than any other individual in our time."

Noting that Bates will continue as an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, Murphy said the success of the American labor movement "has rested largely on the shoulders of a few men and to the list of those elected few we long ago proudly added the name of Harry Bates."

Meany Calls Election Key to U.S. World Role

(Continued from Page 1)

lite countries—and no amount of campaign oratory and double talk can make this reality disappear."

Speaking of Republican political oratory, Meany said it was "an insult to the intelligence of the American people to base a campaign on the deceitful assertion that everything is just okay at home and abroad."

The Democratic presidential candidate addressed himself to a definition of liberalism in a modern society, a philosophy of government which, he said, "is our best, our only hope in the world today."

"Only liberalism can solve the bitter problems this nation faces as we enter the turbulent sixties," he said. "And the only basic issue in this 1960 presidential campaign is whether our government will fall into the conservative rut of dying without daring or whether we will move ahead in the liberal spirit of daring and doing."

Nixon Line Assailed

Kennedy lashed out at the Nixon line of "liberalism abroad, conservatism at home," because, he said, it misses "the basic concept of American foreign policy."

"Our foreign policy can strike through to the heart of the world," he stated, "only as it reflects a deep passion for social idealism. That is why Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt had such a vast impact on the world—and that is why Adlai Stevenson and Chester Bowles are so widely admired."

Kennedy was introduced by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary, a Liberal party vice-chairman.

Dr. Niebuhr is probably the outstanding Protestant theologian in the United States and is a world-renowned philosopher.

In his introduction, he stressed the important contribution which lay Catholicism had made to "the great strength of America and Western Europe." He pointed to Chancellor Adenauer of Germany and President De Gaulle of France, both Catholics, to Holland and Belgium where "Democracy has been maintained by socialism and Catholicism working together most of the time."

"American bigots ought to read history," he suggested.

Stevenson, Democratic standard-bearer in the last two campaigns, said that "the task of this generation is the conquest of the future and to awaken our nation from this sorry season of stagnation and stupor."

'A Little Fixing' Won't Do

"After these eight torpid years," he said, "we have passed the point where we can fool around the half measures. Neither abroad nor at home can we suppose that a little fixing, a little whittling, a little good fellowship, a pull and a pat will solve our problems."

Lehman compared the Eisenhower Administration to the little boy with his finger in the hole of the dike which "has tried vainly to keep back the tides of the times."

"It has refused to see that the ancient dikes," he said, "are no longer equal to the task; that the flood of events sweeping in from all directions must overwhelm us all unless we move forward vigorously and imaginatively, on the broad fronts of human rights, social justice and welfare, and passion for peace."

In his address, Meany derided Republican campaign talk about "containing communism" and asked, "where has there been any success?"

"Let's see what is happening," he said. "The President of the United States has been openly insulted. The dictatorships are using American soil to ferment propaganda campaigns against us. Castro insults America every day and still we're told by Republican orators that they have been successful in upholding American prestige.

"And where do we stand on the economic health of this country which is closely related to international questions? I say we are in a bad situation economically. We brought this to the attention of both parties. We got a lot of attention from the Democratic party and a shrug of the shoulders from the Republicans."

Four Unions Give Backing To Kennedy

Executive boards of four more international unions have endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D), backing the position taken by the AFL-CIO General Board.

In convention actions reported elsewhere in this issue, the Machinists, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Grain Millers all voted endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

The Clothing Workers board, meeting in New York, declared the "nation stands at a crossroads as important as any in our history," and said that while Vice Pres. Nixon "has leaned far more on the side of reaction than of progress," Kennedy "has consistently taken the leadership in efforts to improve our social welfare laws and basic labor legislation."

Executive boards of both the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Brewery Workers strongly endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the Democratic platform.

The ABC board, in Washington, said it has concluded "that it is in the best interests" of the union's membership "to take a forthright stand in the coming election."

The Brewery Workers board, meeting at Cincinnati, gave its endorsement at a session in which Robert Kennedy, the candidate's brother and campaign manager, emphasized the importance of the registration-to-vote campaign.

In a mail ballot, the Communications Workers board unanimously endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket "as America's best hope for regaining economic strength at home and prestige abroad."

PRINTS OF THE FIRST 52 "Americans at Work" television films are presented to the Library of Congress for its permanent collection. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler made the presentation at ceremonies in the office of the Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford, right.

Library of Congress Gets Labor Films

The Library of Congress, sanctuary for scholars and repository of many of the nation's most valuable literary and cultural treasures, will preserve for future generations the entire "Americans at Work" television series.

Prints of the first 52 films, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO, were accepted with thanks by the Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who made the presentation, told Mumford and other library dignitaries that the labor movement is hopeful the films will serve to acquaint posterity with many of the crafts and hand skills rapidly being lost through technological changes.

Mumford expressed the library's appreciation for the gift, noting that many pioneering works in the film industry have been lost because their historical value was not foreseen at the time.

The Library of Congress also will receive the balance of the 104 films schduled for production, Schnitzler assured Mumford. To date, 89 of the 15-minute documentaries have been completed for showing on 161 television stations in the United States and 28 overseas stations of the armed forces network.

In addition, many of the films are being translated into 16 languages by the United States Information Agency for showing in 72 foreign countries.

The labor-produced series has won a number of awards, but perhaps the most unique form of praise came from an employer who saw a preview of a film which included scenes of his workers on the job.

He was so impressed that he has arranged to buy television time, immediately before the public service film goes on the air, to praise the production and compliment the people who made it.

Leedom, NLRB Chief, Refuses to Step Aside

(Continued from Page 1)

liberal forces, is trying to unseat Mundt in the November elections.

Leedom wrote that Mundt, in 22 years in Congress, has fought "for economy and sanity in government" and led "the battle against the encroachments of socialistic schemes in America."

The Leedom letter alleged that Mundt is on the "purge list" of "certain labor leaders."

Harris said in his affidavit that Mundt is a prominent spokesman in Congress "for the employer point of view on labor relations issues." He said Mundt has backed Taft-Hartley amendments sought by employers and opposed by unions.

Anti-Union Propaganda Charged

Harris charged that Leedom, in the fund-raising letter, associated himself in general with Mundt's views and also engaged in "anti-union propaganda."

Harris also contended that Leedom was associated in the Mundt fund-raising appeal with Rowland Jones, who was listed as "chairman, Men's Division" and who, Harris said, is president of the American Retail Federation, an active lobbying organization.

Harris stressed that Jones and the ARF "lobbied actively last year" in favor of Landrum-Griffin amendments to increase the severity of the Taft-Hartley Act's restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing.

The Leedom letter and the association with Jones has raised "grave doubts" as to the NLRB chairman's impartiality generally and, in particular, in the picketing cases now before the board, Harris declared.

Leedom promptly refused to step down and later said:

"In all matters that have come before me I have exercised a judicial attitude. This I will continue to do."

The board issued a "minute of board action" in which it said it found the Harris affidavit "insufficient on the facts alleged therein" to establish bias on Leedom's part.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, asked at his regular press conference whether he thought Leedom had been indiscreet, replied that Leedom "has made a good chairman of the board." Mitchell added he did not want to comment on a quasi-judicial agency.

IAM Endorses Kennedy-Johnson Ticket

Overwhelming Vote Approves Candidates

(*Continued from Page* 1)

minute demonstration, snake-dancing down the aisles and massing 20 deep in front of the podium.

Nixon, who entered the hall from back stage, was greeted by polite applause from the delegates, and loud cheers from the galleries.

As the Nixon speech progressed, a contest appeared to be developing between the diverse groups. The galleries cheered the mention of Pres. Eisenhower's name, while delegates saved their applause for references to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

Kennedy, in a speech interrupted repeatedly by cheers and applause which echoed through the vast auditorium, hit hard at the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's opposition to medical care for the aged, slum clearance, aid to education, minimum wage and "programs that are designed to halt unemployment."

"There is no new Republican Party, and no old Republican Party," the Democratic standard-bearer declared. "There is only the same Republican Party which, for half a century, has opposed every single progressive measure designed to improve human welfare and reduce human misery."

Kennedy ticked off a long list of GOP failures, including opposition to social security, adequate workmen's compensation, minimum wages and limitations on hours of employment.

In 1960, he declared, "the need to eliminate povery and hunger and insecurity is as great as it ever was." More than 4 million Americans are unemployed, he said, "and the jobs of millions more are in jeopardy because of the steady replacement of men by machines."

"With your help," Kennedy told the IAM, "we intend to return to the principles of the Employment Act of 1946—to see to it that every American who wants to work will be able to find a job. . . . To do this we must speed up the growth of an economy which in the past eight years has been growing at one-half the rate it did under (former Pres.) Truman, and one-third the rate of the Soviet Union. . . .

"With your help, we intend to see to it that every American is protected in his later years against the ravages of disease and disability through a system of social security insurance. . . .

"With your help we intend to help the states of this nation build the classrooms and pay for the teachers which we must have if we are to have an educational system second to none. . . .

"And with your help we intend to use the full legal and moral authority of the federal government to protect every American in the exercise of his full constitutional rights."

Nixon devoted most of his half-hour address to international affairs, declaring that the primary task facing the nation is "meeting the forces of slavery and communism and defeating them without war." He paid tribute to the American labor movement's continuing fight against communism, declaring that no group in the nation is "more aware of the Communist threat, and its threat to free trade unions."

The Vice President denied charges by Kennedy that the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has represented special interests.

"I feel a deep concern for the things you feel," he declared.

Nixon saluted the work done by IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, in his role as chairman of the federation's Ethical Practices Committee.

"When it becomes necessary to enact legislation to protect workers against the excesses of a few, as it has been necessary to do," Nixon said, "the real job of cleaning up unions must come from the inside as the Ethical Practices Committee has done."

The GOP presidential candidate also saluted the contribution made by Hayes and other labor leaders to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Nixon, chairman of the committee, in an oblique reference to the burning civil rights issue, said that "where tax money is used, everybody who pays taxes is entitled to an equal break in getting jobs."

Earlier, delegates laid aside a proposal that the IAM back efforts to form a third major political party in the U.S. They called, instead, for determined efforts by the entire trade union movement to impress on the two major parties the necessity for implementing party platforms to make them "something more than campaign promises."

Automation Guards

Delegates also put their stamp of approval on an eight-point plan, recommended by the IAM executive council, to protect members from mass unemployment as a result of automation.

The collective bargaining program calls for the right to transfer to jobs in other plants, adequate moving allowances, training for new jobs at full pay, supplemental unemployment benefits, early retirement with adequate pension, and equitable distribution to workers of a fair share of the profits from increased productivity.

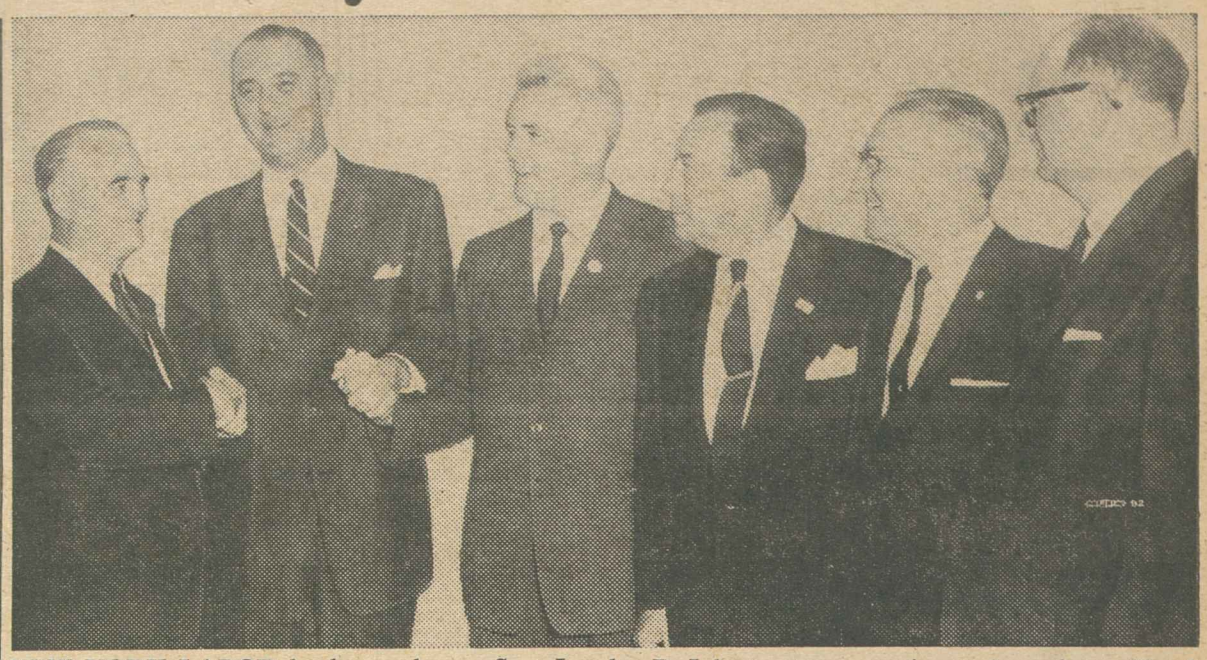
A constitutional change designed to bring increased stability to the union's $2.5 million strike fund was approved by the delegates, but must still win ratification from the IAM's million members in a referendum later this year. The plan calls for reducing benefits from the present $35 level to $25 a week, providing for a cutoff when the fund drops to $500,000, and assures continuation of reduced benefits from the general fund.

The convention voted to set up more than 2,000 older and retired workers' committees—one in each lodge throughout the U.S. and Canada—to protect employment rights of older members threatened with layoff due to automation. The committees would also develop programs to prepare older members for retirement, and to represent them on community-wide organizations.

Political Supplement Reprints Are Ready

Reprints of the special four-page section in the Sept. 3 issue of the AFL-CIO News dealing with labor's endorsement of Kennedy-Johnson are now available without cost from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The special section includes the text of the AFL-CIO General Board statement spelling out the reasons for labor endorsement of the Democratic candidates and a detailed comparison of the voting records of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy.



NEW YORK LABOR leaders welcome Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson to a reception and meeting at Hotel Biltmore. Mayor Robert F. Wagner accompanied the Democratic vice presidential candidate. Left to right, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the City AFL-CIO, Johnson, Pres. Peter Brannan of the New York Building Trades Council, Wagner, Vice Pres. George Brink of the Post Office Clerks, and Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes.

IUE Convention Votes 'Enthusiastic' Support of Kennedy-Johnson Team

(*Continued from Page 1*)

youth; unconcerned about the cruel privations suffered by the aged, and only belatedly and opportunistically interested in the economic crisis confronting the farmer."

Before the endorsement, Kennedy spoke to the IUE delegates via video tape, declaring that in November the voters will be "confronted with a clear choice between the standstill attitude of the present Administration or progress and vigor under Democratic leadership."

Introduced by Symington

Kennedy recorded his message during an overnight stop in St. Louis, Mo., where he addressed 1,500 delegates to the Machinists' convention. Introducing him on the taped film, which was played over a closed-circuit line to the IUE convention, was Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), an honorary IUE member.

Earlier, the convention heard Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), a chief architect of the "rights of man" platform of the Democratic Party, call for election of Kennedy and Johnson to assure "a new era of growth, confidence and creative action at home and abroad."

Stressing the "total inseparability of foreign and domestic policies," Bowles told delegates from 300 locals in the U.S. and Canada that "if we fail to raise our nation's rate of economic growth, if we fail to guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens, if we fail to advance human welfare, if we fail to recapture our sense of national purpose—then we will most assuredly fail in our relations with the rest of mankind."

'Decade of Decision'

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, declaring that the 1960's would be a "decade of decision" for America, said the choice the nation makes at the polls in November might determine "whether or not this will become mankind's last decade."

In his keynote address, Carey called on the labor movement and "its liberal allies" to "fight back with a new and intensified militancy" against the coalition of big business and political reactionaries to halt the wave of "economic barbarianism" sweeping the nation.

The IUE and all labor, Carey said, must "counterattack not only by registering and going to the polls in unprecedented numbers, but by voting for candidates who are men of principle, men who will conscientiously reflect the will of the electorate."

Bowles assailed both Pres. Eisenhower and Nixon as "leaders who have lost touch with people" and who have positioned themselves "behind a barrage of tired slogans against the interests of the poor, the unemployed, the sick and aging."

The religious issue injected into the 1960 presidential campaign drew a stinging attack from Harry Golden, editor of the Carolina Israelite and author of three best sellers including "Only in America." Attacks on Kennedy because of his Catholic faith constitute "the most un-American ideas we've had since the days of Joe McCarthy," Golden declared.

With the IUE convention coming in the midst of negotiations with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. for contracts covering 155,000 workers, Carey devoted much of his keynote to an attack on what he termed a big business "conspiracy to undermine the living standards of the workers," declaring that corporation executives making $400,000 to $600,000 annually were guilty of "pushing class conflict" when they sought to depress real wages.

Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who have headed the IUE since its creation in 1949, were unanimously re-elected to office. The constitution was revised to set the term of office at four years instead of two.

09-17-60

Both GE, Westinghouse Face IUE Shutdowns

Miami Beach—Both General Electric and Westinghouse have been warned that they face shutdowns unless they change their negotiating tactics and reach satisfactory agreements wtih the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers before current contracts expire.

The warning to General Electric came from the IUE-GE Negotiating Committee, and to Westinghouse from the IUE-Westinghouse Negotiating Committee. Both met after a regular daily session of the ninth constitutional convention of the IUE here.

The GE contract covering 75,000 workers expires Oct. 1. The Westinghouse pact, covering 50,000 expires Oct. 15.

The IUE-GE Negotiating Committee called for a meeting of the IUE-GE Conference Board in New York Sept. 30 to approve "an agreement or close down the plants until such time as an agreement is reached."

The IUE-Westinghouse Negotiating Committee recommended that the conference board meet in Pittsburgh Oct. 14 "to either approve a satisfactory agreement or decide that there will be no work in any IUE-Westinghouse unit on Oct. 15, 1960."

A number of GE locals have already voted "no contract, no work." The IUE-GE Negotiating Committee recommended that all other GE locals vote by Sept. 25.

The union's proposals were handed to General Electric June 13. Demands included supplemental unemployment benefits, productivity wage increases, a union shop, termination pay and a program for income security.

Both Offers Rejected

GE made a counter-offer Aug. 30 which the IUE rejected as "unresponsive to the needs of the membership." Westinghouse later made an offer which the IUE termed "a carbon copy" of the GE offer, and that also was rejected by the union.

Both companies insist on the elimination of cost-of-living pay clauses, which the IUE estimates has brought wage increases of 10 percent during the life of the expiring contracts.

The convention later adopted resolutions backing the recommendations of the GE and Westinghouse Negotiating Committees and pledging full support.

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Kennedy Ticket Endorsed By Steel, Chemical Unions

Shun Khrushchev, Meany Urges U.S.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the American people to give Premier Nikita Khrushchev of Soviet Russia "and his puppets the cold shoulder" while they are in the United States "under the guise of attending" the United Nations 15th General Assembly.

Khrushchev has not come to this country as a guest or friend, but "as a fanatical enemy," Meany declared, adding that everything he has said or done since his previous visit "has been aimed at destroying the freedom and security" of the U.S.

"The American people want to live in peace and friendship with the Soviet people," Meany asserted.

"However, world peace and freedom will not be helped but seriously hurt if our nation's press, radio, television, movies and other media of mass information play into Khrushchev's hands by giving worldwide publicity to his slanders and propaganda antics.

"There is no reason whatsoever for publicizing and advertising his demagogic platitudes, hypocritical slogans and hateful harangues. Since he wrecked the summit conference, the Soviet dictator has behaved in a manner making him utterly unworthy of extensive press and news coverage.

"The free American news media can best serve this nation and world freedom by instantly exposing Khrushchev's lying propaganda."

"He has forfeited every right to any velvet treatment by an American individual or institution. The best interests of the American people and world peace require that we give Khrushchev and his puppets the cold shoulder."

Meany declared Khrushchev is attending the General Assembly with the intention of using the UN as "the world's most powerful sounding board" to spread "slanderous propaganda against our nation and democratic way of life."

"He does not seek to promote genuine disarmament," Meany charged, "but only to undermine the will and capacity of the freedom-loving peoples to resist Soviet aggression and conquest."

Everything Khrushchev has said and done since appearing at the 14th General Assembly," Meany said, "shows he is not interested in reaching and abiding by reasonable and honorable agreements which alone can provide the basis for effective disarmament and lasting world peace."

"The presence at the UN session of the hated Quislings of the Soviet puppet states (like Janos Kadar of Hungary), who are coming under Khrushchev's orders, is an added insult to the free people of the U.S.," Meany added.

"The entire record of the Soviet dictatorship and its satellites in the UN is one of insolent contempt for the aims of the UN, flagrant violation of its decisions and consistent refusal to aid its endeavors to help the underdeveloped countries attain well-being and security. Like Stalin, Khrushchev is in reality an enemy of the UN."

The AFL-CIO sharply condemned Khrushchev for his preemptory action when he broke up the summit conference on which a large part of the world had pinned its hopes for easing the cold war and averting a hot war.

CHEMICAL WORKERS cheering and waving banners escorted Sen. John F. Kennedy from their own convention in Atlantic City, where he had made a speech, to the convention of the Steelworkers, where he was scheduled for another address. Riding in the car with Kennedy is USWA Pres. David J. McDonald. **(Chemical Workers convention story on Page 10, other stories this page.)**

Candidate Hits Nixon On Record

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City—Sen. John F. Kennedy carried his presidential campaign before two colorful, cheering union conventions here and came away with firm, enthusiastic pledges of all-out support.

He and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, won the unanimous endorsement of the 3,500 delegates at the Steelworkers' 10th constitutional convention—delegates representing 1.2 million Steelworkers—and of 500 Chemical Workers' delegates representing 90,000 workers.

His appearances at both conventions here were marked by loud and prolonged demonstrations complete with placards, noise makers, hats and buttons and pins galore.

It was nearly impossible to find a delegate at either convention who lacked a Kennedy insignia of one type or another.

In his brief appearance first at the Chemical Workers and moments later at the Steelworkers—with placard-carrying Chemical delegates accompanying him to the second meeting — Kennedy struck out sharply at the "standpat, backward-looking" position of the Republican Party and declared the great issue is "those who want to stay and those who want to go; those who say yes to the '60s and those who say no; those who look to the past and those who look to the future."

Kennedy, obviously countering Vice Pres. Nixon's continuing attempts to blur the image of the Republican Party, pounded away at the GOP record since the turn of

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Three-Pronged Attack:

USWA Convention Sets Jobs Program

Atlantic City—The 1.2 million-member United Steelworkers, with half the membership idle or working part-time, tackled the problems of preventing the recession in steel from spreading to the rest of the country and of putting the nation back on full employment track.

There was no doubt as the 3,500 delegates to the union's 10th constitutional convention met in the giant auditorium here that continuing unemployment and underemployment, aggravated by expanding use of automated equipment, was the parley's major concern.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, in his keynote speech, called for a three-pronged approach to the overriding problem: Political action to insure government policies dedicated to economic growth, a legislative program designed to produce a 4-day, 32-hour workweek, and continuing talks with the industry on setting up a shorter workweek and sharing the benefits of new technology.

The convention roared approval of the political action approach with the endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson and the Democratic party platform. McDonald pledged an all-out effort by the union to elect the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

A few minutes after his endorsement by the convention, Kennedy told the delegates that before embarking on a campaign for a 32-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Building Trades Renew Campaign To Legalize Jobsite Picketing

The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has launched a new full-scale campaign to secure enactment of the situs picketing bill when the 87th Congress convenes in January.

In letters to 630 affiliated councils throughout the nation, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said the 3 million members of building trades unions must launch their situs picketing bill drive immediately, as part of the 1960 election campaign.

Haggerty charged that "obstructive tactics" were used to prevent majorities in both the House and Senate from adopting the measure which would have restored to building trades unions their right to picket common job sites.

Declaring that "these obstructive devices must be removed in the next session of Congress so that the majority can rule, "Haggerty called on all of labor to "participate actively in the election of capable members" of Congress.

At the same time he praised Sen. John F. Kennedy's "valiant fight" for the situs picketing bill, and called for election of a President "who will utilize the powers of the presidency—actively, affirmatively and vigorously — to permit the majority to accomplish its will in the legislative process."

Enactment of the situs picketing measure, he said, is essential to secure relief for 3 million building tradesmen from the "inequitable restrictions on picketing which were imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act and tightened by the Landrum-Griffin Act."

Both major parties gave formal support to the legislation in the last session, the BCTD president said,

(*Continued on Page 12*)

ILGWU Gives Help To 'Donna' Victims

New York — The Ladies' Garment Workers have contributed $2,500 to the relief of victims of Hurricane Donna in Puerto Rico and have called on New York affiliates to add to the sum.

Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg in announcing the gift pointed out that the union has 6,000 members on the island. Reports indicated they were in the van of relief activities immediately after the blow, he said, and that the mobile health unit given by the ILGWU to its Puerto Rican members two years ago rendered outstanding service during the emergency.

W. Va. State Labor to Work For Kennedy

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia State AFL-CIO at a special convention here formally endorsed Democratic Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson for president and vice president, respectively, and pledged "full and active support to assure their election."

"There is wide difference in the demonstrated philosophies of the two presidential candidates," the resolution said. On 131 key votes on labor and other public welfare issues, Sen. Kennedy voted right 92 percent of the time. Vice President Nixon, on the other hand, voted only 13 percent right on 77 key issues.

"On numerous identical issues, these two candidates were on opposite sides, Kennedy voting for and Nixon against the working men and women of this nation."

The convention also endorsed Sen. Jennings Randolph (D) for reelection; Democratic candidates for the House in all six congressional districts; W. W. Barron (D) for governor and C. Donald Robertson (D) for state attorney general.

Twelve Democratic and two Republican aspirants for the state senate from 14 of the 16 districts were given labor approval, as were 53 Democrats and 10 Republicans running for the state house of delegates in 30 of the 55 counties.

In addition, the convention adopted "A Positive Program for West Virginia" which spelled out organized labor's aims in the legislature meeting next January. Included were new or improved legislation in the areas of state and local taxes, workmen's and unemployment compensation, minimum wages, state labor relations board, and civil and human rights.

'The Hammer's Showing, Dick'

Most Airports Faulty, Pilots' Study Shows

Chicago—Delegates to a union-sponsored conference on air safety have returned a sharp indictment of inadequate airport facilities throughout the nation, declaring the problem is "immediate and critical."

Airline executives, industry and government air safety specialists participated as guests and speakers at the eighth annual Air Safety Forum of the Air Line Pilots. The three-day program, keyed to the theme of improving airports for safety in the jet age, covered airport fire and rescue equipment, approach and runway lighting and markings.

During the conference the ALPA released results of a survey of 170 airports which showed that "79 percent had runways which should be lengthened, 70 percent do not have approach lighting, 98 percent lack runway identifier lights and 42 percent have no runway markings at all."

Navigational facilities in the terminal area, where the largest number of aircraft accidents occur, are inadequate at most airports, the union charged.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen blamed "the failure of the federal government to appropriate sufficient funds" for much of the inadequacies of airports.

An Eastern Air Lines pilot, Capt. E. R. Watson of Miami, and a Trans World Air Lines pilot, Capt. J. L. DeCelles of Prairie Village, Kan., shared the ALPA's annual air safety award.

2 Pilots Honored

Watson was honored for his "outstanding contributions to air safety" as chairman since 1956 of the ALPA's training plans committee, and as regional air safety representative.

DeCelles, a union safety chairman, was credited with uncovering evidence which exonerated a pilot who had been blamed for the crash of an airliner into a mountainside near Albuquerque, N. M., in 1955.

At the conference banquet, Melvin N. Gough, safety director of the Civil Aeronautics Board, declared that pilots are "the strongest single force in furthering air safety."

At 9-State Conference:

Kennedy Proposes Job, Growth Action

Charleston, W. Va.—The flesh-and-blood realities of recession and economic depression were examined in their tragic and vivid detail by representatives of nine hard-hit states at a Conference on New Jobs and New Growth called by Sen. John F. Kennedy.

The Democratic presidential candidate, speaking to an overflow crowd of 6,500 cheering supporters, pledged that if the people elect him, they can look forward to another 100 days of dynamic leadership to meet the country's critical needs comparable to Pres. Roosevelt's famous first 100 days.

He promised to submit to Congress a five-point program which would ally government and private enterprise in a massive attack on economic stagnation and mass unemployment.

Editors, government officials, representatives of organized labor and others participated in the unprecedented survey in depth of the economy undertaken by the Kennedy conference here in the heart of the hard-hit bituminous coal industry.

Barkin Co-Director

Research Dir. Sol Barkin of the Textile Workers Union of America was co-director of the conference. AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach headed a panel on area redevelopment.

AFL-CIO unions participating included the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Steamfitters, Stone Workers, Steelworkers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Bricklayers, Newspaper Guild and Carpenters.

Also present were delegations from AFL-CIO state and local central bodies and local building trades councils from such states as West Virginia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.) set the tone of the conference at a panel on automation with the statement that "organized labor has done the most advanced thinking in this field."

"It has been the type of thinking," he added, "that seeks to meet the advanced needs of its members but at the same time frankly faces the constructive needs of all the people and the community as a whole."

Gov. David L. Lawrence, Sen. Joseph S. Clark and Rep. Daniel J. Flood, all Pennsylvania Democrats, deplored the "Pollyanna philosophy from Washington."

Kennedy in his address pointed out that nations all over the earth are trying to wipe out hunger, poverty and misery, and are looking for leadership.

"The great question of our time," he said, "is whether they will look to Moscow to find this leadership or whether they will look to America.

"Only if America is growing—and only if it is caring for the needs of its own people—only then will other nations know that the road to progress is freedom's road.

His five-point program proposed:

- Development of public resources which will make it possible "for private enterprise to grow and prosper."
- Stimulation of private investment "by eliminating Republican hard money policies and high interest rates."
- Federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries.
- Solution of the "growing crisis of automation" through "nationwide conferences of industry and labor to map a strategy for putting displaced men back to work."
- Special assistance "to help hard-hit areas to catch up."

Canadian Rail Unions To Take Strike Vote

Montreal—Unions representing 120,000 non-operating employes of Canadian railroads prepared to take strike votes in the face of flat rejection by management of the recommendations of a Federal Conciliation Board—Canadian equivalent of a Presidential Emergency Board in the United States.

The board had recommended hourly wage increases of 14.1 cents over a two-year period and a fourth week of vacation for workers with 25 years of service.

The nation's two big railroads—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—issued a joint statement declaring that "all of the recommendations" of the fact-finders "are unacceptable to the railways." While the CN system is government-owned, its management has a free hand in operating the system.

Frank H. Hall, chairman of the negotiating committee of the 15 non-operating unions and a vice president of the Railway Clerks, declared the board's recommendations were "the irreducible minimum" the unions would accept and announced plans for a strike vote. He pointed out that the award was considerably short of the 25 cents an hour the unions had sought.

Further mediation efforts by the government are expected, but under Canadian law there are no existing legal barriers to a strike. However in 1950—the last nationwide rail strike—the federal government stepped in after nine days with a special law sending the workers back to their jobs and directing compulsory arbitration of unresolved issues.

The arbitration decision granted virtually all of the recommendations made by the conciliation board and rejected by the railroads, including the union demand for a 5-day, 40-hour week with no loss of pay, plus an additional wage increase.

Govt. Indicts Expelled Ex-Officer

Tulsa, Okla.—A former officer of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 205 here, expelled when he failed to answer charges involving financial irregularities, has been indicted on eight embezzlement counts and one charge of concealing union records under the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1959.

He is Owen L. Lawson, who was business manager, financial secretary and treasurer of Local 205 until he failed to seek re-election last January. Lawson did not appear for a hearing set for June 7 on charges brought by the local executive board, and the board's recommendation of expulsion was upheld by a membership vote of 76 to 0, with 11 not voting.

In Washington, Atty.-Gen. William P. Rogers said Lawson was the first person to be indicted in the U.S. under the 1959 act. If convicted, he faces a maximum penalty of a $10,000 fine, five years in prison or both on each of the embezzlement counts.

AFL-CIO Backs Aden TUC on Hostile Laws

The AFL-CIO has pledged its firm support to the Aden Trade Union Congress in the latter's protest of the British colonial government's "anti-democratic trade union policy."

The AFL-CIO, in a cable to Aden TUC Gen. Sec. Abdullah-al-Asnag, declared it would "take all action" to back up the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions "in its activities of protest and efforts to secure redress."

A two-man ICFTU mission flew Aug. 18 to Aden, which is on a peninsula on the Arabian coast at the southern tip of the Red Sea, and after an inquiry verified what it called "victimization" of public servce workers and "oppressive legislation" against the TUC.

The ICFTU mission—made up of Nouri Boudali of the Tunisian trade union federation (UGTT) and Alfred Braunthal of the ICFTU's economic and social department—found the colony's legislative council had just passed a bill requiring compulsory arbitration for many industrial disputes and banning strikes. Severe penalties were set for violations, the ICFTU said.

The Aden TUC declared a general strike Aug. 15 in protest of the pending bill. The strike later was called off and, the TUC charged, 180 innocent workers were fired for taking part. In addition, the government withdrew the license of the TUC's weekly journal.

The ICFTU in Brussels, after a report from its mission, announced it is taking steps "to safeguard essential rights without which a free trade union movement cannot exist."

The four-year-old Aden TUC, roughly 10,000 strong and an ICFTU affiliate since it was formed, appealed for the support of American labor in a cable which charged the Aden government with continuing its "anti-democratic trade union policy."

Sen. Douglas Is 'Evicted' By Company He Assisted

East Moline, Ill.—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), campaigning for re-election at plant gates, was evicted by management from the parking lot of the American Machine & Metals Co. here but union members coming out of the plant at the close of the shift shouted encouragement as he continued his election speech from a sound truck outside.

The senator, who has labor endorsement for re-election to a third term, told the workers that "the company should observe the simple rules of fair play. We Democrats don't hate big business, although big business frequently hates us."

Ironically, Douglas noted, the company that kicked him out was a firm he had helped obtain a sizable defense contract "that it otherwise wouldn't have got." He added: "I'll even help them get another contract. I believe in returning good for evil."

Homegoing workers, members of Machinists Lodge 548, stopped to call encouragement and shout, "Give 'em hell, Paul."

Says Company Interfered:

IUE Files NLRB Charge Against GE

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have filed charges of unfair labor practices against the General Electric Co. growing out of current negotiations covering some 70,000 employes.

The union charged the company with interference in its internal affairs and with intimidation of employes as the result of a series of advertisements, letters and leaflets which urged its employes to reject Sept. 25 as the date for local union votes on action to be taken by the IUE-GE Conference Board on signing a new contract or refusing to work.

The present contract expires at midnight Oct. 1. The union negotiating committee, at the recent Miami Beach, Fla., convention, recommended that affected locals which have not done so take a vote on Sept. 25 on accepting whatever contract the company has offered at that time, or to vote "no contract, no work."

The ultimate decision to strike or not is vested by the IUE constitution in the Conference Board, which is made up of elected representatives from each local in a GE plant.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey and John Callahan, chairman of the Conference Board, charged that GE "deliberately and without regard to the consequences interjected itself in the affairs of the union which has been designated by its employes as their sole bargaining agent."

"The company has yet to learn that the members of the IUE are in complete control of the union and will run it as they see fit—not as the company desires," they said in a joint statement.

Meantime the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said that two of its commissioners will sit in on negotiations when they are resumed next week.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has made public a detailed eight-page study spelling out the success of supplementary unemployment benefits in the steel, rubber and auto industries and asserting that introduction of "a similar plan in the electrical industry in 1960 should have high priority as labor and management go about their negotiations."

"The severe fluctuations in employment in the major electrical companies during recent years make the introduction of a sound SUB program an especially pressing necessity," the study concluded.

The study was made for the IUD GE-Westinghouse Conference. Members include the IUE, the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Technical Engineers and Steelworkers.

James Pleads Guilty to Theft Charge

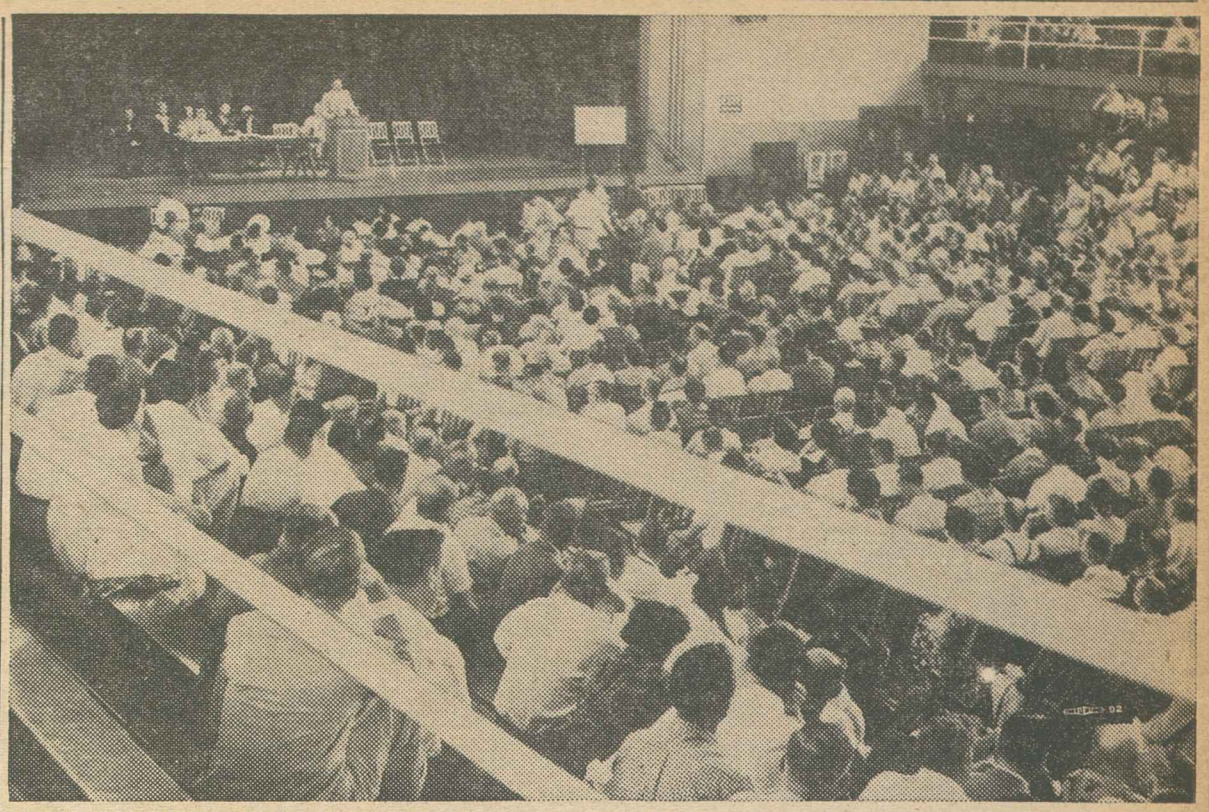
Newark, N. J.—Eugene C. James, former secretary-treasurer of the expelled Laundry Workers, has pleaded guilty here to state charges of conspiring to embezzle nearly $1 million in union welfare funds.

Also pleading guilty with James was Louis B. Saperstein, a former insurance broker, who allegedly had withheld union insurance premiums and split the money with the one-time union official.

Superior Court Judge Alexander P. Waugh set Oct. 26 as the tentative date for sentencing. The charge carries a maximum three-year prison term and a $1,000 fine.

The two men have been under indictment for nearly three years.

Shortly after being charged with embezzlement, James went on trial in federal court in Chicago for failure to pay income taxes on his share of the money siphoned out of the welfare fund. He was convicted after unsuccessfully claiming that since the money was stolen it was not earned income and thus not taxable.



DETAILED EXPLANATION of the National Labor Relations Board decision finding the Kohler Co. guilty of unfair labor practices was given more than 1,800 striking members of Auto Workers Local 833 and their wives at a meeting in the Sheboygan, Wis., armory. Reg. Dir. Harvey Kitzman (speaking), Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey and local officers urged the strikers to apply for reinstatement to their jobs. (Photo by Curt Nack, a Kohler striker.)

Sea Unions Ask Safety Ratification

The seafarers section of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. plans to press for congressional ratification of the latest advances agreed on at the Intl. Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in London this summer.

Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union and co-chairman of the MTD seafarers' section, said the London conference produced improvements in many areas even though the outcome fell short of the goals of the U.S. delegation. He listed these advances:

- On new passenger vessels on short international voyages, lifeboats supplemented by life rafts are to be required for all passengers, along with additional equipment.
- On all cargo ships, life rafts for 50 percent of the ship's personnel will be required to supplement the required 200 percent lifeboatage.
- New motor lifeboats must be propelled by compression-ignited engines.
- Hand-propelling gear should be restricted to lifeboats carrying 100 persons or less.
- Life jackets should not be adversely affected by oil or oil products and should be of a highly visible color.
- On cargo ships, rules on drills were tightened.
- Steps were taken to insure that portable radio gear is available to each group of lifeboats on tankers.

The London meeting, Curran noted, was the fourth since such conferences were initiated after the sinking of the S.S. Titanic in 1912.

UAW Wins Settlement In 6-Month Case Strike

Racine, Wis.—The Auto Workers have ended their six-month strike against the J. I. Case Co. here, their ranks solid despite repeated management attempts to break the picket lines, with a contract providing first-year increases averaging 12 cents an hour, strengthened seniority rights and improved fringe benefits.

UAW officials credited a fact-finding panel appointed in August by Wisconsin Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D) with having mediated the dispute, paving the way for a settlement.

Members of UAW Local 180 voted 816 to 360 to ratify the two-year agreement which provided:

- Wage hikes of from 8 to 17 cents, with a wage reopener after the first year.
- Greater seniority protection for workers through provisions for transfer of workers to other departments during periods of layoffs. The seniority protection also assures that strikebreakers brought in by the company will be laid off before the firm's regular employes.
- Improvements in amount and duration of hospital and medical insurance.
- Triple pay for holidays in place of the previous double-time.
- Greater job security through changes in the discipline and discharge provisions of the agreement.
- Authorization, for the first time, for leave of absence to union officers on union business.
- Higher piece-work guarantees.
- Occupational, rather than departmental, seniority for the skilled trades.

The union did not win its demand for a union shop, one of the chief issues in dispute.

The company, which manufactures farm implements, remained open during the strike but was unable to induce more than a handful of employes to return to work despite television appeals and threats, UAW officials said.

University of Wisconsin Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger, prominent arbitrator and former chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, headed the fact-finding panel.

2 Rail Unions to Study Possibility of Mergers

The AFL-CIO Railroad Trainmen and the unaffiliated Railway Conductors & Brakemen have named committees "to explore the question of amalgamation, affiliation or consolidation" of the two unions.

In a joint circular to members, BRT Pres. W. P. Kennedy and Pres. J. A. Paddock of the Conductors & Brakemen (ORCB) cited decreasing employment in the industry and management attacks on unions as factors which could lead to "a closer alignment of the train service organizations."

The circular emphasized that the question of merger is still "in the exploratory stage" and that "it will likely be some time before any statement can be made" on the committees' progress.

Both unions emphasized that the financial condition of the two organizations and their insurance departments is sound, declaring:

"We have been motivated, not by financial interests, but by a common desire as evidenced by many of our lodges and divisions to ascertain whether amalgamation . . . would result in better protection for the members in view of the problems which all concerned presently face in this industry."

The Trainmen, with some 200,000 members in the United States and Canada, and the Conductors & Brakemen, with more than 26,000 members, are among the oldest of the railroad brotherhoods.

The joint circular pointed out that resolutions dealing with amalgamation have been adopted by both unions in recent years.

Noting that employment in the railroad industry has dropped from nearly 2 million at the close of World War II to less than 800,000 at present, the joint statement declared: "A further decline in employment is inevitable by reason of mergers and consolidations of railroad systems and because of technological changes in the industry."

Boyd to Direct Rights Advisors

Harold B. Boyd, president of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as chairman of the federation's Southern Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

Boyd succeeds Stanton E. Smith, past president of the Tennessee State AFL-CIO, who is now serving at national headquarters as coordinator of state and local central bodies.

Unity Bids Issued By Postal Clerks

The Post Office Clerks, already scheduled to begin merger negotiations with an unaffiliated rival union, have extended invitations to four other organizations of postal clerks to consider amalgamation.

E. C. Hallbeck, newly-elected president of the 54-year-old union, sent identical invitations to the Postal Transport Association, the unaffiliated National Postal Clerks Union, the unaffiliated National Alliance of Postal Employes and to United Postal Workers locals in Boston and Pittsburgh.

Already scheduled are talks between the NFPOC and the unaffiliated United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen (UNAPOC).

Labor Sets Up Committee For Kennedy Campaign

Representatives of 55 AFL-CIO affiliates and the railroad brotherhoods have set up "Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson" to give meaning to the AFL-CIO endorsement of the Democratic candidates in the coming election.

Its function will be to assist and supplement the efforts of local and state labor organizations to secure the election of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks was named chairman. Chosen co-chairmen were Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel for the AFL-CIO. Eli L. Oliver, economic advisor to the Railway Labor Executives' Association, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee to date are Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The committee was organized at a meeting in Washington. Its headquarters are at 1801 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

It is organized labor's first such approach to a presidential election since the AFL and CIO merged in 1955.

SINGING STAR Eileen Barton chats with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, and Donald F. Conaway, AFL-CIO representative with the United Service Organizations, at "bon voyage" party for the cast of the "AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces," now on tour of U.S. overseas bases under the sponsorship of the American labor movement.

'Worst Since 1928':

Smash Bigotry Forever Nov. 8, Ex-Gov. Lehman Asks ILGWU

New York—Hope that the American people will repudiate religious bigotry at the highest national levels was voiced here by former New York Governor and U.S. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman at a 50th anniversary observance of the historic strike by 60,000 garment union cloakmakers.

The strike, regarded as the greatest single event in the history of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was a direct assault on sweatshop conditions.

The strike was ended, after eight weeks, by the first industry-wide agreement in the apparel trades. Known as the "Protocol of Peace," the agreement was one of the first efforts in this country to establish orderly labor-management relations on an industry basis.

Citing the ILGWU as an example of how people of different color, creed and ethnic origin can work together in "vibrant and constructive harmony and in total fraternal solidarity," Lehman said the garment union has shown in a practical way how integration can work.

He expressed alarm over the "current out-croppings of religious bigotry in a way that has not been equaled in my experience since 1928," drawing a parallel between the presidential campaign of Alfred E. Smith and Sen. John F. Kennedy.

"I trust and hope that the American people, that each and all of you as union members and as citizens, will respond to this bigotry in the best and finest American tradition—by repudiating it, by rejecting it so overwhelmingly that it will never again raise its ugly shape on the national scene, whether in the form of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism or anti-Quakerism," he told ILGWU members and officers.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and Henoch Mendelsund, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, shared the speakers' platform with Lehman.

The garment union president noted that the idealism of the cloakmakers was born out of hunger, sickness, exploitation and oppression. He reviewed the events of the historic strike, concluding with the opinion that his union had paid a terrible price years later when Communist leaders who had infiltrated its ranks brushed aside recommendations for improving the garment industry that had been made by a special commission appointed by the then Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

"We paid a terrible price, but we learned a great lesson," he said. "That lesson is that we can give true and fruitful meaning to our ideals only if we conduct ourselves as responsible, mature citizens in our Union, in our industry and in our community—responsible to the workers, to the industry and to the public."

In the course of his remarks Dubinsky called on several hundred union members who took part in the 1910 strike to stand up and take a bow.

A message addressed to the union by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the cloakmakers' progress "from sweatshop to union shop." "It is to the great credit of the cloakmakers who came to our land as immigrants that they realized they owed a debt to the community," Meany declared. He expressed the opinion that the cloakmakers, who sent the first labor congressman to Washington in 1912, would do "as much and even better in November 1960."

If the pioneers who led the ILGWU in its early days could have been present at the celebration, they would have been proud of their union, which today lives in an era when it is able to mark the achievements of 50 years in the world's most famous mecca of music, New York's Carnegie Hall.

It was symbolic that the celebration was the first event at the famous and beautiful hall since it was taken over by a non-profit organization and saved from demolition. The hall gleamed with a fresh coat of white paint, and a flower-decked stage lent a festive note to the proceedings.

These included, besides the formal speeches, a concert by the Symphony of the Air (the former NBC Symphony Orchestra) led by conductor Alfred Wallenstein; several groups of operatic arias and songs by tenor Jan Peerce; labor songs performed by joint choruses of the Italian Cloak and Suit Makers Union and the Cloak Out of Town Department; and a dramatic episode written especially for the occasion.

A huge 40-foot banner with a mural drawn by Bernard Seaman, noted labor artist, draped the wall overlooking the stage of the hall.

UPP Convention Asks Printing Trades Unity

By David Perlman

The Papermakers & Paperworkers, grown to 140,000 members since the union was formed in 1957 by the merger of two formerly competing unions, opened their second convention with a strong endorsement of moves to unite all unions in the printing and paper industries.

A resolution calling for continuation of unity talks with other unions was adopted unanimously in one of the convention's first acts. The presidents of the Typographical Union, Printing Pressmen and Pulp-Sulphite Workers were among the scheduled speakers at the Washington, D. C., convention.

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips told the delegates that the union's membership had rebounded from heavy losses caused by the 1958 recession and now stands 10 percent above the figure at the time of merger.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a slashing attack on the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's "indifference" to the problems of the American people, told the convention that the only way labor could make its full voice felt at the polls was "to apply trade union techniques, determination and dedication" to the task of getting union members registered to vote.

He reminded the Papermakers & Paperworkers that the problems they had pinpointed in resolutions at their 1957 founding convention—an inadequate minimum wage, federal aid to schools, decent housing for all Americans—were even more critical in 1960 because "nothing has been done about them."

One of the unresolved issues of the 1957 merger agreement, the method of electing district directors who also serve as vice presidents, sent the convention into a night session for a prolonged debate.

By a decisive vote, the delegates overturned the recommendations of the resolutions committee and voted to elect district directors by caucus of delegates from the districts involved. Vacancies between national conventions will be filled by special district conventions to be called within 60 days.

The committee's original proposal was that directors be nominated at caucuses, with the full convention having the right to reject the nominee and request the district caucus to submit another name. Vacancies, under the original proposal, would have been filled by the international executive board.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. John Livingston told the 1,200 delegates that the National Labor Relations Board, under the Eisenhower Administration, "has made the Taft-Hartley Act even worse," He assailed the participation of NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom in political fund-raising for Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. D.) and said appointments to the board demonstrate the importance of political action "since it is the President who names these boards."

Scheduled for action during the convention was a resolution strongly endorsing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Phillips, in his keynote address, warned that the trade union movement faces a challenge in bringing an understanding of the need for trade unionism to younger workers.

"By 1965," he pointed out, "half the people in the labor force will . . . have no personal knowledge of the 1930-35 depression.

"They cannot remember the endless unemployment and the misery and suffering. They will not recall why the union movement was reborn during that period. Knowing nothing of the depression, and faced with the constant propaganda barrage of the companies, they probably will be apathetic or even hostile to unionism."

Hits Economic Lag

Schnitzler warned of the danger to the nation in the twin problems of heavy unemployment and lack of economic growth. He accused the Administration of having "no positive program of any kind" to combat unemployment. The Republicans, he charged, talk about the increase in employment "without mentioning that the reason for this is the growth in population and without mentioning that unemployment has increased during the same period."

Despite the rise in the labor force, Schnitzler emphasized, the total of man-hours worked during 1959 was actually less than in 1953.

ILO, Congo Sign Pact on Aid Program

Geneva—The newly-independent Congo and the Intl. Labor Organization have concluded an agreement under which the ILO will provide the Congo with expert labor assistance.

Joachim Massena, the Congo's Minister of Labor, and ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse met here to approve the final terms of the pact.

The ILO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, announced that the first steps include the sending "of experts to advise the committee created by the Congo government to examine the revision of social security legislation — participation in the organization of a course for labor inspectors — creation of a school to train office personnel—provision of fellowships abroad to train occupational health specialists and labor inspectors."

The ILO also will aid in helping the Congo government recruit labor administrators.

In a brief ceremony, Morse presented to Massena an ILO report on Congo wage problems. The report, which grew out of a survey of 250 firms by economic and statistical experts earlier this year, aims to set criteria for establishing minimum wages in various industries and regions.

Henri Reymond of Switzerland, who has been dealing with Congo labor problems as a member of a group of consultants named by UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, soon will return from his ILO liaison post in New York to Leopoldville to implement the ILO program.

Tobacco Union Favors 2-Nation Political Action

Montreal, Que.—The Tobacco Workers Intl. Union, meeting here for its 12th convention, has decided to cooperate with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress in the implementation of their respective political action programs.

The convention, with Pres. John O'Hare in the chair has asked American tobacco workers to help elect a liberal majority to Congress and to send a "liberal and enlightened President" to the White House. TWIU members are also urged to contribute financially to the COPE fund.

Also scheduled for action is a Canadian delegates' political action resolution more specifically applicable to this country's situation.

The Canadian Labor Congress is currently cooperating with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and liberally-minded citizens toward the formation of a new left-of-center political party, whose founding convention will be held in Ottawa next August.

The convention condemned the Eisenhower Administration as being more preoccupied with bookkeeping than with the welfare of the American people. It called for an all-out effort to elect a liberal majority to Congress, especially in order to have the Landrum-Griffin Act squashed.

The 175 delegates also adopted resolutions calling for U.S. federal aid to education and an adequate social security program.

During its sessions the Convention took a one-day recess for a visit to the Canadian capital, Ottawa, Ont.

It went on record as supporting advances in automation, but maintaining that such progress should benefit all segments of the population. It insisted the "hard-won rights of the people" should always be protected during the transition period.

In order to cope with automation, the Tobacco Workers approved the principle of the 35-hour workweek without loss in take-home pay and purchasing power for the workers.

The membership of the union has been reduced from a top of 40,000 members to the present 37,000 level due to unemployment in the industry.

CWA Officer Named To New Jersey CSC

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Martha Rehder of Cranford, vice president of Communications Workers Local 1009, has been appointed chairman of the Community Services Committee of the New Jersey State CIO Council. Mrs. Rehder is a graduate of CSC union counselling classes and heads the Raritan Bay community chest drive.

Bi-Racial Housing Grows, Report Says

New York—Whites in large numbers are buying homes in racially-mixed neighborhoods regardless of whether they prefer white or Negro neighbors, according to the fourth report of the Fund for the Republic's Commission on Race & Housing.

The report, published by the University of California Press as "The Demand for Housing in Racially Mixed Areas," concluded that Negroes in northern metropolitan areas are less and less subject to unfavorable economic discrimination in home-buying, and are getting equal treatment in purchase price and financing.

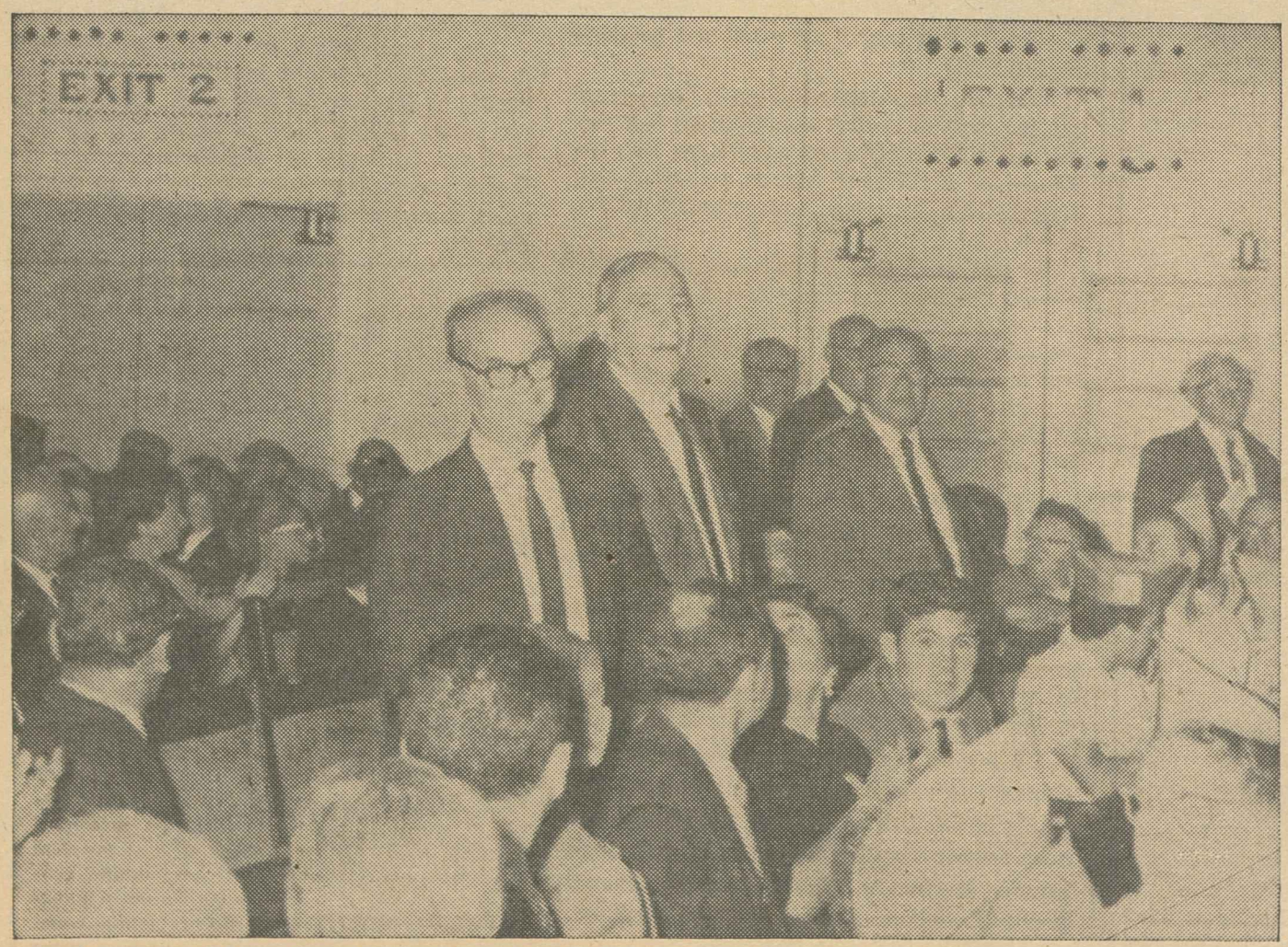
N. Y. Cloakmakers Honor 1910 Pioneers

CARNEGIE HALL was filled to the topmost balcony for the 50th anniversary observance of the famous Cloakmaker's strike of 1910, beginning of the end of the sweatshop and the home workshop. Garment workers from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut turned out for the celebration.

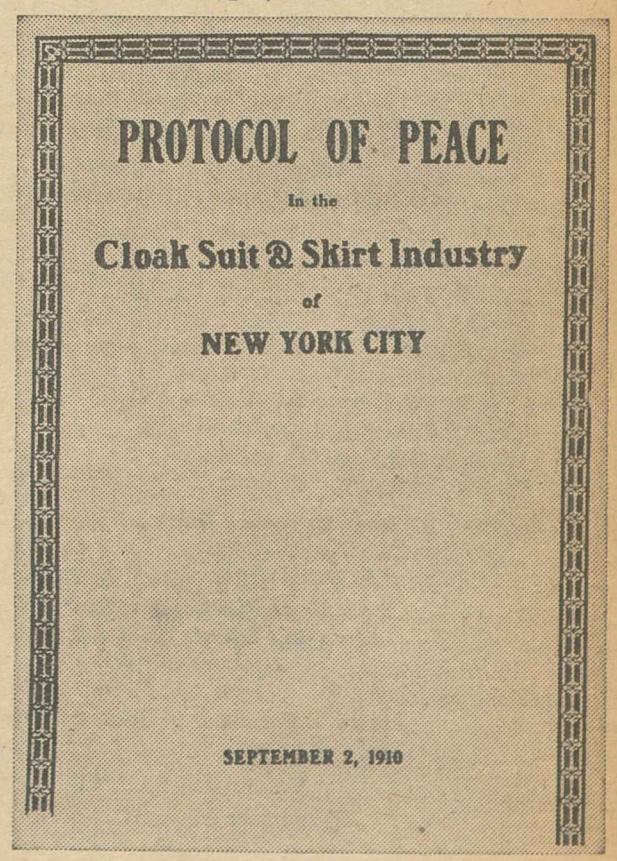
PRES. DAVID DUBINSKY of the Ladies' Garment Workers pays tribute to the cloakmakers as pioneers in the growth of the ILGWU. Seated on the platform are, left to right, General Mgr. Henoch Mendelsund of the Cloak Joint Board and former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.)

HISTORIC PHOTO of the 1910 strike shows the unity which won for the workers. Many of the signs were in Yiddish, the language of the immigrants who worked long hours in crowded, unsanitary firetraps sewing expensive garments which were sold in exclusive, high-priced stores.

FAMILIES WORKED at home and in crowded tenements from early morning until late at night before the union brought security into their lives. This scene was typical.



UNION PIONEERS, workers who participated in the historic cloakmakers walkout, were given an ovation as they were introduced from the audience. Young men at the time, they have seen their union grow to heights of influence. Their dedication was cited by speakers as an inspiration to a new generation of trade unionists.



PROTOCOL OF PEACE

In the

Cloak Suit & Skirt Industry

of

NEW YORK CITY

SEPTEMBER 2, 1910

THIS IS COVER of famous Protocol of Peace, the industry-wide agreement which ended the strike and recognized the right of workers to bargain for better conditions through their union. It is regarded as a landmark in union history.

Nixon—Not So 'New'

A "NOT-SO-NEW" Richard M. Nixon is emerging in the 1960 presidential campaign, a Nixon who is deliberately distorting the record and obscuring issues in a calculated attempt to strike the pose of an independent and blur his identity as an Old Guard Republican.

In speech after speech across the country—and according to press reports essentially the same speech—Nixon is campaigning as though his voting record never existed, striving desperately to sound like a "liberal Republican."

He pays lip-service to the need for government action in various welfare fields. He goes solidly on record in favor of an improved social security system. He has told union audiences that he is a friend of labor.

The simple facts are that Nixon is no closer to the "liberal" wing of the Republican Party than the McKinley Republicanism he represents in domestic affairs.

Take Nixon's record on social security. Two years ago an amendment to raise public assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled by about $5 a month was killed on a 40-40 tie vote. The Vice President withheld his tiebreaking vote and the amendment died for lack of a majority.

Take labor legislation. Nixon has failed to cast a single vote for fair labor-management relations legislation. In 1947 when he was a member of the House he voted for the Hartley bill—a measure harsher than the final Taft-Hartley Act. In 1956 he broke a 39-39 tie vote in favor of a provision to yield to state agencies the determination of the prevailing wage on federal highway construction. In 1959, the vote that sealed the so-called McClellan "bill of rights" into the Landrum-Griffin Act ended in a 45-45 tie. Nixon broke the tie in favor of McClellan.

The record goes on and on. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has selected a total of 155 key votes to measure Kennedy and Nixon. Kennedy scored 92 percent right; Nixon 13 percent.

Nixon's record is that of an unreconstructed Old Guard Republican. No matter how hard he tries to obscure and distort that record he is a committed conservative of the same stripe and conviction as Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. On every tie-breaking vote cast by Nixon on domestic issues as Vice President, Goldwater was on the same side.

This is no "new Nixon." This is the Goldwater philosophy tricked out with a phony "liberal" front designed to mislead the voters and obscure the basic issues.

Pattern for Progress

IN NEARLY ALL the reports of union conventions in this season when many such meetings are held, three major themes have been observable.

There is a strong tendency to emphasize political participation, on the simple doctrine that unions are handicapped at the bargaining table by hostile laws and by a cold if not hostile attitude in government, at either the federal or state level.

There is an awareness that organizing is still a principal and inescapable function of free trade unions.

There is, finally, a general pattern of broader financial support of unions in their constantly expanding functions through increases in dues and per capita payments.

In short, programs are being laid down, and money to finance the programs is being voted.

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Down, Boy

Congo Policy Backed:

Hammarskjold Wins Respect As UN Assembly Reconvenes

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The most fateful session in the 15-year history of the United Nations is now under way and upon its outcome may well rest the future of this war-endangered world.

Never before have there been assembled under one roof so many heads of state, foreign ministers, cabinet officials from every quarter of the so-called civilized—and even "uncivilized"—world.

And with the physical presence of government chieftains like the President of the United States, Nikita Khrushchev and Jawaharlal Nehru, there are the embodiments of the three ideologies which hope to win that part of the world still politically uncommitted.

Freedom, dictatorship and neutralism—these are the doctrines which seek alliances and victories in a United Nations which now, with the admission of 14 new African countries, can truly be said to represent every quarter of the globe.

The session of the General Assembly opened with the defeat of the Soviet Union's attempt to seize control of the Congo Republic, former Belgian colony, which has floundered in freedom for three months. It was followed by the election of Frederick H. Boland of Ireland as president of the General Assembly over Jiri Nosek, Czechoslovak Communist diplomat.

BUT AMIDST this "box-score" tallying, one fact stood out—the imposing moral position which Dag Hammarskjold, UN secretary-general, has achieved in recent weeks.

During the mounting Congo crisis, one which threatened to engulf all Africa in chaos or war, Hammarskjold with consummate diplomatic skill managed to quench Soviet attempts to violate UN resolutions barring unilateral action in the Congo.

His reward has been the respect of the African countries and the inevitable denunciation by the Soviet Union. His accomplishment has been to save the Congo specifically but, more broadly, to give the African states the strength to resist Soviet intrusion into the huge continent.

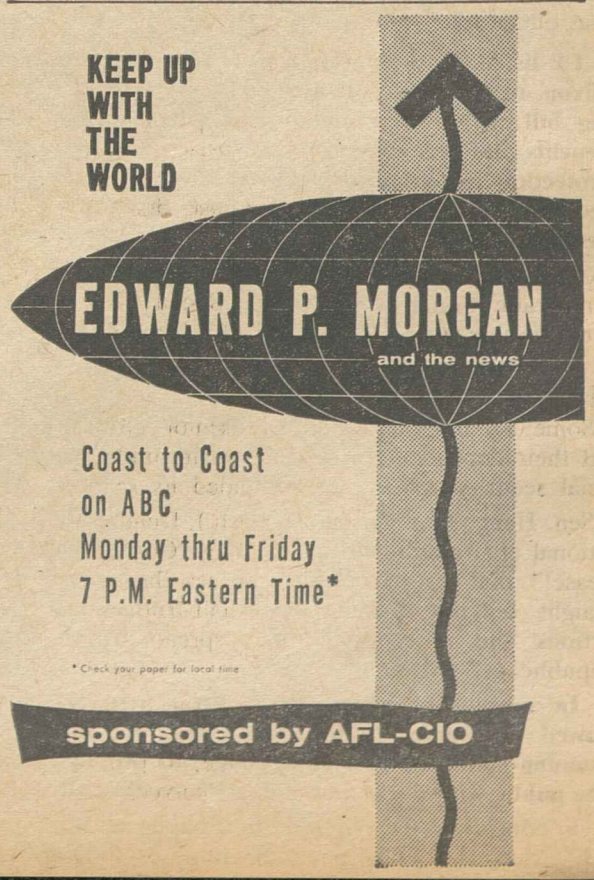
This is not to say that the battle is over. It has been a skirmish victory. Soviet communism still operates on the Leninist precept of "one step backward, two steps forward."

Soviet economic power is of tremendous importance to the new African states which seek to create modern, viable economies.

But the delegations from these countries here have seen for themselves, in the Congo crisis, that Soviet aid means Soviet interference and intrigue. The question now is—can they and will they act upon that knowledge?

AMERICAN POLICY at the UN will be to give new member nations an "education" and an insight into Soviet foreign policy. To this end, the U.S. plans to raise the question of Hungary, overrun and crushed by Red army troops in November, 1956.

Resolutions, reports, speeches demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary have been flouted by Moscow for four years. It will be the aim of the United States to ensure that Hungary "will not be forgotten" and to demonstrate that Soviet imperialism is as real today as western colonialism was in the first half of the twentieth century.



Morgan Says:

Kennedy Entered Texas With Trepidation, Came Out Elated

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

AN ESTIMATE OF A CROWD at a political rally is about as reliable as the price of a bauble in an Arab bazaar—the figure depends on who is doing the bargaining. Since a candidate is as dead as a beached mackerel at low tide if he doesn't seem to be swimming in shimmering schools of constituents, his henchmen contrive their own population explosions as estimates of his turnouts. And the opposition is fully as quick to try to damp down these calculations as duds. This contentious double-edged technique is becoming known in this 1960 presidential contest as crowdsmanship.

Morgan

Thus in Dallas the issue was not Khrushchev, the Congo or cotton supports but whether Jack Kennedy actually outdrew Dick Nixon the day before by 75,000 as Police Chief Jesse Curry said he did. And the concern on the senator's plane was not so much what the Vice President said in Portland on public power but whether he pulled more people into the streets than the Democratic nominee did in Oregon a week before, which was not much. The answers were partisan and suspect.

But while accurate numbers are elusive, the quite intangible quality of the temperature of crowd response, paradoxically enough, is more easily read. And there is hardly a reporter following the first fortnight of Senator Kennedy's national campaign who hasn't found the mercury of his popularity to be climbing.

Kennedy is known to feel, for example, a subdued sense of elation over his Texas tour. Into this curiously introspective and lonely starred state, which wears its pride not deep in its heart but on its swaggering sleeve, Kennedy went with almost palpable trepidation. He even made nervous wisecracks about what he might be getting into before he left the politically flecked but friendly sunshine of California.

After all, for two successive presidential elections, the eyes and votes of Texas have been upon the Republicans. Dallas, that air-conditioned, chromium-plated citadel of 15th century thinking, gave the Eisenhower ticket in 1952 the biggest majority of any American metropolis but one, and still stubbornly maintains the only Republican congressman in an otherwise solidly Democratic Texas delegation.

But, as a Negro Protestant preacher told the Chicago Daily News' Peter Lisagor after the senator's independent declaration of conscience before a dubious ministerial association of Houston, "Mr. Kennedy proved to me to be a man nobody would tell what to do—either the Pope or his mother."

VETERAN TEXAS CAMPAIGNERS like Sam Rayburn and Sen. Ralph Yarborough were slack-jawed over the enthusiasm that their chosen Massachusetts Yankee evoked from crowds across the Lone Star State from the Rio Grande to the Red River Valley. They vowed they had seen nothing like it in Texas since the dawn of the New Deal.

Will Kennedy's Texas tour be the hinge on which his campaign swings to success, as did Harry Truman's in 1948? Will the plasma of popular applause sustain the confidence of the nominee enough to match a powerful and shrewdly calculated Republican campaign, which is not finding great public disfavor either? Will Kennedy's lonely, eloquent stand against religious prejudice in Houston be enough to check what somebody has called the fire-in-a-coal-mine fumes of bigotry? Nobody can tell.

But as they may or may not say on Broadway, John F. Kennedy has started a lively run in the provinces. Whether the voting critics acclaim him a national hit in November remains to be seen.

Correction, Please!

Dandy Word-Eating Machine Given Nixon by Generous Dems

"CORRECTION, PLEASE!"—a new campaign bulletin of the Democratic National Committee—cocked an ear when Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon said recently on Meet the Press:

"I believe that the Social Security Act was a major achievement; it is one that is to the credit of those who supported it."

"Correction, Please!" in its first issue quoted Nixon on social security as its leading "item" and added this "correction:"

"In his six years in Congress, Nixon voted against extensions of social security benefits four times out of five."

CP listed two key votes. The bulletin cited Nixon, in 1949, as voting to recommit a pending bill with instructions to substitute lower benefits and less coverage and to cut out new protection for disabled workers. In 1950, it recorded, he again voted against disability benefits.

CP also pointed out that when the strongly Democratic Congress passed the Social Security Act 25 years ago, 107 out of 115 Republicans voted to gut the heart of the law—the system of old-age and survivors' insurance.

Some 12 million American "senior citizens" and their dependents now get benefits under the social security system, CP reminded its readers.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Democratic national chairman, said in unveiling "Correction, Please!" that its purpose is "to set the record straight on the outright lies, half-truths, distortions and misrepresentations spread by the Republicans."

In subsequent issues, the bulletin has followed the campaign trail of Nixon and his running-mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, to provide the public with the antidote of its "corrections."

On education, CP observed that Nixon told an NBC Meet the Press panel he opposes federal aid to raise teachers' salaries because it would give the government the power "to control what is taught."

CP pointed out some $689 million in federal aid has actually gone to federally-impacted areas in the past seven years, that about two-thirds of it is used for teacher salaries and that "there has never been a single charge of federal control over curriculum."

IN ITS SECOND ISSUE, Correction, Please! observed that Nixon recently said on a national television program that he wants to campaign "on the issues" and that he "never engaged in personalities in campaigns."

The bulletin listed a series of Nixon comments, such as the following from the 1952 campaign:

"Stevenson holds a Ph.D. degree from Acheson's college of cowardly Communist containment—the State Dept."

The references were to then Democratic nominee Adlai E. Stevenson and former Sec. of State Dean Acheson.

In its third issue, Correction, Please! cited a news story which quoted Nixon as having told the Machinists' convention in St. Louis that real wages had gone up 2 percent under the Truman Administration compared to 15 percent under the Eisenhower Administration.

The bulletin turned to official government statistics to show that real earnings during the Truman period actually rose by slightly over 14 percent.

Then it pointed out that while there was a 15 percent rise during the Eisenhower period, the uptrend was 9.8 percent between 1953 and 1956 while the influence of Democratic policies still had some effect. But, it said, the uptrend broke under the weight of the "Eisenhower-Nixon economic policies" and the rise in real earnings was no more than 4.3 percent between 1956 and 1960.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports the not-astounding news that the Administration's so-called medical care plan, which was shoved through as a substitute for the Forand bill, is running into "snags" and that many of the "needy old folks" who hope for health benefits financed by a federal treasury handout "are in for an unpleasant surprise."

In Arizona the "needy old folks" just aren't to get any federal money, because local law prohibits the state from doing anything on a medical welfare program, and matching funds are required.

In California there is already a state medical plan for people on relief, but new legislation will be needed for the state to participate in the plan as it might affect those now on the social security rolls. The same thing is true of Illinois and New York. All three states would have to raise more tax money to become eligible for federal matching grants.

Texas now has no state health program, but the Journal says probably some funds will be provided to make the state eligible for grants to "charity" cases. The state law prohibits anyone on the social security rolls from getting public assistance money for any purpose.

From state after state the report is the same: There is little likelihood of early and comprehensive action to set up new programs that would allow health grants to people who live on social security.

"There's no real federal program. Congress couldn't reconcile its conflicting viewpoints, so it passed the buck to the states," the Journal quotes one state welfare administrator as "snapping."

A further discovered fact is that the cost estimates produced by Mr. Eisenhower's experts were "unrealistic" and "far too low," because part of the program is an open-end one, with no limit whatever on the claims of the states for federal matching grants.

There is the additional fact that the states have enormously expanded their tax revenues and the expenditures since World War II and that almost every state is now in a perennial fiscal crisis, with potential sources of new taxes at the point of exhaustion.

★ ★ ★

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, who felt compelled at the Republican convention to slide over his differences with Vice Pres. Nixon on the Forand approach, finally renewed an attack on the Administration's substitute that Nixon supported.

He is campaigning for Nixon but he said the Eisenhower-Nixon law didn't offer any "real solution" to the problems of older citizens who could be helped by "assurance of adequate health insurance."

An elderly couple, he pointed out, might have to sacrifice a home and exhaust life savings before becoming "eligible" for the "pauper's oath" charity offered by the program.

Gov. Rockefeller, frankly, doesn't think he will bother to ask his legislature to amend New York laws to participate fully in the Eisenhower-Nixon system because he thinks a new Administration in Washington may change the program.

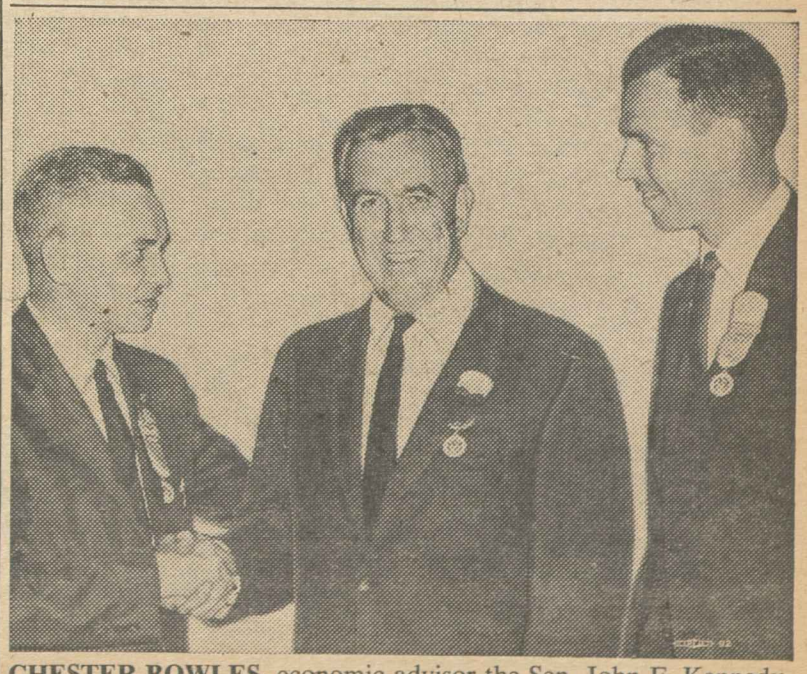
There is "rising public awareness" of the problem of older people, he said, and "I am convinced" that by popular demand there will be "further action in this area of medical care."

★ ★ ★

ALL THE WEAKNESSES which state officials have now discovered in the Administration program were spotted in advance by those who supported the Forand bill approach—a program of medical and health care financed through the social security system.

The Wall Street Journal now reports the dismal facts, but editorially the newspaper during the session backed the Eisenhower-Nixon program and rebuked labor spokesmen for challenging the "charity" and "pauper's oath" philosophy implicit in it. "Charity" was a fine, honorable thing, the Journal said.

Charity in fact is unwelcome to most people who prefer to pay their own way—and the charity offered by the Administration's health program has turned out to be distant if not cold.



CHESTER BOWLES, economic advisor the Sen. John F. Kennedy, is welcomed at the Miami Beach convention of the IUE by Pres. James B. Carey, left, and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, right.

How to Buy:

BLS's $117 Budget Is $28 Above Wages

By Sidney Margolius

THE U.S. BUREAU of Labor Statistics is trying to discourage people from comparing its latest estimate of modest living costs for a family with actual average wages. The BLS staff has been arguing in its publications that (1) the budget was made out for a mature worker in his late thirties who, the BLS feels, probably earns more than the average, and (2) this is not a "minimum" or "subsistence" budget since you could live on less.

As of last October, the BLS "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four cost $117 a week in a typical city, including taxes, compared to average industrial wages of approximately $89.

The government bureau argues: "A family could live quite satisfactorily on less income than is represented by this budget . . . They could, for example, give up their automobile. . . . They might also refrain from buying new furniture or a TV set or a radio, etc."

Well, if that budget is not the minimum it's not far from it. The meat allowance would permit you about 1.5 pounds of meat or fish for supper for four people and another half pound for lunch. The budget also allows just 3.5 eggs a day for four people, and that includes any you might want to use for baking. Of course Papa could give up the three cans of beer a week allowed him by this budget.

Papa can buy one topcoat every five years, one wool suit every four years, a lightweight suit every five years, one pair of dungarees a year, a hat every two years. Mama does slightly better on the government budget. She's allowed a coat every two years and three-fifths of a hat every year, rain or shine.

NO DOUBT you also can answer easily enough the argument that this 38-year-old worker probably earns more than the average. The fact is, in real life most workers earning the average wage don't earn it 52 weeks a year every year. For one thing there's been a recession about every four years with numerous layoffs. Too, the mature worker often has more than the two children on which this budget standard is based.

Having thus established, to our satisfaction at least, that a comparison of living costs with average wages is valid, we've done it. Kate Papert, former New York Labor Department official, has worked out for this department a comparison of the costs of the budget and average earnings in 20 cities. The figures in the chart with this article hit you right in the eye. They show:

● In only two cities—Detroit and Houston—are manufacturing wages approximately equal to living costs, Miss Papert points out. In most U.S. cities, wages run $7 to $42 a week less than local living costs, and most typically are about $20 below this modest living standard.

● There is little relationship between the level of wages and of living costs in the various cities. This contradicts the general belief that high wages make high living costs.

For example, wages in Boston are far below those in Minneapolis, which we selected as typical in both living costs and wages. But living costs in Boston are among the highest in the country. Detroit has the highest wages but is only moderate in living costs. Houston and Cleveland have relatively high wages but only moderate to medium living costs. Scranton, Pa., has the lowest wages on the list —30 percent below typical Minneapolis. But its living costs are only eight percent less.

Low wages in the South do not mean proportionately low living costs, even though the BLS allowed a little lower budget standard for the South (providing less for meat and clothing). There's a gap of $25 a week between living costs and wages in Atlanta.

Nor are living costs necessarily lower in small cities, as employers sometimes maintain. Costs are higher than New York and Philadelphia in such moderate-size cities as Cincinnati; Minneapolis; Portland, Ore. and Seattle.

In fact, Miss Papert points out, while there is a great disparity in various parts of the country, the difference in living costs is comparatively small. "If you omit the cities with the lowest and highest wages, the range in wages is 29 percent," she reports.

● In the seven months since the budget was priced in October, wage-earners in some cities have done better in catching up on living costs than in others.

On average, the cost of the budget has gone up about $1 a week while wages have gone up about $2. Wages have gone up especially in Houston (now $105.47); Baltimore ($96.22); Cincinnati ($99.92); Washington ($98.90); Cleveland ($108.99); Pittsburgh ($111.56); Portland ($98.36); St. Louis ($99.14); San Francisco ($107.36); Seattle ($101.14). They've dropped a bit in Minneapolis, Atlanta, Detroit, Kansas City and Scranton. The other cities are the same or a little higher.

In general, unionized wage-earners made greater gains than non-union this year in catching up on living costs. Almost four-fifths of the workers who got general pay increases this year were covered by union contracts, although such union-represented workers comprise only two-thirds of the nation's production workers.

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NORVIEW SENIOR high school in Norfolk, Va., was one of the first in Thomas Jefferson's state to practice the democracy taught in the classrooms. Norview students are shown at lunch tables in the school's cafeteria. There were 30 Negro children in bi-racial classes in Virginia's schools two years ago; 103 last year; and there will be at least 140 enrolled this year.

Six-Year Report:

School Desegregation Moves At Snail's Pace in the South

By Robert B. Cooney

LAST MAY a 75-year-old Negro was badly beaten by two white men when he took three Negro children to register for the first grade in the Dollarway School District outside Pine Bluffs, Ark.

This September, under the pressure of a federal court ruling, a six-year-old Negro girl was admitted to a previously all-white school at Dollarway.

While the six-year old girl will have to shoulder the pioneer's burden in her area, some 15 other school districts in the South also have undertaken desegregation for the first time.

This is the nature and sluggish pace of desegregation in the 1960-61 school year, six years after the historic Supreme Court decision: a six-year old girl in one place, a whole district in another.

"The progress of school desegregation is still hammered out in the courtrooms," commented the Southern Regional Council in a special report on the 1960-61 school year.

The snail's pace of actual desegregation can be seen in the statistics compiled by the Southern Education Reporting Service.

In the 1959-60 school year, 153 of 1,459 bi-racial districts were desegregated; however, 127 of these were concentrated in west Texas.

This was the scorecard last year: Arkansas, 8 out of 228 bi-racial districts desegregated; Florida, 1 of 67; North Carolina, 7 of 174; Tennessee, 4 of 142; Texas, 127 of 720; and Virginia, 6 of 128.

There was no desegregation at all in five states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

In higher education, however, Negroes are attending formerly segregated, publicly-financed universities in all but four southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

The 1960-61 school year is now shaping up as a critical stage of the desegregation problem because of a wave of federal court actions which has cracked the new southern defense of "token" desegregation.

At Dollarway, for example, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals criticized the school board for producing, after six years, nothing more effective than a pupil placement plan which was "a speculative possibility wrapped in dissuasive qualifications." The admission of the Negro girl followed.

A major break occurred at Houston, which has the nation's sixth largest school system. A federal judge threw out as a "palpable sham and subterfuge" the Houston school board's so-called "salt and pepper" approach of integrating a single school at each level this year.

He ordered a city-wide, grade-a-year plan into effect. There were protests, but the city complied.

The judge handled the problem with firmness. During a pre-referendum campaign on whether or not the city should desegregate, the judge wrote to the school board's attorney that "this is not a popularity contest, but is the performance of a duty which the law imposes."

In New Orleans, a federal court has allowed the school board until Nov. 14 to complete a plan for admitting Negroes to all-white schools.

In the New Orleans case, the bench also acted with decisiveness. When the school board failed to offer a plan for desegregation, a federal judge drafted one himself. He and two colleagues then found unconstitutional a group of state anti-integration laws and cited the state attorney-general for contemptuous behavior during the hearing.

The Southern Regional Council warned against the view that the new approach of "token" desegregation, which replaced massive resistance in southern strategy, should be accepted as a first step.

Where a desegregation plan has a built-in principle to insure progress, such as Nashville's grade-a-year plan, "there can be reasonable confidence that segregation will come to an orderly end," the council said, but warned that the so-called pupil placement laws enacted in every state except Georgia will proceed "no faster than the disposition of officials, the stresses of politics and the fortunes of litigation permit."

Force Begins

"The process can be forced by organized effort in the Negro community to multiply the number of applications and this is . . . beginning to occur," the council said.

The council listed as the areas of chief interest in this school year: New Orleans, Houston, Knoxville, the Florida scene and the Dollarway District in Arkansas.

"The plodding gait of the law has tortured the discontent which, this past winter, brought on the sit-ins," the council said. "Now, finally, there is the test at New Orleans this year and at Atlanta and possibly other places next year.

"The Deep South at last faces the demand that it comply with the law. Perhaps the truth has been that desegregation cannot move more rapidly in the upper South, cannot break from the courtroom and be assumed as a community responsibility, while the Deep South is uncompromising.

"When desegregation breaches the Deep South, the myth of Southern ability to defy the law will have been fatally punctured; the consequence could be an emotional release in the upper South that would enable desegregation to move without the lash of the law.

"If, on the other hand, the imminent crisis in New Orleans is not overcome or even if New Orleans treads the bitter path of Little Rock between 1957-59, the prospects will be gloomy for the South and for national self-respect."

The council said the South's attitude of massive resistance has bred a massive determination which inspired the student sit-in movement to hasten the pace of desegregation.

"The sit-ins succeeded, as nothing else had," the Atlanta-based council said, "in causing white southerners to see Negro southerners as individuals.

"This is, after all, the crux also of the case for desegregation of schools; that the Negro child be regarded and treated as an individual."

Gift of Labor, Business:

SS Hope Sails for Indonesia To Share U. S. Medical Skills

San Francisco—A small but shining down payment on a healthier world cleared this port Sept. 22, Indonesia-bound.

It was the SS Hope, gift of American unions, industry and individuals, and the first in what is hoped will become a great fleet of medical training ships, sharing modern medical knowledge and skills with newly developing countries.

Using the Hope as a floating training center, a 72-person medical team will spend two to six weeks each in nearly a dozen ports of call in Indonesia and South Viet Nam. The team intends no frontal assault on the enormous health problems confronting the people of these countries; rather, it hopes through training to expand local medical facilities and personnel.

"From the standpoint of treatment," Dr. Paul Spangler, chief medical officer of the S.S. Hope said, "we can't scratch the surface. Our main objective is training."

Dr. Spangler, a veteran Naval medical officer, said that in Indonesia there is but one doctor for about 75,000 people—in all, 1,100 doctors for 80 million people.

"Medical help is spread thin. They have no time for postgraduate training; it's difficult for them to keep up with medical education."

The S.S. Hope will offer the hard-pressed Indonesian doctors an opportunity to become acquainted with medicine as it is practiced in this country. They will be taught by doing; selected cases will be brought aboard, American and Indonesian doctors will study them together, plan programs of treatment, carry them out.

Beyond medical doctors themselves, other sections of the Hope's team will be working, afloat and ashore, with medical technicians, midwives, and nurses, in an effort to train still more helpful hands to stretch available medical personnel over the country's health problems.

In addition to the 72-member team that will remain aboard for the full year of the ship's cruise, other groups of physicians and technicians will be flown in for shorter tours of duty and to supply specialized instruction.

While American medical personnel will be offering advanced learning to their Indonesian opposite numbers, the Americans, too, will be learning about health problems little known in this country.

Some may see their first case of smallpox, which is still endemic in Indonesia. About tropical diseases, Dr. Spangler expects the Indonesian doctors to teach the Americans more than the Americans can teach them.

The S.S. Hope is the first training ship sponsored by Project HOPE, a program of the People to People Foundation and signifying "Health Opportunities for People Everywhere."

Former Hospital Ship

The ship, the former 800-bed hospital vessel Consolation, was taken out of mothballs, reconditioned by the Navy and turned over to the foundation without charge. For training purposes, the Navy's 800-bed hospital has been modified to 250 beds, Gynecological and pediatric facilities have been added.

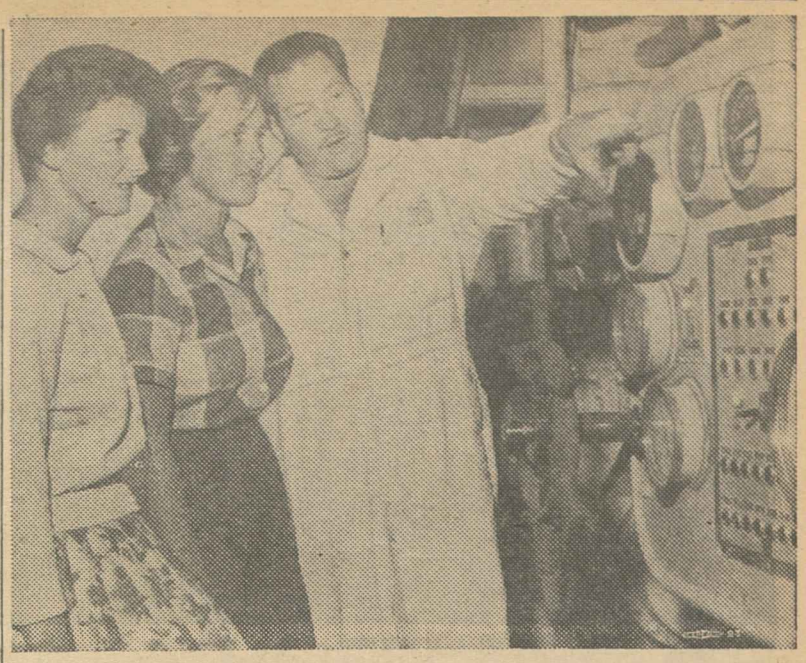
She will be operated, with San Francisco as her home port, by the American President Lines, without fee. The $3,500,000 operating budget, representing the cost of the first year, is being raised by contributions from unions — "very enthusiastic in their support," Dr. Spangler said—from business and industry and individuals.

More is needed to complete the cost of operating the Hope. Once that budget has been fulfilled, a new ship could be added for a year for each $3,500,000 raised.

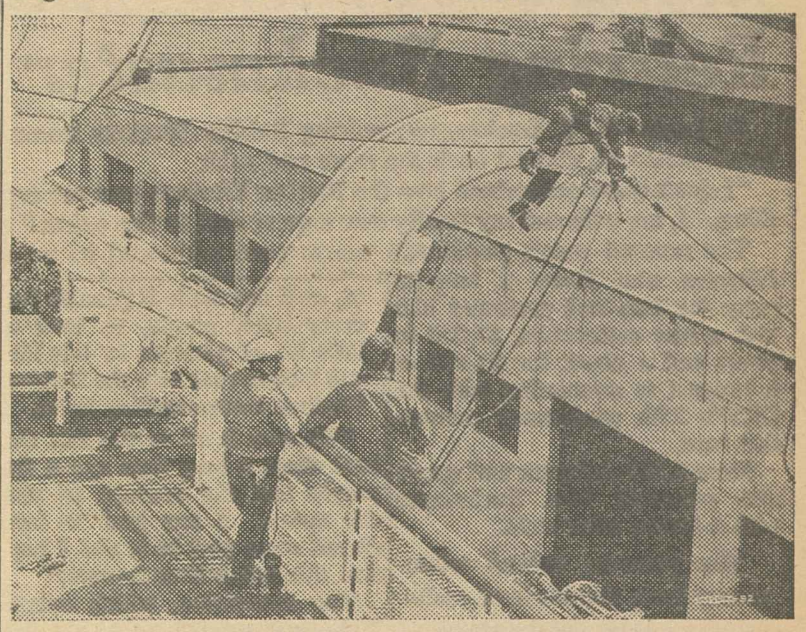
Union Crew Aboard

For the union crew that operates and sails the Hope, the tour presents still other unique problems. When it signed on, it signed for the full year. Since the ship will stay in a single port for anywhere from two to six weeks, the crew will have more port time but wider responsibilities for keeping the Hope spanking-white.

The steward's department, in addition to feeding the crew and medical team, will be providing meals for the ship's hospital wards. And the engine-room crew will have additional generators, air-conditioning and other equipment ordinarily not found in commercial passenger vessels.



NURSES ABOARD S.S. HOPE, AFL-CIO-supported floating hospital ship which will bring medical aid to peoples of Southeast Asia, inspect master control board before vessel sets sail from San Francisco. Left to right are Nurses Joanne Acfelfing and Teresa Campbell, and Chief Engineer C. A. Strohacker, member of Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Local 97.



MEMBERS OF AFL-CIO Seamen's Union of Pacific check equipment aboard S.S. Hope in San Francisco harbor, before ship starts tour of southeast Asian countries to provide up-to-date medical aid. AFL-CIO has supported private campaign of People-to-People Foundation which is financing the medical aid program.

New York City Labor Holds Rights Session

New York—The need for enforcement of civil rights legislation was stressed by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr. of the New York City Central Labor Council at the first Civil Rights Conference sponsored by the city's union central body.

"Discrimination because of race, creed or color," he told more than 500 delegates at an all-day session, "is a much greater offense against society than running through a red light, and should carry penalties proportionate to the offense."

Greetings From Meany

Van Arsdale spoke at a luncheon meeting at which A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters, described the work of the Negro-American Labor Council and emphasized it "is not anti-AFL-CIO." Greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany were extended by Dir. Boris Shishkin of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights. Mayor Robert F. Wagner also spoke.

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was principal speaker at the opening session. He expressed disagreement with Randolph's contention, advanced a few days earlier, that on civil rights only Catholics can effectively speak for Catholics, only Jews can effectively speak for Jews and only Negroes can effectively speak for Negroes.

This philosophy, Zimmerman asserted, runs counter to the fundamental principle of brotherhood on which non-discrimination in the labor movement is based.

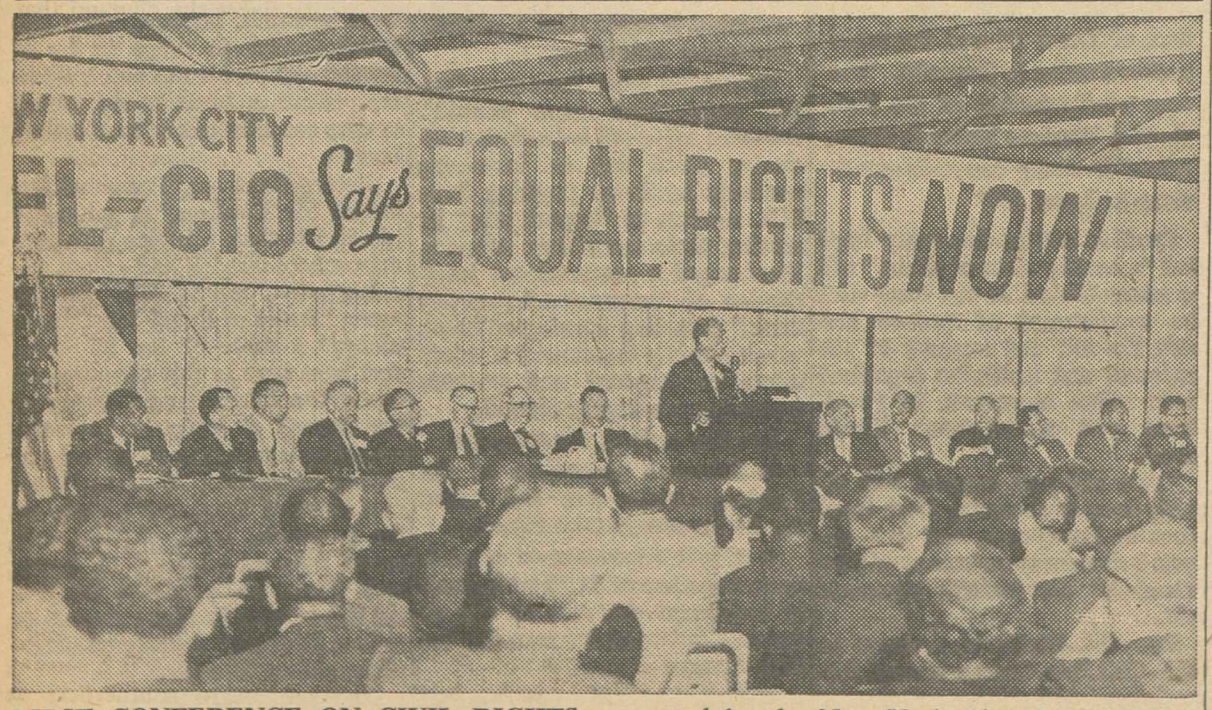
Panel sessions on housing, education and employment following the general meeting were marked by lively floor participation.

Labor's USO Show 'One of the Best'

A labor-sponsored USO show presented at an isolated radar installation in Spain has been described by Air Force personnel there as "one of the best they had ever seen."

Lt. Col. Maurice W. Gouchoe, commander of the 871st Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (USAFE), expressed appreciation and sentiments of the men in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The AFL-CIO, in acknowledging the letter, said labor was honored at the opportunity to salute America's service personnel in such a tangible fashion.



FIRST CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS sponsored by the New York City Central Labor Council drew more than 500 delegates from New York area unions. Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman (speaking) of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee gave the main address at the opening session.

IUE Convention Votes Higher Minimum Dues

By Gene Zack

Miami Beach—A one-third increase in dues and per capita payments has won approval of the ninth constitutional convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here.

Following a lengthy debate, the 430 delegates representing more than 300 locals in the U.S. and Canada voted by a nearly two-to-one margin to hike minimum dues from $3 to $4, and to raise the monthly per capita payments to the international union from $1.50 to $2.

The increases voted by the convention still must be ratified by the IUE's 400,000 members in a referendum ballot later this year.

Under the new per capita payments, an additional 35 cents a month would go into the union's strike fund, and the remaining 15-cent increase into the general treasury.

The convention called on the electrical industry, where employment has nosedived under the impact of automation, to follow the lead of the steel and meatpacking industries and create a joint labor-management committee to study the effects of automation, and to work out methods whereby the benefits of increased productivity can be distributed fairly among workers, owners and consumers.

"Contrary to optimistic predictions that automation will mean more jobs," a resolution declared, "tens of thousands of jobs already have vanished because of the introduction of automated equipment."

The convention noted that the number of manhours worked in the industry droped from 2 billion in 1953 to 1.8 billion in 1959—a decline of 10 percent. At the same time, the resolution continued, the Federal Reserve Board's index of real goods produced by the industry climbed 20 percent in the same six-year period.

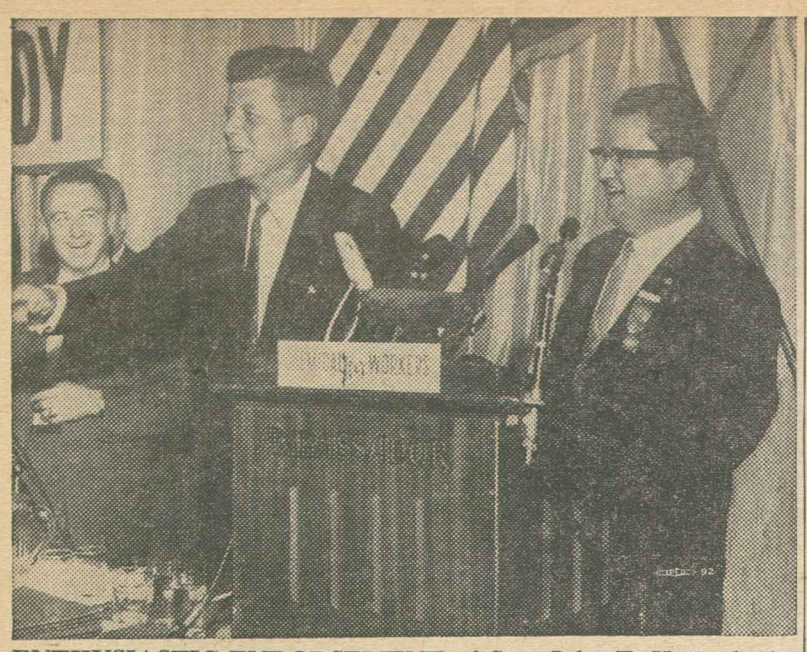
"What we see for the future," said the IUE delegates, "are difficult problems made more acute unless labor, management and the government come to grips with the need for advance planning particularly for the benefit of those workers who will bear the most severe burden of adjustment to change.

The IUE called specifically for:

- Advance planning to ease the impact of automation on employes.
- A study of the skills that will be needed, the training that affected employes will require, and the methods for providing workers with income during the training period.
- Reduction in the hours of work with no reduction in weekly pay in order to help maintain full employment in the face of increased automation.

The IUE called for enactment of legislation to maintain federal control over hazards created by atomic energy, and for establishment of standards for safety and occupational health. Only those states adopting and implementing such federal standards, the IUE declared, should be eligible for grants-in-aid.

At the same time, the union announced it would press for negotiation of safety and health clauses in the new contracts.



ENTHUSIASTIC ENDORSEMENT of Sen. John F. Kennedy (at podium) was voted by the Chemical Workers convention in Atlantic City after the Democratic presidential candidate spoke. At right is Walter L. Mitchell, union president.

Rubber Workers Hail Retiring Buckmaster

St. Louis—L. S. Buckmaster, retiring Rubber Workers international president, choked back the tears and said:

"I don't quite understand how the Rubber Workers owe me anything. I, my wife and my family owe a great deal to this union."

The revered union president's words were addressed to union delegates who threw a surprise party for him and presented him with a new automobile, $2,000 in bonds and a check for $1,650 at a banquet in connection with the URW's 25th anniversary convention here.

Some 1,300 delegates and guests also presented Mrs. Buckmaster with a brown mink stole.

The presents, raised with money from thousands of rank-and-filers, were the union's way of saying thank you to the lanky AFL-CIO vice president who will step down from the URW presidency after 15 years.

Buckmaster, who also is an AFL-CIO vice president, is 66. The union constitution provides that he retire at the end of the term in which he became 65.

Buckmaster was overcome when he became the center of attention in a surprise feature of the convention banquet.

Looking at the scroll which was presented to him as a tribute, he said:

"The fact that I was a part of this union, that I had a part to play in it that none of you had an opportunity to play, does not really make any difference. My wife and my family went through all the things that the rest of you went through some 25 years ago.

"Many a time that we didn't have enough food on the table or clothes for our children, but this union made it possible for us, as it has made it possible for many other people, to have a little bit of pleasure in this life and I do not see how the Rubber Workers owes anything to us.

"We owe it all to the fact that back there a long time ago a few people had the courage to start this union. I am glad to have played some part in it and I hope that this union lives forever."

The convention, which opened Monday, was expected to vote endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket before adjournment.

"We hope to be able to give Jack Kennedy a good answer to the telegram he sent our convention," Buckmaster said.

In early convention business sessions the delegates voted to:

- Establish a skilled trades department.
- Rejected a proposal to create a second vice presidency.

Still pending before delegates was a proposal to increase dues by $1.25 a month and to pay strike benefits of $25 a week.

Auto Workers Aid Get-Out-Vote Group

Detroit—The Auto Workers have contributed $5,000 to the American Heritage Foundation to help the non-partisan organization in its 1960 campaign to get Americans to register and vote.

In a letter to David Sarnoff, chairman of the foundation's board of directors, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther hailed AHF's "constructive efforts to encourage greater citizenship participation in the affairs of government."

The UAW, Reuther said, has "an abiding interest in such matters since we recognize, as your organization does, that the ultimate strength and vigor of democratic government depends in large part on an informed and politically active public."

Pres. Mitchell Tells ICWU:

Automation Challenges Labor To Organize, Bargain, Lobby

Atlantic City—Automation is having an ever-increasing impact in the chemical industry and an aggressive organizing and collective bargaining campaign supplemented by a legislative drive for a shorter workweek is needed to turn the tide.

That was the theme of Pres. Walter L. Mitchell's keynote speech to the 17th annual convention of the Chemical Workers here, a convention of about 500 delegates representing 90,000 organized workers.

Mitchell displayed charts showing an increase in chemical production of 112 percent from 1947 to 1959 contrasted with an increase of only 1 percent in the number of production and maintenance workers producing the chemicals.

In 1947, he declared, the ratio of blue-collar to white-collar workers in the chemical industry was 3 to 1. By 1959 the ratio had dropped to less than 2 to 1 as automation spread, Mitchell reported.

He urged an "aggressive" collective bargaining policy that will include retraining programs, relocation of workers, improved severance pay allowances, coupled with a more aggressive organizing program and a legislative campaign for federal policies to help protect workers from the impact of automation — especially through the shorter workweek.

The convention enthusiastically went on record in support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket after giving a rousing demonstration to Sen. Kennedy and approving an executive board endorsement recommendation sharply criticizing the record of the past eight years.

Mitchell reported that in contrast with the last convention, when the union treasury was empty, the net worth of the organization is now about $1.3 million as a result of a 50-cent per capita increase voted last year. He accounted in great detail as to how the new money was used.

The convention theme of "growth and strength" was stressed in several areas. The report of the union's executive board to the convention emphasized new organizing techniques to acquaint unorganized chemical workers with the union's record, and a recommendation for the formation of consolidated bargaining units with 31 key areas designated for the development of this new approach.

It reported that a department of legislative and political activities has been established and that its director, Marvin Friedman, will be assigned to Washington to carry through the union's program in these areas.

The ICWU Research Dept. has been expanded to deal with health and safety matters, specifically in assisting locals in these areas and in negotiating protective contract clauses.

The board reported that the union's "batting average" in National Labor Relations Board elections in the past 12 months was .500, about the same as in previous years.

Mitchell told the convention that one of the problems facing the union is the contracting-out policy of employers, which has the effect of decreasing the number of jobs available to ICWU members.

In a special supplementary report, the union's executive board said on political action and legislative goals that "we cannot and will not accept the idea that government has no responsibility when people are out of work, when people are without homes, when they are hungry, or at any time when the people are unable to satisfy their own needs."

The report also sharply attacked the Eisenhower Administration, charging that the voters had been fed "big doses of tranquilizers . . . all designed to put them to sleep and to make them forget about the real issues. We have had promises, slogans and excuses.

"What we have not had is action. . . . We have substituted drift for leadership and a balanced budget in place of a balanced economy."

The board pledged an intensive COPE dollar drive to support the union's endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and help resolve the fundamental question of "government's proper role in helping to meet the real needs of the people."

Machinists Vote Drive To Organize 1 Million

St. Louis—A broad-ranging organizing drive to bring more than 1 million new members into the ranks of the Machinists was mapped out at the IAM's quadrennial convention here.

More than 1,500 delegates, representing nearly 1 million IAM members, called for strengthening of general organizing activities throughout the union. They pointed to a report showing that nearly 200,000 workers currently are "covered by IAM contracts, enjoying benefits that were negotiated by the IAM, who are not and should be members."

The convention approved a resolution calling for special attention to office, technical and professional employes, and urged that it be made "mandatory" for local and district lodges to set up active organizing committees. To implement these activities, the delegates recommended recruitment of teams of full-time organizers operating directly under the vice presidents in each IAM territory.

In another resolution, delegates voted to establish a nationwide conference to help spur organizing and improve conditions in the automotive repair industry, and urged IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes and the executive council to step up efforts to bring trade unionism to more than 1 million non-union mechanics.

Expressing grave fears over "unfair competition from abroad," delegates approved a resolution declaring there was an increasing tendency by firms profiting from U.S. markets to "export jobs" by moving their operations overseas. They urged a congressional investigation of "international runaway firms," including Remington-Rand, which recently announced it would move its standard and portable typewriter production abroad.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Protested enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act and called for its amendment or repeal.
- Urged enactment of a minimum wage law of $1.25 with greatly broadened coverage as one of the first orders of business for the 87th Congress.
- Called anew for enactment of federal minimum standards, below which the states could not fall, on the amount and duration of unemployment compensation. Minimum standards should include benefits of at least 50 percent of average earnings extending over at least 39 weeks, the IAM said.
- Asked Congress to pass legislation outlawing any form of discrimination in employment on account of age.

Jewelry Union Names Trustee in Providence

New York—The general executive board of the Jewelry Workers has appointed a trustee to take over the affairs of Providence, R. I., Local 18 as a result of charges against the officers filed by Intl. Pres. Harry Spodick.

The move followed suspension of the local last June as a result of evidence of maladministration in its affairs. George A. Aronov was named special trustee and was directed by the board to take "immediate charge and control" of the local's affairs and property.

A statement issued by the international union charged that the officers of Local 18 had concealed from the membership the nature of collective agreements "the terms and conditions of which are unfair and below standards of working conditions appropriate" for employes covered by collective agreements; that the officers were "neglectful, incompetent and indifferent" in their management of the local, "having failed to pay per capita to the international union, having been and still are more than three months in arrears in per capita, and having concealed from the international union and misrepresented for the past few years the number of members who paid dues and for whom per capita was to be paid."

"The result of this flagrant abuse of office," the statement said, "has been to place the members of Local 18 and the international union in jeopardy. The new administration of the Intl. Jewelry Workers Union is determined to stamp out such conditions in Local 18."

Spodick said he has every hope that "a healthy state of affairs" will be re-established in the local with the appointment of Aronov and with the aid and support of the respected and legitimate organized trade union movement in Providence and throughout Rhode Island.

"This aid and support has already been forthcoming from some areas in Providence, and it is expected that more assistance will be extended," the board's statement said.

Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, formerly was AFL-CIO monitor over the international union, to which autonomy was restored following a realignment of leadership.

AFT Offers 5 Pamphlets on School Topics

Chicago—A series of research pamphlets bearing on education problems, including those of teachers both in the classroom and in their community relations, has been made available to the labor movement by the Teachers.

Developed under the direction of Dr. George S. Reuter Jr., the union's research director, they are broad enough in range to be of interest and concern to union members whose children attend school or who are members of local school boards,

Among them are "Personnel Relations for Teachers," a guide for teachers in their relations with parents, school districts and school administration, which sells for 20 cents; "Status of Equal Job Opportunity," a study of the 19 states that have laws in this category, 10 cents; "An Educational Ranking of the States," a study of how the school systems of the 50 states rank among themselves, 10 cents; "Current Fears of Teachers," a study of the economic, legal, physical and moral fears of teachers, 15 cents; and "Fiscal Independence vs. Fiscal Dependence in Major American School Districts," a study of financial practices, 25 cents.

A list of additional pamphlets with prices may be had from Reuter at AFT international headquarters, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

Present Plans Ineffective:

USWA May Set Up Own Health Centers

Atlantic City—The Steelworkers are "seriously considering" establishment of their own medical center projects unless the effectiveness of present programs is rapidly improved.

In a foreword to a report to the 10th constitutional convention based on an extensive study of the union's medical care insurance programs, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald said the scope of the Steelworkers' present programs of health care are inadequate, that present carriers are failing to "control skyrocketing costs," and that more insurance coverage could be achieved without additional expenditures if the waste in present programs could be eliminated.

The special study, authorized at the last convention, was critical of doctors, hospitals and the insurance carriers who are providing health care for union members and their families. It was prepared by Dr. I. S. Falk, former director of research of the Social Security Administration.

McDonald said the study showed that the insurance firms were "ineffective in preventing such abuses as unnecessary surgery, unnecessary hospital admissions and unduly long hospital stays."

He said employers would be asked to invest part of the steel industry's huge pension funds in group-practice medical care centers, hospitals and other medical care facilities. The union's health care programs cover nearly 1 million members and their dependents, and cost $134 million a year.

The study compared present USWA programs with group practice plans such as the United Mine Workers fund, the Kaiser Foundation health plans and the Health Insurance Plan of New York.

It recommended a series of pilot group-practice prepayment plans, with salaried staffs in selected steel areas, while working to improve the effectiveness of present insurance programs.

The union proposed to discuss the situation with the steel industry through the subcommittee on medical care of the joint Human Relations Research Committee, as well as with representatives of the medical profession and hospitals.

In another report on insurance, pensions and supplementary unemployment benefits, the union disclosed that nearly 80,000 former steel workers are drawing pensions at the rate of over $55 million a year; that more than $112 million in supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) had accrued to unemployed steel workers by the end of May 1960; that premiums under the insurance programs totaled nearly $233 million in the last completed insurance year.

The report warned that with increased unemployment in the steel industry, benefit payments under SUB plans have increased sharply since May.

"If the benefit payments continue at the heavy July level for four or five months," the report states, "the weekly benefits being paid by several of the large companies will be reduced by one-quarter. In some cases even a fairly rapid recovery will not avoid reductions by next February or March."

Steel, Chemical Unions Back Kennedy, Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

the century and tied it to the party's candidate this year.

"Can you tell me," he cried to a cheering audience at the steelworkers, "not in the last eight years but in the last half-century since the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, can you tell me of a single piece of domestic social legislation that served the people that has been initially proposed by the Republican party?"

Nixon's Lip Service

The Steelworkers endorsement of Kennedy came minutes before he appeared in the great auditorium, with about 1,500 persons in the galleries joining the cheers of the 3,500 delegates on the floor. The resolution declared that while Nixon in recent months has "given lip service to the need for government action in such fields as education, housing and public health, his votes do not justify confidence that performance will follow. Indeed, despite his recent identification with the so-called 'new' or 'liberal' wing of the Republican Party, he has yet to be recorded in that company on any division in Congress."

The resolution praised Kennedy for "his keen and growing understanding of the labor movement as such, and a warm appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere."

In a special supplementary report by the Chemical Workers executive board to the convention, endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket was strongly recommended, and the delegates joined overwhelmingly in voting their approval.

In both his appearances Kennedy emphasized the differences between the Democratic and Republican Parties, citing what he said were the negative, do-nothing slogans of Republican campaigns — "Keep Cool with Coolidge"—as opposed to the New Freedom, New Deal and Fair Deal of past Democratic Administrations.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF AFL-CIO NEWS published Weekly at Washington, D. C. for September, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: **Publisher, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Saul Miller, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.; Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, Willard Shelton, 815 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, none.**

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 92,013.

Saul Miller,
Director of Publications.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1960.

(Seal) **Harold H. Jack.**
Notary Public.
My commission expires January 14, 1965.

Kennedy to Speak Sept. 29 Over 10-City TV Hookup Sponsored by N.Y. COPE

New York—A series of television broadcasts in support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket will be sponsored by the New York State Committee on Political Education over a 10-city hookup.

A 30-minute television address by Sen. John F. Kennedy on Sept. 29 at 10:30 p. m. will launch the COPE series. It will be carried by stations in New York City, Buffalo, Albany, Binghamton, Rochester, Syracuse, Elmira, Carthage-Watertown, Plattsburgh and Utica-Rome.

Future broadcasts, State COPE Chairman Louis Hollander announced, will include television addresses by Adali Stevenson, former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Gov. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut. Other programs may be added.

Hollander said the telecasts are part of the program approved by the State COPE organization in suport of the endorsement of Kennedy and Johnson voted overwhelmingly at the recent State AFL-CIO convention.

He said COPE will advertise the television election programs "in every city and town within the audience range of the stations."

In announcing the television series, Hollander predicted that injection of the "religious issue" in attacks on Kennedy will be "rejected and repudiated" by the electorate.

He charged that the "apparent attacks on Kennedy on religious grounds are nothing more than a subterfuge being used by big business interests and sweatshop operators to defeat the Democratic nominees because of their liberal views and policies on economic legislation."

Steelworkers Map Jobs Plan To Meet Impact of Automation

(Continued from Page 1)

hour week he would prefer "to try an administration which is dedicated to full economic growth."

The solution for the nation's economic ills, he said, is an economic policy of "going ahead at such full blast so that in a 40-hour week we would barely produce what we could consume."

McDonald told reporters after Kennedy's address that there is no serious difference between Kennedy and himself on this issue, that he agrees with Kennedy that the ideal situation is to seek greater production to insure full employment.

Shorter Week Stressed

But "with the tremendous onrush of automation," he added, "I still think it is imperative that the union, industry and the government engage in some serious consideration with the view in mind of achieving full employment in steel with a shorter workweek."

Kennedy declared that at a time when there is a sharp rise in productivity in the Soviet Union, "when we need all the steel that we can get to take care of the population, which is increasing and which will double in 40 years, I should like to see the economic and fiscal policies of this government directed toward stimulating an economy so that the steel industry works full time so that your people will go back to work."

McDonald had reported that 135,000 Steelworkers were currently unemployed and an additional 350,000 were working less than 40 hours a week. Taking note of this situation, and that the steel industry was working at about 50 percent of capacity, Kennedy said:

"If the Soviet Union overnight should knock out 50 percent of our steel capacity, we would feel that we were ruined, and yet the economic policies of this Administration have contributed to one-half of our steel capacity being unused" with resulting unemployment.

On the bargaining front, McDonald told the convention that the union is not going to reopen existing contracts to secure a shorter workweek "but we are going to talk" through the Human Relations Committee about this problem. The committee was set up as a result of the 1959 steel strike to resolve future problems arising in the industry.

Warning on Union Politics

Stressing that the union is not opposed to automation, McDonald declared the industry must remember that "only human beings have purchasing power . . . as automation progresses, hours of work must be shortened in order to supply jobs to buy goods."

McDonald told the convention also that among the enemies with whom the union has to contend are employers who "intend to become openly active in union politics," who are going "to try to get elected to office in your union people whose minds they cannot only influence but whom they can actually control."

A number of union leaders who addressed the convention after McDonald indicated this applied to an opposition group in the union. The opposition to McDonald, indicated as about a dozen delegates, registered their feelings in opposing a resolution praising the USWA president for his strike leadership. Their leader, Donald Rarick, took the floor to dispute a report on a strike at the Carrier Corp., in Syracuse, N. Y.

His speech touched off a sharp floor reaction indicating wide support for the union's leadership.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, unable to make his scheduled address to the convention, sent a wire congratulating the union on its strike victory and urged it to take advantage of the opportunity to elect "leaders who will not tolerate a backsliding economy, who will work to insure that every American who wants to work will be able to find a job."

On the 1959 steel strike, Kennedy in his speech declared that it stemmed in great part from the slowdown in the economy, that when there is a need for steel an agreement can be reached.

In 1959, he added, the steel companies found that half of their capacity produces as much steel as the market is consuming and said in effect, "We will not settle this matter now. Let us decrease our working standards. Let us stand still. Let them strike, use up our inventory, use up our backlog. Six months from now we can go back to work and produce, and our profits will still be up."

'Leadership in Washington'

Kennedy, in addition, called for amendment of the national emergency disputes provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to give the President "the freest choice of all possible measures to be selected or combined according to the need of the particular situation."

The real problem in such disputes, he added, is leadership in Washington.

"Pious words about collective bargaining did not bring about a prompt settlement of the steel strike in 1959," he said, "nor can pious words about the healthy state of our economy change the hard fact that in this time of crisis much of our productive capacity lies idle."

The officers' report to the convention sharply stressed the unemployment theme, declaring that "if remedial measures are not taken to correct the deplorable situation in steel, it is plain that the depression in this industry will continue to spread with disastrous consequences to our entire economy."

The union pointed to the 1959 strike settlement as providing a project of "major importance which could change the entire pattern of labor relations in the steel industry and avoid similar industrywide disputes in the future," the human relations reseach committees.

Steel Strikers Got $23 Million in Aid

Atlantic City—The half million Steelworkers who waged the bitter 116-day strike to preserve their union from industry attack received nearly $23 million in assistance from public and private agencies.

In a special report to the USW convention, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel described the closely planned strike relief program providing food, shelter and welfare services "that made the strike endurable." The aid from the agencies, he said, "exceeded by far the amount the union poured into the districts and locals."

The report showed that 54,143 of the 500,000 striking Steelworkers applied for public assistance and that 49,333 received aid valued at $12.3 million.

The 35,000 strikers in New York State received $9 million in unemployment compensation after the 49-day waiting period required under the law.

The largest number of families receiving surplus food in one month was 105,114, with the food valued at $1.4 million.

Voluntary agencies handled 8,517 cases and made available $118,712 in assistance.

In addition, special union strike relief committees provided additional services including agreements on extension of credit on mortgages and various types of bills, handling of sheriff's sales and other legal problems, and arranging for medical care.

Eisenhower Signs Bill:

GOP Health Plan Hit Again by Labor

Pres. Eisenhower has signed into law the 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act which an AFL-CIO spokesman has called "keenly disappointing" to organized labor.

Although the amendments afford "some liberalizations" in social security coverage, said Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, they "fall far short of meeting the needs of workers and their families."

Included in the amendments were those setting up token medical aid for the aged, pushed through Congress by the Administration and a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats. The AFL-CIO had supported a broad plan for health care, financed by increased social security contributions, instead of the limited plan for federal-state grants finally enacted.

In a statement issued following the White House signing, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming called the amendments "another forward step" for the social security system. He said the medical care provisions of the bill would become available Oct. 1.

Flemming, in letters to the governors of the 50 states, made it plain, however, that state legislative action is still necessary before federal grants will be made to provide modest health care for senior citizens who can provide proof of poverty.

Pointing out that the "intent" of the new law is "to encourage the states to establish, improve or extend their programs of medical services for the aged," Flemming told the governors:

"If this intent is to be fully realized, each state must determine whether the legal base now supporting its various assistance programs can encompass the new provisions of law. If new legislation is required in your state, I hope that you will make the necessary recommendations to your legislature at the earliest possible date."

Only three of the state legislatures currently are in session. Two others have recessed at least until December.

In New York, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), issued a new criticism of the Administration's medical care program and hinted his state would delay participation in the plan until it knew whether the next Administration would change it. The Republican presidential nominee, Richard M. Nixon, has indicated his support of the Administration plan, while Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy has vigorously supported the social security principle.

No Real Solution

Rockefeller assailed both the "needs test" required under the Administration bill and the method for financing out of general revenues instead of by social security contributions of workers and employers. "Frankly," the governor said, "I do not regard it (the Administration plan) as any real solution to the great human problem of assuring that the nation's senior citizens have adequate health insurance."

In addition to the modest health provisions, the social security amendments signed by the White House:

- Eliminated the 50-year age limit for disability benefits, making 250,000 additional persons eligible for benefits.
- Reduced the quarters of coverage required for eligibility, bringing the ratio to 1 out of 3, instead of 1 out of 2, for employment since 1950.
- Improved benefits payable to children in certain cases, with some 400,000 children expected to receive an increase, and provided benefits for certain wives, widows, widowers and children not previously eligible.
- Modified the retirement test so that a beneficiary can earn up to $300 additional each year—above the previous $1,200 ceiling—while losing only 50 cents in benefits for each additional dollar earned. Above $1,500, each dollar earned will result in a loss of $1 in benefits.

NOMINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY for President and Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President was voted enthusiastically at convention of New York State Liberal Party. Shown at dinner at which Kennedy—national labor-backed Democratic Party candidate—accepted Liberals' nomination are, left to right, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Kennedy; Adali E. Stevenson, former Democratic and Liberal presidential candidate; and Liberal Party Chairman Alex Rose, president of Hatters.

Nixon Misquotes Kennedy, Draws Fire for Twisting Detroit Talk

Vice Pres. Nixon, Republican presidential nominee, has run into a storm of criticism for a distortion of a speech by his Democratic opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, on Labor Day in Cadillac Square, Detroit.

Nixon, addressing the 1,500 delegates to the Machinists' convention in St. Louis, implied that Kennedy had promised "100 percent" support to labor in order to "win votes."

The GOP candidate "quoted" Kennedy as having said: "What the American labor movement wants for America I want for America; and what the American labor movement opposes I oppose."

The New York Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch promptly printed both the advance text of Kennedy's speech and an actual transcript, to show that Nixon had distorted the Kennedy remarks to make it appear that Kennedy was promising subservience. The Washington Post also reported the misquotation.

In addition, the Post-Dispatch called the Nixon misquotation "a rank case of misrepresentation," and "a disappointing reversion to Nixon's indefensible tactics of the past." Kennedy, in a speech to the Steelworkers in Atlantic City, N. J., charged that the GOP candidate "misquoted me" and "took out of context" the Labor Day remarks.

The advance text of Kennedy's Detroit Labor Day speech carried this statement:

". . . I know that the American labor movement wants for America what I want for American: the elimination of poverty and unemployment, the re-establishment of America's moral leadership, the guarantee of full civil rights for all our citizens. I know the American labor movement opposes what I oppose: complacency, unemployment, economic stagnation, racial discrimination and national insecurity."

What He Said:

Kennedy, who frequently departs from his prepared text, actually told his Cadillac Square audience that "the goals of the labor movement are the goals for all America and their enemies are the enemies of progress."

Nixon's distortion of Kennedy's remark drew this sharp editorial rebuke from the Post-Dispatch:

"It just goes to show what a skillful debater can do by switching about the little word 'what.' Where the text of the Kennedy speech said 'labor wants what I want,' the Vice President misrepresented his opponent as saying 'what labor wants I want.' The change in meaning is just about 180 degrees . . ."

Speaking to the Steelworkers, Kennedy made it plain once again that he felt organized labor shared a common goal with other Americans. The Democratic candidate told the USWA:

". . . I know that organized labor wants the things that I want for the United States: they want better schools and better hospitals, and they want this country to move forward . . . organized labor opposes lethargy and economic standstill and weakness at home and weakness abroad.

"I think the working men and women of this country want what everyone else wants: they want this country to be second to none; they want this country to move."

Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, said Nixon's speech to the IAM was "another example of Vice Pres. Nixon misquoting Sen. Kennedy as Nixon has misquoted others in previous campaigns." Salinger charged the GOP standard bearer had distorted statements by former Pres. Harry Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson in their presidential campaigns of 1948, 1952 and 1956.

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Building Trades Rally Behind Picketing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

but the House Rules Committee bottled up the bill and prevented a floor vote, while Republican Majority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Senator Barry F. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) "prevented Senate action."

Haggerty noted that Pres. Eisenhower had repeatedly recommended such legislation in messages to Congress, and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell gave "vigorous support" to the measure in the last session. However, he added, Dirksen "cast doubt on whether the President was currently supporting the bill."

The BCTD official sharply assailed the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Associated General Contractors, the National Association of Home Builders, the American Retail Federation and the Farm Bureau Federation for their opposition to easing picketing restrictions.

These opponents, Haggerty said, "feared the judgment of the majority of the House and Senate on the merits of the issue."

Failure of the 86th Congress to adopt the bill, Haggerty said, was a "defeat for all, in and out of Congress, who have fought to protect the standards of wages, hours and working conditions established by the trade unions in the building and construction industry."

Bargaining Report On Cost of Living

The current issue of the AFL-CIO Collective Bargaining Report is on a key subject for union wage negotiators: How much does it cost a family to live reasonably?

The report presents in detail the findings of the City Worker's Family Budget study of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The key finding: An average of $6,130 a year ($118 a week) is needed by a worker to support a four-person family on a "modest but adequate" standard of living in major American cities at autumn 1959 prices.

A copy of the Bargaining Report is available without charge on request to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Rich GOP Diplomats Inept, Bowles Says

Miami Beach—The Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has been accused of using ambassadorships as "political payoffs" for GOP contributors without regard to the sensitivities of people abroad.

Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.), former U.S. ambassador to India during the Truman Administration, told delegates to the 10th anniversary convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here that the Administration consistently named as ambassadors men who found foreigners "both strange and incomprehensible."

The Administration, he said, decided that "the best man" it could send as ambassador to a large South American country was a former official of the Republican National Committee, whose "own account of his interests and experience" was limited to a listing of membership in 18 clubs—tennis, golf and social organizations.

As ambassador to Cuba "in the critical waning days of the Batista regime," he continued, the Administration "saw fit to dispatch another party executive" who listed in Who's Who that he was interested in five tennis and golf clubs from New York to Palm Beach.

"Is it any wonder that such men find Asians 'inscrutable,' Latin Americans 'volatile and irresponsible,' and Africans 'childish'?" Bowles asked.

"These are men who would be equally ill at ease and equally out of touch in a New England town meeting, at an Iowa harvest dinner, or at a convention of working men and women."

Rep. Rogers, Vets' Friend, Dies at 79

Lowell, Mass.—Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R), who with 35 years in the House had served in Congress longer than any other woman, died here after a short illness. She was 79.

Mrs. Rogers first went to Congress in 1925 as successor to her husband, John Jacob Rogers, who died during his sixth term. She was unopposed for an 18th term at the time of her death.

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Crowds Hail Kennedy Plea For Nation to 'Move Again'

HANDS OF VOTERS reached out to welcome Sen. Kennedy as he arrived in Akron on a tour of Ohio marked by record crowds and tremendous enthusiasm.

Meany Hits NixonClaim On Growth

By Robert B. Cooney

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has taken sharp issue with Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's claim on the expansion of the private sector of the economy.

Meany pointed out there now are 500,000 fewer full-time jobs than there were three years ago and that the nation has "lost more than 2 million jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroads."

"Is this 'expansion'—or is it decay?" Meany asked in a signed editorial in the October issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly publication.

"It seems to be quite evident that Vice Pres. Nixon is unaware of the real menace to America's economic health—widespread serious unemployment now, with more to come," Meany declared.

Nixon claimed during his national television debate with Democrtaic candidate John F. Kennedy on Sept. 26 that Eisenhower Administration policies "resulted in the greatest expansion of the private sector of the economy that has ever been witnessed in an eight-year period."

In a parallel campaign debate, organized labor and a top Democratic senator lashed Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell for an "unscrupulous" use of statistics and for "distorting the national unemployment picture." These were the developments:

- Steelworkers' Research Dir. Otis Brubaker charged Mitchell

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Drive Catches Fire In 3 Key States

By Willard Shelton

En route with Kennedy—Sen. John F. Kennedy carried his presidential campaign into the key states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and upstate New York proclaiming the Democratic Party as the party of liberalism and pledging that if he is elected the United States will "move again" to meet domestic problems and reassert leadership of the free world.

Opening a final six-week drive in which he will concentrate on the populous industrial states commanding a majority of the electoral college votes, Kennedy was obviously heartened by what appeared to be a spontaneous outpouring of hundreds of thousands to hear him and greet him.

Encouraged also by widespread surveys showing tremendously favorable reaction to his first national television debate with Vice Pres. Nixon, Kennedy repeatedly hung a "conservative Republican Party" label on his presidential rival.

[Nixon campaigned through Tennessee and West Virginia and was scheduled to follow Kennedy into upstate New York. Spokesmen for the Vice President were reported to be candidly upset about Nixon's apparent nervousness in the TV debate but to be "confident" that the candidate would "do better" in the remaining three debates, "especially" on the final foreign policy discussion.]

'We Can Be Stronger'

Kennedy in Buffalo turned his speech into a full-front assault on the Republican Party and mocked the Vice President's attempts during the campaign to scrap the GOP "slogans" of the past eight years.

"I will not permit Mr. Nixon to escape from his party," the Democratic nominee told the 20,000 people jamming the Memorial Auditorium.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was a "good neighbor" to the

(*Continued on Page* 16)

Carpenters' Cheers Go ToKennedy

Chicago—A roaring ovation for Sen. John F. Kennedy was the highlight of the opening sessions of a special convention of the Carpenters here as the Democratic nominee and Vice Pres. Nixon for the second time during the campaign carried their presidential bids to a big union assembly.

The convention, called to bring the Carpenters' constitution into technical compliance with the Landrum-Griffin Act, heard the two presidential nominees just before they met face to face in a CBS studio here in the first of the four television "great debates" scheduled during the campaign.

The candidates were introduced with scrupulous impartiality by Carpenters' Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, who thanked both nominees for their appearance.

A move later in the convention

(*Continued on Page* 16)

GOP Dominance Challenged:

Political Revolt Stirs New England States

By Gene Zack

Boston—A political revolution may be in the making in New England—once considered a stronghold of rock-ribbed Republicanism.

A mounting disenchantment with the drift of the Eisenhower Administration, coupled with growing discontent under what GOP leadership still remains in the six-state area, may provide a clue to how most, if not all, of New England's 40 electoral votes will go this November.

Not since the middle years of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration have the prospects for a Democratic victory in this area looked as bright. And even in 1936, when FDR carried 46 of the 48 states, he was unable to defeat the GOP in diehard Maine and Vermont.

But times have changed in New England. In the past six years, Maine has swung increasingly away from Republicanism. The state has elected two Democratic governors in succession, a Democrat made political history in 1958 by being the first member of his party elected to the U.S. Senate, and two of Maine's three congressmen are Democrats.

First Democrat Elected

In Vermont, a Democrat two years ago chalked up a first for that state by winning the Green Mountain State's lone House seat, while the Republican gubernatorial candidate was barely staving off defeat.

The fact that the Democratic standard bearer, Sen. John F. Kennedy, is a fellow New Englander—and the first presidential candidate from this region since Republican Calvin Coolidge in 1924 — has added to his prospects. But his ap-

(*Continued on Page* 5)

Meany, Kennedy Discuss Issues

This issue of the AFL-CIO News contains a special four-page section in which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sen. John F. Kennedy discuss the major issues in the 1960 election campaign.

The special section, starting on Page 7, covers the wide range of critical and complex issues at stake in the election and concludes with Meany recommending to all AFL-CIO members that they vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Reprints will be available without charge from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GE Rejects Mediation by Governors As IUE Contract Nears Expiration

By Dave Perlman

New York—Negotiations between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and General Electric Co. moved toward a midnight Oct. 1 contract expiration deadline as management rejected proposals to avert a nationwide strike through mediation, arbitration or fact-finding.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, company officials scorned as "headline-seeking" an offer by governors of states where major GE plants are located to attempt to mediate the dispute. The proposal was made by Massachusetts Gov. Foster Furcolo (D), who said he was prepared to join with the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky to help avoid a strike by nearly 100,000 GE workers.

Meanwhile IUE members voted by better than a two-to-one margin to reject the company's last contract offer and to endorse the "no-contract no work" recommendations of their negotiating committee. The vote carried by decisive margins in 50 of 57 locals, despite intensive company efforts to block the action.

The IUE has filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, charging GE with interference in internal union affairs and intimidation of workers in connection with the votes.

GE, declaring it was unwilling to put "any matter as important as this into the hands of a disinterested third party," rejected a union offer to submit issues in dispute to either arbitration or fact-finding.

The offer was made in a letter from IUE Pres. James B. Carey and John H. Callahan, chairman of the union's GE Conference Board, to Ralph J. Cordiner, chairman of the board of GE. Cordiner, along with other top company officers, has remained aloof from the negotiations.

(*Continued on Page* 2)

STRIKE PLACARDS are passed out to Braniff Airways employes in Dallas as the Air Transport Division of the Railway Clerks struck after nearly a year of futile negotiations for a new contract. The union represents 2,400 clerical, cargo and ticket service employes.

Wages Basic Issue:

2,400 Strike Braniff After a Year of Talk

Dallas—Members of the Air Transport Division of the Railway Clerks walked out on Braniff Airways Sept. 26 after almost a year of fruitless negotiations.

The Clerks have jurisdiction over 2,400 Braniff employes who are employed primarily in clerical, cargo, and ticket service. The airline, with headquarters here, serves 50 cities. Most of them are in Texas and the Midwest and South America, but it also has profitable units in New York and Florida.

According to C. L. Dennis, BRC vice president in charge of the strike, the basic issue is wages. He denied company charges that the BRC is interested only in obtaining a union shop.

Clarence E. Robinson, the union's general chairman of Braniff, also denied what he termed "company-inspired" rumors concerning the union shop issue.

Wages Are Top Issue

"It is just one of eight major issues," Robinson said. "The really big issue is, and always has been, wages. We want wages for our members which will be comparable to those paid in other cities by other airlines. We are tired of being second-class citizens at the pay window."

The Clerks are seeking the following in order to put Braniff employes on a par with workers on other airlines:

- 38 cents an hour in increases spread over a three-year contract.
- 8 cents an hour to iron out pay inequities.
- Shift pay differentials.
- Longevity pay of 1 cent to 10 cents an hour.
- Company to pay half the cost of uniforms where it requires them.
- Severance pay.
- Union shop.
- Change in scope rules to prevent juggling of jobs.

The company countered with an offer of a 15 cent-an-hour wage increase, but ignored all other issues.

Dennis accused the company of trying to inject the union shop "as some sort of a moral issue," so that it could avoid talking about wages. He said that a Braniff statement that its wages are "in line" with other airlines "is just not true."

Other Contracts Better

"The two contracts we have signed most recently, with Pan American and Capital, have some rates almost 50 cents an hour higher than Braniff, in addition to other benefits," he said.

"If the company really wants wages to be 'in line;' if they really are sincere," Dennis added, "they need only offer our members a contract like the one we signed with Pan American a few months ago and I am sure that it will be approved."

Other AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters have promised cooperation to the striking Clerks. In addition, government agencies concerned with the safety of aircraft have been alerted.

GE Bars Mediation, Arbitration, Fact-Finding as IUE Pact Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

Pointing out that IUE has already "made many concessions, but GE has refused to modify its offer in any material respect," Carey and Callahan declared that the union "is willing to put its proposals to the test of public opinion and the judgment of reasonable, impartial men."

The union offered the company a choice of either binding arbitration or non-binding recommendations of a fact-finding board.

After the company's turndown of the union proposal, Furcolo proposed mediation efforts by the five governors to avert a walkout. Carey pledged that he would recommend to the union's GE Conference Board—which has authority to call a strike—that action be delayed for 15 days to permit the governors to act.

Within 24 hours, management negotiators rejected the governor's offer and described the mediation effort as a "headline-seeking stunt."

Meanwhile other AFL-CIO unions with GE contracts branded company proposals unacceptable and warned against its "divide and conquer" tactics.

GE Offers Differ

Six unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s GE and Westinghouse Conference compared notes and found that GE has made proposals to some local bargaining units which "have differed substantially from offers made elsewhere."

The unions charged that GE's tactic of making different proposals in different plant locations "is a typical company maneuver aimed at destroying the solid front of the unions."

In addition to IUE, the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Auto Workers, Steelworkers and Technical Engineers have contracts at various GE installations. Most of the other agreements expire during the first two weeks in October.

Carey indicated that the chief obstacles to an agreement are the company's position on:

- Supplemental unemployment benefits. The union asks an SUB program comparable to that negotiated in other industries. GE proposed benefits only after an employe has been laid off for six months or is willing to terminate his employment.
- Wages. The union described GE's offer as the "smallest in 10 years, although profits are at record levels." The company also asks abolition of the cost-of-living escalator clause.
- Vacation and holidays. GE admits improvements are needed, says they should be paid for by the workers out of the already inadequate wage offer made by the company.

New Labor Body Formed In Caribbean

St. George's, Grenada—Over 60 delegates from throughout the Caribbean area have launched the new Caribbean Congress of Labor by approving a constitution and electing the governing officers at a founding congress here.

The new CCL will succeed CADORIT, the Caribbean Area Div. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), hemispheric arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Frank Walcott, general secretary of the Barbados Workers Union, member of the ICFTU Executive Board and conference chairman, was elected president of CCL. He called for "patience and toleration" of the new organization through its infancy.

Osmond Dyce, who was responsible for the preparatory work of the founding meeting in his capacity as acting secretary of CADORIT, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Other top officers elected were: John Rajas of Trinidad as first vice president; Tossie Kelley of Jamaica as second vice-president, and J. Burke-King of St. Lucia as third vice president.

Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the ICFTU told the delegates that "we live in a small but fast-moving world and if we are to keep pace with it, we have no time to lose."

Texas Labor Gives $3,000 to Retarded

Austin, Tex.—The Texas State AFL-CIO has presented to the Texas Association for Retarded Children a $3,000 gift representing contributions by unions and their members throughout the state in response to a pledge given at the central body's convention last year.

A similar pledge has been made for the coming year.

"Working men and women in Texas have a special interest in helping promote the splendid work being done by the TARC," State AFL-CIO Pres. Jerry Holleman said. "The problems of retarded children in this state have been overlooked for too long, and we want to give every possible encouragement and help to this organization in its efforts to see that necessary facilities and programs are provided."

Right of Union Members To Ratify Contract Challenged by Railroads

Buffalo, N. Y.—Do union members have the right to vote on a contract agreement reached by their union's negotiating committee and their employers?

That is the key issue in a U.S. District Court hearing on whether the Switchmen should be enjoined from striking 17 western and southern railroads. The case is being tried here because the union maintains its international headquarters in Buffalo.

The union had scheduled a strike of its 8,500 members for Sept. 19 after wage negotiations under way for a year and a half collapsed, but legal maneuvering by the railroads delayed strike action at least until Oct. 3.

In an application for a strike-prohibiting injunction and in arguments before Judge John O. Henderson, the railroads contended that union negotiators should have the power to reach contract agreements without submitting the prospective settlements to the membership for approval.

They claimed that a section of the Switchmen's constitution requiring membership ratification of contracts and other matters is a violation of Railway Labor Act provisions calling for employers and unions to appoint committees with authority to negotiate.

The federal government has stepped into the legal tangle on the side of the railroads.

Entering the case as "a friend of the court" and to "attend to the interests of the United States," U.S. Atty. Neil R. Farmelo, representing the Justice Dept., and the National (Railway) Mediation Board, filed a brief generally supporting the railroads' position.

The government said the constitutional provision requiring a membership vote "amounts to a repudiation of the basic obligation . . . to bargain in good faith" because it ties the hands of union officers and prevents them from exerting every effort to resolve disputes to avoid interruption of interstate commerce or the operations of the carriers as required by the Railway Labor Act.

Switchmen's union negotiators agreed in July to submit the railroads' offer of the "pattern" 4 percent wage increase over two years to the membership in accordance with the union's constitution.

In a secret mail referendum last month, the rank-and-file voted by a more than 3 to 1 margin to reject the proposal because it failed to correct a wage inequity between the Switchmen and other operating personnel.

Responding to the membership's decision, the negotiating committee returned to the bargaining table. When the carriers refused to negotiate further on the inequity dispute the Sept. 19 strike date was set.

Guy E. Mallery, vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and a member of the Western Carriers Conference Committee, testified that his committee has full authority to negotiate for all 17 railroads.

But he described the union negotiators as "messenger boys" who do not have the authority to sign an agreement.

"If every union required membership ratification, it would be a chaotic, absolutely impossible situation," the railroad executive declared. "You simply cannot bargain with a union that requires membership approval for everything it does."

Lee Leibik of Chicago, regional counsel for the Switchmen, admitted that the constitutional requirement of membership ratification "may not be efficient or businesslike," but he insisted that it is the only basis for the democratic operation of a labor union.

"Failure to submit such matters to a vote of the membership would be dictatorial and autocratic," Leibik told the court. "This union's only sin is giving the membership a voice in the union's affairs."

He told the judge that membership ratification is "a very common provision" in the constitutions of many labor unions.

"The union members have an inalienable right to pass upon any proposed agreement that affects their working lives," he declared.

Judge Henderson reserved decision on the petition for a temporary injunction, but said he would hand down his ruling by Oct. 3.

GE, Westinghouse Indicted 20th Time

Philadelphia — The two giants of the electrical industry — General Electric and Westinghouse—have been slapped with still another indictment for price-fixing, a criminal violation of the anti-trust laws.

The new indictment, for rigging the prices charged for power capacitators, is the 20th obtained by the Justice Dept. against leading manufacturers. The first in a series of trials is scheduled to open Oct. 31.

Sayre, Addy Get New Terms:

UPP Votes Per Capita Hike, Re-elects Phillips President

The Papermakers & Paperworkers convention re-elected three of the union's four top officers, raised the per capita tax by one-third, and chose an executive board closely divided between supporters and critics of the incumbent administration of the 140,000-member union.

On the sixth day of the convention—a day longer than the sessions had been expected to last—the delegates voted to adjourn and refer all pending resolutions to the incoming executive board.

Paul L. Phillips was unanimously re-elected president of the UPP, which was formed three years ago by the merger of the former Papermakers and the former Paper Workers. Also re-elected without opposition was Sec.-Treas. Joseph Addy.

Contests developed for the two other headquarters posts, that of executive vice president, held by Harry Sayre, and general vice president, held by Frank Grasso.

Sayre, target of much of the opposition's fire, won re-election by a two-to-one margin. He defeated Henry Paley, who had resigned five weeks before the convention as editor of the UPP's newspaper, United Paper.

Grasso, a leader of the opposition caucus, did not run for re-election. He and his supporters did, however, back Carleton Faler, an international representative, who defeated Charles Bridgwater, a vice president and district director, by a 618-592 vote.

In elections for district directors, who also serve as vice presidents and members of the executive board, Grasso defeated George Pescatore, the incumbent, as director of the New Jersey district. Incumbents won re-election in all other districts except Reg. III (a New York state area), where Intl. Rep. Patrick W. Harte won the post.

Victory Claimed

The opposition group, which called itself the Better Union Commitee, refrained from a direct challenge to Phillips and Addy but was sharply critical of the role of some other officials in several bargaining and strike situations. The BUC, a loose coalition which divided on some issues, claimed a victory when the delegates voted to elect district directors, who also serve as vice presidents, by caucus of delegates from each district.

A constitutional provision for two vice presidents at large was modified to allocate one of the posts to Canada, with election by convention delegates from that nation. Intl. Rep. J. S. Lambert won that post. Chosen to fill the other post was George O'Bea, an incumbent vice president. O'Bea led in a four-way race on the first ballot and was named by acclamation after his opponent withdrew from the runoff.

Delegates voted to raise the union's per capita to $2 a month —a 50 cent increase. An attempt to substitute a 35-cent hike was defeated on the convention floor.

Two guest speakers—Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union and Pres. John P. Burke of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers—discussed moves toward amalgamation of unions in the publishing and paper industries.

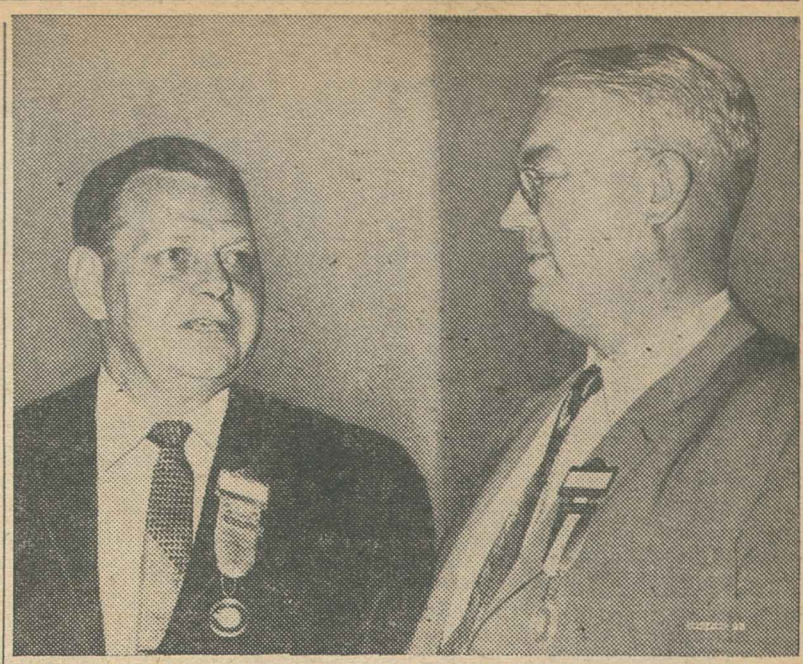
Brown called for establishment of "one organization large enough, strong enough and intelligent enough to fight back the attacks leveled at our separate organizations."

Burke, who told the UPP delegates that his union convention "voted against an out-and-out merger, at least for the present," expressed hope that the two unions could develop "some kind of a working arrangement so that if unions outside of this industry attack one of these organizations, the others will come to its assistance."

Steps toward actual merger, he said, "should not be undertaken hastily;" and should be preceded by a period of close cooperation.

Brown praised Phillips and the UPP for its support of the principle of merger and declared:

"While we of the ITU will explore every suggestion for cooperation, whether by efforts to have contractual agreements expire on the same date, by a federation or joint council, we hold that depending upon any such loose federation would be relying on too weak a structure."



AT CONVENTION of Papermakers & Paperworkers, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler chats with UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips. Schnitzler, in an address to the convention, called for local unions "to apply trade union techniques, determination and dedication" to the task of getting members registered to vote.

Rubber Workers Elect Burdon to Presidency

St. Louis, Mo.—George Burdon, Rubber Workers organization director, has been elected president of the union by delegates to the URW's 25th anniversary convention here.

Burdon, 51, was chosen to succeed L. S. Buckmaster, URW president for the last 15 years and an AFL-CIO vice president, who stepped down on reaching retirement age. Burdon defeated Paul E. Bowers, URW pension and insurance director, by a 1,156 to 463 vote.

Serving with him in the top URW leadership will be Peter Bommarito of Detroit Local 101 as vice president, and Ike Gold of Akron, O., Local 7 as secretary-treasurer.

Bommarito defeated Jack Moye of Akron Local 5, 1,200 to 411, to win the post left vacant by the death of Joseph W. Childs last April. Gold prevailed over Desmond Walker of Mansfield, O., Local 17, who had been secretary-treasurer for 11 years.

In his first talk to the delegates after assuming the presidency, Burdon pleaded with the union's 180,000 members to "make political action your first concern from now until the November elections."

The delegates, who earlier in the day had formally endorsed the candidacies of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, roared their approval when Burdon declared "we must elect a good President and a liberal Congress" and added that "I think John Kennedy will make a good President."

"If we expect legislation to support us, we must make the right decisions at the ballot box," he cautioned. "I say the choice is between progress and disaster, and that the choice for progress is the Kennedy-Johnson ticket."

Burdon also called for unity in the union and asked the help of all members in "building our union and maintaining the high degree of respect it has achieved."

The convention elected a 12-man executive board which will serve for two years.

Wagner Lashes Nixon In Talk to Pressmen

New York—A vote for Vice Pres. Nixon in his bid for the White House "is a vote not only to revive but to ensure the continued dominance of the reactionary coalition on which Dick Nixon rides herd," Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York declared in a speech at the 37th quadrennial convention of the Printing Pressmen.

The mayor accused Nixon of being "part and parcel of a reactionary and unholy alliance" between Republicans and southern Democrats in Congress. The "friends and allies" have joined to support repressive labor legislation, he charged.

"The house of labor has found its home in the Democratic Party," Wagner maintained. "Every piece of progressive federal legislation in the field of labor passed in this century was fostered and finally enacted into law through the efforts of Democratic legislators."

Wagner was unable to appear before the 1,400 delegates in person because of concern with security arrangements for heads of foreign countries attending the United Nations General Assembly. His address was read by City Labor Commissioner Harold Felix.

Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade told the Pressmen their only hope for protection against loss of jobs because of technological changes and restrictions imposed by anti-labor legislation lies in harmony between labor and management. However, union members must continue their adherence to the principle of militancy, he added.

Three elements will govern the union's progress in the years to come, he said.

He listed these as "recognition of labor's and management's roles as partners in industry," the realization that organized workers are entitled to share in the fruits of their labor, and investment of union funds with a view toward "helping management operate if and when it becomes necessary."

DeAndrade forecast eventual organic unity among all graphic arts unions, serving notice on the delegates that the union is looking forward to drafting a document which would accomplish this objective and which would be submitted to the membership in a referendum.

He made the prediction despite an attack on the Lithographers, who withdrew from the former AFL in 1946 and from the AFL-CIO in 1958, and who had thrown a picket line outside Manhattan Center as the Pressmen met inside.

The officers' report showed a gain of 10,621 members since the last convention in 1956. It urged the merger of small local unions and the formation of joint councils as measures that would help in organizing non-union workers and in fostering greater unity and joint action.

Other speakers included Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union; Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr. of the New York City Central Labor Council, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Cost of Living Levels Off at Point 1.4 Percent Above August 1960

The nation's cost of living, after climbing upward for six straight months, leveled off in August at a point 1.4 percent higher than a year ago, the Labor Dept. has reported.

At the same time, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the spendable earnings and buying power of factory workers declined between July and August.

The factory worker is worse off today than he was in August 1959 in terms of "real" spendable earnings, the report showed.

These are the highlights of the Consumer Price Index for August 1960 and the report on factory worker earnings:

- The August CPI held at the July level of 126.6. The CPI had been declining last winter, reaching 125.4 in January. Since then, it has risen steadily until it is now 1.4 percent higher than in August 1959.

This means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.66.

BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague told a press conference he foresaw no recession which would bring down the index. Rather, he expected a mixture of influences which would keep it steady or push it up.

Some 70,000 of about 110,000 workers whose wages are tied to the August CPI under union contracts will receive pay hikes. A 1-cent-an-hour increase will go to some 63,000 workers at the Martin, North American and Republic aircraft companies.

- Spendable earnings of factory workers, those left after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, dropped about 80 cents to $80.42 a week for a worker with three dependents and to $72.88 for a worker without dependents.

"The decrease," according to the government report, "reflected reduced overtime pay in several high-paying durable goods industries, fewer workers employed in high-wage industries (partly because of the automobile model changeovers) and a seasonal increase in employment among lower-wage soft-goods industries."

The report said that with the cost of living remaining unchanged from July, factory worker buying power was cut by about 1 percent because of the drop in spendable earnings.

- "Real" spendable earnings, which deflates the after-tax earnings to account for the increased cost of living, continued to slump.

Using 1947-49 as a base, the report showed that the "real" earnings index of a factory worker without dependents was 127.2 in June, 126.5 in July on preliminary figures, and down to 125.1 in August, also preliminary. This figure was 125.8 in August 1959.

The factory worker with three dependents, with 1947-49 as the base of 100, dropped from 124.8 in June, to 124.2 in July and down to 122.9 in August. He was at 123.7 in August 1959.

Bricklayers Cheer Call to Back Kennedy

Los Angeles—Nearly 800 delegates to the 66th convention of the Bricklayers vociferously cheered a call by Pres. John J. Murphy to give their full backing to the candidacies of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Overwhelming support for the AFL-CIO-endorsed ticket was indicated by their standing to cheer every mention of the Democratic nominees by convention speakers.

However, they supported Murphy in his contention that the union should follow its past practice and refrain from making any formal political endorsements. None has been made since the union was founded in 1865.

The delegates turned down a proposal for a union-supported pension plan for all members, agreeing with their officers that the cost was too high. The proposal, worked out after a year-long study which the officers were instructed to undertake at the 1958 convention, would have provided benefits of $27 a month at a cost of $27 per member. The issue was referred back to the executive board for further consideration.

Murphy was elected to succeed Harry C. Bates, who had retired since the last convention. Named to serve with him were Sec. Thomas F. Murphy (no relation) and Vice Presidents William R. Conners and Edward Gill.

Salaries of the officers were raised by $5,000 a year. The president's was increased to $35,000 and the secretary's to $30,000.

COFFEE BREAK refreshes Maurine Brown Neuberger, campaigning with strong labor backing to succeed her husband, the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.). She is strongly favored to defeat the GOP candidate, Elmo Smith, a former governor of Oregon.

Maurine Neuberger Favored in Oregon

Portland, Ore.—The most famous name in Oregon politics appears to be on its way back to the Senate.

Maurine Brown Neuberger, widow of the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, is clearly leading at this point in her race with former Gov. Elmo Smith, the conservative GOP candidate.

Mrs. Neuberger commands so much bipartisan support and is so strong, some observers believe, that she may help to carry Oregon for the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy. Kennedy did not arouse the enthusiasm here that attended the visit of Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

The Republican organization appears to have written Smith off as a lost cause, and is concentrating its major effort on the contest for secretary of state between Democratic State Sen. Monroe Sweetland and the appointed GOP incumbent, Howell Appling, Jr., Sweetland is believed stronger, but this race might go either way.

In the campaign for state treasurer, State Sen. Ward Cook, Portland Democrat, is given a slight edge over Howard Belton, who was appointed to the post last year by Republican Gov. Mark O. Hatfield. Both Cook and Belton are conservatives in their own parties.

The treasurer's office was vacated when Pres. Eisenhower named Sig Unander to the Federal Maritime Commission.

If both Sweetland and Cook are successful, Democrats will have a majority on Oregon's three-man board of control. Oregon has no lieutenant governor and the board is a unique instrument of state government. It administers half a dozen state institutions and its members also sit as the State Banking Board and State Land Board. Hatfield is chairman.

Congressmen Seen 'Safe'

Oregon's three Democratic and one Republican congressmen are considered "safe," although Rep. Charles Porter (D) in the 4th district is in a close race with Edwin Durno, a former sports star.

Rep. Edith Green, Portland, is the strongest of the Democrats. In the primary election she polled the largest vote for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, although Mrs. Neuberger led the ticket in total votes. Oregon is thus distinguished as the only state where the two most popular Democrats are women.

In the First Dist., Republican Rep. Walter Norblad has a young, inexperienced opponent in Marv Owens. Norblad helped his antagonist obtain an early release from the U. S. Army so that Owens could conduct a campaign. Owens has virtually no organization and no money.

In the Second Dist., Rep. Al Ullman is coasting to another term.

Labor is supporting Mrs. Neuberger, Sweetland, Green, Ullman, Porter and Cook. In the race between Norblad and Owens, labor is neutral.

Mrs. Neuberger and Smith are conducting vigorous senatorial campaigns. While Mrs. Neuberger campaigns about the state in an ailing 1953 auto, Smith flies his own plane. The Republican candidate recently led an aircade of private planes carrying models, and a brass band to stops in eastern Oregon.

Smith's chief problem has been to minimize an extremely conservative voting record while he was a member of the Oregon legislature.

He has gone to some lengths to explain why he was the only member of the state senate to vote against memorials supporting the United Nations in 1949 and 1951. He also has felt obliged to justify his votes against civil rights bills in 1949, 1951 and 1953; against colored oleomargarine in 1949 and 1951; and against a bill raising minimum salaries for teachers.

Opposed T-H Repeal

In 1949, he voted against a resolution urging Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. In 1954, he voted in favor of an intiative measure that Oregon voters looked upon as a "foot in the door" for the sales tax. The initiative was defeated at the polls by more than 2 to 1.

Smith declares that he has "matured" since his days in the legislature. In a recent speech he proposed the establishment of a permanent UN police force to be called the United Nations Legion. He also promises to bring more defense dollars into Oregon, to work for a bigger highway program for the state and to obtain more new industries for it.

Mrs. Neuberger is pledged to support medical aid to the aged based on social security payments. She has lashed out at the Republican tight money policy, which she blames for the slump.

Labor Stresses Registration:

Colorado Works to Increase Vote Trend Toward Liberals

Denver—Colorado trade unionists are hoping—with fingers crossed—that their state will elect a solidly liberal delegation to Washington this year.

They have a good start toward their goal because four of the state's six senators and representatives already are labor-endorsed man with good voting records and three of these incumbents seem safe.

Sen. John Carroll, who has voted right 31 times and never wrong by the COPE record, does not have to stand for election this year. Rep. Byron Rogers (31 right, 1 wrong) and Rep. Wayne Aspinall (37 right, 3 wrong) are veteran and competent vote winners in virtually no danger of being defeated.

Predictions on the other three races would be foolhardy at this time. The races are:

- Lt.-Gov. Robert Knous (D), labor-endorsed challenger to incumbent Sen. Gordon Allott (R), who has 22 wrong and 11 right votes by the COPE scoreboard.
- Rep. Byron Johnson (D), labor-endorsed incumbent, with 10 right and no wrong votes in his one term, is challenged by conservative State Rep. Peter Dominick (R).
- Liberal, labor-endorsed Franklin Stewart (D), is seeking to unseat Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), veteran incumbent with 25 wrong and 12 right votes as measured by COPE.

In 1958, union members turned out in extraordinary force because a "right-to-work" proposal was on the ballot, and this turnout no doubt contributed to the overwhelming Democratic landslide of 1958 in usually marginal Colorado. These unionists remain on the registry lists unless they have moved and failed to re-register. Therefore labor went into 1960 with a record high percentage of members already registered.

COPE and the various unions are carrying on systematic and efficient programs at the precinct level to lift registration and get out the vote in Denver and the steel city of Pueblo. In the smaller cities, the picture is spotty except that the widely dispersed railroad workers are showing more political activity than usual.

This year the right-to-work issue is absent, and there is some disappointment in the performance of the Landrum-Griffin Congress and the present state legislature, which has a substantial Democratic majority.

Senator Race Close

The senatorial race between Knous and Allott is close because, first Colorado traditionally is a nip-and-tuck state between Democrats and Republicans and, second, the two candidates appear to be evenly matched.

Knous is a proven vote getter. His name has appeal because of his own service in public life as state senator and lieutenant-governor, and his late father, Lee Knous, served with distinction as governor and federal judge. Allott, no pushover, has had six years in the Senate during which he has kept his fences well mended.

Maximum labor and liberal support and perhaps a general Democratic trend, too, will be needed to put Knous in the Senate. If he wins, the liberal bloc in the upper house will gain a competent and dependable member.

Incumbent Rep. Johnson was running ahead of his conservative opponent, Peter Dominick, as of the end of September. But all observers agree that Dominick could overtake Johnson in the home stretch.

Liberal Byron Johnson's name is politically seductive. (Some voters confuse him with the politically potent Rep. Byron Rogers and others with the unbeatable ex-governor and ex-senator, Ed Johnson). He campaigns effectively. He's achieved the "good man" label, has a large corps of dedicated volunteer workers and is well known.

Two things can work in Dominick's favor. First, the district is Colorado's Republican stronghold, represented by a Republican for more than 20 unbroken years prior to 1948. Second, big money can be spent to make the Dominick name better known.

The district, once mostly agricultural, now includes 200,000 residents of Denver suburbs — but suburbanite votes are not safely in the hands of either party.

In the 3rd Congressional District labor may play an important role. There, despite the fact that the district includes many thousands of Steelworkers and other unionists in industrial Pueblo, a conservative Republican, J. Edgar Chenoweth, has held the congressional seat for nine of the last 10 terms.

In 1958, Chenoweth narrowly survived a challenge from Democrat Fred Betz, who had beaten Frank Stewart in the Democratic primary. This year, Stewart demonstrated increased political appeal by swamping Betz in the primary. A former state legislator with an excellent record and firmly supported by the big bloc of Pueblo unionists, Stewart may be the Democrat who can successfully offset Chenoweth's personal popularity and unite the divergent Democratic factions of the district.

In the presidential race, Colorado is, as in the past, a marginal state. It looks like a photofinish. An encouraging factor for Sen. John F. Kennedy is the fact he had strong pre-convention support in the state, so a minimum number of Democrats are licking wounds of disappointment.

In the legislative contests, the Democrats should maintain their handy majority unless a strong Republican tide runs.

Vermont Democrats Aim at Governorship

Montpelier, Vt.—Vermont's Democrats are hopefully training their sights this year on capturing the governorship of this traditionally Republican stronghold.

At the same time, despite the fact that this state's three electoral votes have always been cast for the GOP presidential candidate, Democrats here see an outside chance that neighbor John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts may break the Republican hold.

Four things encourage Green Mountain State Democrats:

- In 1958, Democrat Bernard Eddy came within an eyelash of defeating Robert T. Stafford for the governorship. Leddy missed out by only 719 votes, in an election in which more than 123,000 votes were cast.
- In that same off-year election, William A. Meyer became the first Democrat in history to win Vermont's lone seat in Congress. Meyer is opposed for re-election by Stafford.
- A sharp split has developed in the ranks of the GOP here, in the wake of the Republican primary in which Speaker of the House F. Ray Keyser gained the gubernatorial nomination by a scant 686-vote margin over Lt. Gov. Robert S. Babcock. In a four-man field, Keyser succeeded in obtaining only 29.6 percent of the total vote.
- The fact that Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, is a fellow New Englander has greatly enhanced the chances for the entire Democratic ticket.

So wide is the breach within Republican ranks that high-placed members of the party proposed to Babcock that he head up an independent ticket for the governorship —in the apparent hope that the votes cast against Keyser in the primary would thus be kept out of the Democratic column.

Babcock, however, has declined to make the run as an independent —a fact which Democrats say brightens the victory prospects for the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, labor-supported Russell Niquette, a former state senator.

Connecticut Labor Votes Endorsements

Hartford, Conn.—Five Democratic congressmen and the same party's candidate for the state's sixth seat were endorsed by the Connecticut State Labor Council at its legislative, political and educational convention here.

Gaining approval were three convention speakers—Representatives Frank Kowalski Jr. and Emilio Q. Daddario, seeking reelection, and Judge William St. Onge, Democrat nominated in the 2d Dist. following the withdrawal of Rep. Chester Bowles (D).

Also endorsed were Democratic Representatives Robert Giaimo, Donald Irwin and John Monagan.

After hearing a detailed analysis of the Democratic and Republican state platforms from Sec.-Treas. Joseph M. Rourke, followed by a discussion of labor's role in politics, delegates voted to endorse the election of a Democratic general assembly with the understanding that local central bodies are free to endorse or refrain from endorsing specific candidates from either major party.

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D), a major convention speaker, praised the candidacies of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Vice President, respectively, and described some of the measures Republicans blocked in Congress as the key campaign issues.

Gus Tyler, political director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, won a standing ovation for a detailed comparison of the voting records of Kennedy and Nixon.

Wages, when compared with prices and profits, have not increased fast enough to keep industry going at the high level needed to insure expansion of the economy, delegates were told by Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers under former Pres. Truman. He predicted a slump next year if the Administration's present policies are continued.

Political Revolt Brews in New England

Democrats Gaining In GOP Strongholds

(Continued from Page 1)

peal here is based on more than sectionalism.

To New England's voters, the need for an acceleration of the nation's economic growth is the basic issue on which the campaign will turn, for the common denominator that binds these states together is the nagging unemployment and under-employment of its skilled workers.

In city after city, factories—particularly the once-booming textile mills—stand idle, small stores stare vacantly out into the business districts, "for sale" signs dot whole rows of homes in working-class suburbs.

New England, perhaps more than any other region of the country, has been victimized by runaway industry, which moved en masse to the low-wage South leaving behind deep pockets of what the Eisenhower Administration calls "areas of substantial labor surplus"—a euphemism for chronic unemployment.

Other plants—notably fabricators and producers of machine tools—have cut back production sharply, while companies like Westinghouse Electric Corp. have virtually halted all operation at area plants, moving production to automated facilities.

Jobless Rolls Soar

Unemployment compensation claims throughout the region — a grim barometer of the declining economic fortunes of New England —currently are running at a rate of 143 percent over the same period in 1959.

New England voter resentment against the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration was brought into its sharpest focus when the White House vetoed depressed area legislation in 1958 and again this year. Both of these measures would have helped the hardest-hit communities to get back on their feet.

But the disenchantment with the GOP Administration goes deeper than that: it goes to the very heart of the Republican theory that the burden for most social welfare programs should be carried by the already overloaded states.

Kennedy has moved into the vacuum created by the Administration's failure to move, and has captured the imagination of New England's voters with his pledge for a program that will move America forward both at home and abroad.

As a result, his campaign has been greeted with mounting enthusiasm here.

In the highly-industrialized states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—with a total of 28 electoral votes—the Kennedy-Johnson ticket is favored to win heavily. New Hampshire, which went for FDR in 1936, 1940 and 1944, is expected to go Democratic again. And the rising Democratic hopes in Maine and Vermont could complete the sweep if the Kennedy boom continues at its present pace.

Maine Senate Race Becomes Close Battle

Bangor, Me.—The Democratic tide in Maine, which has been rising steadily over the past six years, may sweep Republican Sen. Margaret Chase Smith out of office this November.

Mrs. Smith, who three times has beaten male opponents, this time is faced with a formidable feminine opponent: Lucia Cormier, minority leader of Maine's House of Representatives.

Miss Cormier—daughter of a veteran member of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, a former school teacher, and a veteran of 12 years in the legislature—has all-out labor backing in her Senate fight. A highly effective campaigner, she is stumping Maine on a grueling 18-hour-a-day schedule, scoring heavily with such bread-and-butter issues as aid to education, health and welfare, depressed areas, and aid to farmers.

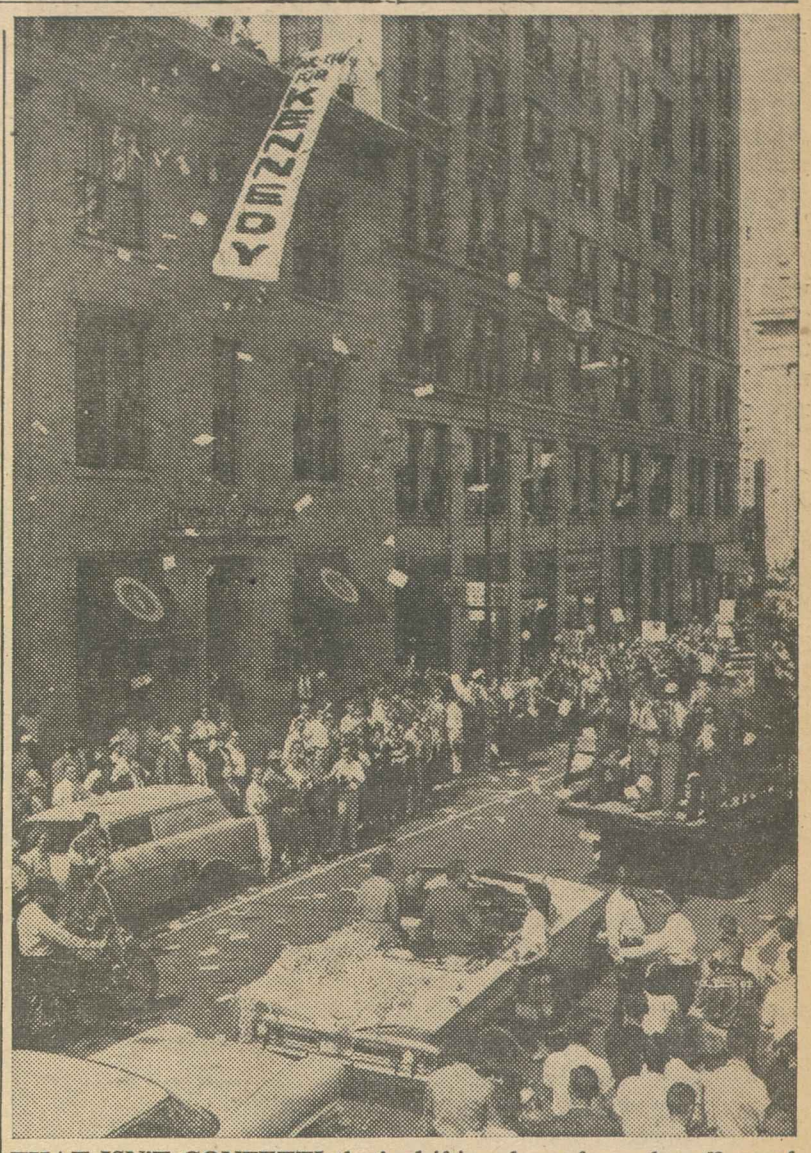
Her victory prospects are enhanced by the widespread popularity of Sen. John F. Kennedy and the party's gubernatorial candidate, Rep. Frank M. Coffin.

Coffin the Favorite

One of the leaders of the liberal forces in Congress, Coffin is rated as an odds-on favorite to defeat the GOP gubernatorial incumbent, John H. Reed, former state Senate majority leader, who succeeded to the governorship a year ago on the death of Democratic Gov. Clinton A. Clauson.

Democrats are expected to hold on to their two congressional seats, with John Donovan, former administrative assistant to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, expected to win the race for Coffin's post, and Rep. James C. Oliver expected to win re-election in the 1st Dist. Observers see an outside chance that Democrat David Roberts may upset GOP Rep. Clifford G. McIntyre in the 3d Dist.

Although Republican voter registration still far outstrips Democrats and independents, combined, GOP strength has been waning steadily since Muskie six years ago became the first Democrat in modern times to win the governorship.



THAT ISN'T CONFETTI that's drifting down from the offices of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO (marked by a Kennedy banner) on Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon as his motorcade toured Louisville. It's a shower of COPE voting records which illustrate the wide gap between the Republican candidate's promises and his party's performance.

Massachusetts Appears 'Safe' for Kennedy

Boston—The proven popularity of Sen. John F. Kennedy in his home state, coupled with the exciting vote-getting ability of Springfield Mayor Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr., Democratic nominee for the Senate, are expected to block the re-election bid of conservative Republican Sen. Leverett Saltonstall.

If any state can be counted as "safe," then Massachusetts with its 16 electoral votes must be considered securely in the Democratic column, for Kennedy has swept the state repeatedly in the past in his successful campaigns for both the House and Senate. There are no indications that this will change in 1960.

The Kennedy fever encountered in the Bay State is aiding O'Connor's Senate prospects. He has gained a reputation as a "giant killer" by defeating recognized leaders of his own party in primary contests.

A veteran of six years in the Massachusetts Legislature, O'Connor upset a six-term Democratic mayor of Springfield in the primary three years ago and last month trounced Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo for the honor of facing Saltonstall.

O'Connor, 35 years old, bears the strong Kennedy imprint in his speech and manner, stumping from one end of the state to the other to hammer away at the theme that peace and economic growth are indivisible. He has been endorsed by Massachusetts COPE, which pointed out that he voted 100 percent "right" in his six years in the legislature, compared with Saltonstall's 36 "wrong" and only six "right" in the Senate.

The GOP senator has declined O'Connor's invitation to take part in a series of public debates — similar to the Kennedy-Nixon encounters — on the campaign issues. O'Connor is hitting hard on Saltonstall's "wrong" votes in the 86th Congress on labor legislation, civil rights, housing, education and depressed areas.

Two signs point clearly to the troubles of the GOP in Massachusetts this year:

- Five of the state's eight incumbent Democratic congressmen are unopposed for re-election, and a sixth—Rep. Torbert MacDonald —has only token opposition. Democrats are hopeful about picking up two new House seats—the one left vacant by the death of Edith Nourse Rogers, and the one held by Rep. Hastings Keith, where a bitter primary fight split the party.
- The GOP candidate for governor—former Federal Highway Administrator John A. Volpe—is running away from the Republican label, with campaign signs urging the public to "vote for the man" without mentioning his GOP affiliation. His Democratic opponent is present Sec. of State Joseph D. Ward, who won unanimous COPE backing.

An all-out registration drive by organized labor has lifted the state's registration to an all-time high—exceeding the 1956 peak of 2.67 million.

Democrats are expected to retain control of both houses of the legislature. This will be important, since the state is due to lose two of its 14 congressional seats because of reapportionment based on the 1960 census, and the legislature will have to create new congressional districts.

R.I. Democrats Pick Pell for Senate Race

Providence — A political newcomer—liberal Democrat Claiborne Pell—outstripped two veteran campaigners to win his party's nomination for the Senate in the Democratic primaries here.

Pell rolled up a nearly 2-1 margin over former Gov. Dennis J. Roberts. Trailing far behind—with only 5 percent of the vote—was J. Howard McGrath who had served in the past as governor, U. S. senator, and U.S. attorney general.

The 41-year-old Democratic nominee will face Republican Raoul Archambault, Jr., former assistant director of the Budget Bureau, in November for the seat being vacated by Democrat Theodore Francis Green, retiring dean of the Senate.

In the hotly contested battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, Lt. Gov. John A. Notte, Jr., defeated former Lt. Gov. Armand Cote by a 16,000-vote margin. Notte will challenge GOP Gov. Christopher Del Sesto, who is running for a second term.

New Hampshire GOP Nurses Upset Fears

Manchester, N. H.—Spurred by an unprecedented registration drive which added 17,000 new Democrats to the voting rolls in the past several months, Granite State Democrats are trying to swing one of the major political upsets this November.

At stake, in addition to New Hampshire's cluster of four electoral votes, are the Senate seat currently held by right-wing Republican Sen. Styles Bridges; the governorship which the Republicans barely managed to hold on to in 1958; and two GOP-controlled House seats.

The intensity of the Democratic drive, and the fact that Republican registrations have shown no marked increase this year, has GOP leaders frankly worried.

Publisher William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader—one of the original supporters of Pres. Eisenhower's bid for the presidency eight years ago—in a series of bluntly worded front-page editorials has accused his fellow Republicans of having "grown complacent."

"If the Republican Party does not start to organize today," Loeb wrote six weeks before election time, "it is going to be a very sorry and sad group of people when Election Day comes in November."

Bridges — with eight straight "wrong" votes and no "right" votes in the 86th Congress, according to COPE voting records, and a lifetime record of 36 "wrong" and only 4 "right" votes—is facing the strongest challenge in his political career.

Hill Is Vigorous

Opposing him is Dartmouth College Professor Herbert W. Hill, a vigorous campaigner who 12 years ago, in his only previous bid for public office, barely dropped the gubernatorial contest to Republican Sherman Adams. The latter subsequently became the virtual assistant president in the Eisenhower Administration, only to quit under fire two years ago in the face of conflict-of-interest charges.

Backed by a revitalized Democratic Party led by young lawyers, real estate men and insurance brokers, Hill is stumping up and down the Granite State in a bid to be sent to the Senate to help enact the liberal policies espoused by Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy.

Although political observers rate Hill with having, at best, only an outside chance to unhorse Bridges, they see a better opportunity for Democrat Bernard L. Boutin in his bid for the governorship. Boutin lost to incumbent Gov. Wesley Powell (R) by a scant 6,000 votes two years ago.

Democrats, pointing to their 17,000 new voters, contend that they have "registered our margin of victory" in the rematch with Powell. The equation presupposes several things — maintenance of the same votes Boutin received in 1948, no greater voter turnout for the GOP incumbent, and support for Boutin by the new Democratic registrations—yet the upsurge in registrations cannot be discounted.

Powell has just emerged from a bitter primary fight with former Gov. Hugh Gregg (R), in which the incumbent won renomination by a margin of only 1,155 votes. The primary was a repeat of the close primary contest between Powell and Gregg two years ago, and the GOP still shows the scars of these two intraparty encounters.

GOP Double-Talk

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN is striving desperately to foster the impression that the Eisenhower Administration has created the best of all possible worlds, striving so hard in fact that it has become involved in statistical double-talk and outright distortion.

On the international scene the critical danger points in Africa, Asia and Latin America are non-existent in Republican campaign oratory. Once in a great while Vice Pres. Nixon intimates that there may be some difficulties but switches immediately into the now monotonous refrain that he knows how to stand up to Khrushchev.

Nixon's "kitchenmanship," in which color television is equated with Soviet missile proficiency, has little relationship, if any, to the problems of Communist beachheads in Cuba, disruption in the Congo and the increasing Communist orientation of some of the new African nations, the continuing crisis in Berlin or the new crisis in Laos.

On the domestic scene the real and present economic stagnation and the clear indications of an on-coming recession are likewise non-existent in the Republican campaign. Instead the voters are being bombarded with distorted comparisons of economic growth, unemployment and wages during the Eisenhower and Truman administrations.

The basic device in all the Republican comparisons is to arbitrarily select the years involved so that the figures come up with a GOP-prosperity tinge.

For example, in comparing economic growth Nixon ignored the yardsticks applied by non-partisan economists and included the year 1946, a year of plant shutdowns for reconversion. Using the normally accepted base period of 1947-52 for the Truman years, the average annual growth rate comes up 4.25 percent compared to 2.5 percent in the Eisenhower period.

Or take steel wages. Labor Sec. Mitchell told the Steelworkers that their purchasing power increased $1.13 per week in seven Truman Administration years compared to $28 a week in the seven Eisenhower years. The union quickly nailed this one, noting that Mitchell threw in the year 1945 when Steelworkers were on an overtime 45-hour week so that the base from which the "gain" was measured was abnormally high.

On unemployment the secretary was equally off-base. He cited figures showing that 94 out of every 100 workers had jobs in August. What's really relevant is that nearly 6 percent of the work force was unemployed and that 6 percent figure is the one that Mitchell's Labor Department uses to measure "substantial unemployment," the description that applies to depressed areas and gives them a priority on federal aid. The 6 percent figure indicates that under the department's own definition the entire nation could be described as depressed.

Nixon earlier in the campaign used a phony base to compare the rise in real earnings and the figures quickly laid this distortion bare, proving that real wages in the Truman Administration had actually gone up 14 percent not the 2 percent cited by the Vice President.

Neither Nixon nor Mitchell or any other Administration official has commented on the Labor Department's latest report on net spendable earnings which shows that workers had less real income to spend this August than a year ago.

This is the nature of the Republican campaign to this point—a campaign designed to obscure the issues, blur the world crisis and distort the basic statistics. The American voters won't buy it!

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Behind Khrushchev's Ranting:

Soviet Imperialism in Africa Seen Real Issue Before the UN

By Arnold Beichman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—If Nikita Khrushchev could have his way, the dateline on this story would never again read "United Nations" or "New York."

The Soviet dictator has embarked on a "rule-or-ruin" policy which, if effectuated, would rob the UN of any power, meaning and its very existence. That was the tenor of his address, dutifully echoed by the Soviet satellites—fire UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, abolish the office itself, move the UN out of New York, create a three-man supervisory body.

Such a program would extinguish the most important international organization which has existed since the dawn of civilization, one which has been fully supported from its inception by the American labor movement and the world's free trade unions.

The question asked here is why has Khrushchev chosen a course which has outraged many of the UN delegations here, whether anti-Communist or neutralist. Legally he cannot alter the UN charter because his proposals would necessitate a two-thirds vote of approval by the General Assembly which he cannot obtain and, if he did, could be vetoed by any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The answer to the question of Khrushchev's motive is, first that by asking for the impossible, he can hope to achieve a "compromise" which would still satisfy him. In other words, by asking for an unattainable 200 percent, he might be able to get 100 percent and thereby he would demonstrate his sweet reasonableness.

Second, having suffered a major defeat—temporarily—in the Congo Republic, he is determined to see to it that such a defeat is not made permanent. The only way he can do it is by paralyzing the UN, robbing the secretary-general of any power, and thus demonstrate to the new African countries and anybody else that the UN can do nothing to help them in case of attack, invasion or subversion.

Third, he hopes to create a new kind of "neutral" bloc, to be headed by Pres. Nkrumah of Ghana assisted by Premier Sekou Toure of Guinea. Khrushchev's address gave a new definition to neutrality which excludes a socialist country like Sweden, for example, and any of its citizens, specifically Hammarskjold. The only nations which Khrushchev will henceforth regard as "neutral" are Asian or African countries not yet in the Soviet orbit but where the Communists are busy at work. Such a new kind of "neutral" bloc would become the Soviet prong into emerging Africa.

If Khrushchev can achieve these aims, the UN would be unable to function in the next Soviet-manufactured crisis. Neither the secretary-general nor the assembly would be able to act or move with the unending use of the Soviet veto in the Security Council.

Stating it in its simplest form, the UN has become a distinct hindrance to Soviet efforts to infiltrate and establish its beach-heads in Africa. Had it not been for the UN, the Congo Republic would today either have been taken over, in effect, by Moscow or else would be in the throes of a bloody civil war.

Another reason for Khrushchev's raucous abuse of the UN, it is held in UN circles, is that he is demonstrating to his Communist puppets now attending the sessions that he is the toughest, roughest, most audacious firebrand of them all.

But something which is beginning to disturb delegations here is not just Khrushchev's all-out assault on the UN. That was foreshadowed, expected and has occurred. What is troubling these delegations is the U.S. optimism that Khrushchev has suffered a tremendous defeat and that little remains to be done but to watch the Soviet dictator suffer the consequences of the frustration of his evil design.

Actually, the issue is not whether Dag Hammarskjold stays or not. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, if the secretary-general can be turned from an active political force into a spiritual basket-case, Hammarskjold can stay on forever. The real issue, and in fact the sole issue, before the UN is Soviet imperialism now seeking to overwhelm Africa. All the other issues which Khrushchev has raised are secondary and peripheral, including his always demagogic talk about disarmament.

A Soviet spokesman inadvertently made it clear that the Congo and Africa were Khrushchev's first and total concern and everything else is just talking for the propaganda record.

What must be faced as fact is that the United Nations is standing on shaky legs and that its fate today rests in the table-pounding fists of Nikita Khrushchev.

Meany, Kennedy Discuss The 1960 Election Issues

To: ALL MEMBERS OF THE AFL-CIO
From: GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT

The AFL-CIO has enthusiastically endorsed the candidacy of Senator John F. Kennedy for President and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President.

This decision was based on their records and pledges and on the Democratic party platform. It was reached after careful analysis and thoughtful study. The decision was based on what is best for America and her people in this time of danger.

In its opening weeks the campaign has produced the usual noise and excitement, a fair share of nonsense and a great deal of confusion. The result to date has been to obscure the basic issues, which the trade union movement insists must be discussed in terms of the critical world situation—the problems of America's role as the leader of the free world; the problem of recasting our economic policies so that the nation can once and for all time eliminate the boom-and-bust cycle and mobilize its strength to meet the totalitarian challenge of communism; the problem of securing for all Americans their basic democratic rights.

In the campaign to date, Senator Kennedy has been vigorously addressing himself to these issues. His opponent, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, has either ignored them, brushed them aside as of no consequence or, in some cases, actually distorted them.

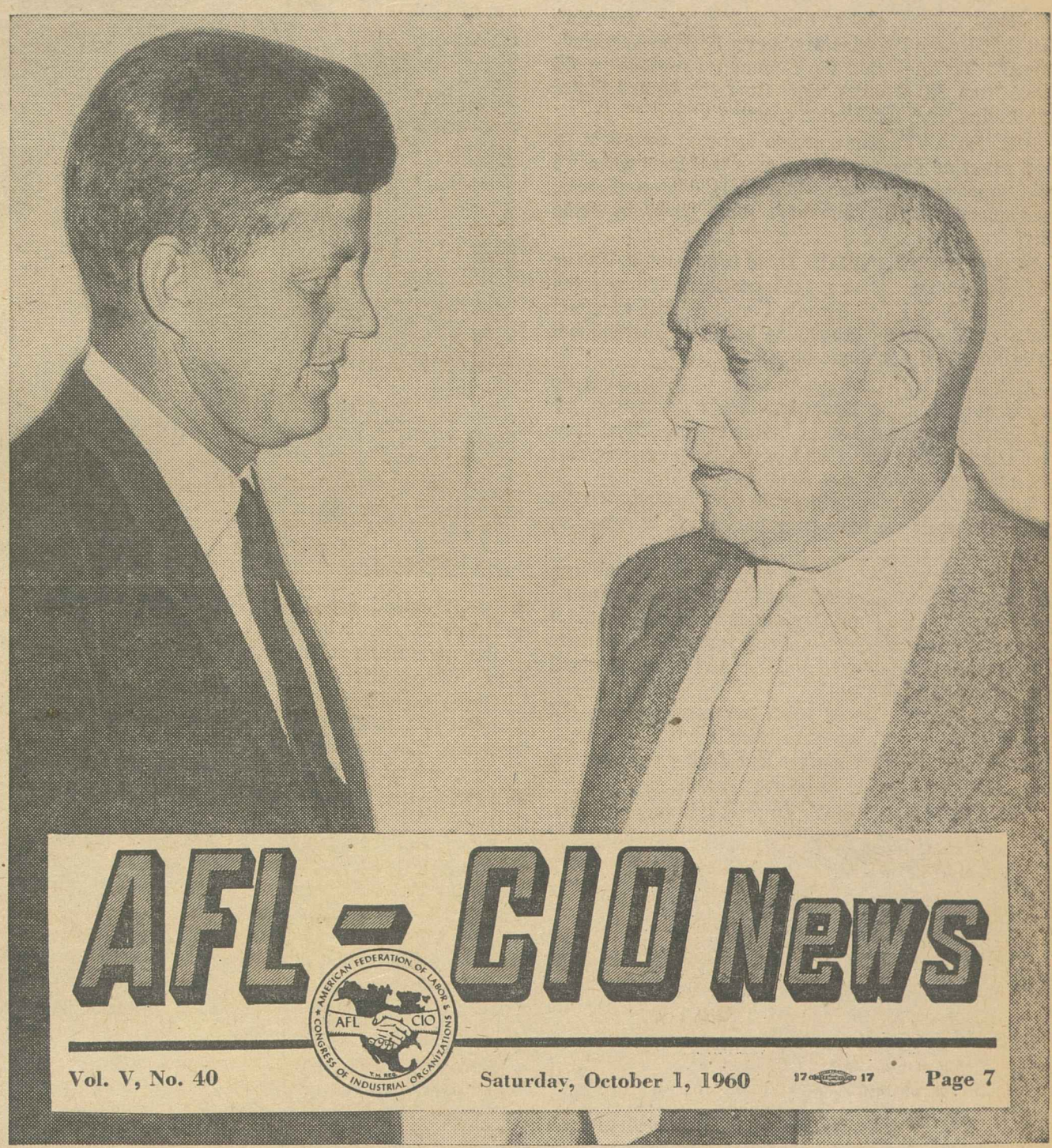
The injection into the campaign of extraneous issues intended to divert attention from the basic problems is impairing the operation of our electoral process.

The AFL-CIO endorsed the candidacy of Senator Kennedy because it believes that his position and the position of the Democratic Party platform are the essential elements in a program to build a strong and free America in the 1960s—an America capable of leading the world to peace and freedom.

In accepting this endorsement, Senator Kennedy said, "I welcome the support of working men and women everywhere and I am proud of the endorsement of the AFL-CIO. For the labor movement is people. The goals of the labor movement are the goals of all Americans and their enemies are the enemies of progress. The two cannot be separated."

What are these goals? How does Senator Kennedy believe they can be achieved?

Senator Kennedy and I have discussed these goals and explored the complex problems involved. I have set down major portions of these discussions with the approval and authorization of Senator Kennedy as a faithful representation of his views.



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MR. MEANY: Senator, if you had to sum up in a single sentence the major issues in this election campaign, how would you do it?

SENATOR KENNEDY: I would put it this way, Mr. Meany. We must strengthen America to meet the Communist threat to freedom everywhere, and at the same time complete the job of bringing real security to the lives of all Americans.

And I am positive we can do it.

Our nation is blessed with resources and people and a heritage of freedom that is unmatched any place in the world. I say we can mobilize all of this to do the job that cries out to be done.

I say America need never become a second-rate power. We can in our time do all of the things that need doing. All we need is the proper leadership and the determination to meet the challenges of today.

MR. MEANY: Senator, do you think we really have the potential to do everything that needs doing in the world and in our own country? You know there are some who say that we are biting off more than we can chew.

SENATOR KENNEDY: Mr. Meany, I have never lost faith, and I hope the American people never lose faith, in the tremendous potential that exists in America.

If a foreign foe were ever responsible for cutting our steel production down to fifty percent of capacity, for example, this country would spring into action. Yet today, because of our own inadequate policies, American steel production stands at fifty percent.

The fact is that our economic system today is not providing us with the tools for doing the job that we are talking about. The Soviet Union's economy, as you well know, is growing at a rate estimated to be at least two times as fast as ours. With the proper policies, under the proper leadership, this country can establish a rate of economic growth which will make it possible for us to do everything that is necessary for national defense, to give really massive assistance to our friends and to the uncommitted nations of the world, and still eliminate poverty once and for all in America.

MR. MEANY: I would agree, Senator, that those are three vital objectives for all Americans. Let's examine them. Have we done enough in terms of our national defense?

SENATOR KENNEDY: No. We have allowed the Budget Bureau, rather than our experts in national defense and foreign policy, to make the decisions as to how much is spent on national defense.

I say that those who oppose realistic expenditures for national defense are taking a chance on our very survival as a nation.

The only real question as I see it is, which chance, which gamble, do we take—our money or our survival?

I am convinced that every American who can be fully informed as to the facts today would agree to an additional investment in our national security now rather than risk his survival, and his children's survival, in the years ahead.

In the years to come I would much rather take chances on having people say we spent too much, than to have them say we did not do enough and risked America's very existence.

I am calling, in short, for an investment in peace. And my purpose is to set forth the facts that every American should have to back up this investment.

MR. MEANY: I am sure you know the record of the trade union movement with respect to the menace of communism and I am sure you know that we in labor are willing to pay whatever it costs to protect freedom. Because of this, the Communists have called us "warmongers" and I am sure that they will call you a "warmonger" too.

But as we see it, the only way to achieve peace, the only way to achieve disarmament, the only way to achieve an end to atomic tests and the production of atomic bombs is from a posture of total strength.

SENATOR KENNEDY: I couldn't agree more.

MR. MEANY: But military defense isn't the sole answer.

SENATOR KENNEDY: No. It is the base from which we move to build a world at peace where individual freedom is cherished. Our task is to rebuild our strength, and the strength of the free world—to prove to the Soviets that time and the course of history are not on their side, that the balance of world power is not shifting their way—and that therefore peaceful settlement is essential to mutual survival. Our task is to devise a national strategy—based not on 11th hour responses to Soviet-created crises, but on a comprehensive set of carefully prepared, long-term policies designed to increase the strength of the non-Communist world.

MR. MEANY: Well, in specific terms, Senator, have we done enough to provide economic assistance to the non-Communist world?

SENATOR KENNEDY: Of course we have not. With the very survival of freedom involved, how can we be satisfied with an expenditure of less than one percent of our national product for this purpose. It is true, of course, that the Congress in recent years has provided even less than the President requested. But this points up the lack of leadership about which I have talked. First, the President never requested enough to begin with, and then he failed miserably to obtain adequate support in the Congress for even his meager recommendations.

Our present foreign aid programs have neglected the great visionary, partnership principles of the Marshall Plan and Point-Four programs. These have been subordinated to narrow, expedient ends. What we need is a program of long-range commitments; a program that is planned to meet the welfare of the people of the individual countries—their welfare as they see it, not as seen by some individual sitting in Washington

'. . . We Can Do All of the

unaware even of the cultural background of the nation involved.

I need not recite the losses to the free world in country after country because we did not see in time the nature of the problem. Do I have to spell out the details of Guinea, Cuba, Laos and Tibet? To think that the Monroe Doctrine would ever be effectively challenged! To think that the Communist menace would move from 5,000 miles away from the United States to 90 miles from the Florida coast!

MR. MEANY: Some people say that we ought to stop worrying about other people's problems when we have so many of our own—like slums, depressed areas, inadequate schools. Shouldn't these problems come first?

SENATOR KENNEDY: There is no need to choose one or the other. If we get this economic system going the way it should, Mr. Meany, I am confident we could make great progress in meeting both our international obligations and our domestic needs.

MR. MEANY: Let's get to some of these domestic needs now, Senator Kennedy. As a spokesman for the labor movement I went before both political conventions last July and I told of our deep concern that our economic system is at dead center.

Let me take a minute to recite the situation. In the last seven years we have gone backwards in America, economically speaking.

Early in September, on the very day the Republican candidates were telling the people that "they never had it so good," the Labor Department reported that 5.9 percent of our labor force—almost four million workers—was totally unemployed and that millions more could not get a full week's work.

During the last seven years our economy has not grown enough to keep pace with the young people coming into the labor market and during the next ten years that gap is going to be even greater.

SENATOR KENNEDY: To meet this very problem, Mr. Meany, my advisors tell me we must create 25,000 new jobs a week every week for the next ten years—25,000 new jobs a week for 520 weeks.

And I am convinced we can do it.

MR. MEANY: Okay, but how?

SENATOR KENNEDY: This problem we are discussing works both ways. In order to solve the problems we have talked about, we have got to have more economic growth. It is also true that in order to have sound economic growth, we have got to get about the business of meeting our unmet needs.

As we produce steel for the housing we need, for the schools that we need, for the roads, highways, airports and hospitals—we provide both the jobs for our more than 125,000 unemployed steelworkers, for example, and we begin to cut into the disgraceful backlog of unfinished business which we have accumulated over years of stagnation.

MR. MEANY: You know, Senator, every time I talk about the unfilled needs of America, somebody says to me, as did a lady member of the Republican Platform Committee in Chicago: "Where are you going to get the money? Who is going to pay the bill?"

SENATOR KENNEDY: Well, first of all, Mr. Meany, much of this can be done without costing the Federal government a single penny. If we had the right fiscal policies, we would make it easier for individuals and private businesses to build the homes and factories they need.

We can do it by increasing the purchasing power of the people through things like an increased minimum wage, depressed area legislation, a fair employment practices bill, more intelligent procurement policies.

But we must be willing to spend money when necessary. We can afford to do so.

One basic difference between Democrats and Republicans is that we always see both the value and the cost in things, they see only the cost.

And remember this, when we increase the well-being of American citizens, we increase their ability to pay taxes.

Herein lies the strength of our position of insisting on the kind of economic growth America needs to meet the Soviet challenge or, for example, to provide the 25,000 new jobs a week.

To put it another way, Mr. Meany, subsidizing economic growth is not a cost item, it is an investment.

MR. MEANY: Let's stick first of all to the non-financial items, Senator. What would you consider first on the list?

SENATOR KENNEDY: There is one domestic issue, Mr. Meany, which is really a world-wide issue—the problem of securing once and for all full equality for all our people. I am particularly proud of the civil rights plank in our Democratic platform.

If there were no international problems, full civil rights for all Americans would still be a major goal because it is morally right. In light of today's world-wide struggles for freedom, it is an absolutely imperative goal. We do not go with clean hands to the United Nations or to any part of the world as long as we do not fully guarantee the equality of every American.

The next Democratic Administration, Mr. Meany, will work at this problem and not merely make self-serving statements about it. We will present legislative recommendations to complete the job but, even more importantly, we will use the tools now given us by the Constitution itself and the laws already passed to make the American promise come true for all its citizens.

It is a tragic fact indeed that, six years after the historic Supreme Court decision on school segregation, the President of the United States has not yet seen fit to endorse that decision. Mr. Meany, I fully back the Supreme Court decision and will do everything in my power to have it implemented.

MR. MEANY: There is a related problem in which I know you have shown much interest—the problem of a democratic immigration policy.

SENATOR KENNEDY: Yes. I have sought, and will continue to seek, changes in our immigration laws so that we can bring to our shores some additional immigrants and also to eliminate from the law the discriminatory aspects of it.

MR. MEANY: Some people say that with unemployment as high as it is, it is unwise to ease up on immigration.

SENATOR KENNEDY: I am familiar with that argument. My position is we can do much more than we are now doing in this field. Certainly a country with 180 million people can easily absorb 250,000 immigrants a year. Remember, Mr. Meany, that only a portion of these immigrants would be workers, and all of them would be consumers of the goods which America produces.

MR. MEANY: I believe that position is sound, Senator, and we have supported liberalization of our immigration laws.

Now, Senator, what is the outlook for action on minimum wages? You know that we have come before the Congress year after year asking that the federal minimum wage be raised from the present obsolete $1 an hour to at least $1.25 an hour, and we have asked that the present coverage of the law be broadened so that additional millions of workers would be given the protection of this basic law.

SENATOR KENNEDY: I know your position well, Mr. Meany. I can assure you that if I am elected President, I will continue to have a deep interest in keeping the minimum wage up to date and in extending its coverage to the maximum number of workers possible.

We would have made progress in the 86th Congress if it had not been for the insistence by the Republican Administration on limiting the increase to $1.15 and its refusal to make meaningful progress on broadened coverage. In the final days of the summer session of the Congress, I had to make a difficult decision. I could have agreed to a token bill which would have helped a few people here and there. However, because passage of any minimum wage bill would probably have foreclosed any further action for several years to come, I preferred to see no legislation at all rather than an inadequate bill that would have blocked effective action.

I can assure you, Mr. Meany, that completing the job on the minimum wage bill will have the highest priority during the next Administration if I am elected President.

May I add that you and the labor movement ought to be commended highly for your selfless devotion to this issue. Very few of your own union members will benefit from improvements in this law. By your support, you have demonstrated commendable sympathy for the welfare of workers outside your own ranks. This is in the best traditions of the labor movement.

MR. MEANY: Thank you very much for that comment, Senator. We sincerely believe that every worker in this country, whether a member of a union or not, is entitled to a fair wage.

Back in 1955, Senator, we had the last go-round on this legislation. I remember well how the present Administration fought against the $1 minimum wage at that time. They did everything they could to limit the increase to 90 cents. It it were not for the splendid work of men like you, the minimum wage during the last few years might have been 90 cents, rather than $1.

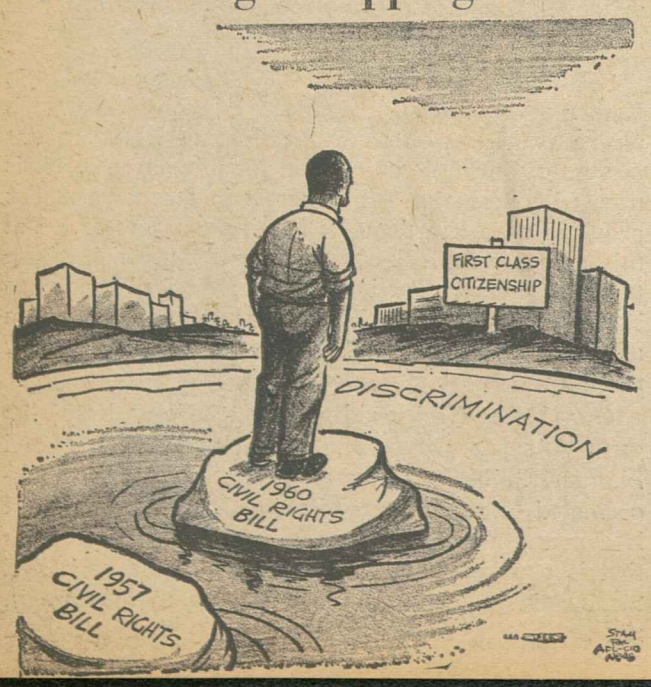
SENATOR KENNEDY: I remember that fight well. That 10 cent difference, Mr. Meany, may not loom large in some people's eyes, but 10 cents an hour means $4 a week for the lowest paid people in the nation. That $4 a week is not just a statistic. During these last few years that extra $4 has meant an extra quart of milk each day or a pair of shoes for some underprivileged child.

One of the most significant things that Franklin Roosevelt ever said was in connection with the minimum wage law and I have frequently quoted him. He said:

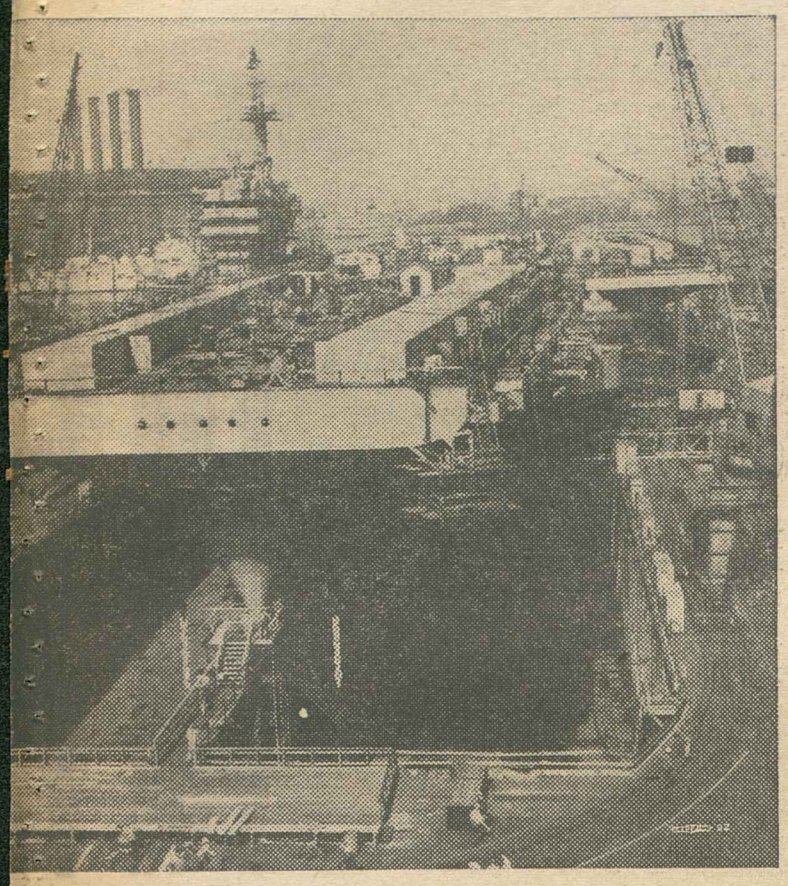
"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who already have much; it is whether we do enough for those who have too little."

MR. MEANY: Now Senator, may I ask your comment on the outlook for federal aid to education?

Not Enough Stepping Stones



'Things That Need Doing'



SENATOR KENNEDY: Here again the attitude of the present Administration prevented action. You will recall that both houses of Congress passed separate versions of aid-to-education bills. Neither one went as far as I would like to go, but they represented progress. We were not able to complete action in August because the Republicans failed to supply a single vote in the House Rules Committee to permit a conference to take place.

MR. MEANY: I recall that one of the reasons that the Senate bill does not go as far as you like is that Mr. Nixon cast a deciding vote to break a tie on an aid-to-education bill.

SENATOR KENNEDY: Yes, an amendment was pending which would have provided a federal grant of $25 per school child to be used, at the discretion of the state, either for school construction or teachers' salaries. Mr. Nixon's tie-breaking vote killed that proposal.

With a new Administration, I am confident that we will at long last make a federal contribution toward solving the serious school crisis facing America. Responsibility for operating schools and for their basic financing will remain with the states, but the federal government must do its part to meet this national crisis. We may still be ahead of the Soviets in total education today, but they will soon overtake us if we do not get on with the job.

Now, I would not worry about any other country overtaking us in the field of education if that achievement were applied solely to the advancement of the welfare of people. What bothers me is that the Soviets have used their rapid advances in education primarily to improve their scientific and military posture. Our own scientists are doing magnificently and I do not fear for the future, but it was a tragic day for America when the Soviets beat us with their sputniks. That achievement was a warning to us which we have only partially heeded. A Democratic Administration will be determined to make up for our wasted years.

MR. MEANY: As trade unionists, Senator, we are especially interested in your views on legislation directly affecting labor. We know of your fine record of 14 years of service on the House and Senate labor committees. And we also know of the excellent labor plank in the Democratic party platform.

SENATOR KENNEDY: It is a good platform and I am committed to it. I am convinced that labor has contributed more to the economic health, the well-being and the strength of this country than any other organized group, in any other country, in any other period of human history.

I am just as convinced that strong, free collective bargaining is in the best interests of all the people and of the nation itself. We must work to defeat legislation designed to repress labor—to destroy its power—and render the worker helpless to advance his own welfare.

Mr. Meany, during all of the 14 years I have served in the Congress, I have dealt with problems affecting labor. I have come to know the labor movement well. It is from this knowledge that I asserted on Labor Day that "the goals of the labor movement are the goals of all Americans." This does not mean, as Republican distortions have suggested recently, that the labor movement and I will see eye to eye on every single detail on every issue. This has not been true in the past and undoubtedly will not be true in the years to come. But such differences will not obscure our basic agreement.

I am proud of the fact that I was endorsed by the AFL-CIO for I know that the American labor movement wants for America what I want for America: The elimination of poverty and unemployment, the re-establishment of America's world leadership, the guarantee of full civil rights for our citizens. I want to see a strong labor movement because I believe the labor movement works for the benefit not only of its own people but for the general welfare.

MR. MEANY: Senator, I believe that kind of strong labor movement is made impossible by measures such as "right-to-work" laws. What do you think?

SENATOR KENNEDY: Let me make it clear once again, as I have in the past, that—whatever office I shall hold—I shall always be unalterably opposed to so-called "right-to-work" laws at any level, federal or state. And I shall oppose, as I have for 14 years, any and all other such devices. As you know, Mr. Meany, I have fought for legislation that will eliminate corruption in both labor and management yet preserve and protect the legitimate rights of legitimate unions. To achieve that goal now means the elimination of some anti-labor sections of the present labor laws. To that end, I am unequivocally committed.

For example, I have fought to repeal the limitation on the right of a union member to picket sites that require him to work side by side with a non-union member.

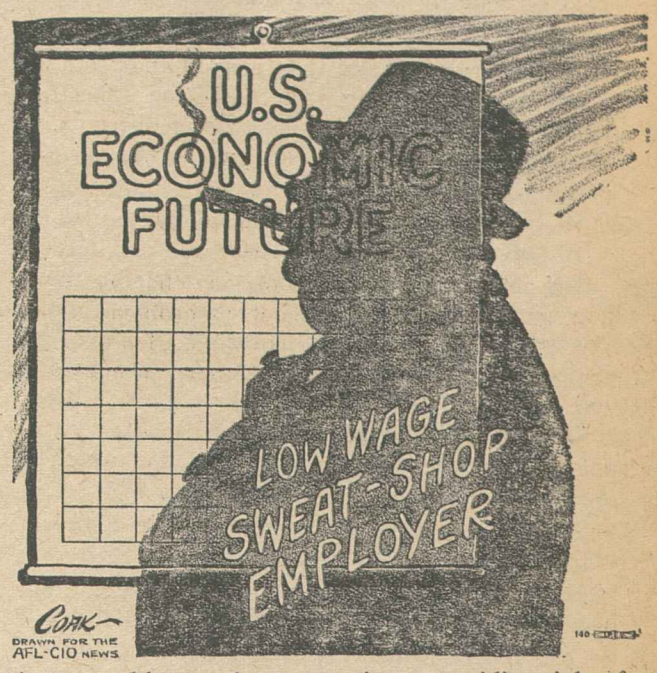
MR. MEANY: Now, Senator, there's been much talk about depressed areas in America.

What are we going to do about them?

SENATOR KENNEDY: There has been much talk, but little action. The Congress did pass two bills in the last two years, but both were vetoed by President Eisenhower.

He thought we had gone too far, were spending too much money. This is what I meant before when I said we Democrats look at the value of things, while Republicans look merely at the costs. If we had invested in the communities that have been badly hit, many of them would now be prospering—providing jobs for our people, goods for our community, and taxes for our government.

Shadow On the Graph



If our country were operating at its full potential, many of these depressed areas would automatically be helped, but even with a high level of activity, there will always be some communities needing special help. We must therefore have constructive laws on the books which will permit us to help get new industry into the community, retrain the workers who do not find it possible to leave, modernize community facilities, and to do all the rest that may be necessary.

MR. MEANY: And how about housing?

SENATOR KENNEDY: To meet the rapidly growing needs of our population, and to replace the unsuitable housing now in existence, we should be creating more than two million units a year. This is a rock-bottom estimate of every expert in the field. Yet we are building today at the rate of slightly over one million a year.

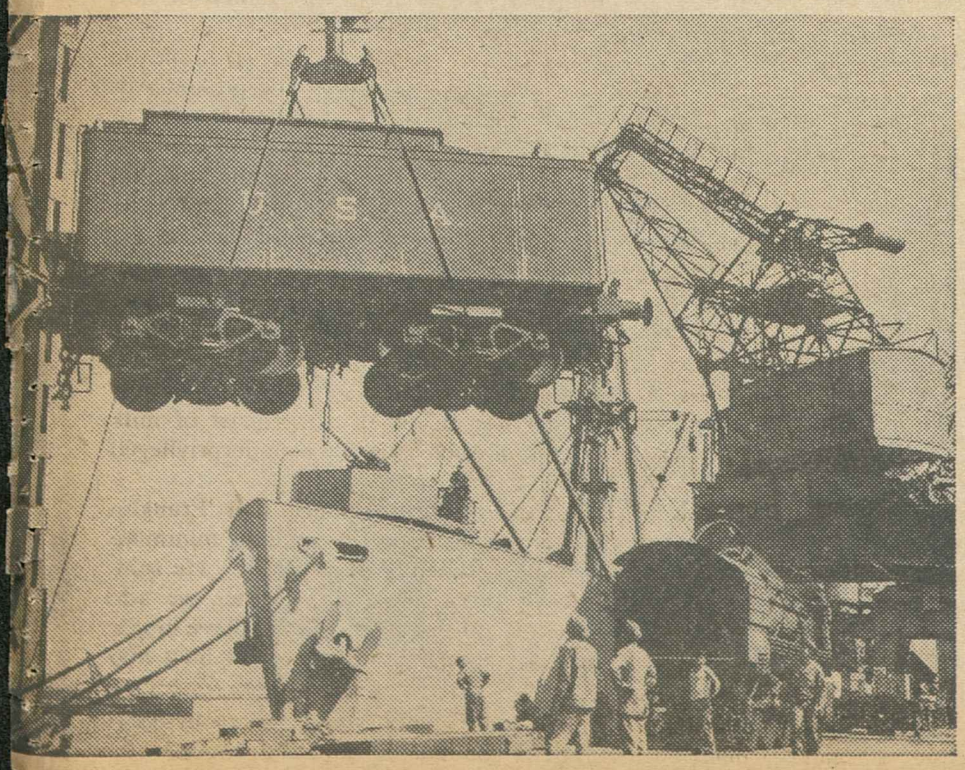
That is one side of the question. The other is the fact that many of America's most skilled workers are unemployed or working part time. We can meet the twin problems of unemployment and inadequate housing by adopting policies aimed at doubling the present rate of building.

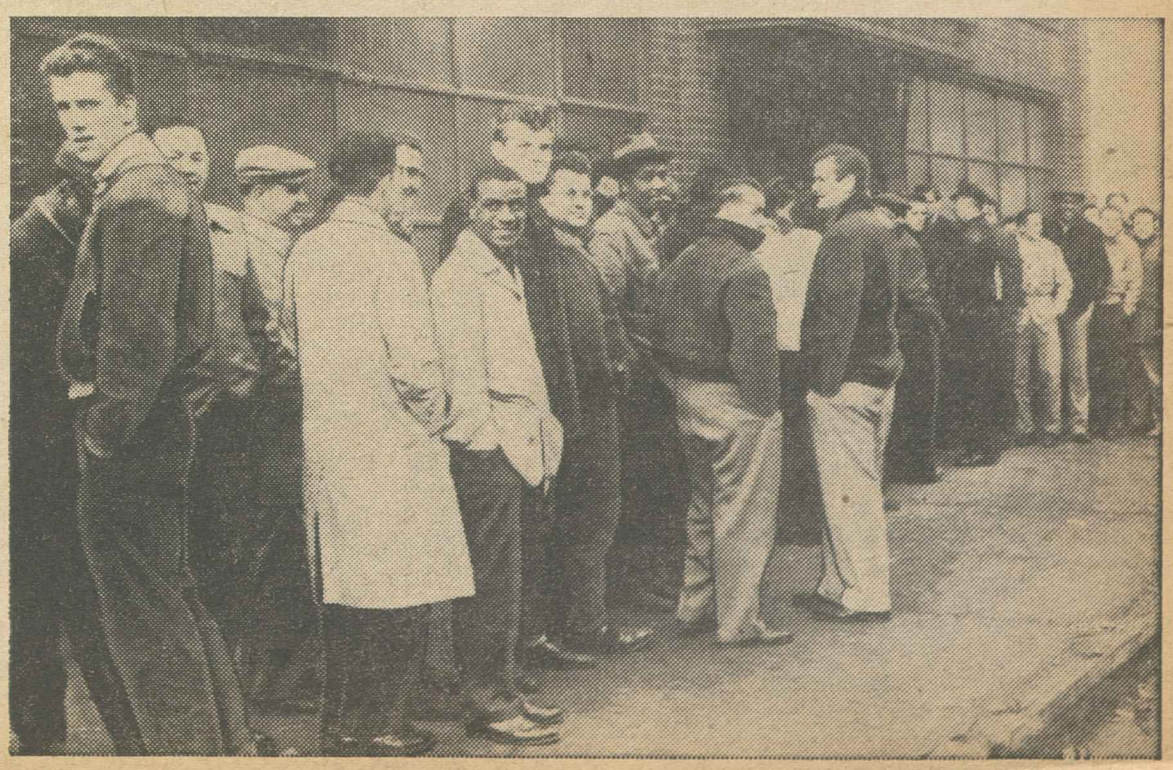
This means a change in our high-interest, tight-money policy. This means a real program of middle income and co-operative housing. This means the building, on a mass scale, of public housing for our lowest income groups.

MR. MEANY: In that connection, Mr. Kennedy, our members have not forgotten that your opponent, Mr. Nixon, back in 1949, voted against the public housing program then enacted. I wonder whether Mr. Nixon feels this would be a better country if we had never built the hundreds of thousands of low-cost public housing units that have been erected since 1949?

SENATOR KENNEDY: I wouldn't know what he thinks now. I do know that his party platform does not call for any public housing. And I know that the great majority of his party in Congress has consistently voted against public housing provisions in the many housing bills passed in recent years.

MR. MEANY: Now, Senator, I want to discuss with





'. . . The Need Is for Leadership'

you one of the issues in which labor has had a particularly strong interest. I refer to social security.

What are your views on this subject?

SENATOR KENNEDY: I know you have a strong interest in this subject, and it is a good thing for all America that you do. No segment of the American society has worked harder for progress in this area.

This year we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act. On August 14, I had the great satisfaction of celebrating that anniversary at Hyde Park, the home and now the shrine of the architect of that great act, Franklin Roosevelt. I told the thousands of retired citizens who had also come to pay homage to Franklin Roosevelt that the job which he had set out to do in 1935 was not yet done. And no one realized this more than President Roosevelt himself. "This law," he said 25 years ago, "represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but which is by no means complete."

Mr. Meany, it is my determination to help complete that structure.

MR. MEANY: I know that you have been working on that practical job. In the final days of the last session of Congress, the AFL-CIO was pleased to support the Kennedy-Anderson amendment to the social security bill to provide health benefits for the aged.

SENATOR KENNEDY: I appreciated that support very much. We didn't win that round, but we will next year. That amendment embodied the basic goal of the well-known Forand bill. It recognized the crying need for action in the matter of health protection for our aged. But it recognized that the proper way, the efficient way, the dignified way, to do the job was to use the time-tested system of social security.

Americans do not want charity; they do not want government doles; they want to help pay for a system of insurance so that when they retire they will be entitled to benefits as a matter of right. I will not stop working for this until we get it.

MR. MEANY: I am glad to hear you say this. Some people may think we have solved the problem by passage of the bill this summer which provides some meager help for those who are on public assistance, or who can establish that they have no resources for health care. We now must proceed to enact a basic social security system of health benefits for the aged.

SENATOR KENNEDY: Yes, and with leadership from the White House, I believe we will get it enacted early next year. This year, the White House was used to kill the proposal. Only one Republican joined the 44 Democrats who voted for my amendment.

Mr. Nixon opposed this logical extension of the social security system and instead supported a proposal that would have meant humiliating income tests, dependence upon states that cannot afford to take adequate steps, and—most important—would have required that the aged pay for the care after they have reached retirement age, not before. Our plan is based upon the social security system because we feel it makes more sense to have people start contributing very modest sums during their working lives so that when they retire they can live in security and in dignity.

MR. MEANY: This sounds like the basic fight over social security back in 1935.

SENATOR KENNEDY: That's absolutely right. Back in 1935, the Republicans tried to prevent enactment of this wonderful system of prepaid insurance for retirement income. But Roosevelt and his New Deal colleagues prevailed. And in 1936, the Republican candidate Alf Landon promised to work for repeal of the Social Security Act if he were elected. But the people knew better, and Roosevelt was returned by a landslide vote.

There are other things in social security we must do, too. Benefits are still much too low. Dependents deserve more liberal treatment. Our public assistance provisions should be improved. There's a lot to be done before we complete that structure F.D.R. started 25 years ago.

MR. MEANY: Related to social security is the matter of unemployment insurance.

What do you see there?

SENATOR KENNEDY: For years now I have been convinced that we will never have a decent system of unemployment insurance until we establish minimum Federal standards. We have reached the disgraceful situation where the average unemployed person receives insurance equal to about a third of his regular wages. The states are reluctant to improve their systems significantly because of fear of interstate competition. Here again, leadership from the White House could obtain action in the Congress.

MR. MEANY: This brings me to the matter of taxes, Senator. What changes are going to be needed?

SENATOR KENNEDY: Well, none for unemployment insurance, Mr. Meany. The present tax rates are more than adequate. Higher benefits and longer duration of benefits will just mean that, in some cases, the rebates to industry will be less. As to social security, some tax increases will be necessary. For medical benefits, for example, we believe that an increase of a quarter of one percent for employes and employers will do the job. I know that American workers have never hesitated to pay for this great social insurance system we are building. For 23 cents a week, under my amendment, they would receive hospitalization, nursing home, home nursing and diagnostic care when they retire. That's a pretty good bargain.

Now, as to general taxes for the housing, the depressed areas, the hospitals, assistance to farmers, the development of our rivers and harbors, for our defenses, and all the rest, I have this comment: I believe that a healthy rate of growth will provide the revenue to do the things we need to do.

But if we must have more income to meet our obligations, let's not be afraid to say so and to raise it. I said in my acceptance speech that the new frontier I talk about is not a set of promises; it is a set of challenges. We must do what must be done. If it means higher taxes, I will never hesitate to ask for them.

Greater revenues, however, do not necessarily require higher tax rates. I will first act to close existing tax loopholes where, the experts say, we can recoup billions of tax dollars.

MR. MEANY: Senator, throughout all of your answers there run two major thoughts: First, that you have confidence that America can do the job and meet all these goals and, secondly, that the great need of our time is for leadership to spur this nation forward.

SENATOR KENNEDY: Any student of American history knows that when the American people have been challenged they have responded. It has been a tragedy for America that in recent years they have not been properly challenged.

We have the resources; we have the people; we have the great needs. Through proper leadership, we can combine these and make another giant step forward in American progress.

All over this country, as I have campaigned, I have made that point. I have not tried to tranquilize the American people into smug self-satisfaction. I have told them the truth. I have promised no easy solutions. I have said that we live in a time of grave danger, but I have said too that we can conquer the new frontiers, just as we have conquered every frontier in the past.

MR. MEANY: Senator, I am convinced that there has never been a more important election in the history of the United States. And it is because we have confidence in your ability to lead, that the AFL-CIO has enthusiastically endorsed your candidacy for the presidency.

To: ALL AFL-CIO MEMBERS

The election of Senator Kennedy and Senator Johnson is the Number One job before the trade union movement. The AFL-CIO endorsed Kennedy and Johnson as in the "best interests of the United States and of the labor movement." Our job is to translate that endorsement into victory on November 8.

As president of the AFL-CIO I call on every affiliated national and international union to focus attention on the real issues in the campaign and to see that every union member is provided with the essential information as to where the candidates stand on these issues.

But while knowledge of the issues is basic, it is equally important that our members have a voice in the decision. They must not only inform themselves but must vote if they are to discharge the basic responsibilities of citizenship.

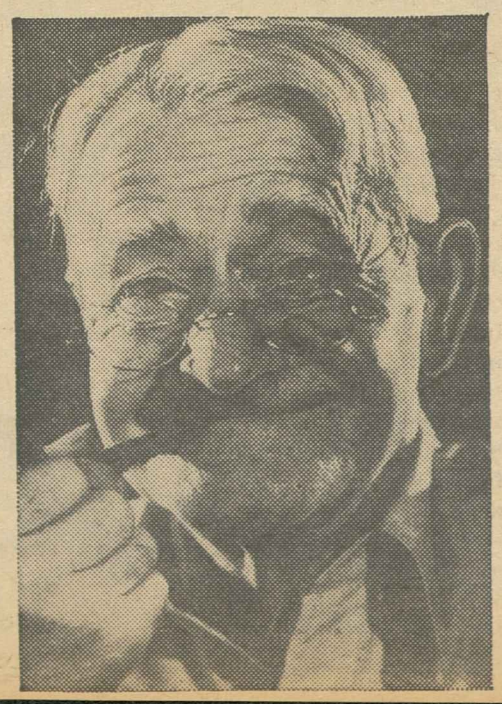
I am completely convinced that if our members are informed on the issues, and determined to cast their vote on Election Day, the outcome will be in the best interests of the nation.

In this time of danger the future of the nation and the future of the trade union movement will be best advanced by the election of Senator Kennedy and Senator Johnson.

I earnestly recommend that every AFL-CIO member vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket on November 8.

George Meany

George Meany, President



Morgan Says:

Cracks Show Up in AMA's Portrait of Healthy Oldsters

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

SOMETIMES, UNFORTUNATELY, the handout is quicker than the eye. Back in August during the rump session of Congress that well known benevolent and protective society, the American Medical Association, issued from its home base in Chicago a three-page bulletin proclaiming "a national survey" showed that the great majority of America's senior citizens not only are capable of financing their own health care but prefer to do it themselves, "without federal government intervention." This handout, neatly timed to emerge in the middle of Congressional debate on old age medical assistance, naturally hit the headlines and undoubtedly influenced many votes.

Morgan

It's a pity that in their one-hour electronic debate Candidates Nixon and Kennedy couldn't have had the time to discuss this issue in detail, including some of the interesting holes punched in the AMA propaganda and the so-called survey on which it was based. The study was made under the direction of two sociologists from Emory University in Atlanta, Professors James W. Wiggins and Helmut Schoeck and financed by a $20,000 grant from a subsidiary of the William Volker Fund.

Wiggins, it develops, is an unpaid consultant to the AMA's medical economics department and the fund, according to an AMA spokesman, has a "conservative outlook." It was after Wiggins read a paper reporting his findings to the International Institute of Gerontologists in San Francisco that fellow sociologists registered a reaction which was anything but conservative. Nine out of 16 named as having collaborated with Wiggins protested his findings as improper, the questionnaire poorly drawn or the sample of people questioned as "loaded." The American Sociological Association is investigating.

The survey painted a glowing picture of a cheerful, "healthy and well-cared-for aging population in the United States," financially independent with capital assets ranging for the majority from $7,500 to above $10,000. Two-thirds of the respondents, Wiggins and Schoeck reported, had not seen or telephoned a doctor during the four weeks preceding their interviews, and 90 percent indicated they had no unfilled medical needs.

This golden portrait of senior citizens in their silver-haired years should be an inspiration to the artists who produce calendars for life insurance companies, but a sharp look shows the pigment chipping away revealing embarrassing tears in the canvas.

BETWEEN 25 AND 35 percent of the country's aged were totally ignored in the sampling, including any receiving old age assistance, all those in hospitals or similar institutions, and all Negores and other non-whites. Nobody was asked how he felt about the plan to provide medical care by expanding social security payments. The subjects interviewed represented a "quota" from each section rather than an area sample, which sociologists consider more valid.

Virtually repudiating the findings though he cooperated in his area in the interviewing, Prof. Noel Gist of the University of Missouri declared "the data are being used deceptively for political purposes. The persons interviewed represented, in a sense, the financial 'elite' of the older population."

There is abundant research to prove that the majority of people cannot accurately judge their own state of health. As of the moment, Emory's Prof. Wiggins is sticking to his guns.

Correction Please!

Nixon's Word-Eating Machine Getting In Lots of Overtime

THE DEMOCRATIC National Committee has charged that Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon is trying "to stifle every vital issue of the campaign" in his proposal that all discussion of America's weaknesses be suspended during the current United Nations session.

Correction, Please!—a new Democratic campaign bulletin—devoted an entire issue to Nixon's proposal and the reaction to it.

Correction, Please! quoted Nixon as saying on Sept. 21:

"I do not think it serves the cause of peace or freedom to talk about America's weakness militarily, to talk about America's falling behind economically, to indicate that America is losing the battle of ideas throughout the world and that our prestige is falling throughout the world."

And yet, the bulletin pointed out, Nixon only last February said that "glossing over weaknesses which we may have, denying that they exist, is not only naive, but it really is dangerous in today's world. . . ."

The Washington Post, observed the bulletin, commented in a Sept. 23 editorial that if Nixon succeeds in equating criticism of American mistakes with naivete toward Soviet designs, "the country will be in for considerably more harm than Mr. Khrushchev can do it."

The Wall Street Journal noted that Nixon had labeled Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy a "spokesman for national self-disparagement." Actually, the Journal said, Kennedy has been making the point that America "could be more powerful and needs to be."

Kennedy was quoted by the bulletin as dealing with the problem in this manner:

"Some people say it's wrong to say we could be stronger—that it's dangerous to say we could be more secure.

"But in times such as these, I say it is wrong—and dangerous—for any American to keep silent about our future if he is not satisfied with what is being done to preserve the future."

Sen. J. W. Fullbright (D-Ark.), the bulletin reported, charged that "Vice-Pres. Nixon is asking the Democrats to join him in a conspiracy of silence or of misrepresentation in order to mislead the American people. . . ."

The bulletin also recalled that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of New York said in June that "I deplore any voices suggesting, by inference or innuendo, that our national unity requires any stifling of debate."

IN ANOTHER RECENT issue, Correction, Please! blasted top Republican campaigners for now criticizing as "wasteful" the very Democratic aid-to-depressed areas legislation which they once praised and supported.

The bulletin said it was Kennedy's 10-state conference in West Virginia on the problem of chronic unemployment which inspired the Republican "three-day barrage."

On successive days, Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) said the Eisenhower vetoes of Democratic depressed area bills were justified because they were "wasteful;" Nixon called the bills "straight pork barrel," and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell said the Democratic Congress failed to act on a "realistic" Administration bill.

Correction, Please! pointed out that, after the 1958 veto, the Democratic Congress reduced the 1960 depressed aid bill from $379 million down to $251 million, compared to the Administration's $60 million program.

Mitchell told a Scranton business group 24 hours before the 1960 veto, the bulletin noted, that the Democratic-passed bill was "good enough so that any senator or congressman from a state with areas of chronic unemployment would have no alternative but to vote for it."

Scott voted for both the 1958 and 1960 bills and even to override the 1960 veto, the bulletin reported.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH KENNEDY—The almost overwhelming impact of national television was demonstrated forcefully in the sudden burst of campaign interest that followed the first Kennedy-Nixon "great debate."

Veteran reporters had never seen anything like the combined fervor and size of the crowds that poured out in the Ohio and Pennsylvania towns the following day to see Kennedy. Reports from the Nixon campaign were that the Vice President drew very large crowds in Memphis, Tenn., and Charleston, W. Va., but it was not clear that the intensity of emotion was the same. At Akron, O., in the armory, there was a high pitch to the roar of the overflow audience as Kennedy entered that was different from anything this longtime traveler with candidates had previously heard.

Reporters who have been on the trail with the Democratic nominee since before the convention say Kennedy began to catch "fire" in his Texas tour—just as Harry S. Truman "caught fire" in Texas in 1948; but before the "great debate" there was nothing comparable to the Ohio-Pennsylvania journey.

The most impressive thing was not the crowds at the airports—though 5,000 waited at Erie, Pa., at 11:30 p.m., and there were packed audiences for set speeches. It was the lines of people—storekeepers, housewives, workers in factories, women buying groceries or shoes—who left their tasks to see the senator as his cavalcade of cars and press buses wound through the towns and in areas where no speeches were scheduled.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN, the senator's experts say, is extremely close, and the election is still to be won or lost. But somehow in the face-to-face clash of the TV debate, an emotional interest was aroused to dispel what appeared to be almost public apathy. From this, Kennedy cannot be the loser.

Some of the technical arrangements and personal touches involved in the television debate had their elements of fascination. Writing reporters were able to view pre-program final arrangements on studio monitors for a few minutes, and they had a "pool" man to report on the details when the program was on the air.

Mr. Nixon arrived a trifle ahead of schedule, seven minutes ahead of Sen. Kennedy. The candidates were informed that when they were speaking they would be full-face "on camera," but that they could sip water or compose themselves otherwise with assurance of privacy.

The Vice President gave an odd impression of in-studio nervousness, with Kennedy the more self-possessed. While waiting for Kennedy, Nixon paced up and down. Kennedy took sips of water during the program; Nixon patted and wiped his face with a handkerchief. (The Vice President, with a heavy beard that shows blacker under the red-eyed monster cameras, had expert makeup help. Kennedy wears no makeup.)

They shook hands after the engagement, Nixon remarking that they had had a "useful" exchange of views. Kennedy under requests from reporters for concurrence declined to acknowledge more than an "exchange of views."

The consensus on results was that the Vice President scored several "debaters' points" against Kennedy but that on "imagery" and impact the Democratic nominee came out very well indeed.

* * *

IF THE ELECTION is to swing on the question of which nominee has the depth and maturity as well as the program and spirit to lead the country, Kennedy certainly could not have been said to appear "naive"—the adjective Mr. Nixon had used against him previously.

The Kennedy camp believes the senator has much to gain from the debates, with three more scheduled. Since he is less well known that the Vice President, television's trick of making an instantaneous impression on millions gives him an unparalleled opportunity with the voters.

The Kennedy spokesmen think, further, that several basic arguments favor the senator: The argument, for example, tying Mr. Nixon to his Republican Party and its record. Without the debates, he could not possibly reach so many voters with the declaration that he is running as the Democratic nominee, proud of his party's record of liberal legislation, while Mr. Nixon has tried to suppress his Republican identification.

It is natural for the Vice President, acknowledging the GOP's minority status, to reach after Democrats and independents. But there is also the fact that he has no answer to Kennedy's charge that no new social or reform idea in half a century has been supported by the Republican Party. The historical record is unchallengeable.

Senator Kennedy may well add in the end that even if Mr. Nixon's own record indicates that he would initiate or champion humanitarian causes, which it doesn't, he couldn't get Republican backing in Congress.

PUT AMERICA TO WORK

Good workers are good citizens . . . and good citizens vote. Good candidates mean more jobs and a busier, more prosperous America. Vote for candidates who will safeguard your job and make more jobs for American workers.

How to Buy:

Food Prices Due For Seasonal Drop

By Sidney Margolius

LIVING WILL BE a little easier in October as prices of food, and especially meat, decline seasonally. The supermarket won't take as big a cut of your income. You'll also be able to buy family clothing for a little less in the Fall sales beginning with the Columbus Day coat sales.

A curious situation has developed in cars enabling sharp buyers with a little cash to pick up 1960 new models or a good used car at especially deep price cuts. Over 700,000 new 1960 models are still in dealers' and factories' hands although the 1961 models are ready to come out October 15—two weeks earlier than usual.

Dealers also are loaded up with used cars. The new compacts have taken away many sales from the used-car markets. Now many dealers can't take in any more used cars until they move present inventories.

So dealers are cutting prices on both the 1960 leftovers and their used cars, and in many cases also are offering easier credit terms. (This is not necessarily to your benefit since additional finance charges will cancel out potential savings on the price cuts.)

The year-end price cuts on the 1960 models are made possible by the extra allowances of $150-$200 that factories give dealers at this time of year to move leftovers. That's why you now see dealers offering in their ads new 1960 models "at wholesale prices."

THESE REALLY ARE the old wholesale prices, with the dealer's profit consisting of the year-end merchandising allowance. The sale of additional accessories and equipment also bolsters dealers profits.

Usually a car loses 29 percent of its value each year. Thus a car worth $2,000, when new, normally will be worth $1,420 at the end of the first year. The second year it loses 29 percent of that $1,420, or about $410, and would have a market value of about $1,010. Much of course depends on the condition of the used car and prevailing market conditions.

Equipment prices listed by Car Fax, the car-price publication, indicate that dealer's profit margin on automatic transmissions runs about 17-19 percent. For example, the Ford automatic transmission has a wholesale price of $172 including federal excise, and a factory-suggested list price of $211.

On other accessories the dealer's margin often runs 20-27 percent. For example, the Rambler heater has a wholesale cost of $59 and a list price of $76. These figures can help you evaluate how much of a price cut a dealer offers on optional equipment.

FOOD BUYS: Meat is a little cheaper this month. Pork, which has been high this summer, will be arriving in greater supply from now on through winter. The less-expensive cuts, such as the Boston butt and picnic ham, are usually the lowest-cost sources of lean meat, advises the New York Cooperative Extension Service. Whole hams sometimes sell for less than the total of the parts. If a whole ham is too big for you, the butt half has a higher proportion of lean meat than the shank. When the two halves are priced about the same per pound, the butt thus is better value.

Merchants also push cheese in October. Many people pay more than they need to. Government studies have found that when prepackaged cheese and in-store packaged cheese are displayed together, almost two out of five people buy the pre-packaged even though it costs ten cents a pound more.

Lamb has been reasonable this fall. One money-saving idea, the extension service advises, is to buy the whole leg and ask the butcher to cut it this way:

- cut through the shank bone, leaving about a pound of meat on the bone which you can cube later to make a stew or curry;
- cut off several lamb steaks at the sirloin end of the leg;
- reserve the center section for a roast.

Broilers also are cheap this year, and supermarkets are featuring specials on beef since marketings are increasing.

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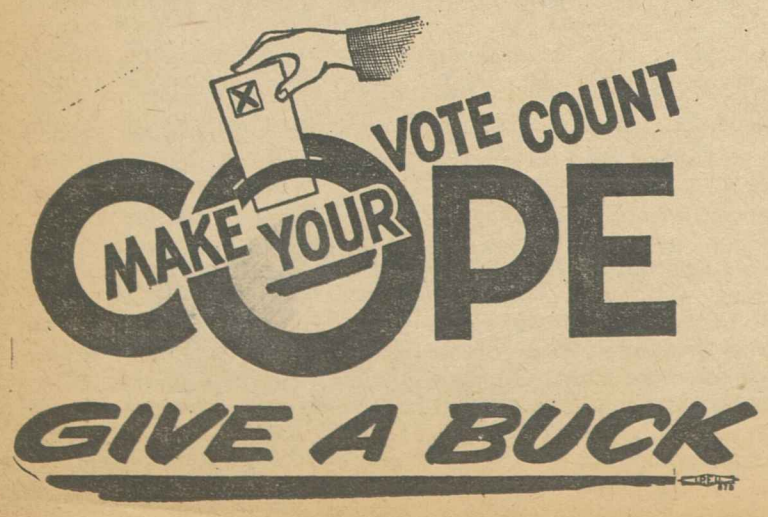
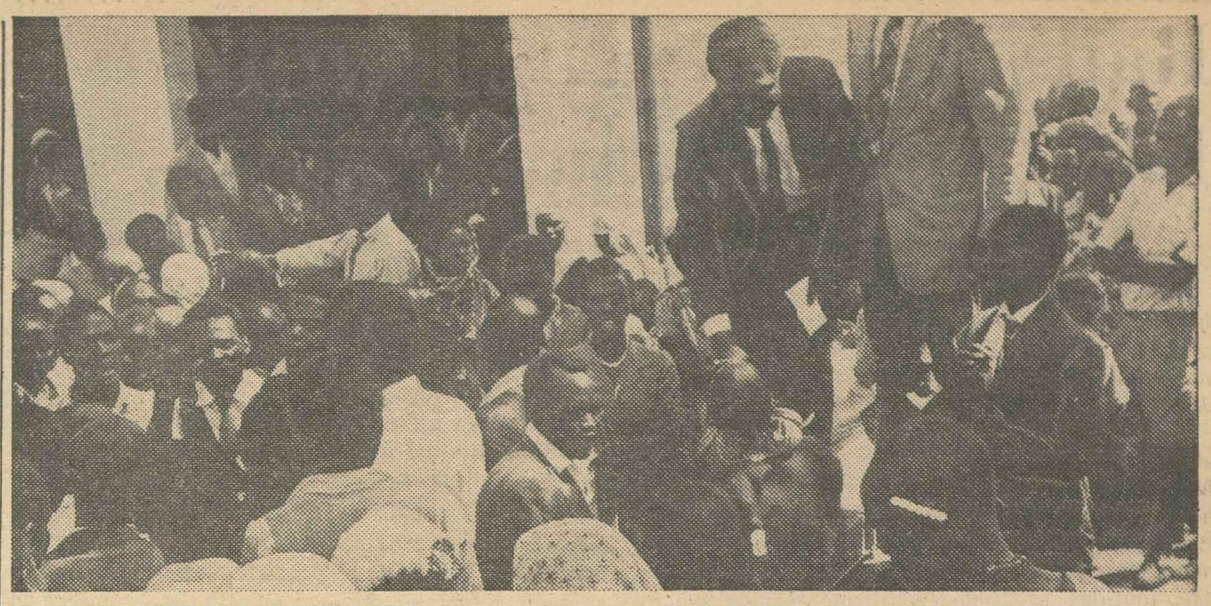




ANCIENT TRIBAL COSTUMES and western dress mingle in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, at a rally at Solidarity House, headquarters of the Kenya Federation of Labor, built with aid from the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions. Tom Mboya, general secretary of the federation, welcomes delegations from all parts of the British territory.

Report From Africa:

Student Airlift, Labor Center Help Train Kenya Leaders

By Theodore W. Kheel

NEW YORK—A building made possible by AFL-CIO support has become the center of communal activity in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, British territory in East Africa where only a few years ago the Mau Maus were terrorizing the white and African population.

Now the march to independence, certain to come in the next one to three years, is led by such oratorically persuasive and personable men as Tom Mboya, the secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, who makes his headquarters in Solidarity House, the name given to this building where thousands gather daily in union, educational, social and political pursuits and talk about Uhuru, the word in Swahili for independence.

I was there recently as a member of an advisory committee to the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, which had generously agreed to finance by airlift the transportation of 250 African students admitted to study in colleges and universities in the United States.

The students' airlift, a dramatic and symbolic expression of our ability and willingness to fulfill Africa's greatest need—education and training for independence—is the principal activity of a relatively new organization known as the African American Students Foundation.

This unique foundation stretches its hands across the seas through its board of directors of Africans as well as Americans. It has offices in New York City and Nairobi, and Tom Mboya as well as Julius Nyerere, who has just become Prime Minister of Tanganyika, supervise the African end.

The first airlift took place last year when 81 students came over, all from Kenya. This so inspired the Africans in Kenya, as well as such other East African countries as Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzabar, and the Rhodesias, that more than 250 sought space this year. This is as many students as will matriculate this year in Makerere, the university in East Africa for all of these countries, and many more than will enter colleges and universities in the United Kingdom.

The day I arrived in Nairobi an orientation meeting was being held at Solidarity House to prepare the students for the trip here and to answer their questions about living in the United States.

Obviously they had to be told about segregation and the rebuffs they might receive. I felt very ashamed during this discussion. But so great was their sense of adventure and especially their desire to learn in order to return to help their country that no amount of hardship could possibly discourage them from going.

The question and answer period sounded just like that of any group of students getting ready to go off to college. The girls wanted to know what they should wear. The boys asked about politics and rates of exchange. Everyone was told to be prepared for lots of questions from Americans about Kenya and Africa. One boy wanted to meet the girl who was going to the same college he was.

And there is a willingness, indeed an anxiousness, throughout Kenya and other African countries on the part of people who themselves are illiterate to contribute their last few pennies to make it possible for their sons and daughters to study in America. This is because they regard education as their salvation in assuming the responsibilities of independence.

It is the lesson of the Congo, and they are fully aware of this. I heard it from the lips of the senior chief of the Kikiyus, the largest of the tribes in Kenya. In the compound of huts where he lives, 60 miles from Nairobi, as primitively as his ancestors before him, this vigorous man of 92 told me, as we discussed the changes he has seen through the years: "The most important thing for my people is education."

Back at Solidarity House, as we watched Tom Mboya turn from the students to a strike meeting, telephone calls, small and large meetings, and then back to fund-raising, we were told that a group of Kikiyu tribeswomen had arrived to perform a native dance for him.

Into the courtyard they came, in double file with paint on their faces and wearing elaborately colored costumes. Around their ankles they had bracelets made of beer bottle tops which jangled as they took short steps forward and backward, advancing slowly and chanting all the while in their native language. Ironically, Tom Mboya, who comes from the Luo tribe, could not understand what they were saying. I heard the translation he was given, and here it is:

We have come to Tom's house.
We have heard about him.
Now we're here to see him.

I think every member of the AFL-CIO can be proud of the help you have given the Kenya Federation of Labor.

I know that it is appreciated because of what I was told but more because of the effective use the Africans of Kenya are making of the building they have gotten through your generosity. They are also modeling their unions along American lines and their ranks, now up to 80,000 members, are increasing rapidly.

There is much need for organization, of course, since wages are very low. But they know that through education they can change their country and through organization their own lives, and the help we give them through the Kennedy Foundation support of the airlift or the AFL-CIO aid for Solidarity House pays dividends far beyond anything we can even imagine.

All of the students have now arrived and are off to school. I saw them in New York City after they had been here a few days. They were still scared but to me they looked just a little more worldly-wise for the exciting experience of flying from Africa, near the equator, to New York while stopping on the way in Iceland. But they all have much to learn about living in America.

All are short of funds and are hoping to be able to get summer jobs next year to insure the continuance of their studies.

AFL-CIO unions have done much to make this possible for the students who came last year and I know this will continue. So both here and in Africa you are helping young Africans train to become the future leaders of their country. That will not only benefit them but us as well.

At Brotherhoods' Institute:

Rails' 'Irresponsibility' Seen Leading to Nationalization

Ithaca, N. Y.—A spokesman for rail labor has warned that "irresponsibility" by management could lead to nationalization of the nation's railroads in the public interest.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association made it clear that nationalization should be regarded only as "a last resort." But he declared that the industry's "self-destructive" drive to abandon passenger train service and "the breakdown of collective bargaining in the railroad industry" show lack of concern for the nation's welfare.

Leighty addressed an institute attended by more than 100 top officials of the five operating brotherhoods—the Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers, Firemen & Enginemen, Conductors and Switchmen. The four-day program was sponsored jointly by the unions and the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned the delegates that the nation is "in the beginning of an economic depression . . . but the present Administration won't recognize this."

Describing the last session of Congress as "a record of constant frustration," Biemiller said the nation faces "real trouble" unless the next President and the next Congress carry out the mandate of the Full Employment Act.

In other major addresses:

- Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell warned against management-imposed changes in work rules under the guise of efficiency.

"Working men and women have something akin to a property right in work procedures and customs engaged in for many years and resulting from bargaining agreements," Mitchell declared, "and these rights should be modified or forfeited by consent, not compulsion."

Declaring that modernization of operation should be "in the interest of competitive gain for all concerned," he said agreements should be reached "by honest men seeking just and imaginative solutions without the pressure of contract deadlines."

- A top management spokesman, Pres. Daniel P. Loomis of the Association of American Railroads, blamed much of the industry's problems on tax and subsidy preference to competing forms of transportation. He attacked also what he called "fumbling, misdirected and haphazard government intervention."

Leighty, in his address, declared that "more and better—not less—regulation in the public interest is urgently needed, and I have no doubt that eventually it will come because the carriers must have such regulation to protect themselves from each other and the American people must have it to protect the public interest against the carriers."

Rail labor has given "unqualified support" to industry proposals which would aid the railroads' competitive position, he declared, but has also taken the leadership in the fight "to save our great passenger train network from willful self-destruction by some railroad carriers."

Leighty charged the railroads with using Railway Labor Act procedures "as an excuse to escape responsibility for honest collective bargaining."

"Apparently the railroads are selfishly following this policy because they believe they can get more from the government and the courts," he added, than through direct negotiations.

Nov. 2 Is Date Of Election At Sikorsky

Bridgeport, Conn.—The National Labor Relations Board has set Nov. 2 as the date of an election to determine a union bargaining representative at two Sikorsky Aircraft plants now represented by the Auto Workers.

Members of UAW Local 877 settled a three-month strike with an agreement which management promised to honor, once the question of representation is out of the way.

Workers Recalled

Some of the more than 2,000 strikers have been recalled, and the others will be called back within 45 to 60 days of the strike's end, Local 877 has been assured.

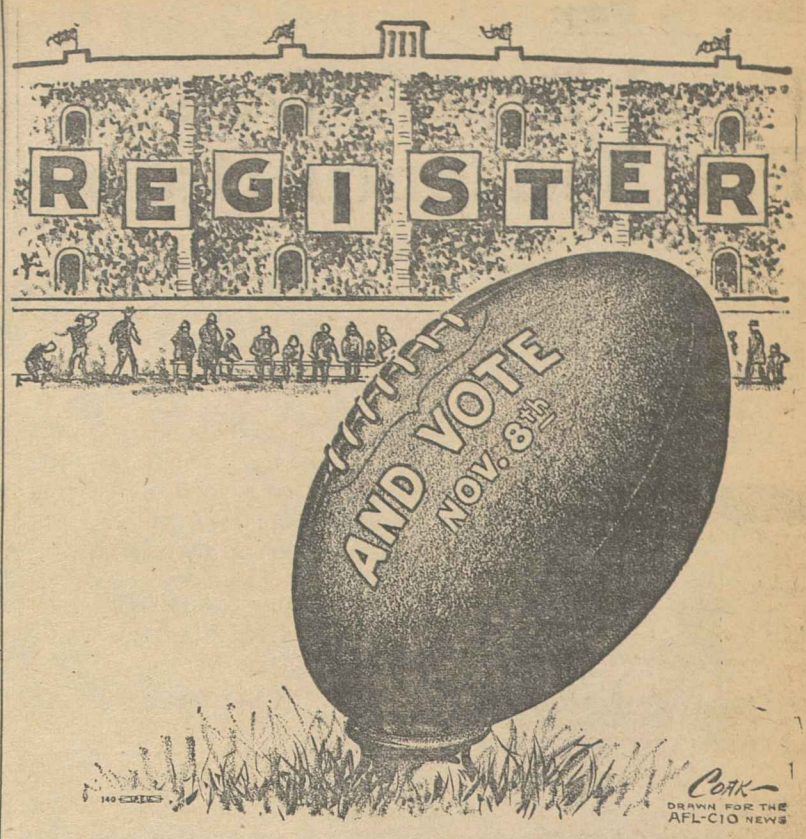
The Sikorsky plants are the last two in the United Aircraft chain to settle a labor dispute that once involved more than 30,000 workers. Management had declined to sign a new contract until NLRB settled the question of representation with an election.

The election was made necessary, NLRB said, because of the claim of a non-union group that it represents a majority of the workers. UAW tried repeatedly to get an election, but had to wait for the Labor Board to set a date.

The Sikorsky division plants are in Bridgeport and Stratford, Conn. When the strike started they employed almost 5,000 production and maintenance workers.

Strikes of Machinist lodges and another UAW local in United Aircraft plants were settled earlier. All started in June.

Ready for the Kick-Off



Indiana Churchmen Urge R-T-W Repeal

Indianapolis—A group of prominent Indiana clergymen and lay leaders has demanded "priority" action by the state legislature to repeal Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law.

The churchmen denounced the anti-collective bargaining measure, which was enacted in 1957 in the face of widespread public protest, as being a "compulsory open shop law" that violates the rights of both management and labor.

The group declared the "right-to-work" law should be repealed by the legislature "as a matter of first priority at its next session in January."

Studied Harmful Effects

The action condemning the restrictive legislation was taken in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Religion and Labor Fellowship of Indianapolis. The council of churchmen and lay members of Indiana's leading faiths acted after a searching study of the harmful effects of the "right-to-work" law on the state's economy and general welfare.

As a result of its investigation, the council stated that "the Indiana compulsory open shop law has not attracted new industry that added to the prosperity of the Hoosier State."

This contention has been one of the main arguments of "right-to-work" sponsors for retention of the anti-labor law.

The church group said in its resolution that the legislature should repeal the law "in order to restore the recognized right and freedom of management and labor to decide conditions of work through the processes of collective bargaining."

Repeal of the "right-to-work" law is a major election issue between the Democrats and Republicans in Indiana.

The Democratic nominee for governor, Matthew Welsh, has declared that if elected he will support repeal of the unpopular law "as the first order of business" when the legislature meets in January.

The Republican nominee for governor, Crawford Parker, has stated he will veto any measure repealing the law, and will support even stronger curbs on labor.

The Religion and Labor Fellowship resolution was the second recent action by Indiana religious groups in publicly condemning the "right-to-work" law. Eleven leading Indiana Methodist ministers denounced the law and called urgently for its repeal in a statement on Aug. 26.

Stereotypers Hail Unity For Newspaper Unions

Miami Beach, Fla.—A proposal which could lead to eventual merger of all unions in the printing and publishing industry was given overwhelming endorsement here at the 57th annual convention of the Stereotypers.

The union's 150 delegates approved a resolution calling for full merger of newspaper unions "as soon as expedient." As a first step, the convention directed the executive board to "investigate and speedily prosecute" a merger with the Printing Pressmen.

Pointing to the long Portland, Ore., newspaper strike, the resolution said the pattern of importing professional srtikebreakers "shows the dire need for trade union unity and solidarity."

Earlier, delegates heard Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild repeat the pleas they have been making at newspaper union conventions for organic unity in the industry.

Farson told the convention that the sentiment for "one big union" in the newspaper industry has crystallized in the past year in the face of a mounting offensive against labor by management groups. Said the ANG official:

"Publishers—emboldened by a sympathetic government — have mounted a massive, coordinated offensive against the unions in the newspaper industry, seeking to cripple them, if not destroy them."

The result of this offensive, Farson said, has been the greatest number of strikes in the newspaper industry since the postwar unrest of 1947.

The convention adopted a series of constitutional amendments to bring the laws governing the Stereotypers into conformity with the Landrum-Griffin Act.

U.S. Must Boost Growth Rate To Provide Work, Keyserling Says

The American economy must grow 5 percent each year to provide jobs for "younger people coming on the labor force and for older people who still want to work and cannot get jobs. It should grow at such a rate also to absorb the new technology—the improvements in machines that force people out of work unless the economy is growing fast enough."

Leon Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and now chairman of the Conference on Economic Progress, made this statement in an interview on As We See It, AFL-CIO public service educational program heard on the ABC network (Sundays, 1:15 p.m. New York time).

"During the past seven-and-a-half years we've been growing less than 2.5 percent a year," Keyserling said. "We're in a period of stagnation, even though there is talk of a boom. That's why so many business forecasters are talking about a recession next year."

The economist asserted: "It seems to me that the Republican Party thinks we can achieve growth mainly by talking about it. The Democrats believe we can achieve growth by doing something about it. Both parties agree on words; they don't agree on deeds.

"Furthermore, the Republican Party thinks we can achieve economic growth mainly by saying to the farmer on the farm, the working man in the factory, the governor in the state office, the mayor in the city, 'You do it; don't rely on the federal government.' The Democrats don't believe in excessive reliance upon the government, but they do believe that national attainment requires national leadership.

"We're up against a totalitarian system, Communist Russia, and what does that mean? It means a system which is highly organized, highly purposeful, thinking in long-range terms, and under a centralized leadership.

"We don't want that kind of centralized leadership, but we learned from World War II and from the great depression that a free society must also be able to have leadership, must also have the national purpose which people are talking about now, and they must do many things together—not as individuals, but as 180 million people working together. That's what government means."

Building roads, schools, houses, hospitals, taking care of other needs of the people in an affirmative program would not mean an increase in taxes, Keyserling said.

"Such a program would increase the tax take, not the tax rate," he asserted. "It is the only way to avoid an inflation. He also declared:

"The inflation that we've had over the last few years occurred because we've had too much unemployment, because we're going too slow, not too fast. During wartime we had inflation, because our economy was being pressed too hard. In recent years, we've had inflation because our economy has been pressed too little. We have to get back to that happy balance of reasonably full employment of our plants and manpower."

Trout 'Farmers' To Vote on Union

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a representation election among employes of the "fish farming" operation of the Snake River Trout Co., Buhl, Idaho, rejecting the employer's argument that the NLRB has no jurisdiction because farm workers are excluded from the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NLRB granted the election petition of Meat Cutters' Local 368.

The Board described the company's operation as the raising, butchering, packing, freezing and distribution of rainbow trout. It said the Labor Dept. advised it that "fish farming" of this type is not within the meaning of agriculture as defined in the federal wage-hour law, which the Board uses as a guide and from which farm workers also are exempt

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE John F. Kennedy leans down to shake hands with a delegate during the ovation which greeted his speech to the Chemical Workers convention in Atlantic City. Delegates escorted him with placards and banners to nearby Steelworkers convention. Left to right, behind Kennedy, are Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers, New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald and ICWU Vice Pres. Thomas E. Boyle.

Chemical Union Asks Control of Air Pollution, Exposure Hazards

Atlantic City—The Chemical Workers wound up its convention here with adoption of resolutions designed to emphasize the union's concern with social and governmental matters—especially in the area of health and safety.

The 500 delegates from 400 local unions in the U.S. and Canada voiced full support for the campaign to relieve the air pollution menace in central Florida, where some 5,000 ICWU members, their families and communities are exposed to harmful fluoride vapors and dusts from phosphate mining operations.

Although a U.S. Public Health survey, made at the union's request in 1957, showed that the level of contamination far exceeded safe limits, neither the companies nor governmental agencies have taken corrective measures.

In the atomic energy industry, where the ICWU has substantial membership, a convention resolution called for creation of a "national committee on radiation safety" which would make objective studies as to the hazards of exposure to ionizing radiation, and set up uniform standards for the protection of workers and public.

The union has assigned a staff member to work full time with local union health and safety committees, in addition to the advisory services provided by its medical consultant, Dr. Herbert K. Abrams of Chicago.

On the international level, the ICWU endorsed the ICFTU appeal for "the democratic nations to stand in readiness to resume disarmament negotiations . . . and that any savings achieved through a lessening in the armaments race should be used to fight the only war we seek—a world-wide war against poverty, disease, hunger and ignorance."

Another resolution called upon the governments of the U.S. and Canada to support "without reservation" the efforts of former colonial peoples to achieve independence and a better way of life.

As a post-convention feature, more than 100 delegates traveled to New York City for a one-day conference on United Nations activities that was jointly sponsored by the World Affairs Center and the ICWU Research and Education Department.

After speeches by Sen. John Kennedy, Rep. James Roosevelt and COPE Dir. James McDevitt earlier in the week, the discussion of labor's role in political action was rounded out by Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labor Congress, who cited how "eighty years of painful experience under the parliamentary cabinet type of government" have taught Canadian unionists "that we cannot hope to strike a responsive chord within the major existing parties in our country."

For this reason, MacDonald said, the CLC is sponsoring formation of a new political party in hopes of achieving broad social remedies for growing unemployment and the continuing legislative attacks on unionism.

Delegates responded to an appeal by the convention COPE committee and individually contributed a total of $750 which was sent to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, for paying debts he incurred in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination and for his current re-election campaign in Minnesota.

By a nearly 3 to 1 margin in a rollcall, the delegates voted to change from annual to biennial conventions, with Las Vegas, Nev., being chosen as the site for 1962.

All incumbents on the international executive board were reelected to new two-year terms of office. It was the first time in 12 years that officers had been renamed without change or contest.

Walter L. Mitchell will be serving his third term as president. Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer has held his post since 1952. The nine vice presidents on the board are: Joseph J. Donovan, Marshfield, Mass.; John Gratz, E. St. Louis, Ill.; James Gallagher, Washington, D. C.; Gordon McIlwain, Toronto, Ont.; Laron K. Judd, Louisville, Ky.; William J. Sparks Jr., Baton Rouge, La.; Thomas Boyle, Newark, N. J.; Jack T. Swift, Los Angeles, Cal., and J. Harley Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.

Top-Skilled Workers Get TWUA Charter

New York—The most highly-skilled workers in the garment industry, dissatisfied with their progress in a loosely-knit professional association or club, have turned to organized labor as their salvation.

They are some 2,000 patternmakers in Greater New York's textile and dress fields, an organizing committee of which has been chartered as Production Patternmakers Guild, Local 1503 of the Textile Workers Union of America.

"The patternmakers, despite their skill and their contribution to the industry as individuals or in loose association, have found it most difficult to win the recognition they deserve and have finally determined that only through affiliation with a trade union organization can they achieve this program," the founding committee said in a statement.

"After thorough study of the situation, we find that the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO affords us the best opportunity to work for and accomplish our objectives."

TWUA State Dir. Jack Rubenstein said the new local will be affiliated with the union's Greater New York Joint Board and will immediately start an organization campaign aimed at enrolling all fully-skilled patternmakers under the union banner.

The founding committee said the new union's goals are to seek recognition and remuneration, "primarily on the basis of their professional skill and craft;" to be accorded a status in keeping with the contribution members are making to the successful operation of the industry; to cooperate with other elements in the industry, and to achieve more security.

In another area of TWUA activity, Pres. William Pollock asked Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee that has been examining textile industry problems since July 1958, to determine if the report issued by a federal interagency committee after a "study" is justified.

Pollock described the report as "negative and evasive."

"Boiled down to its essentials," he charged, "the report is a thinly-disguised apology for the very practices and policies of the Republican Administration which prompted the Senate investigation in the first place."

End to Joblessness Urged:

USWA To Fight Industry Attacks

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City—The Steelworkers will use every avenue to help reduce potential strife in the industry but are determined to do battle indefinitely if the steelmakers force another strike similar to the 116-day battle of 1959-60.

This determination was spelled out in a series of resolutions and speeches at the union's 10th constitutional convention here along with a bargaining policy aimed at eliminating the heavy unemployment which has idled 135,000 steel workers and has another 350,000 working part-time.

Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's general counsel, told the 3,500 delegates that the union faces attacks from forces seeking to eliminate industrywide bargaining by law, and that despite the lessons the industry should have learned from the long strike, there is still a general attitude pegged to the idea of reducing the strength of the union.

"I do not detect," he said, "as much as I would like to see it, a change in attitude on the part of the great steel industry of America."

He added that there was a potential to reduce industrial strife in the harmony committees set up by the strike settlement contracts and urged that they be put into vigorous operation.

The USWA bargaining policy was mapped in series of resolutions calling for a shorter workweek, urging the industry to end its construction and maintenance contracting-out practices, an improved and sound system of unemployment compensation based on increasing benefits and liberalizing SUB, and support and expansion of comprehensive medical care plans. The convention also urged as a basic legislative aim simplification and improvement in workmen's compensation laws which have been "eroded" by legislative and administrative action.

Eisenhower Hit on Rights

The delegates adopted a strong civil rights and civil liberties resolution, which in condemning racial discrimination hit out at Pres. Eisenhower for his "failure to speak out forcibly at any time during his term of office in support of the findings of the judicial branch of the government" on the school desegregation and other civil rights decisions.

USWA Pres. David J. McDonald told the delegates that the union is proud of its record of meeting the problem of discrimination "head on" and succeeding in "bringing it under control."

He assailed the record of industry as contrasted to that of labor in the civil rights and civil liberties field, declaring that "it is a matter of record that in no single instance has American industry raised its voice in support of the enactment of any civil rights legislation."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell affirmed Goldberg's position on the union-industry harmony committees, declaring the effort "hasn't got off the ground." He offered his help to both sides to get the committees into operation.

He proposed again a law which would give the President the power to set up a fact-finding board in major labor disputes with the power to subpena witnesses from both sides, forcing both parties to explain their stand on the issues in a dispute before a public board.

The convention adopted a number of amendments to bring the union's constitution into line with the Landrum-Griffin Act, including new provisions for placing unions under administrators. The delegates voted approval of the placing of an administratorship over Local 1408, McKeesport, Pa., on the grounds that its funds have been mismanaged to the point where the local is approaching bankruptcy. Suspended from office under the administratorship is the local's president, Anthony Tomko, a supporter of Donald C. Rarick, president of Local 227, McKeesport, who is heading up a group opposing McDonald.

Appeal Denied

The convention also upheld appeals committee findings against Nicholas Mamula, president of Local 211 of Aliquippa, Pa., another Rarick supporter, that he had engineered the expulsion of three members who had filed charges against him.

The delegates turned down proposals to make any dues increase subject to a membership referendum vote and referred to a special study group proposals to change the procedure governing the nomination of international officers, district directors and local officers.

Rarick, earlier in the convention, filed charges with Labor Sec. Mitchell claiming he had been deprived of his democratic rights at the parley. The FBI is investigating the complaint. He has announced his intention of running against McDonald in the referendum election next year.

Rarick was denounced by USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel after he was endorsed by the opposition group. Abel said the Rarick group is determined "to weaken and destroy this union" and pledged his support to McDonald.

Joseph Murray, son of the union's former president Philip Murray and a staff representative in Dist. 16, also denounced the Rarick group's endorsement of him as a candidate for vice president on its ticket. He asserted that the Rarick outfit had nominated him in an attempt to "trade on the name of my great father" and charged "these men are doing great harm to the Steelworkers."

In his closing speech to the convention, McDonald declared that the incidents involving Rarick had been blown up "out of all proportion," that the opposition was insignificant and that the "Steelworkers were more united in this convention than ever before."

Rarick's forces appeared to number something over a dozen delegates.

Booklet Analyzes Politics and Bias

An examination of the course of "Prejudice and Politics" and the interaction between them has been published in a booklet of that name as one of the Freedom Pamphlets of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.

The authors are former Mayor Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, son of the late Pres. William Howard Taft, and Bruce L. Felknor, executive director of the Fair Campaign Practice Committee, both outstanding Protestant laymen. The booklet traces the growth and expansion of racial and religious prejudice as reflected in politics from colonial times to the present.

Copies may be ordered from the league at 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. The price is 35 cents per copy.

In Federationist Editorial:

Meany Raps Vice President On Economic Growth Claim

(Continued from Page 1)

with "a most unscrupulous misuse of figures" when the cabinet officer told the union's convention that the steel worker's purchasing power increased $1.13 per week in seven years under the Truman Administration compared to a gain of $28 a week in seven years under Eisenhower.

Brubaker pointed out that Mitchell used "abnormal" figures to make his case. He said Mitchell used 1945 as a base, a year when steel industry earnings were inflated by overtime from a 45-hour week, thus raising the base from which Mitchell figured the "gain."

Inflation in 1946 'Ignored'

He said Mitchell also "completely ignored" the sudden inflation in 1946-47 which ate away most wage gains, an inflation he charged to the "precipitate" removal of price controls under Republican pressure and against Democratic opposition.

Mitchell also used a final earnings figure of $113.16 a week to calculate the gain under Eisenhower, Brubaker said. He noted Mitchell gave no source and added that the Iron & Steel Institute's latest figure puts steelworkers' weekly earning at $96.05 in July.

● Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), chairman of the recent Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, suggested Mitchell might be renamed "the Secretary of Propaganda" because of his statements "distorting the national unemployment picture."

McCarthy said both Mitchell and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming have gone "far beyond" the permissible limit of cabinet participation in campaigns.

"If Mitchell cannot keep his official duties separate from his propaganda efforts in behalf of Nixon, he should resign as Secretary of Labor," McCarthy declared.

Mitchell roused McCarthy's ire when he issued an "analysis" of the job picture to counteract the 10-state conference on new jobs and new growth sponsored by Kennedy at Charleston, W. Va.

Mitchell's press release emphasized the August "record" of 68.3 million employed, while saying that the 3.8 million jobless is "of serious concern."

McCarthy charged Mitchell with "distorting" the picture. The latter failed to explain, McCarthy said, that when he states that "94 out of every 100 workers had jobs in August," this is defined by Mitchell's own Labor Dept. as "substantial unemployment."

A 6 percent rate of joblessness is the test by which an area is declared to have a "substantial labor surplus." The seasonally-adjusted rate for August was 5.9 percent for the nation.

Other Distortions Charged

McCarthy charged other "distortions" and said Mitchell should be named "Secretary of Propaganda" if he continues to speak "irresponsibly."

● Press Associates, Inc., the labor press news service, charged Nixon with using "a neat statistical gimmick" during the television debate to show that the economy grew faster under Eisenhower than under Truman.

PAI pointed out that Nixon included 1946 in his calculations, a year of large-plant shutdowns to reconvert from war-time to peacetime needs.

Figuring the growth rates for the 1947-52 period for Truman and the 1953-59 period for Eisenhower reveals, PAI reported, that the average annual rate of growth was 4.25 percent under Truman and 2.50 percent under Eisenhower.

PAI said average unemployment under Truman was 2.6 million a year, compared to 3.2 million or 600,000 more on the average under Eisenhower.

It said the average annual increase in the real gross national product—the measure of America's wealth in terms of goods and services produced — was $14.9 billion under Truman and $10.8 billion under Eisenhower.

Meany, in taking issue with Nixon's claim that the Eisenhower policies produced the greatest private economic expansion in any eight-year period, said that "the facts of life do not support" Nixon's words.

"What does the Vice-President mean by that claim?" Meany asked.

"Is he referring to greater profits for corporations or higher dividends for stockholders?

"Is he talking about expanded productive capacity — much of which today stands idle?

"He (Nixon) certainly can't be talking about jobs—real jobs. The fact is that there are 500,000 fewer full-time jobs in America than there were three years ago. And the decline was even greater in the 'private sector' of our economy.

"Since 1953, our labor force has increased by 5.5 million. But fewer manhours of work are provided by the 'private sector' of our economy today than were provided seven years ago.

"We have lost more than 2 million jobs in manufacturing, mining and the railroads. If it hadn't been for an increase in public employment, we'd have even more jobless than we have now.

"Is this expansion — or is it decay?"

Meany warned that Eisenhower policies "court catastrophe" because they have failed to find jobs for the 820,000 new workers entering the labor force each year at present. Over the next 10 years, he pointed out, the labor force will expand by an average of 1.4 million new workers each year.

"This means," he declared, "we must create 25,000 new jobs every week for 10 years, just to keep pace with this growth—and without allowing for the job shrinkage caused by automation and technological change."

Meany said America needs "prosperity in fact, not fiction." He said Nixon seems "unaware" of the real menace of present widespread unemployment.

McCarthy Raps Mitchell

McCarthy said Mitchell "also failed to mention that of the approximately 68 million jobs to which he referred, 3 million are part-time."

"He failed to make clear the fact that 6 out of 100 people seeking work today cannot find it and that one out of every 10 workers today is getting only a partial pay check or none at all," he added.

"He failed to say that the rate of unemployment today is higher than it was even in the recession year of 1954 or that, as a matter of fact, the jobless rate today is higher than it has been in 17 of the past 18 years."

McCarthy said that perhaps Mitchell's "worst distortion" was in attempting to make the jobless rates among family breadwinners "seem good." Mitchell had said unemployment among married men was "a little over 3 percent —well below the national average."

LOAN FUND for use of pharmacy students at the University of Washington is started with a $1,000 contribution from Retail Clerks Local 330. Some 300 members of the local's pharmacy division are graduates of the university. Local 330 Sec.-Treas. Stanley Peters, left, presents the check to Dr. Henry Schmitz, president emeritus of the university and administrator of the fund.

GOP-Dixie Combine Blocks Civil Rights

A new civil rights study by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has pinned the "can't do" label on the Republican Party.

The party which claims political descent from Abraham Lincoln can't deliver on its promise to fight for equal rights because of its legislative alliance with the right-wing Southern Democrats, the IUD charged.

The study—entitled "The Civil Rights Fight: A Look at the Legislative Record"—explores party positions on key civil rights issues in Congress and in the states. It finds that the advances usually have come under Democratic leadership, despite that party's "Bourbon wing."

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in a foreword to the report, declares the record "shows clearly that the GOP-Dixie axis penetrates almost as deeply into the area of civil rights as in that of welfare legislation."

The IUD study documents this by going behind the final rollcall votes on civil rights legislation in Congress to the real battleground—the Rules Committee bottleneck in the House and the filibuster threat in the Senate.

In both of these key areas, the IUD points out, a majority of Republicans could consistently be found voting with the Southern Democrats, just as the Dixiecrat bloc voted with the GOP on economic issues.

At the state and local levels, with few exceptions, "Republican-dominated legislatures have consistently rejected fair employment practices statutes. . . . The Republican record on state FEPC belies the party's claims of civil rights championship and defies apology. The GOP alignment with business interests opposed to nondiscriminatory hiring and with anti-labor groups has brought about the consistent surrender of civil rights," the IUD study notes.

Spelled out are details of successful Democratic-led battles for strong FEPC laws in Ohio, Michigan and California. In each case, the opposition came from the GOP.

In Ohio, after seven straight sessions of Republican-controlled legislatures had rejected FEPC, passage came in 1959 when the Democrats had control of the legislature for the first time in a decade. All of the votes against FEPC in the state Senate came from the GOP ranks, as did 30 of the 31 votes cast against the bill in the House, according to the report.

The IUD, charging that the Republican call for civil rights legislation during the August post-convention session of Congress was intended to block action on minimum wage, health care and housing legislation, pointed out that Republican leaders had voted against many of the same "rights" proposals during the regular session of Congress.

The study also notes that the GOP now has its own southern wing, with five congressmen who owe their election to "an ability to out-Dixiecrat the Dixiecrats."

The report comments that "the southern Republican Party is more conservative and pro-segregationist" than the Dixie Democrats.

"America's Negroes," the document concludes, "may be coming closer to their goal of equal opportunity and human dignity but their progress—either socially or economically—cannot be placed at the doorstep of the Republican Party."

Nixon 'Afraid' of Federal Action On Schools, Schoemann Charges

Vice Pres. Nixon's self-described "imaginative" new approach to the nation's school and education problems is "essentially a program of half measures inhibited by the overriding fear of federal action," according to Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the Committee on Education of the AFL-CIO.

Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, labeled Nixon's principal proposal for loans and grants to help states meet the interest costs of school construction bonds as "a warmed-over version of an old Eisenhower suggestion; one which would be unworkable in those areas most needing aid."

He pointed out that the school districts where the need is greatest already have reached their legal debt limits.

Nixon, in a renewed effort to cut the cord linking him to the Eisenhower Administration's record, outlined his views in a "position paper" which called for a "total national effort" to meet the nation's educational needs.

The Republican candidate declared that the teaching profession must attract "the best men and women the nation has to offer" but he flatly opposed the use of federal funds to help raise teachers' salaries.

He warned that "we have no time to lose" and called for a national "sense of urgency" but added that the effectiveness of any program must be measured "not by how much money is spent or how fast, but rather by its effective impact in stimulating and supplementing local and private efforts."

To evaluate what is being or should be done in the education field, Nixon said, he would propose a "permanent, top-level Commission on Education."

Nixon did call for expansion of the college student loan program and set as a target "a national scholarship program for our ablest secondary school graduates administered by, and its costs shared by, the states on the basis of relative ability to pay." The scholarships, he said, should be based on "need and competitive examinations." He also suggested that Congress "consider tax credits or deduction for college tuition and expenses."

Schoemann pointed out, however, that Nixon's statement "is full of references to the threats of 'inhibitive federal control' and 'rigid federal control' and the other stock phrases of the apostles of federal impotency."

He described the Nixon statement as "a typical plea for too little, too late—a program of half measures . . . Both the terms of recent Democratic proposals for federal aid and the history of federal aid," Schoemann declared, "suggest that the issue of so-called 'federal domination' is a phony."

Mrs. Meyer To Get AFL-CIO Citation

The AFL-CIO Murray-Green Award will be presented to Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, writer and lecturer, at a dinner in Washington on Nov. 15, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, has announced.

Mrs. Meyer will receive a medallion and a check for $5,000 in recognition of her "lifelong devotion to the causes of sound community organization, health, welfare and education," Perlis said.

The Murray-Green Award was established in 1956 to give recognition to persons and organizations whose achievements in the broad areas of health and welfare have inspired others to work for the common good.

Kennedy Pledges Fight on Joblessness

Conservative GOP Tag Hung on Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

American people, he said in the layoff-ridden steel, automotive and electrical products city of Mansfield, O., that is when "young Latin Americans" looked to him as a "good neighbor to Latin America." He added: "Today Mr. Castro has raised the standard of Communism through all of Latin America."

In Canton, O., he said: "I don't believe in big government but I believe in government meeting its responsibilities. When 50 percent of the steel capacity is unused, when we are building 200,000 homes less than we should, when there are 1.8 million children who go to school part time, it is time for the Democratic Party."

Sees Party Issue

In Erie, Pa., where upwards of 7,000 people waited at the airport for an 11 p. m. plane landing, Kennedy said the campaign was a "struggle" between the Republican and Democratic "concepts of government, which has been going on for many years and continues in 1960." The question, he said, is whether we believe that the cause of freedom at home and abroad can best be served by the Democratic or the Republican Party.

At North Tonawanda, N. Y., a position paper set forth specific differences between himself and the Eisenhower Administration. "I would have signed" the two depressed areas bills that Pres. Eisenhower vetoed, he said.

In another position paper, Kennedy said in Lockport, N. Y., that the "issue" of how far we extend the powers of the federal government is a "bogus issue."

Use Government to Help People

The federal government already has enormous power through its defense, housing, research and other programs, and "not to use these powers to help people is to use them to hurt people. We Democrats have believed at all times and at all places in using the federal government to help people."

A position paper pledged a seven-point program to check the tide of chronic unemployment that ever since the 1958 recession has seen unemployment stuck at above or barely below a 5 percent rate.

The "goal" of full employment, the Employment Act of 1946, has been "forgotten" in the past eight years, he charged. He promised a renewal of attention to the goal, pledged a labor-management conference on problems of automation, and an end to the hard-money, high-interest policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

"I am not downgrading the country," he said. "I want to upgrade the leadership" that recently has seen what he called the "deterioration" of our prestige in the world.

"Much has changed" in the past quarter century, he told a "senior citizens' meeting" in Buffalo's Music Hall, but "one thing has not changed."

"Twenty-five years ago today," he said, "the Republicans in Congress voted 95 to 1 to kill social security, calling it an 'extreme' measure. This year again only a single Republican in the Senate voted for medical care for the aged."

"I don't believe it is 'extreme' to relieve poverty and illness and despair," he declared.

"What is 'extreme' is the fact that 9 million Americans over the age of 65 are trying to survive on incomes of less than $40 a week. And what is 'extreme' is the opposition of the Republican party to every effort to bring help."

The GOP "failed to kill" the key old-age pension section of the 1935 Social Security Act, he said, because "we had a Democratic President in the White House using all the many powers of that high office to ensure the passage of his program."

"This year we had a Republican Administration using all its powers to destroy" the application of social security principles to medical and health programs for the aged, he declared.

In Lockport, N. Y., and in Amsterdam, Kennedy talked about minimum wages, old age pensions, depressed areas, "the 65 cents an hour" for the average laundry worker. "I don't think it's too much to ask a businessman who does a $1 million a year business to pay $1.25 an hour, $50.00 a week to his employees," he declared.

Furniture Workers Endorse Kennedy

The executive board of the Furniture Workers has unanimously endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket as providing "strong, dedicated liberal leadership . . . in the fight for freedom against Communist tyranny." The UFWA called on its local unions to "work tirelessly between now and election day . . . to make the full weight of the united labor movement felt in this campaign."

ILG Starts Radio Series Oct. 5 on Campaign Issues

The Ladies Garment Workers' 1960 Campaign Committee has announced it will sponsor a series of 5 coast-to-coast radio programs which will discuss and dramatize the campaign issues.

The series will be broadcast every Wednesday at 10:30 p.m., EST, starting Oct. 5 over the ABC network.

Adlai E. Stevenson will be the featured speaker on Oct. 5; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Oct. 12; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on Oct. 19 and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the vice-presidential candidate, on Oct. 26.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential candidate, will conclude the series on Nov. 2.

The series is being financed by voluntary contributions of garment workers. Performers taking part in the dramatizations include Frank Sinatra, Marlon Brando, Shelley Winters, Tallulah Bankhead, Eva Marie Saint, Henry Fonda, Peter Lawford, Edward G. Robinson, Melvyn Douglas, Ralph Bellamy, Tony Curtis and Janet Leigh.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS of the Carpenters greet Sen. Kennedy as he arrives to address the union's convention at Chicago. At left is Harry Schwarzer; at center, Joseph Cambiano. They escorted him to a cheering ovation by the delegates.

Kennedy Gets Carpenter Ovation, Asks Action on Unfinished Tasks

(Continued from Page 1)

to suspend the rules and have the delegates endorse Kennedy's candidacy was ruled out of order by Hutcheson on the grounds that there was no such resolution before the convention and that the convention rules specifically forbid discussion of partisan politics by the delegates.

Hutcheson's ruling was accepted by the delegates who made it clear again, however, that the sentiment of the convention was clearly behind the Democratic candidate.

The first Kennedy-Nixon election appearances before a union convention, the Machinists' conclave in St. Louis last month, was followed by a direct endorsement of the Democratic nominee by an all but unanimous vote.

Nixon was respectfully received by the 1,600 delegates to the convention representing 820,000 members, who met in the Terrace Garden Room of the Morrison Hotel here.

Delivering in general the "basic speech" of his campaign with which reporters covering him have become familiar, the Vice President also said he had joined with the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) in seeking to override the Denver Building Trades rule that treats a strike on a building site against a non-union subcontractor as an illegal secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sees Same Goals

He said that his "goals" and Sen. Kennedy's are the same—better housing, better health, better health protection in old age, and that the differences are about "means." He warned against unneeded federal "spending" which he said would "create" human misery, rather than alleviate it.

He claimed a "good record" for the Eisenhower Administration on schools, housing and "real wages," repeating his statement at the Machinists' convention that real wages had increased only 2 percent under former Pres. Truman and 15 percent under Eisenhower. He said the Carpenters specifically had fared "70 percent better" in the Republican years.

The Nixon claim has been sharply challenged by the Democratic National Committee.

"I know Khrushchev," Nixon told the Carpenters, "and I know how tough the Communists are. I will insist that whatever funds are necessary to maintain absolute superiority in military strength must be expended" to maintain "peace and freedom."

Kennedy in an 11-minute address for which he was obviously heartened by the tumultuous reception he received, bluntly said that the "great debates" in which he and Nixon were supposed to engage had actually been going on for half a century.

Kennedy Cites Record

The Democratic Party, he said has "said 'yes' to the people." The Republicans have nominated "McKinley, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover—and now we have today," he said.

"The government has a role to play in social programs," he declared "and I don't look upon it as 'taking money out of the pockets of the people.' How many GI homes would have been built without the government guarantees of loans?"

He slashed at the Republican record on the committee-approved housing bill of last session, citing the votes of all four Republican members of the House Rules Committee against sending the bill to the floor.

"I'm not a 'Johnny-come-lately' on the situs picketing bill, either," he said referring to a statement of Nixon's. "I know what I mean—I mean to revise the law to kill the Denver Building trades rules."

"I know Khrushchev, too," he observed with irony, "and he is not the enemy. He is 65; he is mortal like other men. The issue is the Communists' system.

"When we face our unfinished business, this country will move again," he concluded.

In a major speech the opening day, Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called on labor to "lift up its eyes," to abandon what he called "cubicle thinking," and to lead the world to the "golden land of the future."

He said labor should "go big league" in its communications with the rest of America, to establish newspapers and to "buy our own television and radio station."

We must tell our story "over and over again and in as many ways as possible," he declared, to let the people know the effectiveness of the labor movement in combating Communism and prevent confusion about "our honest and justified efforts to achieve equality and social justice."

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the convention in a somewhat unusual speech that the building trades unions should go out and organize, especially in the residential housing field.

He also termed the "right-to-work" laws "phony" but declared that regardless of who won the election it would be impossible in the foreseeable future to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act allowing states to pass "right-to-work" laws.

Says Congress Undemocratic

C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., charged in a speech that Congress demonstrated in its last session the undemocratic procedures which it attempted to lay at the doorstep of the labor movement in the Landrum-Griffin Act. He cited the action of the House Rules Committee in killing legislation and refusing the House the right to vote on important legislation including aid to education, situs picketing and other measures.

The convention adopted a number of resolutions to amend and revise the union's constitution to bring it in line with the new labor law. There were about 140 resolutions before the convention.

10-1-60

Labor Warns U.S. on Brink of Recession

AFL-CIO News

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Kennedy Stumps Midwest Calling for Strength, Jobs

4.8 Million Seen Idle In January

The United States is on the brink of another recession and the Eisenhower Administration is doing nothing to head it off, the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee has charged.

"This situation has been developing for eight months. . . . The economic lull that started last February has continued," the committee asserted in the current issue of its publication, Economic Trends & Outlook.

"Few lines of business activity show signs of added strength. Trends point, instead, towards a weakening of sales, production and employment. . . .

"The usual fall pickup has not developed. Improvements in the past several weeks have been much less than normal for this time of year."

The committee warned that with 3.8 million unemployed in August, continuation of the present "lull" means 4.8 million jobless in January, after the Christmas shopping season.

Indicators Down

If business activities weaken in the months ahead, it continued, "there will be 5-5.5 million unemployed in early 1961," with several additional million people working part time.

Here is the publication's summary of the economic indicators, based on government reports of the past few weeks:

"Industrial production has slipped. Non-farm employment has moved down. Unemployment has risen. Business sales have declined.

(Continued on Page 2)

Yearbook Ads By GOP Raise Legal Furor

A political storm has been stirred up by a Republican state committee's solicitation of $2,000-a-page advertisements from corporations for a GOP "yearbook" with the clear suggestion it would "help" Vice Pres. Nixon's campaign.

The solicitation went widespread to corporations and said the ad purchases could be legally made and could be deducted as a business expense for tax purposes.

(Continued on Page 2)

LOCKPORT, N. Y., crowd hemmed Sen. John F. Kennedy in when he spoke from the rear seat of a convertible in western New York State. The picture shows the presidential candidate with Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City on the Democrat's first upstate tour.

Kennedy in Uphill Fight:

Split Tickets Seen By Grain Belt Voters

By Robert B. Cooney

Sioux Falls, S.D.—"Farmers are more interested in peace than they are in prices."

This comment, expressed by a man in close touch with farmer sentiment in the grain and corn belt and accepted as accurate by other informed observers, indicates that a foreign policy crisis or apparent crisis could help Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota in November.

A swing through the grain and corn belt leaves the further impression that otherwise many farmers will remain torn until late in the campaign between a pocketbook protest and an increasing anti-Catholic propaganda appeal.

Veteran political observers see the farmer vote as decisive even though it may constitute a minority of the total in a particular state.

As it now stands, observers expect widespread ticket-splitting, with Sen. John F. Kennedy in an uphill fight in these traditionally Republican states even as Democrats increase party gains otherwise.

The Democrats have a fighting chance of retaining all four governors' chairs. Four Republican Senate seats are up and observers see a probable Democratic victory in Iowa, a possible in South Dakota, only a chance of a long-shot stun-

(Continued on Page 5)

Says Nixon's Stuck With GOP Record

By Al Zack

En route with Kennedy—Sen. John F. Kennedy plowed through normally-Republican areas of the Midwest calling for the full dinner pail as the answer to the Soviet threat.

We can't be strong enough to meet the Soviet challenge unless we are first strong at home: that is the gospel Kennedy preached and the crowds in the corn state where farm income is down and factory jobs are shrinking, reacted with a roar.

It was a direct rebuttal to the Nixon "you-never-had-it-so-good" line, and Kennedy urged those that believed Nixon to vote for his opponent—"another Tom Dewey." But, "if you agree we can do better," he continued, "if you believe the balance of power is running against our country, if you are concerned about steel production at 50 percent of capacity and the rise of Castro— then I want your help."

The United States stands at a crossroads, Kennedy said. He coupled Nixon with Republicans of the past—"McKinley, Coolidge, Harding, Dewey and Landon, who even campaigned on the single issue of repealing social security." But the road to progress, to a better, stronger, more powerful America which could meet its obligations to history, was the path he chose, and he said it was the path traditionally chosen by the Democratic party's greats — Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman.

Much of this tour was spent in economically depressed areas and Kennedy said that these growing islands of poverty "in the midst of a rich, abundant America" were a major national problem.

Nixon, he noted, has also traveled these areas. The difference between them, Kennedy said, is that he sees the suffering and want of families struggling for the bare essentials of a decent life and Nixon sees the

(Continued on Page 12)

Nixon Woos Liberals, Dixiecrats

By Gene Zack

En route with Nixon — Vice Pres. Nixon, campaigning on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line, has almost abandoned the Republican Party label in a bid for conservative backing in the South and liberal support in the North.

Stepping up the tempo of his presidential bid, Nixon sought to formalize and cement the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition in appearances in southern states while still bidding openly for liberal support in industrial and urban areas in New York and New Jersey.

The Vice President, speaking at an early morning breakfast in New York City, provided a clue as to his possible reasons when he gave several thousand New York "Independents for Nixon-Lodge" this formula for victory in November:

"In order to win," Nixon de-

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AFL-CIO Pledges Full Support To Unions Forced into GE Strike

The full support of the AFL-CIO was swung solidly behind striking employes of the General Electric Co. by Pres. George Meany after a meeting with representatives of unions having collective bargaining relationships with the firm.

More than 70,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and 1,450 members of the Technical Engineers were forced to the picket lines by the company's adamant refusal to meet their needs of wages, job security and working conditions.

"The AFL-CIO will extend all possible assistance to the unions involved and their striking members in their struggle to win a fair and reasonable settlement," Meany said after the meeting, which was held in Washington.

"The strike can and should be settled promptly in the public interest as well as in the interest of both parties.

"The way to a settlement is clear—good faith bargaining by GE with the striking unions.

"I appeal for such good faith bargaining."

The strike was called after three months of bargaining during which both unions sought new agreements.

(Continued on Page 3)

Yearbook Ads By GOP Raise Legal Furor

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal corrupt practice laws forbid "corporation or union contributions or expenditures in connection with" any federal election.

Carl L. Shipley, chairman of the District of Columbia Republican State Committee, hotly defended the solicitations from corporations as "one method of matching union publications" and COPE activities but admits he is considering dropping the project.

"I haven't thought it through," he said. "I may take it to the Dept. of Justice or a Senate committee and throw the whole thing—labor union newspapers, convention programs and everything—in their laps."

Shipley insisted that the corrupt practice laws contain a specific exemption for corporation financing of state political committees such as his.

Democratic Reaction

W. John Kenney, chairman of the D.C. Democratic State Committee, nevertheless promised to report the "yearbook" project to Democratic National Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson, and said that corporations would be "well advised" not to purchase yearbook advertising because of corrupt practices restrictions on political expenditures of corporation funds.

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, challenged the view that corporation "advertising" purchases in Shipley's "yearbook" were automatically exempt under the law. One issue might be how and to whom any funds gathered were passed along to "help" in the Nixon campaign, he said.

Shipley said that his District of Columbia project was "patterned" after a similar plan in New York.

Asked what the committee planned to use the money for, Shipley said that the yearbook would be published "some time after January 1961." On raising money he said,

"We don't have to do it this way. We can get plenty of money otherwise; we'd rather not."

The solicitation of corporation funds enclosed a letter from Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank, the capitals's biggest, saying:

"Republicans and Independents, as well as some Democrats, are deeply concerned about the future of our country, and believe that Dick Nixon will provide the best leadership. . . If you are one, here's how you can help."

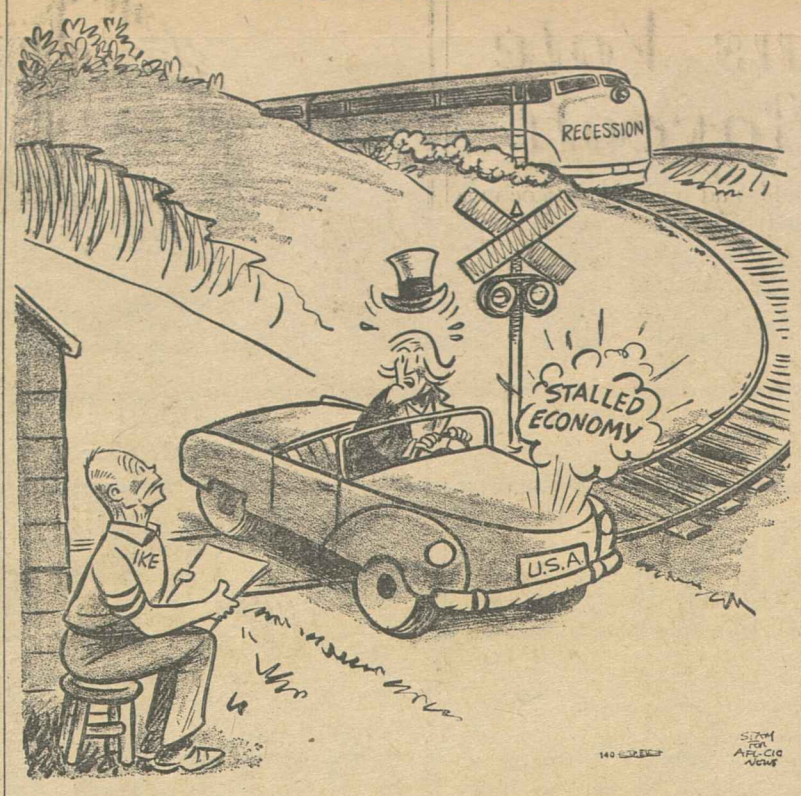
Pitch to Corporations

His letter pointed out that "corporations such as Ford and Gulf Oil are encouraging their employes to become active in politics," and said that "corporations . . . can buy advertising space in political publications." He adds that the D.C. Republican solicitation "may suggest another way in which companies like yours can play a more important part in supporting the cause of good government."

The advertising solicitation specified that such advertising "sells when it reaches the RIGHT people," and that the yearbook would "do just that."

Best of all, the circular assured the businessmen, "you can take an income tax exemption" on the cost of "placing an advertisement for your business" in such a yearbook, "even though the ad is not devoted to describing your products" and was "used to praise a political party."

'Give Me A Push'



Policy Group Warns U. S. Near Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

Total wage and salary payments by private industry moved down in August, after increasing only slightly in July. New orders for goods placed with manufacturers have been slipping since last December, with significant declines in June and July. The backlog of manufacturer's unfilled orders has been falling since the end of 1959.

"Business outlays for new plants and machines, which had been rising for 21 months, are now leveling off, according to government reports. With about a fifth of industry's plants and machines already idle and sales pointing down—while present installations of new machines are increasing industry's ability to produce more goods, more efficiently—business is expected to reduce its investment outlays by the end of the year or early in 1961.

"Layoffs and short work-weeks have been cutting the buying power of a large number of families. If this situation continues, reduced family buying power will result in declining sales of consumer hard-goods and other expensive items in the months ahead."

The committee recalled that a similar "lull and weakness" of business activities in the first eight months of 1957 heralded the 1957-8 recession, which saw unemployment rise to more than 5 million.

It declared that "expected small increases" in federal, state and local spending in the months ahead "will not be enough to prevent a general decline of sales, production and employment," with business investment headed downward and sales of consumer hard goods probably slackening off.

"The economy is moving rapidly towards another recession," the committee maintained.

"A recession, under present conditions, probably will mean greater unemployment that at any time since the depression of the 1930s.

"The reason is that the economy never fully recovered from the 1954 and 1958 recessions. Unemployment is already considerably higher than it was before the recession of 1957-1958 started. Joblessness has been rising from one post-recession period to another, ever since 1953.

Sees More Jobless

"Should another recession start from the present high level of unemployment, the number of jobless will probably rise sharply to over 5 million—to some 7 percent, 8 percent or more of the labor force.

"Despite these threatening developments, Pres. Eisenhower and his Administration are permitting business activities to continue to weaken, regardless of production and income losses and distress for a rising number of unemployed."

The committee declared that recessions are not inevitable but are man-made, "the result of wrong policies and errors of judgment," and thus can be avoided. If they do occur their damage can be reduced, "but to avoid recessions or to reduce their impact, decisive government policies and actions are required," the committee maintained.

"Only weak government actions have been taken thus far," it added. "The Federal Reserve Board has reduced the discount rate from a high 4 percent to 3 percent, which is still high for a period of weakening business activities. Interest rates on business and consumer loans remain high.

"The placement of government contracts has been stepped up slightly. Some small increase of funds has been made available for road-building. In combination, these government measures are much too weak to lift sales, production and employment, when most business activities are weakening."

Government Spending Needed

The committee declared that "a substantial pickup" in the placement of government contracts is needed now, plus "step-up of federal government expenditures to meet the need for improved public services" and a "further easing" of interest rates on loans.

"If the Eisenhower Administration fails to head off a recession," it concluded, "it will be the job of the new administration to act with vigor in January to provide a boost to sagging economic activities."

'Readjusted' Out of Jobs:

GOP's Anderson 'Explains' Downturn

The Eisenhower Administration has come up with a new explanation of the economic danger signals that point to a possible new recession: the country is undergoing a "fundamental readjustment."

In an obvious attempt to quiet recession jitters, Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson told the annual meeting of the World Bank that the "readjustment" is the result of a "new environment" brought on by Administration policies that have "struck down both the fear and the fact of inflation."

Anderson predicted "that the outlook for economic activity in this country is favorable both for the near future and for many years ahead."

He paid passing attention to unemployment and the low rate of steel production as "troublesome," but said overall there is on tap a "long period of sustainable non-inflationary growth."

An Administration report issued a few days after Anderson's speech jarred the general bullish tone. The Budget Bureau's mid-year review showed that the $4.2 billion surplus foreseen last January by Pres. Eisenhower has melted to $1.1 billion.

Part of the drop came from a failure of corporate profits to match the $51 billion forecast. The Administration has revised its prediction to $47 billion by the end of the fiscal year, a figure equal to the record set in fiscal 1959.

The Administration's report indicated a heavy reliance on a sharp upturn in business in the closing months of the year, but most economists look for no improvement, or even a downturn.

Anderson's speech was discussed at length in the Administration, the Wall Street Journal reported, by the President, the head of the Federal Reserve Board and the Council of Economic Advisers.

It contrasted sharply with the CEA's monthly "Economic Indicators" report for September which revealed a number of danger signals, confirming to some extent analyses that the economy is heading downward and the possibility of a recession is growing stronger.

The CEA indicators showed a trend to shorter workweeks, a drop in overtime hours, continuing high unemployment, a lag in personal income growth and a drop in industrial production.

Personal income in August reached a new high rate of $407.6 billion, but there would have been no increase except for the one-shot effect of a federal pay increase opposed by the Administration and passed over the President's veto.

Despite the rise in employment to new records in August, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 5.4 to 5.9 percent of the labor force.

Instead of rising in August as it generally does, the average factory workweek slipped from 39.8 hours to 39.7 hours with a resultant loss in overtime hours.

Kennedy Says Govt. 'Admits Stagnation'

Indianapolis—The Administration's revised estimates on the federal budget for fiscal 1961 are an "official admission of the current state of stagnation in our economy," Sen. John F. Kennedy charged here.

The $2 billion the Budget Bureau now admits the government will fall short in revenue reflects a failure of business to operate as predicted, the Democratic presidential nominee pointed out. This amount of money "would have financed the Democratic housing, depressed area and federal aid to education" programs.

Meany Raps Dominican Sugar Deal

The decision of the Agriculture Dept. to allocate the purchase of 321,857 tons of sugar to the Dominican Republic is a "flagrant contradiction" of the action of the American foreign ministers at their San Jose, Costa Rica, meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has advised Pres. Eisenhower.

The AFL-CIO is "shocked" by the decision, which was made to offset a cut of 700,000 tons from the Cuban sugar quota, Meany said.

Meany noted that the San Jose meeting condemned the Dominican Republic, ordered the breaking of diplomatic relations and recommended economic sanctions.

"This action was taken with the favorable vote of the U.S. delegation," he pointed out. "This fact alone constitutes a moral commitment to at least not increase economic help to the Dominican Republic leadership.

"The AFL-CIO fully understands and sympathizes with the protests voiced in Latin American trade unions and democratic circles against this action on the part of the U.S. government. We therefore urge prompt reconsideration so that no additional purchase of sugar from the Dominican Republic be authorized as long as the Dominican Republic is not readmitted as a full-fledged member of the American family of nations."

Mississippi Labor Supports Kennedy

Jackson, Miss.—A special convention of the State Labor Council, meeting on a day when Vice Pres. Nixon was here for a campaign speech, voted unanimously to affirm the AFL-CIO endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson slate and to "work unreservedly" for its election.

The board said the people of Mississippi have for several weeks been "subjected to a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation and confusion designed to camouflage the real issues in this election." Those responsible for the campaign, it said, include the governor of Mississippi, "other would-be demagogues," and many newspapers of the state.

Rise in Jobless Claims Points to 3rd Recession

An important economic indicator that has pointed to the onset of the last two recessions is moving in the same direction this fall.

The Labor Dept. reports that initial claims for unemployment compensation increased between June and September this year, a circumstance that has occured only twice before in the postwar period in 1953 and 1957.

The figures show also that the actual number of new jobless claims in September is the largest number on record for any postwar September, and is higher than the number of claims during recession periods.

The June to September increases in 1953 and 1957 came just prior to the onset of the 1954 and 1958 recessions.

Until Last Fired Is Rehired:

San Francisco Unions Vote To Continue Sears Boycott

San Francisco—Until the last fired employe is rehired and made whole, and until Sears Roebuck & Co. meets the conditions laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the labor movement here has pledged itself to continue its boycott against the nation's largest general store.

This decision came from a special meeting of more than 300 local unionists and has been unanimously reaffirmed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The action followed on the heels of Sears Roebuck's re-hiring of a majority of the 262 union members fired last May for respecting a Machinists' picket line.

When Machinists Lodge 1327 reached an agreement on its contract with the firm, Labor Council Sec. George W. Johns declared that the council's plans would not be changed and that it would continue the boycott.

To back up the council's pledge, Johns said "a hard core of unions, convinced of the necessity for continuing this fight," had committed itself to maintaining indefinitely a minimum boycott line at the two centcent of the 2.1 million workers San Francisco stores.

And to supplement the "hard core" line, the labor council is calling on each local union to pledge voluntary help with a minimum of at least four picket hours per week.

Council Approves Statement

A statement approved by the labor council denounced the company for the manner in which it recalled the fired employes.

"In the very act of recalling these employes, the company committed new transgressions against decency and morality," it declared.

The statement charged the company with renewed disregard of its union contracts, downgrading of workers, suspension of employes' rights, "and other actions demonstrating the Shefferman technique is far from forgotten." It went on:

"The long record of anti-unionism on the part of the company . . . together with its continuing irresponsible and immoral actions (in San Francisco), make it obvious that the fight is far from won . . . We now enter a new phase of the boycott, with the full recognition that what is involved is a continuing boycott against this immoral organization directed toward the goals that are now the national policy of the AFL-CIO."

The council referred to the August statement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council calling for a boycott until the company ends its interference with employes' right to self-organization and demonstrates "good-faith acceptance of union security clauses in its contracts."

With the Machinists back at work, current figures indicate that some 40 fired employes—members of the Retail Clerks and the Teamsters—have not yet been recalled. Contract violations involving the fired clerks are in the process of arbitration, but the company's attorney made it plain throughout the hearings that the company would not hesitate to take any unfavorable decision into court for review.

Hugh Haynie, Louisville Courier-Journal

Labor Support Pledged To Striking GE Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

The IUE walked out at more than 50 GE plants in all parts of the country.

The AFTE struck at Lynn, Mass., where the company terminated its contract, and at Philadelphia. Its members also are observing IUE picket lines at six other locations.

Despite company claims, all but a handful of IUE members joined in the strike.

"This is a strike which we in the union did not want," IUE said in an advertisement in the New York Times.

"This is a strike we in the union did not need. This is a strike which we in the union tried, in every honorable way we knew, to avoid. This is a strike which can be easily settled.

"This is a strike which the company apparently felt it needed to convince it of the complete unacceptability of its meagre proposal."

NMU Votes Backing

The Washington meeting was set as the convention of the Maritime Union, meeting in New York, voted solid support for the IUE strikers after hearing the issues discussed by IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who had led the union's negotiators during the long and fruitless negotiating sessions.

Only hours before, a move by a three-man panel of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to head the parties toward a settlement had failed. Carey described the session as "fruitless." John A. Burke, head of the panel, reported "no appreciable progress" and "no change in position." Another meeting was set for Oct. 7.

The principal issues in the bargaining impasse are wages and job security.

The union is asking a two-year contract with a wage increase of 3.5 percent each year; continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause which has been in the contract since 1955; a supplementary unemployment benefits plan similar to those that have become standard practice in other basic industries; seniority protection in transfers, upgrading and training for new job techniques, with the right to arbitrate disputes, and improved vacation and insurance provisions.

The company's basic offer was a three-year contract wtih a wage increase of 3 percent immediately and another of 4 percent on Apr. 2, 1962, or an average of 2.3 percent a year; a job retraining program completely under company direction for those whose employment is wiped out because of layoffs or plant closings; improvements in pension and insurance plans which the union has called inadequate, and discontinuance of the escalator clause, which now accounts for 10 cents an hour in each employe's wage.

GE also offered variations on its basic offer which juggled but did not increase wages or materially improve other conditions.

The company's efforts after the strike started to create the impression that all unions with which it bargains have settled except the IUE were branded "outrageous" by Nicholas Zonarich, organizational director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., following a meeting of the department's Westinghouse - GE Conference Board.

A rundown showed, he said, that only eight of some 80 non-IUE bargaining units, representing 7,649 of the 100,000 workers for whom conference members bargain, have agreed on new contracts.

The settlements involved locals of the UAW and the Machinists, and in each case the basic offer was fattened by additional concessions on wages or fringe benefits, Zonarich said.

Many locals of other unions have rejected the company offer and taken strike votes, he continued. Picket lines are being observed by members of the IBEW, IAM and Technical Engineers where separate bargaining units exist within struck plants. In Louisville, Ky., the unaffiliated Kentucky Skilled Craft Guild, which only a few months ago was raiding IUE Local 761, is observing the picket line and cooperating with the strikers.

The IUD meeting called the GE offer a "takeaway program," despite what might be in any local offer. Zonarich declared:

"The company is up to its usual tricks and, as usual, is attempting to split the workers. It is strange that this huge corporation can suddenly afford to make concessions to some workers but not to others. GE's game is transparent. It is seeking to undertake a punitive campaign against IUE and others with the objective of restoring company unionism in its own plants and throughout America.

"Just as the attack upon the Steelworkers was frustrated this year, so will this new anti-labor attack be repulsed."

Some disorder was reported at a few plants where scabs sought to breach picket lines. But at Syracuse, N. Y., deputies who outnumbered strikebreakers started fighting among themselves and had to be disarmed by local police.

Rail Clerks End Braniff Strike with Pay Hikes

Wage increases up to $80 a month were won for more than 2,400 members of the Railway Clerks after a 10-day strike against Braniff Intl. Airways.

The settlement was reached in negotiations at Dallas, Tex., the company's headquarters, with the aid of the National Mediation Board. Agreement came soon after an emergency meeting of the Association of Air Transport Unions had been called for Washington by Chairman A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists.

Vice Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks, who led the brotherhood negotiators, and Chairman C. E. Robinson of the union's Braniff system organization, said that under the agreement 82 percent of all employes will get increases totalling $70 a month over three years, and 10 percent will get $80.

The first group will receive $20 monthly retroactive to Jan. 1; $5 retroactive to Aug. 1; $25 on Jan. 1, 1961, and $20 on Jan. 1, 1962. The second group will receive $20 retroactive to Jan. 1; $10 retroactive to Aug. 1; $30 on Jan. 1, 1961, and $20 on Jan. 1, 1962.

Skycaps will get 45 cents an hour in pay boosts over the life of the contract, with other employes averaging 41 cents. The settlement provided that all strikers be put back to work within 15 days; most of them were scheduled to return on the two days following the agreement.

Affected by the strike were the air line's cargo and ticket services and clerical staff. The walkout was felt in some 50 cities, mostly in Texas and the Midwest, but extending also into Florida and New York and to South America.

Pledges of Support

Pledges of support were received from other unions. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Pres. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers urged Braniff employes represented by their unions to respect the picket lines, as have the unaffiliated Teamsters. Backing also is being sought from unions in South American countries served by Braniff.

Expected to attend the meeting of the Association of Air Transport Unions were representatives of the Railway Clerks, IAM, Air Line Pilots, Transport Workers, Air Line Dispatchers, Flight Engineers and Auto Workers.

The association was set up in broad outline during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in September 1959 and was formally organized during the following winter.

Agency Shop in RTW State Before NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has scheduled oral argument to consider whether a company can be required to bargain on the issue of an "agency-shop" contract in a state which bans the union shop.

The test case, to be heard Oct. 27 by the full five-member board, involves a charge by the Auto Workers that General Motors Corp. has illegally refused to bargain on the union's demand for an agency-shop agreement covering GM plants in Indiana.

While Indiana has a so-called "right-to-work" law, state courts have upheld the legality of agency-shop contracts under which employes who do not join a union pay a service fee normally equal to union dues. The fee is considered compensation for the union's collective bargaining role on behalf of all workers in the bargaining unit.

NLRB General Counsel Stuart Rothman, supporting the UAW demand that General Motors be required to bargain on the issue, has taken the position that:

- Congress contemplated that agency-shop agreements be legal in all states as a solution to the free-rider problem.
- The NLRB in the past, both under the Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, has upheld agency-shop provisions, although no case involving a "right-to-work" state has previously come before the board.

Keep Bible Week, Meany Urges Labor

Participation of union members in the 20th annual National Bible Week, which will be observed Oct. 17 to 23, has been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is an honorary vice-chairman of the observance.

"All of us at all times need spiritual guidance and assistance," he said. "This is especially true in these days when so many important decisions must be made for peace with justice in the world; for solution of civil rights, housing, education, social security, industrial and other problems here at home; for happiness within our families, and harmonious relations with our brothers.

"The Book of Books can provide the answers to our problems as individuals, as groups and as nations."

National Bible Week is sponsored by the interfaith Laymen's National Committee, Inc. The theme for the week is "The Bible—Strength of Our Nation." Chairman of the observance is Edward C. Werle, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange.

Unions Refuse Pay Loan to Railroad

Rail unions have politely but firmly turned down the request of the New Haven line that the railroad's 12,000 employes "loan" the company 10 percent of their pay for the next six months.

Boards of 2 Food Unions Back Kennedy

The executive boards of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen and the Packinghouse Workers have endorsed Sen. John F. Kennedy for President.

In announcing the decision the UPWA board took at a meeting in Chicago, Pres. Ralph Helstein said the Democratic platform on which Kennedy and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, are campaigning presents a "legislative intention closely aligned with the repeatedly expressed national objectives of our union."

While Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and the Republicans are "making gestures toward humanizing their official doctrine," Helstein said, nevertheless they "remain the loyal representatives" of the business community. If the powers of the presidency are given to Kennedy, "the frustrating congressional roadblocks which have prevented the passage of needed social legislation for many years could be bulldozed aside and new sources of power tapped to move creaky congresional machinery," he added.

"The consequences of a Nixon victory," he warned, "would be seized on by employers everywhere as the signal for ruthless attacks upon our unions and on the working conditions which we have labored so hard and so long to achieve."

The Meat Cutters board, meeting in Philadelphia, unanimously called on the union's 375 members in 450 locals to support Kennedy actively.

The board based its approval on a study of "the comparative records of and the comparative expectation for action by the two presidential candidates," and on an analysis of the party platforms on which they are running.

In addition the union's leadership urged locals, joint councils and state branches to support candidates for congressional, state and local offices who are endorsed by COPE in their respective areas. It also called for contributions of at least $1 per member to COPE.

Canadian SIU Locked Out of 100 Vessels

Montreal—A management association has locked out seamen on 100 Canadian Great Lakes ships after the Seafarers struck one of the five member companies of the Lake Carriers' Association.

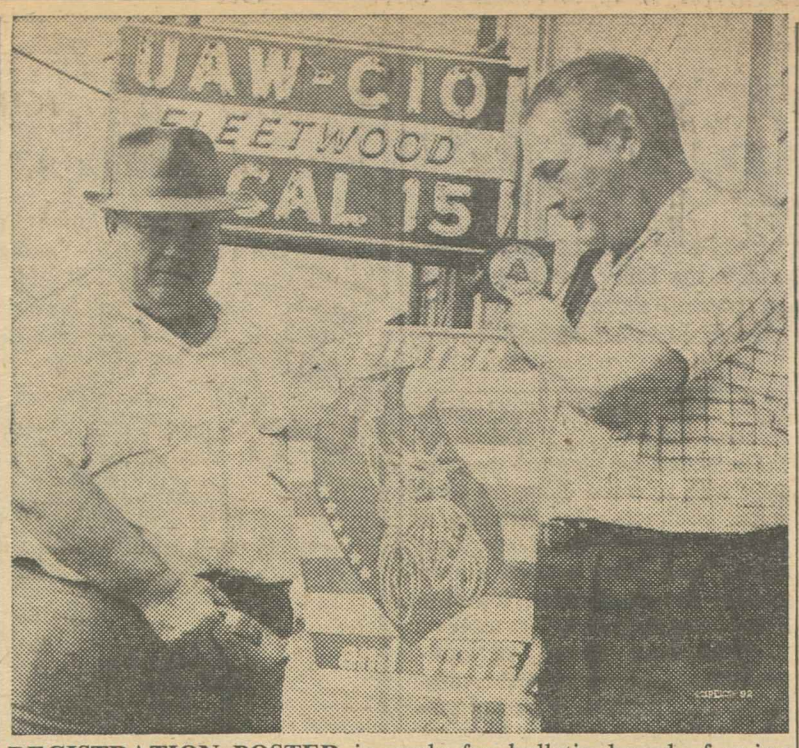
SIU Canadian headquarters, declaring that the limited strike was decided upon so as not to endanger the Canadian economy at a time when the big fall movement of grain is getting under way, sharply criticized the management group for halting shipping.

The strike was called against the 36 ships of N.M. Paterson & Sons, Ltd. Contracts signed with association firms normally set the pattern for some 14,000 Canadian SIU members.

A key issue in the dispute is the union's demand for a 40-hour week. The employers' association has insisted that seamen take a pay cut as the price of a reduction in hours. The union said the company proposal would mean a $20 a week reduction for deckhands.

CORRECTION

Two members of the Carpenters' executive board shown with Sen. John F. Kennedy in a picture used on Page 16 of the Oct. 1 issue of the AFL-CIO News were incorrectly identified. Pictured were Lyle J. Hiller, left, and Henry W. Chandler, center. The Wide World photo agency caption accompanying the photograph erroneously identified them as Harry Schwarzer and Joseph Cambiano.



REGISTRATION POSTER is ready for bulletin board of union hall across street from General Motors Fleetwood plant after management rejected posters on company bulletin board. Left to right: Local Pres. Joseph W. Gilmore, Jesse Wilson, delegate to Wayne County AFL-CIO Council.

New Registrations May Produce Record Vote

Unofficial preliminary reports indicate that in every area where labor-sponsored Citizens' Non-Partisan Registration Committees are at work, registrations for the November elections are reaching all-time high records.

The cooperation of local committees with other non-partisan registration groups thus portends a new record vote when the people go to the polls on Nov. 8.

The committees were set up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its August meeting in Chicago and are financed by a contribution of 5 cents per member from affiliates.

Their activities have been concentrated in areas of large population in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Local committees have been set up in scores of communities under the over-all direction of Carl McPeak, who was appointed to direct the drive by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Reports indicate that labor's campaign may account for about 50 percent of new registrations in some sections.

California Achievement

In California, outstanding work was done by the Community Service Organization, Inc., an association devoted to helping Americans of Spanish descent take their place in political life. With the aid of financing from the Citizens' Non-Partisan Registration Committee, this 14-year-old group was able to place both full-time and part-time registrars in the field who registered 138,717 new voters between Aug. 1 and Sept. 15—most of them in Southern California and the Central Valley. Mrs. Erma Flores of San Mateo personally enrolled more than 2,300 new voters.

Indications are that statewide, registration will show an increase of 1 million over 1958. A preliminary report covering five counties where the committee has been active indicates a 616,000 jump—Los Angeles County with a 460,000 increase; Alameda County, 54,000; San Francisco County, 36,000; San Mateo County, 32,000; Santa Clara County, 44,000.

In Philadelphia a coordinated registration drive added 177,000 new voters to the rolls. Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) lauded the role of the local AFL-CIO committee as "a major factor" in attaining this goal and urged it to continue "just as energetically in urging registered voters to vote Nov. 8." The local drive was led by Edward F. Toohey, director of Labor's League for Political Education, and Pres. Joseph Kelley of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council.

At the other end of Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, 74,866 new registrations were recorded. This resulted in about 50,000 more than the Jan. 1 total of 862,397 registered.

In St. Louis County, Mo., registration jumped to an all-time high of 338,500 with the help of a total of 85,077 voters recorded on Sept. 16, a day when the Citizens' Non-Partisan Registration Committee had 407 people at work.

Local labor committees also played major roles in helping set new records in Ohio's three largest communities.

Sharp Rise in Ohio

In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) there were 839,632 registered, or 50,000 more than two years ago; in Hamilton County (Cincinnati), the figure was 452,926, compared to 397,889 in 1958; and in Franklin County (Columbus), it was 318,873 compared to 281,287 two years ago.

It is expected that 4 million votes will be cast in Ohio on Nov. 8. The total was 3.7 million in both 1952 and 1956.

The labor-sparked drive in Indiana enabled Pres. Edward T. Windham of the Indianapolis Central Labor Council to persuade the bipartisan Marion County Election Board to expand registration facilities because of jams during the evening sessions of roving registration boards.

In addition, the Indiana Republican State Committee blurted out that it "stands in amazement and shock" at the use of union money to finance voter registration, which it claimed in a resolution was confined to voters favoring Democratic candidates.

"It seems strange," rejoined Pres. Dallas Sells of the Indiana AFL-CIO, "that the press and the Republican State Committee commend the Jaycees and other civic groups for their programs on registration, but condemns labor. We in the Indiana AFL-CIO refuse to become second-class citizens."

In eight Maryland areas including Baltimore City, thanks at least in part to organized labor, new registrations jumped 138,717 since Jan. 1, an increase of 13.6 percent.

In New Jersey, some 250,000 new registrations were obtained to send the 1959 total of 2.7 million above the 3 million mark.

Peace and Prices:

Fence-Sitting Farm Vote to Swing Iowa

Des Moines—"The guy sitting on the farm swings the election," commented Eddress (Soapy) Owens, a strapping Auto Worker who gets around his native Iowa as Democratic state registration chairman.

And, it appears from a quick survey of farmers and observers in this corn state, that many farmers are sitting on the fence on the farm.

Farmers are increasingly upset over the cost-price squeeze but, observers agree, there are other factors that bother them.

Donald Murphy, respected research director for Wallace's Farmer, told the AFL-CIO News that "all the evidence we have been able to get is that Nixon gains in a period of foreign policy stress. Kennedy gains when they (farmers) begin thinking about farm prices."

It is conceded by labor observers that Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic contender, would need a farmer protest vote to capture this state's 10 electoral votes.

Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D), a popular figure commanding bipartisan support, is a heavy favorite to win the Senate seat vacated by retiring Republican Sen. Thomas Martin. Loveless is running against State Sen. Jack Miller (R).

The gubernatorial race has stirred little surface interest and a close contest is seen between Edward J. (Nick) McManus (D) and Norman A. Erbe (R).

Conservative Town Vote

The backbone of Republican strength in this strongly Methodist state is in the small towns, those with populations ranging between 2,500 and 10,000 Observers say the city vote splits about evenly between the two parties, leaving the farm minority with the balance of power.

Murphy points out that Loveless won in 1958 when he gained 55 percent of the farm vote and 58 percent of the city vote while getting but 47.5 percent in the small towns. In the special election in 1959 in the 4th Congressional district in south central Iowa, the Republican candidate recaptured the seat which a Democrat had won for the first time in 1958 when the GOP got 59 percent from the towns and but 47.7 percent from the farmers.

Ray Mills, president of the Iowa AFL-CIO, and Owens saw improvement ahead because of organized labor's registration drives in Iowa's growing cities, but said that the state's GOP tradition was strong.

If most farmers seem to be indulging in the luxury of indecision until time forces a choice between economic self-interest and a deeply-ingrained attitude, farmer Harold Simon has made up his mind. Clad in overalls and bronzed by the Iowa sun, Simon sat in his Ford truck off Main Street in Anita in southwestern Iowa and talked freely.

"I consider myself a Republican," he said, but he planned to vote the Democratic ticket. "Cattle prices are down. Hog prices are not up where they should be," he added. He complained, too, that reduced income has put new tractors out of reach.

Labor Drive Steps Up Nebraska Registration

Omaha, Neb.—A determined union leadership rolled mobile registration units into meat-packing plant areas here and in a few days ran up 745 registrations.

Even with such results, union observers recognize they face a hard battle in their drive to help elect Robert Conrad (D) and unseat Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R).

For the governorship, the Democrats are rated as having a good chance of winning with lawyer Frank B. Morrison over a John Cooper (R), advertised as a lawmaker-businessman-farmer.

Observers report that Curtis has the advantage of a well-financed, well-organized Republican organization in the vast "outside" areas.

The organization is said to have been priming for this campaign in the two years since Democrat Ralph Brooks in 1958 pulled an upset by winning the governor's chair by four-tenths of 1 percent of the vote. Brooks had entered the Senate race against Curtis but died of a heart attack Sept. 9, just before the deadline for withdrawal. Conrad, his aide, was nominated by the state committee.

Labor probably is better organized than ever before for getting out a large vote in Nebraska this year.

Pres. Richard W. Nisley of the Nebraska AFL-CIO, Larry Glynn, year-round state COPE director, and Nels Petersen, state secretary-treasurer, planned registration work up to the last minute Oct. 28 and 29 deadlines.

The railway unions, strong and distributed throughout the "outstate" areas, are working "100 percent." There have been furious "featherbedding" attacks on rail unions and they also were hampered by passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In Nisley's view, the Democratic presidential ticket headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy is a strong one. It "could be the difference this year," he said.

Glynn reported that coordinated registration drives have been mounted through central labor bodies in the eight larger cities "outstate." This can be significant because of a legal quirk that favors the GOP: Registration is required in order to vote in towns with population over 7,000, but in smaller predominantly Republican communities, one simply goes out and votes on election day.

In Douglas County, where Omaha and the world's largest livestock and meat-packing center are located, the state has one-fourth of its population and unions have one-half of their state membership.

Petersen, in describing how the mobile registration units taken into the Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy plant areas boosted registration 10 percent, made clear there remained many unregistered workers and they would all be reached.

Another union representative told how, when the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce had registrars deputized to sit in banks, the union responded by having registrars placed in fire stations throughout Lincoln.

Right Winger at Bay:

Democrat McGovern Draws Blood in Debate with Mundt

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Rep. George McGovern (D), hammering away at the voting record of Sen. Karl Mundt (R), has drawn blood in what are known here as the "Big M" debates.

A Republican worker here said Mundt had been campaigning for his third term like a gentleman but got "angry" up in Huron.

The Associated Press report of the debate, sponsored by the League of Women Voters and held before an estimated 1,400 people, showed that McGovern accused Mundt of posing as a friend "but more often than not voting against the people." He cited pre-World War II preparedness and rural electrification.

Mundt on Defensive

According to the report, Mundt was on the defensive in much of the debate, but, angrily denied charges of isolationism and hostility to the REA.

Mundt's voting record is generally that of a rightwing Republican. He is listed by AFL-CIO COPE as having, from the standpoint of labor, seven "right" votes and 37 "wrong" across his Senate career. The "wrong" votes included key votes on social security, public housing, interest rates, public power and labor issues.

As a member of the now defunct McClellan special Senate committee, Mundt worked closely with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) to turn an investigation of the Auto Workers' Kohler Co. strike into a prosecution of the UAW. The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that Kohler was guilty of unfair labor practices.

When Agriculture Sec. Ezra Taft Benson—whose very name turns farmers purple—was tied to the Republican Party by McGovern, Mundt claimed that Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy voted for "our old friend, Benson" three times as often as Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Clifford Shrader, new president of the South Dakota AFL-CIO, said Republican campaigners are telling the farmers they always have opposed Benson.

Shrader has continued the seven-year old practice of discussing trade unionism and showing COPE films before farmer-labor conferences co-sponsored by labor and the Farmers Union.

McGovern Conceded Chance

Informed observers agree, with varying degrees of certainty, that McGovern has a good chance to unseat Mundt. A well-placed observer, a registered Republican who declined use of his name, said prominent Republicans plan to vote for McGovern because they have "had enough" of Mundt.

Gov. Ralph Herseth (D) is considered a good bet to win re-election over Archie Gubbrud (R), former speaker of the state House. Herseth is said to have gained conservative support, while Gubbrud is not considered a strong contender.

While farmer discontent over prices may help Kennedy make a "good" showing, an observer said, South Dakota's Republican tradition and predominantly Lutheran make-up at present seem likely to give the state to Nixon. Various polls tended to bear this out.

A statewide poll published Sept. 28 in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader showed Nixon leading Kennedy 61 to 36 percent, with 3 percent undecided; Mundt edging McGovern by 50.6 to 47.4 percent (although McGovern is thought to be gaining) and Herseth over Gubbrud by 48.4 to 46.3 percent.

Kennedy Victory Seen

George Adams, editor-publisher of the Minnehaha County News at Hartford and a Democratic contender for county office, said he believes McGovern is far in front and that Kennedy will win the votes of protesting farmers, women and young farmers in debt.

Shrader is coordinating labor's non-partisan registration and get-out-the vote drive from the new Labor Temple here. He explained that a check during the 1956 campaign showed that only one-half of union members were registered to vote.

Henry Walser, President of the Sioux Falls Trades & Labor Assembly, explains he has been a Republican, but plans to vote "straight Democratic" for this reason:

"As long as this Administration advocates anti-labor and anti-poor, pro-rich policies, I don't intend to go along."

Kansas Labor Seeks Votes at Every Door

Topeka—"Knock on every door."

This, according to Exec. Sec.-Treas. Floyd Black of the Kansas AFL-CIO, is organized labor's approach in a systematic registration and get-out-the-vote drive reaching into working class wards and precincts.

Gov. George Docking (D), running against Attorney-Gen. John Anderson (R), is bucking a strong anti-third term tradition.

Frank Theis (D), a lawyer credited with putting the Democratic Party "on the map" in this Republican state, is running a vigorous campaign against a previously unbeaten Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R).

The trade unions of Kansas are supporting Docking and Theis and backing it up with an intensive and, to listen to the rank and file, an enthusiastic campaign.

Schoeppel, a two-term Senate veteran, is one of the Republican Party's extreme right wing. He is listed in COPE record as having voted 38 times against what labor considers the public interest and only three times "right."

The affirmative votes were on farm supports, foreign aid and armed forces integration. The negatives included labor issues and roll calls on public power, social security, the natural gas and Dixon-Yates "giveaways," interest rates and war profits, public housing and depressed areas.

Jim Yount, vice president of the state AFL-CIO and coordinator of the Committee on Political Education (COPE), said labor's non-partisan campaign would help produce "the greatest registration in the history of the state."

Mrs. Jean O'Gorman, a pretty and vivacious young telephone worker on whom no one is likely to slam a door, described a recent evening's polling activity in eastern Kansas.

Husband and Wife Team

Visiting 108 homes, pollers counted 110 Democrats and 50 Republicans, with 50 of the Democrats unregistered.

Mrs. O'Gorman, who has taken 60 days leave from her job as service representative with Southwestern Bell, is a member of Communications' Workers' Local 6327 in Kansas City, Mo. and serves as COPE's Women's Activities Director for Johnson County.

Robert P. O'Gorman, her husband, is an electrician at Jensen Salsbery Laboratories and a member of the Packinghouse Workers. He said that when he and his wife found no Democratic organization in their precinct, "we just took hold and organized it." Both now are precinct committeemen.

If there are political surprises in Kansas, they will come out of the hard, unsung work of people like the O'Gormans in the context of a changing state economy.

Kansas, long known as a wheat and corn state, has been undergoing rapid industrialization. In a July report, Gov. Docking noted that manufacturing payrolls for the seventh straight year had made the largest single contribution to personal income in Kansas.

Union membership reflects the industrial growth. In 1939, there were only 39,000 union members in Kansas; by 1953, there were 131,000, according to a 1957 study by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The non-agricultural work force now totals 550,000.

Political factors in Kansas include declining farm income in the western wheat regions and unemployment, with some 35,000 jobless in June representing 4.2 percent of the workforce compared to 3.0 percent a year earlier. Aircraft cutbacks in Wichita and a construction slump are behind the job drop.

Observers agree that Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon at present seems likely to carry the state.

While the Nixon-Kennedy contest is receiving more prominence in the press, the state rivalries seem to be generating more popular excitement.

Black, in a comment supported by other observers, said Docking is "just a little bit ahead right now" and that "from here on in, Theis is going to pick up."

Docking, whose slogan is "fiscal sanity," was described by a conservative observer as "tighter than bark on a tree when it comes to spending his own money and the public's money."

Docking captured 56.5 percent of the vote in 1958 in becoming the first Democrat ever to win a second term. No one has ever won a third term.

Docking's popular appeal is said to have increased greatly on such issues as favoring a reduced sales tax and medical care for the underprivileged, but he may have antagonized such groups as the doctors, motor carriers, publishers and some party politicians. Docking also backed the Forand bill.

Docking told the AFL-CIO News he favored reducing the sales tax because "it hits the people who can least afford to pay" and change the state income tax because he would "much rather tax the people who can afford to pay."

He said he had opposed the so-called "right-to-work" amendment which was passed in 1958. "Right-to-workers" are suspected of unhappiness because he has not sought laws to put the constitutional amendment into effect.

Political observers saw Theis' chances lying in his capacity for hard campaigning, his work in building up the state Democratic organization and his ability as a "coiner of phrases."

Labor Supports United Fund Drives, Meany Says

"Wholehearted endorsement" on behalf of the 13.5 million members of the AFL-CIO has again been given to the United Community Campaigns in anticipation of local drives for funds throughout the country this fall.

"We in the labor movement believe strongly that we should be—and we want to be—part of the community in which we live and work," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wrote Oliver G. Willits, UCC national chairman. "We want to carry our share of responsibility in community affairs."

Meany noted that the AFL-CIO, through its Community Service Activities, participates officially in united fund and community chest activities "on a day-to-day, year-round basis."

"This continuing cooperation is necessary in order to get the job done," he added.

"The contributions made by union members are one of the chief sources of support of united giving. To us, however, it is not only a matter of giving, but of working as volunteers as well, just like other citizens of the community."

Peace Tops Prices As Grain Belt Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

ner in Kansas, and Republicans conceded ahead in Nebraska.

Shape-up of Races

This is how the races are shaping up:

Kansas—Gov. George Docking (D), in 1958 handily re-elected as the first Democrat ever to win a second term, is rated as better than an even chance to win an unprecedented third term.

Docking, independent-minded and proud that "nobody ever accused us of being dishonest," predicts a close contest. He has been outspoken against the state's so-called "right-to-work" amendment on the books; wants the sales tax reduced because "it hurts the people who can least afford to pay" and favors altering the state income tax to "tax the people who can afford to pay."

Frank Theis, a gangling lawyer credited with putting the Democratic Party "on the map" as state chairman, is running an aggressive campaign against Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), whom he calls one of the last of the "stone age senators."

Theis is given 43 percent in a labor-sponsored private poll and he hopes he can close the gap.

Iowa—Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D), a popular executive who attracts Republican support, is considered virtually certain to capture the seat vacated by Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R). His opponent is Jack Miller.

The gubernatorial race between E. J. ("Nick") McManus (D) and Norman A. Erbe (R) has not attracted great attention and figures to be close.

South Dakota — Overshadowing even the Kennedy-Nixon contest, according to observers, is the sharp battle between Rep. George McGovern (D) and incumbent Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R), who is seeking reelection.

Mundt Under Fire

McGovern, regarded as the first formidable challenger Mundt has ever faced, has been attacking Mundt's voting record on rural electrification, public power, social security, foreign policy and other issues. The two have been joined in oral combat several times on television and have debated before various groups.

The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, a staunch Republican paper, published a statewide poll Sept. 28 which showed Mundt leading McGovern, 50.6 percent to 47.4, with 2 percent undecided.

Gov. Ralph Herseth (D), who was elected in 1958 by 7,200 votes out of a total of 260,000, held a narrow lead in the same poll over Archie Gubbrud (R), 48.4 to 46.3 percent.

The Kennedy-Johnson ticket is shown in the same poll to be doing better in the farm areas than in the cities and towns, but the Democrats trail Nixon-Lodge by 62.8 to 37.2 percent.

Nebraska—Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) is considered to be running strong "outstate," where the Republican State organization reportedly has been building anew for two years.

Robert Conrad (D), challenging Curtis, could not get his campaign under way until October because of his late nomination.

Gov. Ralph G. Brooks (D), the state's first Democratic governor in 18 years when elected in 1958, had been seeking Curtis' seat but died in September.

Conceded 'Good Chance'

In the gubernatorial race, Morrison (D) is given a "good chance" of beating Cooper (R).

Organized labor has an intensive Nebraska non-partisan voter registration drive under way, reaching to the "outstate" cities and systematically covering working class areas of Omaha.

The Packinghouse Workers took mobile city registration units into one area, and in a few days some 750 new registrations were recorded, with 700 of them Democrats.

Donald R. Murphy, research editor of Wallace's Farmer, which blankets Iowa, pointed out that the backbone of Republican voting strength is in towns of roughly 2,500 to 10,000 population.

He sees the farm vote and the city vote as divided almost evenly between the parties. Pocketbook issues have brought city and farm voters closer together, as has the increasing jobholding in cities by farm people and their resulting acquaintance with unions.

N. Y. State Gets $1 Wage Floor

Albany, N. Y.—New York's first statewide minimum wage—$1 an hour—went into effect Oct. 1, adding about 700,000 workers to the number previously covered by industry wage board orders. Among those covered for the first time are employes of voluntary hospitals and other non-profit institutions.

Wage board procedures still will be used to set higher minimum wages for specified industries, the State Dept. of Labor emphasized. Farm workers and domestic employes are the major groups left uncovered by the new state minimum.

Warning Flags Are Flying

THE REPUBLICANS' "PEACE" issue has faded away and now the "prosperity" pitch appears headed in the same direction.

The Administration may call it a "fundamental readjustment," but the President's Council of Economic Advisers' monthly Economic Indicators show a definite downturn in the nation's economy.

The recession warning flags are flying everywhere in the economic system. They are the same signals that the Administration ignored or dismissed in 1953 and 1957.

Unless the Administration moves to meet the threat there will be new misery and suffering in America and a weakening of our internal strength during a critical period in world affairs.

Sen. Kennedy is on record with a program to promote economic growth and put the nation on a full employment, full production basis. Vice Pres. Nixon is still talking about how "we never had it so good."

The GE Formula

A CAREFULLY AND CLEVERLY planned five-year campaign by General Electric has reached its climax in the strike forced by the company on the members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

From the day it signed a new contract with the union five years ago, the company carried on its campaign to destroy strong and responsible unionism—the basic ingredient in industrial peace. The company has used every technique of propaganda to undermine the IUE, to disrupt normal labor-management relations.

GE's campaign is a direct and open attack on the principles of good-faith collective bargaining. But in a larger sense it is an attack on the national interest, for mature, responsible labor relations is essential to the economic and political health of the nation.

The company has rejected proposals for mediation, fact-finding and arbitration. It has clearly indicated it is willing to go to any lengths to crack the union.

The labor movement and the entire nation have a vital stake in this struggle. For the country cannot tolerate a return to the cynical labor relations philosophy of GE.

The Two Candidates

DESPITE VICE PRES. Nixon's strenuous efforts to blur and obscure the basic issues in the presidential election, an increasingly sharp distinction between the candidates has come into focus as the campaign picks up momentum.

Sen. Kennedy has sharpened his declarations on the fact that America, the leader of the free world, is resting on dead center,

Kennedy's accurate, forceful pinpointing of the Administration's weaknesses and failures, his discussion of pertinent and meaningful issues and his identity with the tradition of Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman are all components in a positive, aggressive campaign.

Nixon, meanwhile, presents two faces to the American voters. In the northern states, where conservative Republicanism is a proven failure, he talks of the man, not the party; he appeals to the "independents" and he echoes a new version of "me-tooism" on basic welfare issues.

In the southern states it's a different Nixon, it's the Nixon who is a key element in the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress.

This sort of two-faced, all-things-to-all-men approach is more recognizable. This is "Tricky Dick" Nixon, not the man to lead this nation for the next four years.

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'Let's Move Forward Again'

Fogarty Tells Doctors:

People Need A 'Real Voice' In All Health Care Programs

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D.-R. I.) recently delivered a sharp lecture to members of the medical profession for their 19th century insistence on having only doctors—not the consumers of health services—participate in planning the nation's attack on illness and disease. Following are excerpts from Fogarty's remarks, delivered at the dedication of the U.S. Public Health Service's new Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga.:

THE SORRY TALE of needless death, crippling and suffering won't be stopped by simply wagging a finger at the public and accusing them of apathy, stupidity or perverseness.

I have been dealing with the public for a good many years and I haven't found them apathetic about health. If there are people so dumb or so cussed that they want to be crippled or killed, I've never met them and I've met a lot of people.

Whenever the budget for health research comes up, and whenever it looks like it might be trimmed—as it always does these days—my mail is flooded. And those letters don't come from a bunch of scientists who want to ride a gravy train.

They come from parents who have lost a child from an incurable disease. They come from friends, neighbors, relatives of those who are suffering from a disease the scientists do not yet understand. The American people want life-saving answers, no matter what it costs to get them, and if they want the answers that bad, it stands to reason they want those answers used once they are found.

So let's get over this phony excuse of public apathy and look at a few hard facts, the chief one being that 19th Century health machinery doesn't fit a 20th Century society.

A lot of people still seem to think that if they have a good doctor, they can relax and rely entirely on him to look after their health.

I'm a labor man and this attitude reminds me of the line management used to peddle back in those days—leave everything to the wisdom of the managers and they'll see that labor and the public are looked after. "Industrial problems are much too complicated for mere citizens and workers to understand."

Well, it's been a long time since that line had any followers in the ranks of management, labor, or the public. The people, through their government, labor, through its unions, together with management, are all actively involved in the big industrial issues.

Similarly, the big health issues of today are so broad that they cannot possibly be solved by any one group or profession.

If the city planners take no heed of health, allowing our ears to be deafened by jet plane take-offs and our lungs to fill with auto exhaust fumes, can the medical profession alone protect us?

Even in the specific attack against specific diseases, there is good evidence that medical action alone is not sufficient. Can it be that we are sacrificing lives on the sacred altar of doctor-patient relationship? Is it true that the individual doctor in his office is the only one who can control our health destiny?

I can't believe that you have to know what an antibody looks like to be able to judge whether a plan for getting everybody to swallow a candy pill is going to work. I'd like to see the people who are going to get sick as well as the people who will be paid for curing them have a voice in such plans.

I'd also like to see them have a voice—a real voice, not just token representation—on a lot of other health issues: mass screening clinics to find the people who need medical treatment but don't know it; nursing home standards; organized home care programs; environmental health plans, to mention only a few that are usually dealt with along strictly professional lines. I'd like to see health officers' jobs be just as dependent on the approval of the consumers of health services as they now are on the approval of organized medicine.

In calling for militant citizen action on health issues, I do not underestimate the contribution the medical men, individually and through their professional organizations, have made and will continue to make. The high level of health enjoyed by the American people is powerful testimony to the brilliant and dedicated service we have received from the members of the medical profession.

It is not they who have failed but we who have failed by not recognizing that changes in the makeup of our society and changes in the nature of its health problems call for public as well as professional action on an ever-widening area of health issues.

Morgan Says:

Why Nixon Is Telling Voters To Pick the Men, Not Party

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

A DEMOCRATIC VETERAN of both Eisenhower-Stevenson campaigns of 1952 and 1956 suggested the other day, not without a dash of cynicism that the general and the governor could have traded speeches from start to finish and the election outcomes would have been the same. His point was that the people were voting, not on the basis of real issues but for the man, for the genial general, the triumphant warrior who had become a champion of peace, and no dikes of Stevensonian declamation, no matter how carefully and literately raised, could stem the wild flood of Eisenhower popularity.

Morgan

History may refine and qualify that judgment but it dramatizes one of Vice Pres. Nixon's toughest problems in this campaign—his personal impact. Largely because the Democrats are the majority party—they are supposed to outnumber Republicans across the country by seven or eight million—Nixon appeals to his crowds to vote not for the party but for the men, arguing that he and Henry Cabot Lodge are best qualified by experience to "keep the peace without surrender," as his phrase goes. "We are Americans first. We are partisans second," he told a screamingly partisan crowd on Long Island. "So," he implored, "judge what I have to say on the basis of what is best for America."

The theme, threadbare as constant repetition is wearing it, is undoubtedly popular. But the Vice President and his strategists know, painfully and perfectly well, that they cannot count on borrowing any decisive measure of Pres. Eisenhower's still brightly burnished personal popularity to go with it. And they are observing, not without concern, the magnetic draw that Sen. Kennedy's personality seems to be having at least on that part of the population directly exposed to him.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S position is further complicated by the fact that as part of the Eisenhower Administration, on whose record he is running, he must defend more than attack; he must explain more than demand accountings. He must, in short, act as counsel for the defense instead of as prosecuting attorney and he seems to be experiencing some difficulty so far in shifting from the familiar role to the new one. The resultant Nixon pitch to the voters is a curious and sometimes disturbing melange of ingredients ranging from the banal to the broad-gauge stance of responsibility, from the messily slashing innuendo to the cleanly-grasped point of a major issue.

He gave a breakfast of the nation's leading magazine publishers in New York City carefully reasoned arguments why the federal government's intervention to correct a recession should be quick but restrained.

Forty miles east of Manhattan, before a roaring crush of Republicans who did not need to be converted, the Vice President became a kind of political Billy Graham, evangelizing the faithful raising the roof of a Suffolk County Sports arena with a revival of passionate preachments that are the golden texts of his campaign: "peace without surrender;" the great moral goals of American ideals; "experienced leadership to extend freedom throughout the world," etc.

This is one way of shooting adrenalin into the bloodstream of tired party workers but it can be a dangerously numbing hypo against an alert assessment of international problems and American foreign policy. Some of the Vice President's more critical observers argue that he is insulting the public's intelligence with this approach, that whereas Kennedy is not being exactly statesmanlike or oozing with substance in his speeches at every stop either, he is using the needle to arouse people whereas Nixon is dispensing the tranquilizers of complacency.

More Words to Eat:

Dick's Arithmetic Tricky Too, Correction, Please! Discovers

VICE PRES. Richard Nixon's arithmetic about the increase in the country's Gross National Product is misleading and his assertion about a tax boost under the Democrats "an outright and outrageous fabrication," the publication Correction, Please! has charged.

Quoting Nixon on taxes and Nixon on GNP, the publication of the Democratic National Committee analyzed two recent Nixon statements to illustrate what Chairman Henry M. Jackson referred to as "Nixmanship."

Chairman Jackson quoted Vice Pres. Nixon as saying in his first television debate with Sen. John F. Kennedy, his Democratic opponent for the presidency:

"When we look at the growth of GNP (gross national product) this year, a year of recovery, we find it is 6.9 percent and one of the highest in the world today. There has been more growth in this Administration than its predecessor" (Nixon 9/26/60).

Correction, Please! asserted that an increase of 6.9 percent in GNP last year followed a decline of 1.8 percent. It concluded:

The average for seven Eisenhower-Nixon years is 2.4 percent, compared with an average of 4.6 percent during the Truman years 1947 to 1953. No reputable economist, it pointed out, includes 1945 and 1946 in any comparison because they were years of war and reconversion.

The publication said the Vice President's use of misleading GNP comparisons is "standard Nixonese."

It goes together, said Correction, Please! with the "you never had it so good" line and the "look at how many people are working" line.

This conveniently overlooks, it said, "the hard facts of slowdown in economic growth, the relative improvement in Soviet growth, the number of unemployed, and the pockets of poverty in many parts of the nation."

It cited these additional facts: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took sharp issue with Nixon, pointing out that there are 500,000 fewer full-time jobs today than three years ago, with an additional 13.5 million jobs needed in the next decade for pupils now in high school and college; Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told Congress last year: "If the Soviet industrial growth rate persists at 8 or 9 percent . . . the gap between our two economies by 1970 will be dangerously narrowed unless our own industrial growth rate is substantially increased from the present pace."

ON THE SUBJECT of spending, Correction, Please! said about Nixon's comment:

"To say that a $4,000-yearly-income family would have to pay almost $1,000 in taxes if Kennedy is elected is an outright and outrageous fabrication. It is a transparent and cheap attempt to scare low-income voters. It is part of Nixon's stump oratory that 'it is your money' that would be spent."

The publication said that if Nixon's top figure of $18 billion in spending were used, and taxes were raised 20 percent to provide the money, the $4,000 family's tax would go from $125 to $150 a year if there were five in the family, and from $245 to $294 with four in the family.

"Just where does the $1,000 figure come from?" it asked.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

MR. NIXON, who has been under heavy pressure from distressed Republican right-wingers to "cut loose" on Sen. Kennedy, finally "cut loose" in Philadelphia with an intimation that the Democratic presidential nominee lacked the "courage" to say the same thing about civil rights in the South that he said in the North. The Vice President is a resourceful man, not to be underrated, but this does not seem a persuasive example of the kind of blood-and-guts campaign the Old Guard would like.

Everybody who is running for national office is "in favor of" civil rights. It isn't respectable to be "against" civil rights.

Communication is so fast and accurate that no candidate could use seriously different words, from section to section, and get away with it. Sen. Kennedy as a matter of fact spoke in Jackson, Miss., even before his nomination and set forth his attitudes with adequate courage.

Mr. Nixon also took some jabs at Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who is Kennedy's running-mate and whose Texas background creates more immediate political difficulties on civil rights than does Mr. Nixon's or Sen. Kennedy's. But Johnson is the senator who shepherded through the Senate two moderate civil rights bills that were beyond the capacity of anyone before him, and he has repeatedly said in this campaign that he would speak everywhere "not as a Southerner, or a Baptist" but as "an American to Americans."

* * *

WHEN A NATIONAL POLITICIAN is playing the game of challenging his opponent on civil rights, the thing that counts is the nuances, the context of phrases. And on this, Mr. Nixon is not invulnerable—not because he is "against" civil rights, which he isn't, but because the calculations of the Republican strategists make a heavy share of southern electoral college votes vital to the GOP chances.

Reporters recently traveling with the Vice President noticed, for example, that in the South Mr. Nixon said nothing about Negro store "sit-ins"—but that in New York's garment center, he found it expedient to speak very clearly in endorsement of them.

He said in New York that a President should "call in the chain-store leaders" whose lunch counters in the South remain segregated "and get them to break down the barriers." (This is something his own President, Mr. Eisenhower, has conspicuously failed to do.)

The unidentified man Mr. Nixon is always quoting as "asking me a question"—an invisible little man who baffles traveling reporters—was represented in New York as inquiring:

"Why don't we leave the civil rights question to the states? Why don't those stupid people in the South do something about it?" And Nixon said he replied that civil rights was a national problem, in all sections.

* * *

THE LATTER IS EXACTLY the approach the Vice President also used in the South. Southern audiences naturally applaud the intimation that other sections are also at fault, as they are. But in the South there was a subtle difference in how Mr. Nixon leads up to the suggestion.

He pointed out that "I went to school in the South for three years (Duke University in North Carolina) and so I know something about this problem."

The discussion was coupled with other campaign points appealing directly on economic issues to southern conservatives—who are by no means noted for championship of civil rights. It was coupled with the charge that the Democrats have "deserted" the southern part of the party in their platform, and that the Republican Party is now the states' rights champion.

He said, "You know where I stand on civil rights," and urged that the nation move forward—but the specifics are missing.

MUTUAL PROBLEMS of union finance were discussed recently in Washington by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Joshua Levy (left), treasurer of Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, during his visit to the United States.

How to Buy:

Stores Are Pushing 'Teen' Credit Plans

By Sidney Margolius

AS YOU MAY HAVE OBSERVED, retail stores throughout the the country are campaigning to get teen-agers to open up their own installment accounts. The National Retail Merchants Association reports that stores have found the youngsters are just as good credit risks as adults.

The teen-age credit plans got a big push last year when Sears Roebuck started "Young Adult" charge accounts in 18 branches around the country. In recent years Sears has become one of the leading forces influencing people to buy on credit, not only big items but even smaller purchases like clothing, at finance charges of 18-22 percent a year. Now the giant chain is encouraging teen-agers into the same habit.

Other stores are joining the drive to start children in the installment habit right from the beginning of their earning-and-spending careers. Such "teen" credit plans already are in operation or under consideration by one or more department stores in nearly every major city, reports Scholastic Magazine's Youth Letter.

Most of the stores with teen-age credit plans permit kids to start them at age 14 or 15, but some will open up credit accounts even for 12-year-olds.

The teen-age market is a lush one for merchants. These kids have been brought up in a prosperous era. They're free spenders. Kids of the new generation "push their parents harder than you pushed yours," Dr. Robert Soldofsky of Iowa State University recently pointed out.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that in 1960 teen-agers are expected to spend close to $10 billion to buy everything from cashmere sweaters to Elvis Presley records. That's over $500 for each of the nation's 19 million teen-agers.

But the stores have another angle besides the immediate pickings. They're looking to the future. They consider the plans "good-will builders,' Seventeen magazine reported after a survey. One retailer observed, "Today's teen-agers are tomorrow's housewives and family heads."

Another retailer quoted by Wall Street Journal said: "We're in a credit economy now, and the sooner these kids know how to handle credit, the better off they'll be."

Now that's just what's worrying consumer organizations and savings bankers. They think youngsters ought to be taught to manage their money, not to buy things they don't have the money to pay for. The spread of teen-age credit plans is "something like teaching the young to use narcotics," charges one of the country's leading bankers, Pres. Karl B. Schwulst of New York's Bowery Savings Bank.

The truth is, the retailers are not teaching the kids the true facts about installment buying at all, especially the true interest cost they pay on so-called revolving charge-account plans. Teen-agers really should know that when they pay a carrying charge of 1.5 percent a month on a "revolving charge" or "budget account," they pay true per-annum interest of 18 percent.

A leading financial magazine, Financial World, points out that teaching the use of credit through installment buying is "the wrong way around." The New York State Savings Bank Association points out that there are wise uses of credit, such as financing a college education, but teaching children "to go needlessly into debt" is not one of them.

NOT ONLY are retailers encouraging kids to get the credit habit by offering teen-age accounts, but they also get "teaching" materials into the public schools. One such pamphlet provided for schools by the Retailers Credit Bureau of New York, in cooperation with the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, tells the teachers and kids such things as:

"Credit is one of the dynamos of our economy. . . . Consumer credit helps the individual to purchase goods or services which satisfy many human needs. . . . It helps many people buy goods and services on pay-as-you-use plans."

Similarly, several thousand high schools throughout the country use booklets distributed free by the Commercial Credit Co. of Baltimore, Md., which praise consumer credit as an important tool for raising living standards.

The fact is, you yourself will be able to buy more goods in the long run by budgeting ahead for big purchases, paying as much cash as possible, and saving the finance charges of 12-24 percent. And you teen-ager will be able to buy 18 percent more cashmere sweaters if she buys for cash and avoids the credit charge on a teen-age account.

Phelps' pamphlets also tell the high-school kids that "rates charged for financing installment purchases are generally regarded as reasonable." His pamphlets also defend the finance charges of dealers and finance companies and deprecate the use of bank loans for buying cars.

But the fact is, finance companies do charge true rates of 12-24 percent to finance new and late-model cars and appliances, and even more for older used cars. In comparison, banks and credit unions charge true rates of 8-12 percent on loans which you can use for these purposes.

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CLEVELAND LABOR gave Sen. John F. Kennedy a lively reception at AFL-CIO headquarters in Hotel Hollenden when the Democratic nominee spoke at the party's annual "steer roast." The senator is shown smiling at a remark by an Auto Worker local president. Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze is at the left of Kennedy.

'New Yorker' Tells How:

Kennedy Led the Gallup Poll, 'Cooking' Gave It to Nixon

AMERICANS ARE BEING "polled to death" during this crucial election year and more and more people are questioning whether this is a good or a bad thing.

Perhaps, as pollster Dr. George Gallup maintains, public opinion surveys do not influence voting. He cites the case of Pres. Truman's victory over Thomas Dewey in 1948, when Gallup and just about all the other forecasters were wrong, to prove his point.

On the other hand, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon—and his opponent, Democratic Sen. John F. Kennedy—take the polls quite seriously. "It was the polls that defeated Bob Taft," Nixon said.

An acute "dissection" of the entire business of polls is carried in the Sept. 24 issue of The New Yorker Magazine. The author of the article, Joseph Alsop, points out:

"Year in and year out, businessmen are the chief customers of all pollers, and businessmen tend to spend far more on market research if they are persuaded that public-opinion science is an instrument of truly micrometric precision, capable of detecting the slightest change in the public's taste in tail fins, packaging, or margarine. Or candidates."

The logic of this conclusion would indicate that although the businessmen may be the prime source of income of pollsters, the political opinion surveyors cannot afford to be too far off base in their voting estimates lest their entire operation lose any aura of reliability.

Alsop, in his revealing analysis of public opinion polls, does lay wide open this question of reliability. He notes, for example, that in presidential campaign polls since 1944 Gallup has been close only once, once only pretty close, once seriously far off, and once right off the beam. In sum total, this is not an impressive picture.

Through some first-class newspaper sleuthwork Alsop learned just how the Gallup poll probably reached its conclusions which are followed so closely by candidates, voters, columnists and everyone else interested in the election.

It will be recalled that the first poll taken after Kennedy and Nixon were nominated by their political parties was published on Aug. 17. It showed that Nixon had 50 percent, 44 percent favored Kennedy and 6 percent were undecided. Later polls showed a swing giving Kennedy the edge but that is not a part of this story, which is concerned with just how the Aug. 17 results were reached.

On the basis of his own discussions with members of Gallup's staff, Alsop said that the raw material on the polling sheets probably showed that 1,600 persons in the entire country were contacted. The breakdown was: 640 for Kennedy, 610 for Nixon and 350 undecided.

Then how, one might ask, did Gallup provide such a margin for Nixon?

"This mysterious process," says Alsop, "not voluntarily revealed to the customers, may be described as cooking the poll—though not as crooking the poll, since each step in the process is logically defensible."

The way Gallup "cooked" his Aug. 17 poll is significant. He tossed out 320 ballots since this would be the percentage of nonvoters. This reduced the Democratic percentage because Gallup believes there are more nonvoting Democrats than Republicans. Alsop said this lost Kennedy 105 votes and Nixon 65.

Then, in the popular vote, there is a smaller vote from the South which normally goes Democratic. So this, again, cut down on the Democratic vote. Finally, Alsop says, the leaders are distributed in the direction they lead. This provided the final outcome of Nixon 50 percent, Kennedy 44 percent and six percent undecided.

Alsop does not quarrel with the "cooking" process. He just thinks in all fairness Gallup should tell his customers the exact recipe.

But this hocus-pocus, give-a-few and take-a-few formula—whether based on past history or not—would seem to leave the art of political poll-taking rather far removed from the "science" claimed by Gallup. (Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window).

Box Score on Desegregation

The process of school desegregation moves slowly in some states, not at all in others. Here is a recent summary by the Southern Education Reporting Service.

State	Desegregated Bi-Racial Districts				Negroes in Desegregated Schools			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Arkansas	4 of 228	7 of 228	6 of 228	8 of 228	34	91	73	94
Florida	0	0	0	1 of 67	0	0	0	512c
No. Carolina	0	3 of 172	4 of 172	7 of 174	0	11	14	34
Tennessee	1 of 141a	2 of 141a	3 of 142	4 of 142	6a	19a	82	169
Texas (b)	103 of 841	123 of 841	125 of 722	127 of 720	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300
Virginia	0	0	3 of 128	6 of 128	0	0	30	103
Total	**108 of 1,210a**	**135 of 1,382a**	**141 of 1,392**	**153 of 1,459**	**3,440a**	**3,721a**	**3,449**	**4,212**

a—plus Oak Ridge.

(b)—almost all desegregation has been in west Texas. The Texas figures are estimates throughout; the decrease shown for 1958-59 means nothing more than that a better estimate was made.

c—not a mark of tremendous progress, but a revelation that only a handful of whites stayed, with 490 Negroes, in the Orchard Villa school near Miami.

Note: *In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina there has as yet been no desegregation at all.*

Regional Meeting Set for Tunis:

African Union Leaders Plan To Speed Ties with ICFTU

Geneva, Switzerland—African labor leaders drafted plans to speed up the consolidation of their links with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a two-day session here.

The consultative meeting was arranged by the ICFTU and chaired by Omer Becu, secretary general of the international organization.

Tom Mboya of Kenya, Cyrille Adoula of the new Congo Republic, Ahmed Tlili of Tunisia and Lawrence Katilungu of Northern Rhodesia were some of the 12 titular and substitute members of the ICFTU executive board and of the Workers Group of the Intl. Labor Organization's governing body who attended the session.

The group scheduled for early November in Tunis the ICFTU's third African Regional Conference, which is expected to complete arrangements to establish an ICFTU African Regional Organization.

The rapid march of events in Africa and the shifts in the affiliation arrangements resulting from the accession, or approaching accession, to independence of many African countries have complicated the problem of welding the local labor movements with the ICFTU.

"Various aspects of the trade union situation in Africa in the light of the movement's role in the struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and dictatorships" was one of the three items listed for discussion at Tunis.

Listed for Agenda

Also listed for the agenda were measures to reinforce Africa's free trade unions and an examination of the African economic and social situation.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the African labor leaders hit out indirectly against the Soviet attempt to by-pass the United Nations in the Congo.

In calling for economic assistance for the Congo in order to avoid the economic stagnation that generates unemployment, the African union leaders insisted that all aid should be channeled through the UN in order to "safeguard the independence and integrity" of the new state.

They expressed "opposition to any interference in the internal affairs of the Congo" by any nation or bloc of nations seeking to intervene there by going "outside the UN framework."

Ask Algerian Referendum

The statement also urged the holding under UN supervision of a referendum in Algeria guaranteeing the Algerian people "the free exercise of their right to self-determination."

The group appealed to all trade union centers in NATO countries to impress on their governments the need to avoid in any way providing any aid to France for its war in Algeria.

The South African government's racial segregation policy and denial of trade union rights were also bitterly attacked.

The African leaders recorded "satisfaction at the atmosphere of understanding which prevailed during the discussion and more particularly at the firm belief in the ICFTU expressed by all on behalf of the African workers."

ILO Meeting Studies Jet Age Job Problems

Geneva, Switzerland—The problems of workers directly involved in the new jet age are being taken apart for close examination at an 18-nation session convened here by the Intl. Labor Organization.

Frank Heisler, airlines coordinator of the Machinists, and Pres. Clarence N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots are the AFL-CIO spokesmen for American workers in the civil aviation industry.

Worker, employer and government delegates together are reviewing employment conditions of all workers in civil aviation as well as the specific problems of the hours of duty and rest periods of flight personnel.

The conference is the first at which the ILO has had government officials concerned with airline operations sit down with representatives of both the airlines and the men and women employed in the industry.

"This opportunity to meet with worker delegates from other countries and to get an insight into their problems and to explain ours is proving to be a most valuable experience," Heisler said.

"This is my first ILO session and I am getting a lot out of it. The conference will be of help to all of us if only because we are getting to know each other and to exchange ideas and information."

C. C. Jackson, observer for the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, expressed the same idea at the conference when he urged establishment of a permanent ILO committee on aviation.

"It is unsatisfactory that, if we make friendships here and examine each other's problems, the whole organization disperses overnight to be convened in 1975 when we have supersonic problems," he said.

"We ought to stress that governments should be prepared to put more money into the ILO so that a permanent body or committee could be established to anticipate industrial problems of aviation."

The necessity of obtaining uniform conditions of work and pay is an item on which the workers are laying particular stress.

George Tobias, U.S. Dept. of Labor official heading the U.S. government delegation, told the conference that it furnished an opportunity "for a discussion of ways and means to improve standards of employment in all countries and to narrow the gap between countries."

The impact of subsonic jets on employment and the human factors involved is getting close scrutiny.

Interchanges of aircraft, now developing rapidly among the European airlines because of the cost of the new jets, is one aspect of the overall problem. Worker spokesmen are stressing that this is a development which concerns the daily life of both flight personnel and ground workers of all categories, and that their views must be taken into account.

Miami Bus Strike Brings Free Rides

Miami, Fla.—The bus lines are struck in Miami and Miami Beach by Street & Electric Railway Employes Local 1267, but the passengers never had it so good.

They're riding free, after three days on foot.

The deal is the result of an agreement on a union proposal whereby the strikers undertook to make their regular runs without pay, and the companies to maintain the vehicles but collect no fares. It will remain in force until the contract dispute that led to the walkout is settled.

"We've agreed to do it for the convenience of the public," said Pres. W. O. Frazier of the union after members approved the proposal by a 254-111 vote. "The strike is still on."

Union Wins Damages From Runaway Plant

Philadelphia—A federal judge has ordered a "runaway" manufacturer to pay $78,000 in damages to the United Shoe Workers for closing its plant here in violation of a union contract.

U.S. District Judge Harold K. Wood described the shutdown of the Brooke Shoe Mfg. Co. plant at Philadelphia and expansion of the company's non-union operation at Hanover, Pa., as "a deliberate scheme to avoid employing unionized labor." Earlier this year, Judge Wood ruled that a reshuffling of top management of the company did not invalidate a clause in the union agreement guaranteeing operation of the Philadelphia plant.

Declaring that the company's action was "a violation of the national labor policy fashioned by Congress" as well as a breach of contract, Judge Wood ordered the firm to pay the union:

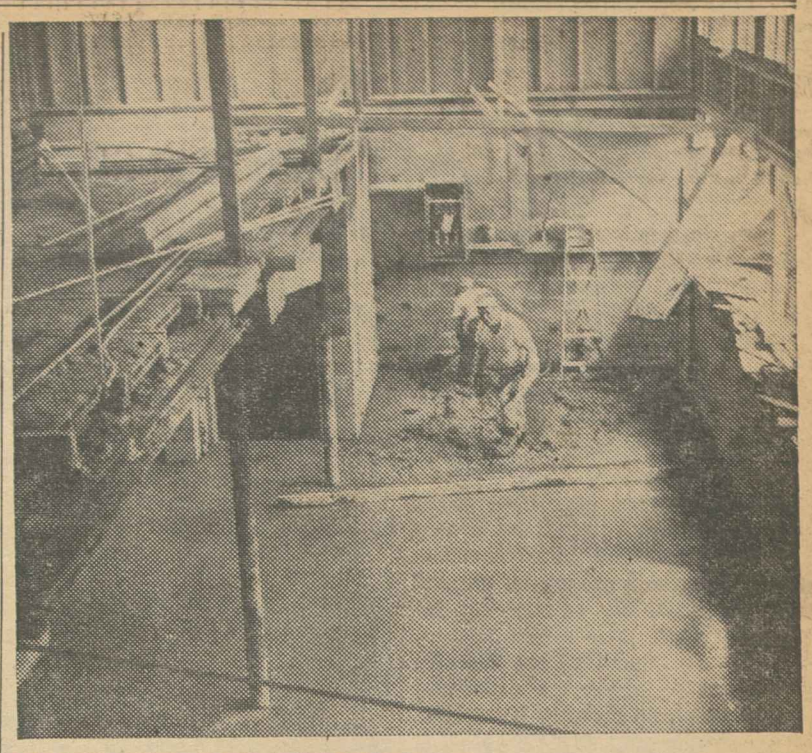
Damages Plus Lost Dues

- $50,000 in punitive damages, holding that the Shoe Workers' reputation as a collective bargaining agent was "gravely undermined in the working community" by the shutdown of the plant in violation of the union contract.
- $28,011 in lost dues from the 33 workers employed at the Philadelphia plant before it was closed.

The court found that $4,251 in dues had been lost since the company moved its work to the Hanover plant in 1957. Judge Wood then projected the loss of dues 20 years into the future, based on what he described as the "minimum life expectancy" of the company, to estimate an additional $23,760 loss of dues income to the union.

The company, which announced that it will appeal the decision, had argued that any damages should be limited to the period prior to Dec. 31, 1957, the expiration date of the union contract.

Rejecting this argument, Judge Wood declared that it would be "an unreasonable assumption, completely without foundation," to assert that the contract would not have been renewed in view of the 20-year history of collective bargaining between the parties.



IOWA'S CRIPPLED CHILDREN will have a vacation camp of their own next summer near Des Moines, thanks to organized labor. Some 500 members of building trades unions have donated well over 4,000 hours of free labor and the Iowa AFL-CIO recently issued a statewide appeal for funds.

Harry O'Reilly, Labor Veteran, Dies At 61

Harry E. O'Reilly, executive secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and a veteran of more than 40 years in the labor movement, died Oct. 2 at his home in Chicago—three days after his 61st birthday.

From 1948 until the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, he had served as director of organization for the former AFL. His death was mourned by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler in telegrams to his widow.

"Harry O'Reilly's untimely passing has taken from the labor movement a man whose qualities of leadership have contributed immeasurably to the well-being of American workers," said Meany.

"He brought to every task the complete dedication to principle that represents the highest ideals of our cause. As you know, he was not only my colleague but a valued friend of many years, and I cannot adequately express my personal sense of shock at his loss."

Schnitzler described O'Reilly as one "blessed with a rare combination of talents as an organizer and an administrator."

"And he added to these a breadth of human understanding and a warmth of personality that brought out the best in others," he asserted. "He played an indispensable role in the progress of our movement, but more than that, he was a friend. His passing leaves a void that can never be adequately filled."

O'Reilly was an enthusiastic labor volunteer organizer from the time he first joined a union at 17, first for the Railway Clerks and later with the Chicago Milk Drivers Union.

Active In Chicago

He was still in his twenties when he was named a general organizer and assistant to the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, achieving a success that won him assignments of increasing importance.

William Green, then AFL president, appointed him federation midwest regional director in 1938. In this capacity he served on the Chicago Regional War Labor Board, acting as chairman of the labor members, and was labor representative for 12 states in the war bond campaigns.

After the AFL-CIO merger he took on the job of coordinating the programs of unions in the marine field through the Maritime Dept. In four years he built the department membership from 10 to the present 30 international unions and directed the creation of a continent-wide network of maritime port councils in major ports through which joint organizing and collective bargaining projects have been undertaken.

HARRY E. O'REILLY

Funeral services were held Oct. 5 in St. Cajetan's Church, Chicago, with burial in St. Mary's Cemetery there.

Students Get Reprints from Hillman Unit

New York—More than 2 million reprint copies of outstanding speeches and articles by national figures have been distributed by the Sidney Hillman Foundation in the past seven years.

Under the program the foundation makes available, as a public service, copies of significant material for classroom use in high schools, colleges and universities.

The series has covered such fields as civil rights, civil liberties, labor, immigration, social welfare and foreign affairs. Cost of reprinting and distribution, underwritten by the foundation, has totaled about $60,000.

Among the authors of reprints have been the late Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.), Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Wayne Morse (D-Ore.); George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nobel Peace Prize Winner Lester B. Pearson, leader of the Liberal Party in Canada.

Give Jobs to Handicapped, Meany Urges

American unions, employers and the general public have been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to observe National Employ the Handicapped Week, now under way, not only during the period of its observance but "throughout this year and the years to come."

"There is nothing more important to the well-being of America than a program to restore to its physically handicapped the dignity of full productive and self-reliant life," he said in calling for support of the principle of helping the handicapped.

"In no other field are the opportunities greater for constructive action to increase America's production and to improve the welfare of its citizens."

The week's observance "can only call attention to the handicapped. This interest alone is not enough. Jobs must be made available to them—jobs for which they have been trained and for which they are qualified."

Meany asserted that handicapped workers are entitled to "a chance to prove their merit," and called on industries and trades to give them the "opportunity to be self-respecting and self-sustaining citizens" on the basis of their competence when placed in the right job.

Roosevelt Hits GOP On Rights Inertia

Los Angeles—A civil rights meeting sponsored by the Community Service Dept. and the Fair Practices Committee of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO heard a sharp attack on the Eisenhower Administration's "lack of leadership" in civil rights.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) called for "new and straightforward legislation," combined with "forceful leadership" from the executive branch of government.

SPECIAL POSTER developed by the New Orleans AFL-CIO points up labor's support of that city's United Fund Drive. It is displayed by Frank Emig, left, chairman of the Central Labor Council's Community Services Committee, and Central Labor Council Sec.-Treas. Peter Babin, Jr.

Carpenters Vote Aid To Organizing Drives

Chicago—An expanded organizing campaign was unanimously approved by the 1,600 delegates at the special convention of the Carpenters Union here.

The union's executive board was empowered to assist local unions in organizing drives among the "non-union areas currently threatening the welfare and security of our membership."

At the same time, Vice Pres. William Blaier reported to the delegates that the brotherhood intends to combat vigorously any attempts by other organizations to "pick away" at the membership and jurisdiction of the Carpenters on missile bases and other large-scale construction projects.

In an unusual upsurge of political sentiment, the delegates overturned a committee report and voted for the establishment of political education machinery in each state.

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson was empowered by the convention to appoint two representatives from each state to set up non-partisan political education committees under the supervision of district board members. The Resolutions Committee had objected to the resolution, introduced by Local 349, Orange, N. J., on the ground that no provision had been made for financing such activities and that district board members would find the task of supervision too "cumbersome."

Deny Discrimination

The convention rejected two resolutions introduced by Canadian locals calling for elimination of racial discrimination. The report approved by the delegates said the purpose of the resolution was praiseworthy but denied the existence of discriminatory practices within the brotherhood.

Before adjourning, delegates completed a thorough revision of the union constitution to comply with requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act, and acted upon 151 resolutions. At least half of the delegates participated in debating the various issues.

Hutcheson in his closing address called the convention a "working model of democracy."

Randolph Stresses UN Backing by New Africa

New York—Africa and the Communist satellite nations of Eastern Europe share a common struggle against colonialism, A. Philip Randolph declared here at a memorial meeting sponsored by the Bulgarian National Committee.

Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, told the gathering that "because freedom is indivisible, Africa cannot shake off the yoke of the slavery of colonialism and racism without weakening the chains of the slavery of the new Russian and Chinese imperialism."

The meeting honored the memory of Nikola Petkov, leader of the democratic opposition in the Bulgarian Parliament during the immediate post-war period, who was hanged by the Communists in a brutal crackdown on all dissenting viewpoints.

"New Petkovs must arise if liberty is to live and the free world survive," Randolph declared.

Soviet Russia's attempt to build "a beachhead on the African continent" was blocked, Randolph said, by refusal of the new African nations to support the Soviet attempt "to discredit the United Nations and its able and resourceful secretary, Dag Hammarskjold, brilliantly assisted by Ralph Bunche."

Randolph declared that "any action which results in undermining the UN strikes at the very heart of hope of the newly emerging free, independent states of Africa. No nation can properly claim to be the friend of Africa and at the same time attempt to strike down Africa's best friend—the United Nations."

Whether in Africa or Bulgaria, "the denial of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to any human being is a crime against God and a sin against man," Randolph declared.

BLF&E Policy Body Asks Color Bar End

Cleveland—The 29-member general policy committee of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has unanimously recommended elimination of the color bar to membership in the BLF&E constitution.

The committee, which includes national officers and representatives from each union district, said the union's next convention will be asked to delete the entire membership qualification clause from the constitution.

CLF's Pitts Leads Kennedy Drive

San Francisco — Sec. Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California Labor Federation will direct labor's state-wide campaign for the election of the Kennedy-Johnson presidential ticket.

As state chairman of the Labor Committee for Kennedy-Johnson, Pitts will coordinate the activities of regional committees.

Southern Textile Workers Profiled

A "personality profile" of southern textile workers, stressing the economic and community forces that deter them from union organization, has been sketched by Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America.

Barkin, who has been connected with textile organizing efforts for more than 20 years, also discusses the changes in "profile" that take place when the workers do succeed in forming a union.

The study was published in a recent issue of the Labor Law Journal. Reprints are available from the author at 99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.

Judge Bars Strike:

Switchmen to Fight For Voting Rights

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Switchmen's Union will appeal from a federal judge's decision that a provision of its constitution requiring membership ratification of contract proposals "frustrates the intent" of the Railway Labor Act.

The question of whether members of a railroad union have the right to approve contract terms was the chief issue before U.S. District Judge John O. Henderson when he issued a preliminary injunction barring a strike by 8,500 switchmen on 17 western and southern railroads.

The case arose when the Switchmen's Union, which maintains its international headquarters here, threatened the strike for Sept. 19 after its members rejected in a mail referendum the carriers' offer of the "pattern" 4 percent wage increase over two years.

Attorneys for the railroads and the National (Railway) Mediation Board sought an injunction in the U.S. District Court, contending that the constitutional requirement of a membership vote ties the hands of union negotiators and prevents them from exerting every effort to resolve disputes.

The union, in fighting the injunction, argued that its members have an inalienable right to pass upon any proposed agreement that affects their working lives.

In the first court test of this issue, Judge Henderson agreed with the railroads that "the negotiating committee for the union, by virtue of the constitution's restrictive language, is not able to negotiate in good faith."

A few hours after the decision was handed down here, the National Mediation Board announced a tentative agreement between the 17 railroads and the union was reached during negotiations in Washington.

The proposal, described as "a compromise" by Switchmen's Pres. Neil P. Speirs, provides for the 4 percent in wage increases over two years plus improvements in vacation and paid holiday qualification periods and improved overtime rules.

An ironic twist to the issue upon which the injunction was granted came when railroad and union negotiators agreed to submit the proposal to the membership for consideration in accordance with the Switchmen's constitution. Mail referendum ballots were sent out and the results are expected within 10 days.

Meanwhile the legal battle over the members' right to vote on contract matters will continue. Speirs announced that the union's attorneys will file an immediate appeal from the District Court ruling with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City.

Pressmen Smooth Way For Printing Mergers

New York—Delegates attending the 37th convention of the Printing Pressmen here have mandated their officers to take "swift and conclusive" action to seek a single labor organization that would serve an estimated more than half-million workers employed in the printing and graphic arts industries.

Such action, delegates and speakers reiterated during the five-day convention, would strengthen organizing, collective bargaining and legislative efforts of unions in the printing, publishing and allied fields, and discourage what was termed "divide and conquer" techniques by anti-union employers.

Leading the appeal for amalgamation was union Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade. He was joined by Elmer Brown, president of the Typographical Union; Pres. Paul Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild; and Leo Feeney, vice president of the Stereotypers. Nine resolutions adopted by the convention also called for merger.

With Printing Pressmen membership in excess of 114,000 and Papermakers & Paperworkers membership at more than 140,000, these two international unions might become the nucleus of any amalgamation of 50 graphic arts unions.

In addition to claiming advantages in organizing, collective bargaining and legislative activities, DeAndrade held that complete unity would make it impossible for struck concerns to get newsprint and other supplies.

As an example, he cited the present strike by 850 Typographical and Newspaper Guild members, mailers, stereotypers, pressmen, paper handlers, photo engravers and unaffiliated teamsters against newspaper publishers in Portland, Ore. There were suggestions that merger action would prove successful with division by craft under a departmental plan.

Delegates heard how amalgamation of unions representing printing trades workers in Britain has worked successfully. Richard W. Briginshaw, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants of Great Britain, brought greetings from the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, with a total membership of 327,000 workers. He noted that the federation has enjoyed success in adjudicating disputes over craft.

Installed in office for new four-year terms were Pres. DeAndrade, Boston; Sec.-Treas. George L. Googe, Atlanta, and the following vice presidents: Fred Maxted, Hamilton, Ont.; Walter J. Turner, Los Angeles; Alexander J. Rohan, Washington, D. C.; Patrick O. Sullivan, New York City; James Doyle, Chicago; and J. Frazier, Detroit, replacing Jack P. Torrence of Chicago. All had been elected in a referendum last February.

Pension Change Defeated

Members rejected a proposed plan under which pension benefit payments and per capita pension payments would have been discontinued beginning Jan. 1, 1961. The plan also would have provided for beneficiaries of deceased members to receive the total amount of the member's contributions to the fund during the term of his membership in the union.

Instead they approved a substitute measure calling for a 22-cent-per-month increase in per capita payment into the pension fund for the next year, subject to further review by the union's executive board at that time. Retired members at present receive pensions of $32.50 per month.

Administration Denounced:

Runaway Ships Pose Key Threat to NMU

By David L. Perlman

New York—Delegates to the Maritime Union convention here branded runaway shipping "the greatest menace to the jobs and working conditions of merchant seamen" and greeted with prolonged applause a pledge of support from Sen. John F. Kennedy.

The Democratic presidential candidate wired the delegates that "the runaway ship, like its counterpart the runaway shop, is a hit-and-run operation which should be stopped."

Earlier NMU Pres. Joseph Curran sharply denounced the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration for its support of shipowners who register their vessels under the flags of Panama, Liberia and Honduras "to evade labor costs, taxes and safety regulations."

Curran described the United States as "the only maritime nation in the world in which the dominant forces of government actively oppose the maintenance of a merchant marine adequate to the nation's needs."

Since the union's last convention in 1957, Curran told the 500 delegates, the active American merchant fleet has dropped from 1,154 ships manned by 60,700 seamen to 951 ships and 49,000 seamen. Ships flying the United States flag, he said, "carried barely 10 percent of the nation's waterborne foreign commerce."

The delegates, representing 40,000 NMU members shipping out of 30 major ports, also:

• Gave an ovation to Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, voted "full support" to IUE members on strike against General Electric and charged the company with having "forced this strike for the purpose of attempting to stampede the American public into voting for a continuation of the anti-labor Republican Administration."

• Denounced the Labor Dept.'s use of the Landrum-Griffin Act to challenge the NMU's election procedures as the Administration's "first major offensive against the trade union movement" and as bearing out warnings that the Landrum-Griffin Act was designed "to harass and make impotent honest and strong trade unions."

• Voted confidence in the United Nations "as the one instrument which can lift the fear of nuclear war from the world and can assure justice and the right of free determination for people in all colonial areas including those behind the iron curtain."

The resolution, adopted without dissent, denounced Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's efforts to "paralyze" the UN as "diplomatic blackmail" reminiscent of the actions of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany in destroying the League of Nations.

• Called on American shipowners to join with labor to strive to develop and promote "an adequate American-flag merchant marine."

Hails Democratic Platform

Curran told the convention that "neither organized labor nor the country can afford another four years of a businessman's administration."

The Democratic platform, he said, "is based on principles to which we can give our full and wholehearted support."

Curran added:

"The Democratic standard-bearer, John F. Kennedy, is a man who is pledged to carry out the principles of that platform and, in the opinion of your officers, has the ability and the will to do so."

Curran called on the delegates to support "an all-out effort in the field of political action . . . to help restore the country to paths of progress."

A report to the convention hailed the development of cooperative relations with the Seafarers Intl. Union and the end of interunion warfare which was "giving the enemies of seamen on the waterfront and in government a field day." The Intl. Maritime Workers Union, jointly sponsored by the SIU and the NMU, has successfully signed up "a majority of the crews of some of the biggest runaway outfits," the report noted.

Uniform Standards Urged

Curran, in his keynote address to the convention, called for cooperation with the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in helping to eliminate low wages and long hours on all foreign flag vessels.

He called for a uniform world standard of wages and conditions for seamen to end the competition between U.S. seamen getting $400 a month, $100-a-month seamen in Europe and still-lower rates for African or Asian crews.

"There has to be a revolution in the world," Curran said, "not a Communist revolution nor a Fascist revolution, but a revolution against the low wages being paid to workers in the same industry around the world."

NMU PRES. Joseph Curran greets Jonathan E. Grant, minister of labor from Kingston, Jamaica, center, and his secretary, Sewell W. Mowatt, left, at Maritime Union convention in New York City.

Curran Calls L-G Charges Intimidation

New York—With "any kind of fair hearing," Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell's charges that the Maritime Union violated the Landrum-Griffin Act in its recent elections "will be thrown out of court and exposed for what they are—an effort at political intimidation," declared NMU Pres. Joseph Curran.

The charges were filed in U.S. District Court here during the NMU's convention and "were a complete surprise to us," Curran said.

"We have no idea what the Labor Dept. is basing its charges on," he added. "The department has made no inquiries of us.

"For the last 20 years, NMU elections have been administered from start to finish by the Honest Ballot Association. As far as we know, the Labor Dept. has made no inquiry of the association."

The NMU elections were held over the two-month period between Apr. 1 and May 31 in order to give members whose work takes them to all parts of the world an opportunity to cast ballots. Chosen in the referendum which Mitchell has attacked, in addition to Curran, were the secretary-treasurer, three vice presidents, three national representatives and 67 agents and patrolmen in 23 sea, lake and river ports.

In his civil action, Mitchell charged the union with failing to insure the secrecy of the ballot; illegally disqualifying candidates; permitting electioneering at polling places; using union funds to promote the candidacies of certain aspirants, and failing to give equal treatment to all candidates.

Michigan GOP Guts Health Care for Aged

Lansing, Mich.—Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) has "reluctantly" signed a bill qualifying Michigan for federal funds to help the state pay for medical care for needy persons over 65 after the Republican-controlled state Senate "cut the heart out" of an already-compromised bipartisan measure.

The stopgap bill—expiring in six months—was enacted by a special session of the legislature. It provides medical care, including home nursing and physical examinations, for some 60,000 persons now receiving state old age assistance pensions. A more limited program, with benefits roughly equivalent to Blue Cross-Blue Shield hospital insurance, is provided for needy persons not on the public assistance rolls.

Democratic leaders sharply denounced amendments forced through by the Republicans which denied home nursing care and diagnostic medical services to persons not on the public assistance rolls and which make elderly persons ineligible for the program if they have children who, according to the state's Social Welfare Dept., should be able to pay the medical expenses of their parents.

Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, denounced the GOP cuts in the bill as a "poorhouse approach" to medical care of the aged and said the federal measure which led to the state bill was "a Republican fraud."

The GOP amendments, Swainson declared, "force each older citizen in need of medical care to submit to the indignity of asking his children for money."

Single persons not on public assistance rolls must have an annual income of less than $1,500 and liquid assets of less than that amount. For married recipients, the limit is $2,000.

A House-Senate committee of 10 members was set up to study the operation of the program and report to the new legislature which convenes in January.

Robt. Noonan Dead; Aide to Freeman

Robert E. Noonan, asistant to Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a veteran of virtually a lifetime of service to the labor movement, died of a heart attack here at the age of 58.

He was a son of the late James Noonan, IBEW president from 1919 to 1929, and also had served as assistant to Freeman's predecessor, the late Dan W. Tracy, leaving on the latter's death in 1955 to become a labor adviser under the Marshall Plan with headquarters in Paris. He returned to serve under Freeman.

Surviving are his widow, Ruth; a son, a daughter and five grandchildren.

Jobless Aid Seen Doomed to Failure

Monticello, N. Y. — The federal - state unemployment insurance system is heading for failure in the face of expanding automation, Pres. Harold C. Hanover of the New York State AFL-CIO told a recent dinner of supervisory employes of the State Division of Employment here.

The system has already proved inadequate by replacing only 20 percent of wage losses caused by joblessness, he said, because it is made up of two elements "pulling in opposite directions."

On one hand, he explained, it seeks to pay jobless workers part of their lost wages, and on the other provides tax-saving devices for employers which were aimed at stabilizing employment but have had the effect of inducing them to oppose payment of benefits.

Farm 'Factory' Workers Win 25c Pay Hike

Los Angeles — California's biggest "factory in the field" operation has signed a contract with Packinghouse Workers Local 78, which District 4 Dir. Joe Ollman says "establishes the highest scale of wages to be found under union contract in agricultural field employment in the United States."

Following two UPWA-led strikes during past seasons on the Bud Antle, Inc. mobile carrot cello-packing machine, a field factory on which up to 90 workers are employed, negotiations were begun this summer which led to a three-year contract establishing, in the third year, minimum rates of $1.60 an hour for women and $1.70 for men. These rates are 43 cents an hour above the rates paid when negotiations opened in August. Starting with minimum contract rates of $1.35 for women and $1.46 for men this year, the contract provides for increases of 25 cents an hour over the three-year term.

In addition, the contract provides time and a half after eight hours and for work done on Sundays and holidays, the union shop and clauses on seniority and grievance procedure with arbitration.

Urban League Told of 'Heat' Put on Labor

New York—The pressures put on New York labor leaders "to turn their backs" during the drive to organize non-professional employes of voluntary hospitals last year "would surprise you," Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr., of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, told the golden anniversary conference of the National Urban League.

Van Arsdale, an Urban League national trustee, shared the platform at a luncheon session with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, who called on union leaders to move against racial discrimination. AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann presided.

Speakers at a later workshop on "Extending the Frontiers of Civil Rights" through teamwork by organized labor and the league included Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Francis C. Shane, executive secretary of the Steelworkers' Committee on Civil Rights; James E. Turner, fair practices director of the Rubber Workers.

Traveling ITU School Visits Local Unions

Indianapolis—The Typographical Union this fall is continuing a unique ITU-wide educational program, an extensive series of regional seminars held at geographical centers throughout the country and Canada. The program was launched last March.

The eighth of the series was scheduled for Oct. 8-9 at Columbia, S. C., another at Birmingham, Ala., later in October, and two more in November at Springfield, Mass., and San Antonio, Texas.

The seminars have been described as "little ITU conventions," and all the union's top officers and ITU headquarters department heads participate in them.

The union leaders talk about policy matters and procedures, and the department heads discuss subjects pertinent to their area, such as apprenticeship, contracts and public relations matters.

One of the highlights of the sessions is the discussion of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts and other legal matters by the ITU's general counsel, Gerhard P. Van Arkel of Washington, D. C. Former general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, he is an acknowledged expert on labor law.

Technology, Too

Besides the tightly-scheduled two-day educational sessions, the ITU also arranges an evening exhibition and lecture on the newest technological development in the printing and publishing industry.

The ITU plans to cover most of its 750 locals before the seminars are completed. Seven of the educational sessions held earlier this year covered more than 200 locals. One was held at Toronto, Canada.

In addition to the meetings designed for local unions, the ITU holds an annual week-long seminar for its international representatives at ITU headquarters here.

Kennedy Lashes GOP's 8-Year Record

Urges Stronger U.S. In Midwest Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

depressed areas and says America is prosperous and content.

"Mr. Nixon has looked, but he has not seen; heard but not listened. When it comes to our economy, he sees no evil, hears no evil, speaks no evil. But the unpleasant facts are there."

He tied Nixon tight to the Republican label, although, he said, Nixon "is reluctant to admit around election time that he is a Republican." He said that a Nixon "position paper," in an election year, "cannot paper over his record or the record of the Republican party."

His two most used examples were Nixon's vote this year against federal funds for teachers' salaries and his 1949 vote against the basic Housing Act, although the Vice President now says the "Housing Act of 1949 has worked well."

Kennedy's crowd in the Midwest except for Indiana, were big, enthusiastic, happy and thunderous.

Louisville Had 200,000

The record for sheer enthusiasm and noise went to Louisville where, despite a two-hour delay and drenching rain, the crowds were estimated by police officials at 200,000—twice those of Nixon who was there two weeks earlier during the noon rush hour on a Saturday with sunny skies.

The Kennedy crowd broke police lines, surged over the candidate's car. It was led by a group of college-age boys and girls, an important factor in a state where the voting age starts at 18.

In jam-packed courthouse square Kennedy waded into the civil rights issue again, calling denial of civil rights a terrible waste of America's greatest resource—her people. He praised Louisville as having "set an example to the world" by the way it carried out the Supreme Court school desegregation decision. In Kentucky, Negro registration has doubled this year.

Ahead of the Democratic candidate lay a heavy schedule including his second TV debate with Vice Pres. Nixon and a return to Kentucky. Behind lay strenuous trips to Minneapolis, where he campaigned for Democratic Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Gov. Orville Freeman; to St. Louis, southern Illinois, southern Indiana and southern Ohio.

He stumped the Lincoln country charging that "the party of Lincoln is not the party of Nixon." In one 18-hour day which included 15 speeches, three air hops and 125 miles of motorcading he followed almost the same path that former Pres. Truman traveled to victory in 1948.

From an early-morning speech in a cold drizzle in the Lincoln-Douglas Square in Alton, on the banks of the Mississippi, where the last debate was held in 1858, Kennedy preached the need for a strong Democratic Party in power and pictured himself as a Truman-type candidate and Nixon as the "Dewey" of today.

In the coal-rich fields around Harrisburg, it was obvious that things weren't good. From the small houses with perfectly-tended lawns came not only housewives in aprons but men who normally would have been at work during these daylight hours.

Unemployment is running at 17 percent in this hard-hit area, which would have benefited from the twice-vetoed depressed area bill which Kennedy strongly supported.

Evidence of the long-term unemployment was the daily front page box in the Harrisburg Daily Register which starkly lists mines running the next day.

The Register for Oct. 3 didn't report, incidentally, that a presidential candidate was speaking from the courthouse steps that afternoon but 8,000 people were waiting when the candidate arrived two hours late, the result of the near hopeless task of keeping to a schedule made impossible by the crowds and voters who "just want to touch him."

Kennedy tied the unemployment situation, the general economic stagnation and the farmers' problems together in many speeches, always as part of the problem which must be solved if America is to be strong to meet the Soviet threat.

Country Needs Talents

"It is ridiculous," he said, "that a nation which is in a race for its life with Russia cannot find full-time use for the talents and energies of 7 million people."

Pinpointing the enormous job ahead, Kennedy underlined the need—25,000 new jobs a week every week for the next 10 years "in order to get jobs for your sons and daughters," he said in Carbondale, an area 60,000 young people had left in the last 10 years hunting employment.

Lashing at the "Republican veto" and "bargain-basement approach to economic problems," Kennedy quoted Nixon's claim that the candidates "share the same goals but differ on means." That, the Massachusetts Senator said, was "nonsense." "The goal is meaningless if he refuses to take the only road that will reach it."

There was frost in the political air in Indianapolis, where Kennedy was greeted by the smallest, coolest street crowds yet, with local Democrats saying only, "Hoosiers eat at six." A $100-a-plate dinner drew 1,500 plus 10,000 in the gallery.

In Pendleton and outside Muncie he made unscheduled stops, the latter at the Borg Warner plant where 300 Auto Worker members blocked the highway and were rewarded with a speech.

In Anderson, perhaps inspired by a big "going out of business" sign on a store front in a block where there were three "for rent" signs, the candidate asked merchants if they were satisfied with business as it was, and turning to farmers he asked them the same question.

Welsh, Nixon Top Poll

The latest poll in which state Democrats have confidence, taken the last week in August, showed Matt Welsh, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, leading by 55 to 45 percent, with the exact opposite the score for Nixon and Kennedy.

Hoosiers told reporters that Kennedy is now running better than when the poll was taken. How much better was the big unanswered question. Registration is climbing and the drive is still continuing and the answer may lie in one set of statistics usually buried on the back pages of newspapers.

In Terre Haute a middle-aged, thin, well-tanned and not well-dressed farmer leaning against the stone wall near the county courthouse summed it up: How the state goes, he said, "depends on the price of corn on election day."

In Evansville, where three tremendous factories now stand empty and silent in a state which has lost 33,800 jobs in the last eight years, the crowds don't need diagrams to understand Kennedy.

The state has not gone Democratic in a presidential election since 1936 and Kennedy says, "Give us a chance."

A BRASS BAND greeted Sen. John F. Kennedy when his caravan went through Brooklyn, a heavily-Negro suburb of East St. Louis, Ill. The Democratic presidential nominee stopped and greeted his well-wishers, as the picture shows.

Nixon Woos Liberals in the North, Appeals to Dixie Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

clared, "we need most of the Republican votes, more than half of the independent votes and about 20 percent of the Democratic votes."

Apparently with this formula in mind, Nixon, in a one-day foray into the once-solid South, called on Democrats there not to "vote the party label," accusing the Democratic Party of having deserted the South with the platform it fashioned at Los Angeles in August. The charge—never spelled out—brought cheers from crowds in Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C.

In pressing his drive for conservative southern backing, Nixon contended that the GOP platform is fashioned on "the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson"—the historic leaders of the Democratic Party. The principles espoused by these Democratic leaders and carried forward in the GOP platform, he said, are reliance on individual enterprise and protection of state's rights.

Moving into the North, Nixon changed his tactics sharply—using one approach in predominantly Republican silk-stocking districts of New Jersey and another in heavily Democratic New York City and in New Jersey recession areas.

Conservative Approach

To large crowds which turned out in beautiful fall weather to greet his motorcade in such GOP strongholds as Hackensack, Plainfield and West Orange, Nixon stayed with the conservative approach—telling Republicans he was asking for their vote, not because he wore the same party label as they did, but because the Democratic policies would "turn the calendar back" to the days of Roosevelt and Truman.

To crowds in Democratic cities—including recession-ridden Paterson and Elizabeth, N. J.—and to a small noonday audience in the canyons of New York's garment district, Nixon shifted to the liberal approach.

He dropped the line that, under Democratic programs, "It's not Jack's money they're spending—it's yours." He asked that they consider "not just the party, not just the label," but the "backgrounds" of the candidates.

To the less than 10,000 working people who heard the garment center street talk, Nixon recalled his own working-class background, his family's poverty, and his early struggles to get an education. He promised that a continuation of the GOP in the White House would mean new action to beef up the economy, provide health care, improve education, provide more jobs and higher pay.

He was joined by New York's Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits, who contended that it was "not right for a man (presumably Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy) to wrap around himself the exclusive mantle of liberalism." Javits hailed Nixon as an outstanding liberal.

The Vice President's plea to forget party labels was occasionally made difficult by the fact that GOP Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, a candidate for re-election, traveled with him during his day-long stumping of that state, and the fact that GOP Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, a former critic of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's conservatism, toured the New York City area with the Vice President's party.

In these two areas, Nixon dropped his plea for utter bipartisanship, declaring that election of the entire Republican ticket would "enable us to have responsible party government."

10-8-60

In Nixon's southern stops, he hammered at the theme that the Kennedy programs to ease the nation's economic and welfare problems would raise taxes, put the federal government into control of schools, force unemployment and business failures, and drive up food prices "25 percent."

Nixon's speeches all turn, in time, to the questions of peace and national security—and his claim that America is ahead in the arms race with the Soviet Union seems to bring reassurance to the crowds.

The GOP candidate wins big cheers with his pledge that this is the strongest country, militarily, in the world: that four more years of a Republican Administration will mean "peace without surrender"; and that Pres. Eisenhower "got us out of one war and kept us out of others."

Nixon's crowds, on the whole, have been good. But twice during his barnstorming in New Jersey, his path crossed that taken three weeks earlier by a Kennedy motorcade—and in both of these instances, Nixon came off second best, crowdwise.

In recession-ridden Paterson, only 10,000 turned out for the Vice President—roughly half the Kennedy crowd. And in Elizabeth, also hard hit by unemployment, Nixon's crowd was only 1,500 compared to the 7,500 who had turned out earlier for his Democratic opponent.

Shoe Unions Get 8c Raise In 30 Plants

St. Louis, Mo.—A strike of about 13,000 workers at 30 plants of the Intl. Shoe Co. was averted when the company and representatives of two unions agreed on the basis for a new two-year contract.

Affected by the settlement, which is subject to ratification at the local level, are more than 8,000 members of the United Shoe Workers at 20 plants and more than 4,000 members of the Boot & Shoe Workers at 10 plants.

Basis of the settlement was a wage increase of 5 cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1961, and an additional 3-cent raise on Jan. 1, 1962.

The old contract expired at midnight Sept. 30. The settlement was quickly reached the following day after a committee representing locals from both unions accepted a recommendation by the joint negotiating committee to reject a company offer of 4 cents on Jan. 1 and 2.5 cents a year later.

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Kennedy Rips Nixon Stand In Domestic, Foreign Fields

Legislation Blocked by Rules, Veto

Failure of the 86th Congress to enact a wide range of progressive legislation has been blamed by the AFL-CIO on the combination of Pres. Eisenhower's constant vetoes and threats of vetoes, and on the misuse of congressional rules by a coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats.

"In no recent Congress have so many highly important legislative measures been killed or crippled," the trade union movement declared in a new publication, "Labor Looks at the 86th Congress," an analysis of the two-year record of the House and Senate.

Not one of the key measures for which liberals battled—medical care for the aged through social security, federal aid to schools, minimum wages, housing, depressed areas, civil rights, and constructive labor legislation—became law, the AFL-CIO said, primarily because Congress had become a "prisoner of its rules."

Whether the 87th Congress which takes office in January will "turn in a better record of performance," the publication said pointedly, "depends on increasing the liberal numbers in the House and in the Senate, on electing a liberal President, and on making changes in the rules of the House and the Senate so that majority rule can more easily prevail."

These changes, it added, "and the future of needed legislation, are in the hands of the voters."

In a companion study of the 86th

(*Continued on Page* 9)

5 More Major Areas Named As Depressed

The nation's depressed areas were swollen to a total of 42 in September as the government added five more major industrial centers to the list of areas with a "substantial labor surplus."

This was the highest total since July 1959. The number of "smaller areas of substantial labor surplus" remained unchanged from the July 1960 total of 116.

The bimonthly report moved these major centers into the substantial labor surplus—6 percent and over jobless—grouping: Birmingham, Ala.; San Diego, Calif.; Canton, O.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich., and Jersey City, N. J.

The Labor Dept.'s survey of

(*Continued on Page* 3)

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL Candidate John F. Kennedy was the breakfast guest of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in New York. FDR's widow has taken an active role in campaigning for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

3.4 Million Idle:

Jobless Rate Hits Non-Recession Top

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's key rate of unemployment, adjusted for seasonal influences, declined slightly to 5.7 percent in September—the highest non-recesion-year September since the end of World War II.

The 5.7 percent rate, down from the 1960 high of 5.9 percent in August, has been exceeded in postwar Septembers only in recession years. In 1949, it was 6.5 percent; in 1954, 6.2 percent; in 1958, 7.2 percent. Last year, during the steel strike, it was 5.6 percent.

The September jobless rate has been as low as 3.1 and 2.9 percent in 1952 and 1953, respectively.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly report on the job situation said that, due mainly to seasonal influences, total employment dropped by 500,000 to 67.8 million and unemployment fell by 400,000 to 3.4 million.

While employment was described as "still a record for the month," the report showed a continuing job decline throughout the crucial manufacturing sector of the economy.

In Cincinnati, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the Mine Workers' convention that he foresaw a continued high level of employment for the remainder of 1960.

Mitchell quoted the September job figures as the best ever for the month and, of the 800,000 long-term jobless, offered the approach of "special assistance must be given to attract industry to distressed areas."

The steel industry continued its decline, losing 6,100 jobs over the month and a total of 140,000 this year. Lumber and wood products dropped 18,000 over the month, and non-electrical machinery 14,600.

"Evidence of weakness" was revealed in the apparel industry, the Labor Dept. reported, with a decline of 11,100 jobs when the industry usually experiences a seasonal upturn.

Auto industry employment rose 79,500 as new car production got underway and electrical machinery rose by 17,800 jobs. The largest

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Meany Raps False GOP Statements

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has branded as "false and misleading propaganda" the Republican claims that Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon "stand for the same objectives" on major foreign and domestic issues in the presidential campaign.

Meany, in a coast-to-coast radio broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. network, declared there is a "vast gulf" between the two presidential candidates, adding that the GOP effort to de-emphasize this gulf is "clearly designed to lull the American people into apathy and to discourage voters from going to the polls."

In the broadcast—first in a series sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Campaign Committee—he forecast that the attempt to create "false images" of the two candidates is "doomed to fail" because "the voters know the score."

The AFL-CIO president said that "even a casual examination of the major issues" demonstrates that the Democratic and Republican contenders stand "poles apart and that the voters do have a real and important decision to make next November."

Meany spelled out major differences between Kennedy and Nixon in the foreign policy and defense fields and in the areas of economic growth, medical care for the aged, and modernization of the archaic House rules which permit the conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition to throttle liberal measures.

He declared pointedly that for the Republicans to claim that the goals of Kennedy and Nixon coincide in these fields "is to insult the intelligence of the American voter."

In the ILG broadcast, Meany said Nixon throughout the campaign has "told the American peo-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Tempo of Campaign Intensifies

By Willard Shelton

En route with Kennedy—In a whirlwind trip from Ohio to the Deep South and into Pennsylvania and New York, Sen. John F. Kennedy stepped up his campaign against Vice Pres. Nixon in slashing attacks on the Republican nominee's record on domestic affairs, foreign policy and civil rights.

In Ohio's layoff-ridden Mahoning Valley steel cities, he used his Sunday punch in challenging Nixon to tell the workers of Youngstown, Warren and Salem that "they never had it so good."

In Warm Springs, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Pittsburgh the Democratic nominee spoke bluntly on civil rights, saying "we must assure every citizen of the full protection of his constitutional rights and equal opportunity to participate in every phase of our national life."

In Pittsburgh he expanded a foreign-policy attack on Vice Pres. Nixon's programs, begun earlier in Georgia and South Carolina, charging the Vice President with boasting of being a "risk-taker abroad" and of inviting the risk of war by "committing us to defense of two rocks six miles off the coast of China"—Quemoy and Matsu—which the chiefs of staff admit that under some circumstances should not be defended and "are indefensible."

"In 1952 the Republican Party in Pittsburgh promised liberation for Eastern Europe—and now has a Communist satellite 90 miles off the coast of Florida. This is the party of peace and prosperity?" he asked derisively.

Everywhere the Democratic nominee sought to tie the Vice President directly to the Republican Party record.

"I don't blame the Republicans

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Kennedy Drive Picking Up Speed In 5-State Rocky Mountain Region

Denver, Colo.—The rising tide of modern liberalism which has characterized the Rocky Mountain states during the past four years continues to swell, yet one month in advance of the 1960 election it is difficult to estimate how much the gain will be this year.

At stake in five states—Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana—are 21 presidential electoral votes, 11 House seats and four of the region's 10 Senate seats.

In the area as a whole, Nixon would have had the edge as of mid-September. But in all five states, Kennedy was gaining ground as October began. By mid-October it looked close in each state—but the large number of silent voters kept the forecasters guessing and a major development in the campaign could turn the tide in either direction.

Kennedy's appearance in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City late in September had a tremendous impact on Utah and Idaho voters. His first-round win in the television debate series gave him a leg-up in all states. Local Democratic and labor campaigners of most of the states have been working effectively, although less well financed than their opposition.

In the Senate races, the 10 seats

(*Continued on Page 5*)

New IUE Peace Plan Rejected by GE

FULL SUPPORT OF AFL-CIO to striking General Electric workers was pledged at meeting attended by, left to right, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and representatives of other affiliated unions representing groups of GE employes.

Courts, Police Asked To Curb Picketing

New York—The General Electric Co., still represented at the bargaining table by a second-string negotiating team, turned down an offer by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to recess the two-week strike and called for more court and police help to break the solid picket lines of 70,000 GE workers.

The company stuck to its single "take it or leave it offer" despite the collapse of its hopes to break the strike—and the union—by keeping its plants open for "loyal" workers.

Marching the picket lines with IUE members were more than 1,400 members of the Technical Engineers in two locals at Lynn, Mass., and a local at Philadelphia. One of the striking AFTE locals is made up of GE time and motion study specialists. Company publicists made no claims of any significant production at the 55 struck plants.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey gave GE a six-way choice in a proposal to recess the strike until Nov. 7 to permit realistic negotiations and a public report by a mediation panel.

The IUE said the strike would be suspended if the company showed good faith in carrying on meaningful collective bargaining by improving its offer on any one of six union demands:

- An annual wage increase of 3.5 percent during the period of the contract. (The company has offered an average of 2.3 percent a year.)
- Supplementary unemployment benefits. (GE turned it down, offered only a limited retraining program.)
- Continuation of the cost-of-living escalator provision. (The company has insisted on abolishing the clause.)
- A two-year agreement. (The company insists on a three-year contract.)
- Union shop. (Management flatly refuses.)

The union proposal also asked that a panel of mediators designated by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service make public recommendations for settlement of the dispute by Oct. 31.

GE's rejection of the proposal, a full-page advertisement sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. pointed out, marks the seventh time a suggestion to avert or settle the strike has been made or accepted by the union and turned down by management. These included government mediation proposals to extend the present contract past the expiration date and offers of mediation by governors of states where GE plants are located.

Attacks on picket lines by club-swinging policemen, hosing of strikers in icy weather and harassment arrests of strikers were among the byproducts of the company's "open gate" policy.

Meanwhile the IUE's contract extension with Westinghouse Electric Corp., the other giant in the electrical industry, was scheduled to expire Oct. 15 with negotiations still deadlocked.

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett accused Westinghouse of failing to bargain in good faith, declaring: "They've made the same proposal given us by GE and have given no indication of any change."

The IUE's Westinghouse Conference Board, representing more than 40,000 of the company's workers, was scheduled to meet to consider further action.

GE Ex-Official Raps Firm's 'Cold War'

A former vice president of General Electric, T. K. Quinn, has described GE's "cold war" against its union workers as "neither tenable nor excusable."

In a letter to Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Quinn criticized GE Board Chairman Ralph Cordiner, "my junior associate of other years," for "his unwillingness personally to meet with the workers and their union representatives."

He said GE's present officers have decided "this is a strategic time to have a strike" and "appear quite willing to neglect the human considerations."

UTW Parley Backs Kennedy, Told To Fight to Save 'Dying' Industry

New York—Textile workers must "fight to save an industry that is dying on its feet," Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.) told 380 delegates attending the 15th convention of the United Textile Workers here.

Noting that foreign imports and technological changes have cost some half-million jobs since 1947, Pastore held that the reason why American production is not protected by high tariffs is because textile manufacturers plan eventually to close down their plants in this country.

George Baldanzi, UTW president, also told delegates that if something is not done quickly about imports in the textile industry it will mean "disaster." He cited imports from Japan, Hong Kong, India and Pakistan produced by workers at wages of 15 cents an hour, as against rates of $1.20 per hour and more that prevail in the United States.

"If this is allowed to continue," he said, "there won't be any textile workers in our nation, but only corpses."

Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. They also passed resolutions calling for the employment of idle textile workers and use of idle equipment in this country's foreign aid program; the election of candidates pledged to enact $1.25 minimum wage laws on the state level, and efforts by the U.S. to bring about world disarmament and abolition of nuclear testing.

Pastore urged textile workers and those in all other industries affected by foreign imports produced under substandard labor conditions "to wage a legislative fight and support candidates who will make it their business to win higher protective tariffs."

The Rhode Island Democrat, who headed a special Senate committee that recently completed a study of the textile industry, reported his committee had recommended placing higher import quotas by categories, but that the Eisenhower Administration turned down this proposal.

"We have to meet the threat of communism, but why can't we do so without destroying American industry?" he declared. "The worst thing we can do to retard America is to foster a policy of false security, to hold that American production is inexhaustible."

He maintained that "negative thinking" has been responsible for the situation on tariffs.

"This Administration appears to be loaded with representatives of big business who are evidently prepared to liquidate consumer industries so they can buy heavy goods as a method of expanding their businesses," he declared.

He noted that Sen. John F. Kennedy had placed himself on record in support of the recommendations of the Pastore committee.

With foreign imports at their present high level and increasing application of automated devices, he declared, the textile industry could produce all the nation's requirements if it worked only six months out of the year.

Pastore said that the only immediate stopgap remedy, aside from higher tariffs, would be a 35-hour workweek for present pay.

Delegates re-elected Baldanzi president and Francis Schaufenbil secretary-treasurer for new four-year terms.

Elected vice presidents were Herman Ackroyd, Jack Cipolla, Kenneth Clark, Frank Lyons, Philip Salem and Frank Sgambato for the New England area; Robert Cole, Edward Hirschberger, Burt Hyman, Joseph Krause, Louis Rubino and Charles Sobol for the Middle Atlanitc region; Johnnie E. Brown, Everett Dean, William D. Howell, Calvin Ray, William Silcox and Roy Whitmire for the southern area; and Roy Groenert and Roger Provost, respectively, for the Midwest and Canada.

High Court Bars Appeal In Blast 'Plot'

The Supreme Court has refused to review the conspiracy convictions of eight Textile Workers Union of America members who drew stiff prison sentences for plotting to dynamite the plant of the struck Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills at Henderson, N. C.

The brief order left standing a North Carolina Supreme Court decision of Jan. 14 upholding the conviction of the TWUA members. Justice William O. Douglas was the only member of the court favoring a review. Justice Hugo L. Black did not participate.

Given six to 10-year terms for the conspiracy—although no dynamiting ever took place—were TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton and Staff Representatives Lawrence Gore and Charles Auslander. Four strikers — Warren Walker, Calvin Pegram, Robert Abbott and Johnnie Martin—drew five to seven-year sentences, and a fifth rank-and-filer, Malcolm Jarrell, was sentenced to three years.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock expressed regret at the court's ruling, declaring that "if the case had been heard on its merits and in an atmosphere devoid of the hysteria which prevailed in Henderson . . . their innocence would have been established.

"The 'crime' for which these men were convicted was a sham," Pollock continued. "It was deliberately fostered and nurtured by an agent provocateur who is an ex-convict with a grudge against the union. Without him there was no conspiracy. Even under his prodding, nothing happened."

NMU Convention Brands Mitchell Suit Last Licks of 'Vengeful GOP'

By David L. Perlman

New York—A Landrum-Griffin Act suit brought by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell in an effort to invalidate the Maritime Union's election of officers was branded as the "last licks" of a "vengeful Administration" by delegates to the NMU's 12th convention here.

The 500 delegates unanimously voted "complete confidence" in the NMU officers and in the Honest Ballot Association, the non-partisan good-government group which conducts the union's elections.

Mitchell, on the first day of the union's convention, filed suit in federal court to set aside the referendum vote by which NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and 65 other union officials were elected last spring and have a new vote held under government supervision.

The delegates, pointing out that the NMU's elections have long been considered "models of democratic procedures," declared that the Landrum-Griffin suit "was launched by a vengeful Administration out to get in its last licks before it brings its sad record of disservice to the nation to a close."

The convention wound up with adoption of a hard-hitting legislative program aimed at reversing the decline of the nation's merchant fleet.

The delegates called for enforcement and "proper administration" of existing laws intended to guarantee that U.S. ships will carry at least 50 percent of foreign aid cargo. They demanded also legislation to bring back under the American flag "runaway ships" registered in Panama, Honduras and Liberia.

A resolution called for "a long-range ship replacement program . . . to prevent obsolescence of our merchant marine and to retain skilled workers in our shipyards."

In other actions, the NMU:

- Asked legislation to bring merchant seamen under the wage-hour law.
- Pledged a continued fight to prevent the Budget Bureau from eliminating the government's marine hospitals.
- Called for amendment of mutiny statutes "in order to prevent their use in labor disputes."

The convention voted a number of constitutional changes, which must be ratified in a membership referendum before taking effect.

One change would set a four-year term for national officers. It would not affect the current terms of officers who were elected for two years.

Also adopted was a provision which would require candidates for national office to have served at least one term as a union branch agent, field patrolman or patrolman.

Earlier the convention adopted a resolution declaring that "the Democratic Party and platform hold the hope" of ending "seven years of Republican misleadership." It urged that "every merchant seaman continue and increase his political activity—including his voluntary contributions."

Economic Review Finds:

Greater Buying Key To Healthy Economy

A "vigorous national effort" is needed to produce a balanced pattern in the American economy that will best utilize the nation's growing labor force and its rapidly expanding productive capacity, the AFL-CIO has declared.

The key to this program, according to the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is a "balanced growth of consumer, government and business buying."

At present, the publication pointed out, the American economy is operating with "considerable unemployment and idle machines," because there are "too few customers with enough cash and credit to buy the rising volume of goods and services that can be produced."

"It was a developing lack of balance between the economy's ability to produce and actual sales in the 1920s that brought on the Great Depression of the 1930s," the Review said, adding that although the "present gap between inadequate sales and productive ability is much smaller than the nearly catastrophic condition that existed in 1930, nevertheless there is a significant lack of balance" in the current situation.

The publication pointed out that the lack of balance has existed, except for a few scattered months in the past seven years, to produce a serious "drag on the entire economy."

As a result of "inadequate sales, production is considerably below maximum levels," the publication declared, as a result of which there are currently close to 4 million unemployed—nearly 6 percent of the total labor force. In addition, 2.5 million more workers are being compelled to work part time "because full-time work is not available."

Too Little Buying

The cause of the current situation, the Review said, is not that America can produce too much, but rather that "America buys too little of what can be produced." As a result, manufacturing industries generally are using only about 80 percent of their productive capacity.

The continuing lack of balance in the economy, the Dept. of Research publication went on, means "income loss and distress" for the families and communities of the unemployed and those who are compelled to work part time. "In addition," the Review said, "it means that billions of dollars of needed goods and services are lost forever through the waste of joblessness, short-time work and idle machines."

Analyzing the patterns of the American economy, the publication pointed out that consumers and government normally account for 85 percent of total national production. In recent years, it says, these two groups "have not been buying enough of the goods and services that expanding productive capacity and a growing labor force can produce."

The drop in government buying was traced to the Administration's reluctance to carry out its responsibilities in the domestic field in the wake of the Korean war. Cutbacks in national defense outlays after the war ended, the publication said, "should have permitted some increases in federal expenditures for improvements in public services." Instead, both defense and non-defense outlays were pared sharply.

In the past seven years, it said, the federal government has bought "considerably less goods and services" than in 1953, adding that despite this emphasis on low government expenditures, federal budget surpluses have been achieved in only three of the past seven years because "recessions and the slow rise of sales, production and incomes have meant inadequate tax revenues."

Consumer buying has been slowing down, the Review said, because of the combination of "relatively low federal government expenditures, tight-money and high interest rates," mainly because of the slowdown in the rise of consumer incomes.

"The continuing gap between lagging sales and the economy's rapidly expanding capacity to produce has already caused persistent joblessness and part-time work schedules, idle plants and machines, and frequent recessions," the AFL-CIO publication declared.

What To Do

In order to close the gap, it recommended an increase in government buying, stimuation of consumer purchasing by raising the buying power of the consumer through a higher minimum wage, an end to the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's tight-money and high-interest rate policies, and revision of the tax structure to close existing loopholes.

SIMULATED CLOCK FACTORY was set up by Communications Workers to help train CWA members in time study techniques used by management, during special course at FDR Camp, Port Huron, Mich. Working with CWA in the time study training program was Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

September Jobless Rate At Non-Recession High

(Continued from Page 1)

job increases came in state and local government, up 350,000 as schools reopened and in retail trade, up 94,000.

A warning was contained in the sharp increase in the total of insured unemployed, a conservative but reliable indicator since it includes chiefly breadwinners who have had work experience and omits workers who have exhausted their benefits.

Jobless pay claims totaled 1,764,000 for the week ending Sept. 24—446,000 higher than the 1.3 million in the comparable week of 1959.

The marked increase in part-time workers was put this way by the report:

"The number of regular full-time workers cut back to part-time increased by almost 300,000 to 1.2 million from the third quarter of 1959 to the comparable period of 1960.

"Virtually all of this increase was accounted for by an increased number of factory workers on short workweeks—up from 300,000 to 600,000."

The report said "voluntary" part-time employment continued to increase, rising by some 300,000 over the year as women and teenagers took jobs in trade and service industries.

Jobless Rise Seen

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, summed up the picture of the past few months by saying there has been "a combination of relatively high levels of employment and, at the same time, a rate and a level of unemployment which is by no means satisfactory under any standard."

Asked to forecast the trend of unemployment, taking into account seasonal influences, Wolfbein said the September total of 3.4 million jobless will drop to 3.2 million in October.

Unemployment will rise to about 3.8 million by the end of the year and in January will hit 4.5 million, he predicted.

Wolfbein saw as the "most important" part of the jobless picture the fact that the long-term unemployed — those out of work 15 weeks or longer — "has hung at about 800,000" for some months.

The long-term jobless totaled 805,000 in September. This compared to 736,000 in September 1959; 1.5 million in the recession year of 1958 and 456,000 in pre-recession 1957.

He said long-term joblessness afflicted chiefly those in areas of persistently high unemployment, older workers and, among younger people, chiefly school drop-outs.

The employment figures showed that manufacturing payrolls remained virtually unchanged, rising by 59,000 to 16.5 million.

Average weekly earnings of factory production workers were $90.68 in September, about the same as in August.

U.S. Lists 42 Major Areas As Depressed

(Continued from Page 1)

149 major employment centers—Jersey City is a new addition, making it now 150—reflected an economy emerging from recession in 1959.

The total of major depressed areas was 76 in January 1959, 46 by July and 32 by November.

However, the total has been climbing during 1960. It was at 31 this past January and moved up to 33 in March, 35 in May, 37 in July and then jumped to 42 last month.

The number of smaller areas with 6 percent and over jobless also declined during 1959 and turned upward this year. The total was 107 in January, 109 in March, 113 in May and 116 in both July and September.

Massachusetts Changes

The total of smaller areas remained unchanged at 116 when Southbridge-Webster, Mass., was added and Thompsonville, Conn., was removed since it was redefined as part of the Hartford area.

The new bimonthly listing of areas with "substantial and persistent labor surpluses"—with the dimension of time added to the level of joblessness to qualify the area for preference on federal contracts—was raised by one to 22 major areas. Muskegon-Muskegon, Mich., was the area added.

The 74 smaller areas with a substantial and persistent labor surplus remained unchanged from July.

The Labor Dept. said that its surveys of employer hiring plans as reported to local government employment offices indicated there would be little net change in non-farm jobs "to late Autumn."

"While about half the surveyed areas expected some job gains over the next few months," the report said, "these increases, centered primarily in seasonally-influenced non-manufacturing activities, appeared likely to be counterbalanced by cutbacks in other areas."

The report said the sharpest increases were anticipated in trade, which is due to begin its usual pre-holiday "upsurge" by November.

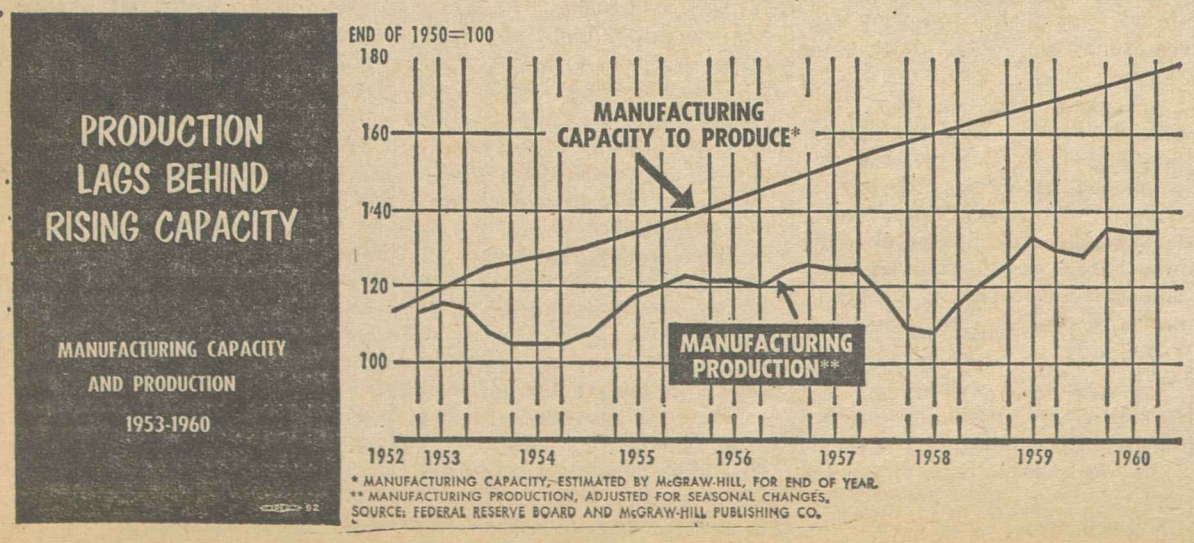
"In manufacturing," the report continued, "the outlook over the next few months hinges largely on developments in the key automotive and steel industries." Steel and fabricated metal firms base their hopes on orders from auto makers.

New URW Chief Fills Staff Posts

Akron, O.—Two new staff appointments have been announced by George Burdon, newly-elected president of the Rubber Workers.

Burdon named Kenneth Oldham, a URW special representative for the past two years, as the union's pension and insurance director. He replaces Paul Bowers, who has been reassigned as a field representative of the union.

Another special representative, Magne Repaal, has been named assistant to the president. He succeeds H. D. Dawson, whose new post will be URW contract-arbitration case analyst.



Here's How Nixon Twisted Workers' Earning Figures

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon has distorted for campaign purposes the story of what's happened to the average factory worker's real earnings under the Truman and Eisenhower administration.

A careful check of the figures by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reveals that contrary to Nixon's oft-repeated claim that real earnings increased only 2 percent in the Truman years and 15 percent in the Eisenhower years, this is what happened:

Between September 1945 and January 1953 gross weekly earnings increased 18.3 percent; from January 1953 to August 1960 earnings rose only 13.7 percent.

For a family of four, net spendable earnings—after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—came to 13.3 percent more in the Truman years and 9.1 percent in the Eisenhower years.

Nixon's distorted figures were obtained by comparing weekly earnings beginning in April 1945, when Pres. Truman first took office. This was at the height of World War II, when workers' earnings were swollen by overtime hours.

By taking September 1945, the first postwar month, as the logical starting point for measuring earnings in the Truman years, the 18.3 percent increase shows up higher than the 13.7 increase under Eisenhower despite the fact that the Truman period is five months shorter.

PITTSBURGH RALLY brought out overflow crowd to hear the Democratic presidential candidate. Sen. John F. Kennedy lashed into the Administration's record of inaction in this steel city, hard hit by cutbacks in production.

Schnitzler Raps GOP For 'Do-Nothing' Policy

Continued high unemployment is the result of the Republican Administration's policy of "sitting tight and doing nothing," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has told midwestern trade unionists.

Speaking before three State AFL-CIO conventions—in North Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska—Schnitzler said the cooperative efforts of dedicated trade unionists can bring about an Administration that would revitalize the economy and bolster the nation's defenses.

Labor's voter registration drive, Schnitzler declared, is an example of trade union achievement which should result in "the biggest presidential election vote in history instead of the relatively small percentage of voters in previous elections."

In a message specifically directed to the wives of union members, Schnitzler declared "it does little good for the breadwinner of the household to vote for an Administration pledged to improve conditions for workers if the wife casts her vote for a party that would take away hard-won gains."

Families should "vote to support one another instead of cancelling each other's vote at the polls," he added.

Schnitzler called on union members to "work, think and act" for the benefit of the entire trade union movement, and said "it was this motive of acting to benefit the whole trade union movement" which led to AFL-CIO General Board endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Labor Unit Hits Campaign Bias

The 1960 election should be decided on the "basis of needs not creeds," Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson declared in a new leaflet, "Don't Let the G.O.P.-lins Get You."

The committee, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, declared that "experienced trade unionists know it is an old trick of employers to drum up racial or religious prejudice, hoping to create discord and antagonism, and take the workers' minds off their wages and working conditions."

Prejudice and bigotry must be ruled out of the election campaign, the leaflet said, urging that the truth be broadcast to the "doubtful and misinformed."

The nation needs strong, enlightened, progressive leadership for the 1960s, the leaflet added, calling for the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. Copies of the leaflet can be obtained without charge from Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson, 1801 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Registration Campaign Effective:

Montana Labor Pitches In To Elect Liberal Candidates

Helena, Mont.—Montana, whose incumbent two senators and two congressmen have exceptionally good voting records, will send two or three new men to Washington next January, since three of the seats are up for decision in this year's election. As of early October, prospects are good that two of the three contests will be won by labor-endorsed candidates, the third one is considered close.

Montana generally has elected liberal Democrats nationally for many years, but in state offices the Republicans often hold the edge. This peculiar division seems to result from the fact that large corporations concentrate their attention on winning the state posts and pay less attention to congressional elections.

Lee Metcalf (D), labor-endorsed, is attempting to step up from the House to the Senate to replace retiring, elderly Sen. James Murray (D). Metcalf, with a COPE voting record of 34 right and none wrong, is running ahead of Orvin Fjare (R), who served one term in Congress in the early Fifties. Many Republicans concede they can't win this one. In addition to his congressional record, Metcalf built a name for himself in the Montana legislature and on the state supreme court.

Metcalf won handily in the Democratic primary, defeating such strong candidates as Cong. LeRoy Anderson and popular Ex-Gov. John Bonner. His record, his effective campaigning and the normally pro-Democratic slant of the state in congressional elections make him strong.

Seeking Metcalf's old House seat from the western district of Montana are labor-endorsed Arnold Olsen (D), former attorney-general, and George Sarsfield (R), a Butte attorney making his first run for office. Olsen, a liberal, should win handily in the strongly Democratic district. Some spot him as the top vote getter in the western end of the state.

Labor Backs Graybill

LeRoy Anderson, eliminated from the House because of his unsuccessful primary bid against Metcalf, will be succeeded either by labor-endorsed Leo Graybill Jr. (D) or Jim Battin (R). Graybill has never held public office, but has served as an attorney for various unions in Great Falls. His father is Democratic national committeeman.

Battin, who as a member of the legislature voted right by labor's score only 21 percent of the time, will put up a good race because the eastern district of Montana leans Republican. However, this may be offset by the fact that the National Farmers Union, strong in the farmlands of the district, is supporting Graybill. It will be close.

Possibly the most talked-about campaign in Montana is that of Paul Cannon (D) for governor and H. H. Anderson (D) for lieutenant-governor against Don Nutter and Tim Babcock, Republicans, for these respective offices. The state is plastered with billboards for the well-heeled Nutter-Babcock team.

Labor has endorsed the Democratic team on its record. Cannon as legislator and lieutenant-governor of the state has fought a good fight for labor, several times breaking tie votes favorably in the Senate. Anderson has fought consistently for labor bills in the legislature. Nutter, on the other hand, showed a distinctly conservative bent as a state senator and Babcock was a leader in an unsuccessful effort to petition the "right-to-work" bill onto the ballot two years ago. The race will be close. This is where the corporations are concentrating their efforts.

The legislature now has Democratic control in both houses (under a Republican governor) but some of the Democrats did not vote with labor in the past session. It is doubtful if the next legislature will be much improved.

As in so many other states, the Kennedy-Nixon race is unpredictable at the moment.

Working in favor of liberal candidates is the fact that Montana is an economically distressed state. The casual traveler through the magnificent state would not notice it, but there is heavy unemployment, population is static (for a while it declined), per capita income has been falling and business and industry are in a slump.

COPE is working valiantly in an uphill job in Montana. As the election year began, surveys of membership showed distressingly low registration among members of most unions. A full-time COPE director, union staff employes and leaders, and WAD volunteers went to work on the problem. They estimate that close to 75 percent of union members were registered as of the close of registrations Sept. 23.

The conservatives, too, have carried out a registration program. Result is that the state as a whole has substantially higher registration than two years ago and perhaps a record high number of citizens eligible to vote.

COPE Forces Working Hard for Victory of Liberals in Utah

Salt Lake City—Election prospects look bright to Utah's liberal forces, but political history of the last dozen years has taught these people to run scared all the time.

There is no U.S. Senate seat open this year, so political interest—aside from the presidential race—is focused on spirited contests for governor and for two seats in Congress.

The race for governor causes the most talk on the streets. Liberal Democrat William A. Barlocker, labor-endorsed, is trying to unseat incumbent conservative Republican George D. Clyde.

Barlocker is described as a poor boy who made a million dollars in the rather unusual business of raising and processing turkeys. He has retained that appearance fondly referred to as "common as an old shoe," and he's handsome, too.

A great handshaker who flies his own plane from campaign stump to stump, this youngish candidate contrasts sharply with Clyde, more sedate in manner.

Barlocker's political background is that of mayor of the small southern Utah city of St. George. There he accomplished the miracle of cutting taxes 27 percent by broadening the tax base. He built up his town's tourist business, and hammers on the point that all of Utah should mine more tourist gold.

Democrat Against R-T-W

Barlocker is squarely against Utah's "right-to-work" law. Clyde, classified as conservative but not reactionary, has said that if the legislature should pass a repeal bill, he would not sign it but might let it become law without his signature.

Barlocker pulled 23,000 more votes than Clyde in their respective primaries, in which both had opposition. The Democratic primary attracted a total of 20,000 more votes than the Republican event, though there were more contests on the Republican ballot.

Utah labor people happily point out that a win for Barlocker might set the stage for unseating Sen. Wallace Bennett (R), former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who has voted 35-3 wrong according to COPE. Bennett must run again in 1962.

In the 2nd Congressional District, which includes Salt Lake City and some mining and steelmaking areas, Rep. S. King (D), the labor-endorsed incumbent with a 9-to-1 right COPE score, is seeking a second term. His opponent is Sherman Lloyd (R), a distinctly conservative past president of the Utah Senate.

Tight House Race

King in 1958 took the seat away from conservative Rep. William Dawson (R) who in turn had taken it from liberal Reva Beck Bosone (D) in 1956. King's one term of service apparently has not displeased his constituency and he has made a name for himself as a leading figure in the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) church. But this is a marginal district; no candidate of either party is ever a shoo-in.

In the 1st District, labor has endorsed M. Blaine Peterson (D), former liberal legislator, over A. Walter Stevenson (R), who devotes many of his speeches to alarmed comments on so-called "labor racketeers." They seek the seat being vacated by Rep. Henry A. Dixon (R). A win for Peterson would represent much progress but Stevenson is young, personable and better-known.

Legislative Split

In the Utah legislature, Democrats now have a House majority and the Republicans control the Senate. The guess is that the Democrats will hold the House and have a chance of gaining a narrow Senate majority.

No one seems willing to predict, in either case, a repeal of the "right-to-work" law during the next two years.

Marginal Utah was much impressed by Sen. Kennedy's recent appearance in the vast Mormon tabernacle, but no one is yet ready to predict the final results. If religious bias exists, it will have less effect in Utah, because the Mormons know what it is to be persecuted as a religious minority. Living men can remember when there was mistreatment.

Sensing victory but running scared, COPE forces are working hard. A crew of women workers has been active since last November listing union members by precincts, registering members and distributing information. Registration reached a remarkably high level prior to the primaries and COPE is striving to register still more voters.

Utah must be viewed in the light of its history. Mormons fleeing from persecution at points further east settled this area when it was part of Mexico. By perseverance and hard work they made the desert bloom like a rose and wrote one of the most spine-tingling chapters in American history. In so doing they developed resourcefulness, individualism and independence.

Today's Utah is modern and is industrializing. It has its share of chrome and glass. But even the newcomers from other areas tend to absorb much of the rugged individualism of the state. This makes their votes even more difficult to count in advance than are the votes in other areas.

Labor For Kennedy In Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, through its COPE committee, has enthusiastically endorsed the candidacies of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and approved Democratic nominees for statewide office.

With other union groups, it is participating in a newly formed Labor's Committee for Johnson and Kennedy which will stage meetings in all parts of the state.

Harry Boyer and Joseph F. Burke, co-presidents of the State AFL-CIO, said Vice Pres. Nixon is shadowed by the record of the Eisenhower Administration, "basically a record of opposition to the growth and function of trade unionism and to the real welfare of the American people." The Democratic Party, despite "inner conflicts," they asserted, "has demonstrated its basic friendliness to a program for the health, welfare and prosperity of the American people which labor endorses."

Kennedy's Strength Growing in West

Liberals in Rockies Count on New Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

are now held by three conservative Republicans and seven liberal Democrats. Five of the seven belong to the Young Turk western bloc which is beginning to write progressive history in Washington. Two of the seven—James E. Murray of Montana and Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming—are veterans of liberal hue, both stepping down this year.

In addition to replacing the two veteran liberals, Rocky Mountain voters have an opportunity this year to displace two conservative Republican senators—Gordon Allott of Colorado and Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho—who are seeking re-election.

On average, a break-even is as good as can be expected. Dworshak appears to hold the edge in Idaho. Keith Thompson, conservative Republican, appears to be leading in the race to replace O'Mahoney in Wyoming. In Montana, Murray probably will be replaced by equally liberal Rep. Lee Metcalf (D). In Colorado, it's a toss-up between liberal Robert Knous (D) and the incumbent conservative, Allott.

The House outlook is more favorable. These five sparsely-populated states send only 11 men to the House. Liberal Democrats now hold seven of these positions and conservative Republicans the other four. Labor-endorsed liberals have anywhere from even to excellent chances of picking up all four of the seats presently held by conservatives. In only two of the positions now held by liberals is there a possibility of a conservative victory. Therefore, it is most likely that the Rocky Mountain House delegation will show improvement.

The liberal tide prevailing in the Rocky Mountain area caused the election of liberal Senators Frank Church in Idaho and John Carroll in Colorado in 1956 and Senators Frank Moss of Utah and Gale McGee of Wyoming in 1958. Due to personality considerations and the strength of individual candidates, the same rate of gain may not hold this year, but the long-range outlook is good.

Tide Is Liberal

Several factors account for the liberal tide. The first is the vibrant tone of expansion and growth which characterizes most of the area. Conversely, there are several pockets of economic distress, in which the people are disenchanted with the do-nothingism of the conservatives.

Those who want continued growth of the area find themselves almost automatically in support of reclamation and other programs which constitute the federal intervention that conservatives oppose.

The big ranchers mostly remain conservative, but the smaller farmers who suffer from depressed prices and who are particularly thirsty for reclamation project water are beginning to abandon their traditional conservative postures.

Union members, while not so numerous as in the eastern industrial areas, have more influence on Rocky Mountain politics then the casual outside observer might suppose. Comparatively few in number, they are active in campaigns in which relatively few voters are involved.

Cooperation between members of the various unions is at a relatively high level. A certain unity of purpose naturally prevails in small towns having isolated local unions.

NEWS COMMENTATOR Edward P. Morgan, whose nightly broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, was one of the panelists chosen by television and radio networks to quiz Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon during the second of the "great debates" between the presidential candidates. Shown, left to right, are Paul Niven, Columbia Broadcasting System; Morgan, who represented the American Broadcasting Co.; Alvin Spivak, United Press International; Hal Levy, Newsday; and Julian Goodman, National Broadcasting Co.

Labor Doing a 'Most Effective' Job In Close Wyoming Election Races

Cheyenne, Wyo.—In Wyoming, organized labor is doing its most effective job in history in this year's election campaign.

Even so, it will be difficult to win more than one out of the two Senate and House races in the state this year.

The Senate seat long held by veteran Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), who voted 25 times "right" and only seven times "wrong" according to COPE, is being sought by Wyoming's one present congressman, Keith Thompson (R), and by labor-endorsed Ray Whittaker (D). Thompson, an out-and-out conservative who voted 25 times "wrong" and only 3 times "right" in the House on COPE's reckoning, is well-known, personable, and an effective campaigner.

Whittaker is a two-term county attorney from Casper who widened his acquaintanceship in the state in a race against Thompson for the House in 1958. He lost by 8,000 votes out of 120,000-odd. In this year's campaign, he is standing firmly on a liberal position, vehemently speaking for repeal of Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act. In fact, he proposes scrapping the entire Landrum-Griffin hodge-podge and writing a new law more fair to labor.

Uphill Race

But Whittaker's race is uphill. Labor people think he is gaining—but will not guess whether or not he will gain enough to overtake Thompson.

Labor has high hopes, however, of putting a liberal man in the House seat Thompson is vacating. COPE support is going to Hepburn Armstrong (D), who has never held public office but who has campaigned vigorously and who speaks out plainly on labor-liberal issues. An engineer and lawyer who made some money in uranium and other ventures, Armstrong formerly served the federal government in overseas assignments. He has made thousands of door-to-door calls and seems to please the people wherever he goes.

His opponent, William Henry Harrison (R), grandson of the President of that name, is an old-line conservative who served one term in Congress a few years back. He asserts labor should concern itself only with legislation directly affecting unions. Harrison is not considered a strong candidate, partly perhaps because he lives much of the time in California.

The forecast in these two races may seem inconsistent, but Wyoming always has tended to vote for the strongest personality in any election regardless of party label.

In the presidential race, COPE workers definitely believe Kennedy has been gaining since the first TV debate. The contest looks close in Wyoming, but Kennedy supporters keep their optimism under control by recalling that Wyoming more often than not goes Republican.

The state legislature picture is dull. Democrats now have a narrow control in the House and the Republicans have the edge in the Senate, with a Democratic governor. The Democratic House defeated some pro-labor bills that the Republican Senate passed, so this year's COPE endorsements are well split between the two parties.

COPE activities are more efficient than in the past. The state COPE coordinator has received good cooperation from the locals, volunteers have precincted membership lists and checked registrations. Indications are that 85 percent of labor people will be registered when the books close Oct. 24.

Get-out-the-vote activities are emphasized, particularly through telephone campaigns. In Casper, COPE workers made 12,750 telephone calls to get out the vote in the primary election, and the county turned out the highest vote in history. The same campaign will be conducted in various towns on Election Day.

Democrats Running Strong Against Republican Conservatives in Idaho

Boise, Ida.—The race of energetic, 31-year-old Ralph Harding (D) against previously well-entrenched Rep. Hamer Budge (R) is providing the best show in this year's Idaho campaign.

Budge, who has voted 34 times wrong and twice right during his five terms in Congress, according to COPE, won by two to one in 1952 and by more than 60 percent in 1954 and 1956. He slipped to a 55 percent margin in 1958, placing his seat just barely in the marginal category.

Harding, a former state legislator who voted against "right-to-work" legislation, even though from a rural area, and who has labor's endorsement, is giving Budge a tough enough race now that most observers consider the prospects fifty-fifty. Harding's campaign centers on a polite yet scathing attack on Budge's ultraconservative record and his failure to secure congressional support for an important reclamation project—Burns Creek Reservoir—in the district.

The Farmer's Union disapproves of Budge's record, with a score of two right votes out of 10 by its count.

Liberals who watch the workings of Congress have a particular reason for wanting to see Budge retired. He's a part of the conservative coalition on the House Rules Committee which keeps so much progressive legislation bottled up.

The Idaho Senate race, in which Robert McLaughlin (D), labor-endorsed, seeks to unseat conservative Henry Dworshak (R), should feature Idaho politics this year but is developing comparatively little interest.

Dworshak, who has voted wrong 39 times and right 3 times by the COPE record in his long tenure in the Senate, has kept his local fences mended. McLaughlin, 43, whose past political record includes long service as district attorney in Mountain Home and varied work within the Democratic Party organization, shows grass roots political ability.

While he has no legislative record, McLaughlin has always been friendly to labor and was a member of the Hell's Canyon Committee which did much work in attempting to secure establishment of this vital reclamation project.

Usually dependable polls show McLaughlin right on Dworshak's heels, but local observers believe it will take a Democratic sweep to put McLaughlin over.

Liberal Frank Church (D), holds the other Idaho Senate seat and is not up this year.

The state's other congressional race features incumbent Gracie Pfost (D), whom COPE scores as voting right 33 times and wrong twice in her service since 1952. She is expected to defeat Thomas Leupp (R), mayor of Nampa. Her district is traditionally Democratic (with many miners and lumber workers in its populace), she is an effective campaigner, and her opponent seems ineffective. She won by 62 percent in 1958 and some say she'll get 70 percent this time.

As in other areas, Idahoans are not talkative on the presidential race but prospects are good for Kennedy, who made a terrific impression in his Salt Lake City appearance late in September.

Idaho has about 25,000 AFL-CIO members. In every substantial town, central COPE organizations have been operating since March, are securing good cooperation from the various unions, are precincting every member, and are driving hard for registration—which in this state can be accomplished as late as the Saturday evening preceding the election. In 1958, 90 percent of union members were registered, thanks in part to the presence of a "right-to-work" measure on the ballot.

Until Hawaii took the record with a vote of more than 92 percent of its eligible people in its first state election, Idaho had the distinction of being one of the nation's best-voting states. In both 1956 and 1958, approximately 78 percent of the eligible people went to the polls.

Ship Line Office Workers Vote Union

Hoboken, N. J.—Clerical employes of American Export Lines, most of whom are employed here, have voted 180 to 123 for the Office Employes in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

CWA Backs Ticket With TV Shows

The Communications Workers are backing up their endorsement of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket with two 15-minute television programs, scheduled to be shown on 50 stations throughout the nation.

The first, "The Choice Is Yours," uses film clips of contradictory Republican statements and claims to puncture the GOP's campaign arguments.

A second film, "Speak Up for Kennedy," presents regional reports on the campaign by Democratic Senators Clair Engle of California; Paul Douglas, Illinois; Pat McNamara, Michigan and Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota, and by Gov. Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa.

The films were financed by voluntary donations of CWA members.

Pollyanna

VICE PRES. NIXON'S "you-never-had-it-so-good" campaign theme has a particularly hollow ring in light of the Labor Dept.'s latest report showing the unemployment rate at the highest level for any non-recession-year September since the end of World War II.

The continuing high unemployment—a chronic situation, with the unemployment rate all through the year higher than in any other non-recession postwar year—is only one of the economic danger signals pointing toward a recession. The steel iindustry operating at about 50 percent of capacity and the general trend of industrial production are others.

Is this the strong America that Nixon keeps talking about, the nation that is ready to lead the free world with 57 out of every 1,000 workers unemployed?

America is in trouble. Sen. Kennedy is pounding away about the need for a program, for action to get the nation moving again, while Nixon whistles his way past the closed steel mills.

The GOP Will Get You!

IN THE SECOND television debate Vice Pres. Nixon attempted to push further the image of an independent liberal in his continuing pitch for non-Republican votes. Vote for the man, not the label, says Nixon, blithely ignoring the fact that the government is organized and operated along political party lines.

The hard facts are that there are more Democratic than Republican voters in the nation, and Democratic strength in Congress and in the states and cities has been on the increase since 1954. To win a national election Nixon must draw normally Democratic and independent votes away from Kennedy. Hence the above-the-party stance which so ill-becomes one of the most partisan politicians of our times.

Nixon's appeal is tremendously revealing of the entire nature of his campaign. It is a campaign in which he is running away from his own voting record, the record of the Eisenhower years and the record of his party in Congress while at the same time reassuring the President and his GOP colleagues that he's the same old Dick Nixon.

This may be slick Madison Avenue tactics, but it is also cynical deception by a candidate seeking the highest office in the world.

Reform 'Reform'

DURING THE LONG HEARINGS that preceded congressional consideration of labor "reform" legislation a number of non-union experts warned that imposing burdensome reporting regulations on local unions would have the effect of driving out of office thousands of unpaid local union officers and impairing the vigor and democracy of these groups.

Now, with the Landrum-Griffin Act one year old, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports comes up with the evidence that the new law is having exactly the effect predicted.

The bureau says it has received reports that "many local union officers have resigned rather than assume the obligations imposed by the new law" because of burdensome reporting responsibilities and risk of legal proceedings "which might be instituted against them."

The agency voices its concern, declaring that these local union leaders "must be reassured that there are no criminal penalties for honest mistakes."

Messrs. Landrum and Griffin: Please take notice.

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'You Never Had It So Good'

Good Friend Growing Cool:

Soviet Move Into North Africa Spells Trouble for Free World

By Arnold Beichman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—One of the free world's best friends, Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, has begun to cool in his friendship and the danger of real war in North Africa has become a grim reality, all this because of the unsettled six-year-old conflict between France and Algeria.

The most serious threat to any kind of stability in that embattled Mediterranean area is the intrusion of the Soviet Union and Communist China into the Algerian struggle against French colonialism. Until recently, Moscow had done little other than propagandize about the French-Algerian battle in order not to antagonize Pres. de Gaulle of France. In recent weeks, however, Premier Khrushchev has:

1. Conferred with leaders of the Algerian Provisional Government at his country estate in Glen Cove, L. I., 30 miles from the United Nations meeting.

2. Pledged moral and material aid to the Algerians and agreed in principle on de facto recognition of the Algerian Provisional Government to the extent of agreeing to receive an Algerian resident representative in Moscow.

3. Given Algerian Premier Ferhat Abbas a warm reception during a recent visit to Moscow, following an earlier equally warm reception in Peiping, captial of Communist China.

Sitting right on the hot spot is Tunisia, whose leadership has consistently been pro-democratic. Its trade unions were early members of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions after a sour-taste affiliation with the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions. Bourguiba, when he was just another exile, was an honored guest and speaker at the 1951 AFL convention in San Francisco.

SINCE 1954, when the battle was joined between French troops and Algerian rebels, Bourguiba has walked a tight rope. His country, even more than Morocco, has been headquarters for the Algerian Front of National Liberation. Because of his moral influence, he was able to keep the Communists from involving themselves in the conflict. Today, however, the pressure of events has led him to state publicly that he will not "rebuke" the Algerians for taking aid wherever they can get it. In fact he has gone even further, saying he would favor aid for the Algerians even from "the devil himself."

The tragedy of this story is that the leadership of neither the Algerians, Tunisians or Moroccans has been pro-Communist. In fact, Communist influence in these Moslem countries, compared to others in Africa, has by and large been negligible. Not only Tunisian trade unions, but those in Morocco and the exiled Algerian trade unions are ICFTU affiliates. Nevertheless, the long and bloody conflict and the resistance of the French government to the attempts of the UN and Bourguiba at mediation have led to the present menace of Soviet intrusion into North Africa.

The overriding problem is the attitude of the United States towards the conflict. North African leaders feel that if the U. S. were to exercise moral leadership France would have to listen. Western observers feel, however, that de Gaulle will listen to no one, including the UN. As a key partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), France is an American ally and to intrude into the Algerian imbroglio might endanger relations with France, says the State Dept.

Meantime, countries like Pakistan, Iran and Thailand, allied with the U.S. in military agreements, have begun to express their restiveness at American "neutralism" in the Algerian war. In a few weeks, the UN will be voting on a resolution calling for a plebiscite of the Algerian people on the question of independence. This proposal was made by American labor several years ago.

THE RESOLUTION, it can be safely predicted, will pass by an overwhelming majority in any case. No matter what the UN votes, de Gaulle has made it quite clear he will ignore the action.

It will then be up to Asian and African countries, many of them recently liberated from colonialism, to do something before Soviet penetration into North Africa becomes an accomplished fact. If North Africa should fall into the Soviet orbit, it would mean the outflanking of Europe by the Communists and would be equivalent to a major military disaster for the free world.

Morgan Says:

Nixon, Lodge Playing Games With Public on Foreign Policy

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

IT SEEMS AS IF ages had passed since that fresh, exciting early-morning moment in the Chicago Stockyards in 1952 when Adlai Stevenson made the revolutionary campaign proposal to "talk sense to the American people." A lot of nonsense has spilled from the speakers' stands since then and the current presidential conflict is rapidly becoming awash with it. The principal flow for the present is rushing through Republican floodgates in the form of propaganda which is dangerously and shamelessly trying to obscure one of the most vital issues of the election: the status of U.S. strength and position in the world today.

Morgan

". . . At this time," Vice Pres. Nixon declared in his second "debate" with Sen. Kennedy, "Communist prestige in the world is at an all-time low and American prestige is at an all-time high."

As he spoke, Communist delegations at the United Nations were still gloating over the bitterness and dismay created among the neutrals by successful U.S. opposition to the resolution calling for renewed "contacts" between Premier Khrushchev and Pres. Eisenhower. Only hours after the Nixon statement, the issue of a UN seat for Communist China was postponed for another year, but it was a costly victory for the American stand, with a reduced margin of votes. And Khrushchev was still tethered tightly to the Manhattan area by State Department edict.

The pretext was "security"—his safety—but would the government have bothered with such a leash if the readings on the prestige meters were what Nixon insisted they were? Was the "advice" to broadcasting networks not to provide Mr. K. a forum issued by an Administration snugly sure of its world position? Have our prestige and power kept Khrushchev from opening the continents of Africa and South America to direct Communist influence? Are we—to use the Vice President's phrase—"extending freedom" in the kingdom of Laos, where our expenditures for military aid have been singularly lavish?

Instead of facing up to these problems—by no means all of which the Administration is to blame for—Nixon has been dealing with foreign policy as if it were a kind of sport spectacle.

Usually, to his campaign crowds, he equates it in terms of a game. "We licked them 70 to nothing," he will say. "That's a pretty good score in football. It's better in international relations." Or he will offer, as proof our prestige has not slipped, the fact that Pres. Eisenhower drew cheering crowds in New York while Khrushchev drew booing ones.

The Vice President is too intelligent and well-informed to dream of arguing within the counsels of government that this is the safe, sound way to evaluate and measure policy. But this is the way he and Henry Cabot Lodge are playing the game with the public so far.

Lodge brushed aside a reporter's question on TV about the striking shrinkage in the vote we could muster against Red China in the UN. We won, he said flatly. The important thing is that we won. That's like claiming victory in the fifth inning. Sen. Morse, Oregon Democrat who is a member of the U.S. delegation to this General Assembly, says in effect that we'd better stop deceiving ourselves and prepare wisely for it because the seating of Peiping in the UN is inevitable.

The general explanation for the Nixon-Lodge stance on foreign policy is that you don't win elections by telling people unpleasant things.

It is interesting to note too that both candidates tend to become less reckless in their statements face to face in these debates than in their separate harangues from the stump. And the series will furnish more people a sharper, deeper, longer look at the qualities of the protagonists in this 1960 race than the American electorate has had in almost all other presidential campaigns put together, clear back to Washington's time. Under those circumstances let us hope that neither candidate can afford not to talk sense from now on.

Correction Please!

Nixon's Indifference to the Facts Gives Ammunition to His Foes

"CORRECTION PLEASE!"—the special Democratic bulletin which has been following Republican campaigners—has turned its fire on Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, charging he continues to ignore "the facts."

The bulletin said Nixon "blithely ignored all the facts" during his second television debate with his Democratic rival when he said that "in every index, there has been a great deal more performance and more progress than in the Truman Administration."

These, declared the bulletin, are the facts:

- "Gross national product (GNP) averaged 4.6 percent annual increase in Truman years, only 2.4 percent in Eisenhower-Nixon years.
- "Real wages (what your money will buy) increased by 18.3 percent between September 1945, first month after war and January 1953, last Truman month. This compares with increase of only 13.7 percent between January 1953 and August 1960, last month available.
- "Unemployment levels, on the average, were 1 million lower during Truman years than during present Administration."

Turning to what it called other "Nixonisms," the Democratic publication recalled that the Vice President also said during the debate that "this economy is sound."

ON THE SAME DAY Nixon made this statement, the bulletin said, the U.S. Labor Dept. added five major production centers to its list of areas with "substantial" unemployment.

The bulletin said that earlier in the week the Budget Bureau scaled down its expected budget surplus because of the "failure of business to live up to forecasts."

Sylvia Porter, national economic columnist, was quoted by the bulletin as writing several days earlier that "we have been in a recession for some months."

In another edition, Correction, Please! scorched Nixon on his "program to combat disease for the Sixties." Nixon had noted that "federal support of the National Institutes of Health increased from $60 million to $560 million a year during the Eisenhower Administration," the New York Times reported on Oct. 3.

Correction, Please! listed a six-year record of annual requests by the Administration and the larger amounts appropriated by Democratic Congresses. Each successive year, the Administration was willing to settle for the previous year's appropriation, the bulletin pointed out, adding:

"In these six years alone, the Congress appropriated $433 million more than Eisenhower-Nixon budget requests."

IN ANOTHER EDITION, Correction, Please! quoted the New York Times as reporting on Oct. 4 that "Vice Pres. Nixon charged today that the Kennedy farm prorgam would raise family food costs 25 percent, reduce beef and pork supplies to wartime rationed levels, put 2 million Americans out of work and encourage Soviet agricultural supremacy."

The bulletin then quoted two former secretaries of agriculture as wiring these reactions to Kennedy:

- "Mr. Nixon's outrageous attempt to scare consumers with wild charges about effect on food prices of your prudent and carefully thought-out farm program is one of the cheapest political tricks I have ever heard of."—Claude Wickard.
- "The Vice President's farm statements are so extreme and so unfounded—so easy to puncture and explode—that surely he will see the need to get new farm advisers."—Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.).

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH KENNEDY—The perhaps decisive influence of the television debates between Sen. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon is now generally acknowledged. This has produced curious reactions in the rival camps.

The Kennedy forces are certain that they scored such an advantage in the first debate that the Vice President cannot ever catch up. They want more of the encounters, and later ones than the Oct. 21 climax previously set. When they asked for a fifth confrontation, the Nixon forces showed decided reluctance but did not immediately turn it down. It was uncertain whether an agreement on date, terms and time was possible.

Observers tended to concur that the Vice President did better in the second debate, and his advisers thought he might do better yet in later ones.

The Kennedy people nevertheless were the ones taking the initiative, very possibly because they believe that the senator can never suffer by having great exposure of his personality, which in public appearances in this campaign has proved to have qualities of magnetism.

There is reason to believe, also, that by seeking a November network appearance, the Democrats frankly hoped for more free time to combat what they otherwise expected to be a Republican blitz on paid time in the last two weeks. The Democratic Committee frankly says that it cannot buy television time, for speeches and "spots" that deluge the networks, on a scale comparable to Republican purchases.

The Nixon camp originally insisted on the Oct. 21 cutoff date for what was designed as the final of the four agreed appearances. In asking a fifth, the Democrats renewed their pressure for a November date, closer to the election.

* * *

ALMOST UNNOTICED during the din of the campaigning, the once-rebellious conservative Democrats of the South have dropped totally the threat of last springtime that they would establish independent electors to deprive the Democratic nominee of southern votes and throw the presidential choice into the House of Representatives.

Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland went on a statewide television program to warn Democrats not to vote for an independent-elector slate sponsored by Gov. Ross Barnett. He said that to do so, if the Kennedy ticket were elected without southern support, might result in depriving self-described southern Democrats of their precious committee chairmanships.

The Texas Democratic Convention refused to endorse the national platform and adopted its own states' rights platform instead. There is a possibility that Texas would go Republican, that other southern states might vote for Vice Pres. Nixon—but the old-line party powers all through the Deep South were lining up to prevent it.

Practically the entire hierarchy of Georgia and South Carolina party leaders joined Kennedy when the Massachusetts senator campaigned in the Deep South, and in Texas the battle-fury of state powers is reported to be impressive.

The people around Sen. Kennedy did some blunt speaking about the seniority system in Congress and about the House and Senate rules to produce this result—and they were vastly helped on their way by the television debates.

What will happen if Sen. Kennedy should win the election only with the aid of the southern conservatives is another matter.

The hard fact is that changes in the archaic congressional rules, giving conservative southern Democrats almost extortionate power, will be required to allow passage of any significant new civil rights legislation and of major parts of the rest of the Kennedy program—on federal school aid, housing, the Forand bill and minimum wages.

* * *

THE MANAGEMENT of a presidential campaign involves logistics of great complexity. There are matters of charter planes for the candidates and 30-man staffs and hordes of traveling reporters; the complexities of scheduling candidates into states and cities for special local events when four hours later they may need to be 900 miles away; the arrangement for parade routes through cities, the selection of dignitaries to join forces on the platform; the arrangements to get out the crowds; the installation of traveling equipment to grind out press releases and advance texts of speeches; and even more important to produce quickly transcripts of what the candidate actually said.

Mr. Nixon's entourage is exceedingly efficient. The Vice President generally arrives on time, delivers his speech, stays and moves on according to schedule. His people are clean-desk men and the Vice President cooperates wholeheartedly.

Sen. Kennedy's staff is equally efficient, but the Democratic nominee is normally scheduled so tightly that to keep up in the crush of the crowds is impossible—or at least has been impossible.

In one recent swing, Kennedy moved in 38 hours through six states a total of 1,490 air-miles, plus hours of pounding bus-and-motorcar cavalcades. His staff and reporters ended exhausted, with two or three hours of sleep.

The senator was fresh and sparked with vigor. He has—surprisingly—the gift of instant relaxation and sleep, and he is no fretter or worrier. When he saw a roadside apple stand in Ohio, he stopped the whole cavalcade to buy some baskets of apples.

How to Buy:

Don't Be Gouged on Credit Life Insurance

By Sidney Margolius

IF YOU BUY A CAR on time payments, and sometimes even other types of goods, the chances are that you also are paying for credit life insurance without knowing it.

A survey by the National Better Business Bureau has found that over half of all buyers of cars on installment plans also buy credit life insurance without their knowledge or consent.

Kenneth B. Wilson, president of the bureau, says this happens because many time-payment contracts do not itemize the various charges in addition to the price of the car, but simply lump a charge for credit insurance into the total price of the car.

Credit life insurance nowadays is required by most banks and finance companies, and some installment dealers, when you take out a loan or buy on time. The insurance pays off the balance of your debt if you die before completing your payments. Lenders provide it chiefly for their own protection. However, it's not a bad deal for you if you know you're paying for it, and most of all, pay just a reasonable fee for it.

Credit unions, for example, provide credit life insurance for all borrowers without any extra charge. Many banks and other reputable lenders provide it at an extra fee of 50-60 cents for each $100 borrowed. That's reasonable enough and is approximately what the insurance costs them.

AT A COST TO YOU of 60 cents or less per $100 of debt, credit life insurance does provide temporary insurance at a time when you probably need it most. If anything happened to you, your wife or co-signer won't have to complete the payments. It's group insurance, so everybody pays the same rate with no medical exam. Thus it's especially helpful for older people and those in hazardous occupations or suffering from a chronic illness, who usually have to pay extra for life insurance.

Whether you want credit insurance or not, you're pretty likely to get it these days if you borrow or buy on time. This type of insurance has soared from less than 2 million policies in 1948 to over 35 million in '58, the BBB reports. Apparently half or more of all families may be paying for credit life insurance right now whether they know it or not.

But dealers and lenders who add credit life insurance to your bill without your knowledge also often overcharge for it, the BBB study finds. In fact, the price some sellers charge is scandalous. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners found that over half the companies selling this type of insurance paid out in claims less than 20 percent of the premiums charged. Almost one third of the companies paid out less than ten percent.

That means the fees for this insurance were rigged so that, for every dollar charged for credit life insurance by these companies, they paid less than ten to twenty cents.

The commissioners found that three insurance companies specializing in this type of insurance took in a total of $33,500,000 one recent year and paid out in claims only $7,400,000 or 22 percent. So you can see the extent of the gouge. You yourself very well may have paid part of the $26,000,000 difference between fees charged and amount paid out.

BESIDES INSURANCE companies, the people making the money on credit life insurance are the dealers and loan companies who add it to your installment contract. The commissioners' study found that well over half the insurance companies paid in commissions, rebates or kickbacks, over 50 percent of the fees charged installment buyers and borrowers for such insurance. Some commissions or kickbacks ranged as high as 80 percent. If you had a balance of say $1000 on the purchase of a car, and the dealer or lender tacked on $22 for "credit life insurance," he was able to pocket $11-$17 of it for himself.

In fact, the compulsory sale of various types of credit insurance has become a way that some lenders and installment sellers get around the legal ceilings on finance charges enacted by many states in recent years. They have found a big fat loophole in the state laws.

Some of the finance companies have set up their own insurance companies for the specific purpose of selling credit life insurance. The commissioners found that one insurance company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of one of the largest national finance companies, paid out only 21 cents in claims for every dollar it took in on the sale of credit life insurance.

Now the state insurance commissioners want the companies to limit their take to 50 percent of the premiums charged.

You have to protect yourself from this widespread gouge. It's simple enough:

- Don't sign any installment contract if the dealer lumps all the charges together without itemizing what you pay for various items.
- If the dealer does itemize a charge for "insurance" but doesn't say what kind, then make him specify whether this is insurance on the car itself, or credit life insurance, and how much he is charging for each.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

OPERATION BABYSITTERS, a project of the AFL-CIO Citizens' Non-Partisan Registration Committee, was one reason why a record 176,732 persons were added to the voting rolls in Philadelphia, Pa., during recent registration drive. This busload of volunteers canvassed the city reminding housewives to register and providing on-the-spot babysitting services when necessary.

Sen. Morse Tells Nation:

Kennedy Has Fought Hard for Strong Civil Rights Program

The following is excerpted from a special radio broadcast by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) on the civil rights issue in the presidential campaign.

I WANT TO TELL YOU WHY I think it's so important that Sen. Kennedy be elected President of the United States from the standpoint of the civil rights issue as well as for many other issues.

I have served with Sen. Kennedy on the Senate Labor Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a good many years, and I want to say that in my judgment, we need a President in the White House who will take a stand on civil rights.

Keep in mind the fact that Pres. Eisenhower has not up to this hour ever really indicated that he supports the United States Supreme Court decisions on the school segregation cases.

Where has Sen. Kennedy stood on this issue? Time and time again in the Senate he has stood shoulder to shoulder with those of us who have been fighting for adequate civil rights legislation.

Take for example the matter of the filibuster. Where does the problem of the filibuster and civil rights come from? Well it comes, they say, from southern Democrats—yes, from southern Democrats supported, however, by a coalition of Republicans who refuse to give us the votes that we need in order to adopt what is called an effective anti-filibuster rule in the Senate of the United States.

Southern Democrats could not succeed in their filibuster tactics if they did not have the support of northern Republicans. Those of us who are Democrats from the North and the East and the West have been fighting to improve civil rights legislation in the Senate of the United States, and Jack Kennedy has always been in the forefront helping us in that great fight.

Take for example the matter of Jack Kennedy's position on poll taxes. He's been with us in favor of the abolition of the poll taxes. On federal fair employment legislation, Jack Kennedy has stood with us. In fact, you cannot name a civil rights issue in which we have not had the support of the great senator from Massachusetts.

Now let me in closing point out the importance of presidential leadership. If we'd had a President during the last eight years that had given us the support that we got from Franklin Roosevelt and from Harry Truman, we would have made more progress in the field of civil rights legislation.

After all, the White House exercises tremendous leadership in these great issues, and we need Jack Kennedy in the White House to make perfectly clear to the people of the United States and of the world that the 14th Amendment means exactly what it says.

That in the United States there's going to be equality of treatment henceforth for people irrespective of race, color or creed. And I speak on this point as a Democratic delegate to the United Nations General Assembly this fall. And I want to say the most difficult obstacle that confronts us in the United Nations is the failure on the part of the United States today to pass adequate and effective civil rights legislation.

Most Newspapers Back GOP Slate, As Usual, Study Shows

New York—The conservative Republican editorial position of the nation's newspapers is running true to form in the 1960 campaign, with support for Vice Pres. Nixon running about 4.5 to 1 in terms of total circulation.

However, the survey of newspaper endorsements conducted by Editor & Publisher, the leading trade paper in the newspaper publishing field, shows a fairly large number of dailies undecided or uncommitted as of mid-September.

With 801 of the nation's 1,775 dailies responding, the figures show 5.1 percent of the dailies, representing 47.1 percent of the total circulation, supporting Nixon. Only 15.6 percent, with 10.5 percent of the circulation, were backing Kennedy.

There are 466 papers with a circulation of 10.7 million backing Nixon; 125 papers with a circulation of 2.4 million for Kennedy.

Editor & Publisher reported that both nominees are running behind the figures for Eisenhower and Stevenson in 1956 in the preliminary poll.

The survey shows 20 states where NO Kennedy support was recorded as of the time of the poll, and only five where there was NO Nixon support.

The preliminary survey shows also that 243 newspapers with a circulation of 9.6 million are neutral.

Since 1932 the majority of America's daily newspapers have supported Republican presidential candidates, with the percentage of papers taking a GOP stand ranging from 55 to 67 percent. This does not indicate the proportionate circulation support, which has been much higher.

In 1952 Eisenhower was supported by 67 percent of the papers compared to 14 percent for Stevenson; in 1956 the figures were 62 and 15 percent.

The wide press support for Nixon is reflected in some degree in the letters-to-the-editor columns of many papers, with a heavy percentage favoring the GOP candidates.

Democratic National Committee officials indicate that while many papers tend to publish letters favorable to their editorial position, an important reason for the pro-GOP balance is the lack of letters from Democratic supporters.

Rules Imprisoned Congress, Labor Says

AFL-CIO Tells How Liberals Were Beaten

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, wrote in an article in the October issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist that 1959 and 1960 were "two years of frustration."

Following the sweeping Democratic victories in the 1958 elections, Biemiller wrote, "hopes were high for a comparable increase in the liberalism of Congress." He added that these hopes—despite a Democratic majority in the House of 283 to 152—were "unrealistic" because of the conservative bloc.

Biemiller said that one of the key factors in the defeat of liberal legislation was the conservatism of Pres. Eisenhower and the great power of the veto. The GOP President, himself, pointed out repeatedly that he needed only "one-third plus one" of the votes in either house to block liberal measures, since two-thirds votes in both houses are necessary to override.

On the question of congressional rules, the AFL-CIO pamphlet prepared by the Dept. of Legislation pointed out that in the House, the "chief stumbling block" has been the Rules Committee—made up of eight Democrats, only six of whom are "liberal or moderate in their political views," and four Republicans, all conservatives.

In order for major legislation to reach the floor for consideration by the other 425 House members, the publication pointed out, Rules Committee approval is necessary. This gives the committee "life-or-death control" over key measures.

In the Senate, said the AFL-CIO, "obstructionism . . . is largely the result of indiscriminate use" of the rule permitting unlimited debate. Because this rule "encourages filibusters," the publication continued, the Senate labored for eight weeks this year "to produce an innocuous voting rights bill in place of meaningful civil rights legislation."

Another technique used in both Senate and House is the refusal of committee chairmen to call meetings or the tendency by some members to filibuster within committee meetings.

To halt these rules abuses, the federation called for:

- A provision to end the House Rules Committee's "absolute power to prevent legislation from reaching the floor for debate and action."
- A provision guaranteeing that bills which have passed both Houses will go to a conference committee.
- A provision to permit the Senate to vote on a measure "after reasonable debate."
- A provision for regular meetings of committees and for limitation of debate in committees.

In his Federationist article, Biemiller gave this "legislative obituary record" for the 86th Congress:

Medical care for social security beneficiaries—"Smothered" by the right-wing coalition in the House Ways & Means Committee, and "slain by the same forces" on the Senate floor.

Raising the minimum wage and broadening coverage—"Gutted and ultimately done to death" by coalition forces in the House.

Federal aid to education—"Assassinated" by the House Rules Committee "virtually single-handed."

Aid to depressed areas—"Stricken down" by Eisenhower "after heroically escaping the Rules Committee noose."

Expansion of urban renewal and other public housing—"Maimed" by Eisenhower's two vetoes in 1959, "dispatched" by the Rules Committee in 1960.

Relaxation of job-site picketing restrictions—"Talked to death" in the Senate Labor Committee, "throttled" by House Rules.

Civil rights—"Badly maimed" by the coalition in the House, "crippled" by filibuster in the Senate.

Copies of "Labor Looks at the 86th Congress," Publication 77B, can be obtained from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free.

TOP-LEVEL MEETING at the Pentagon to discuss problems in construction of U.S. missile bases brought together labor and Defense Dept. officials. Around the table, left to right, are: Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock; Steelworkers Legislative Dir. Frank Hoffman; Nicholas Zonarich, organization director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Defense Sec. Thomas S. Gates Jr.; Army Sec. Wilber M. Brucker; Air Force Sec. Dudley C. Sharp; Defense Dept. General Counsel J. Vincent Burke Jr.; Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes; and Defense Dept. Industrial Relations Dir. Samuel Silver.

Ike Renews Endorsement of L-G, Mitchell Hails Law's Operation

Pres. Eisenhower has repeated his strong endorsement of the Landrum-Griffin Act, declaring that a Labor Dept. report on the first year's operations "supports the judgment of those in the House of Representatives who voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill to replace the weak and ineffective measure approved earlier in the Senate."

Eisenhower's letter was in reply to one from Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell transmitting a report from the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, the bureau set up to administer the new law.

Mitchell claimed that the law's first year of operations has "brought about a renewed awareness and participation on the part of union members in the affairs of their unions" and "a restoration, where it has been denied, of the democratic rights of union members to manage their own affairs."

He added that on the basis of complaints received and investigations initiated, "it is obvious that . . . corruption and abuse of power and position in the union movement existed in only a fractional minority of unions and union officials in this country. Our findings lead to the conclusion that the vast majority of labor organizations consist of and are led by honest Americans who, like the rest of us, deplore the corrupt minority."

The labor secretary noted also the "high percentage of voluntary compliance with the law" by the labor movement.

Eisenhower's reference to the House action recalled his nationwide television and radio address urging House adoption of the Landrum-Griffin measure over the strong opposition of the AFL-CIO. His comments on the Senate version were believed aimed at Sen. John F. Kennedy, who led the fight in the Senate for a less harsh and less anti-labor measure.

The 88-page report covers the various sections of the law and includes statistical tables on reports filed, dues, initiation and other fees and a summary of litigation and bureau publications.

The bureau's report notes that it "has received reports since last September (that) many local union officers have resigned rather than assume the obligations imposed by the new law" because of burdensome reporting responsibilities and the risk of legal proceedings "which might be instituted against them."

The average union officer, it continues, "must be reassured that there are no criminal penalties for honest mistakes. . . . It would be a disservice to the labor movement and the nation to discourage people from filling union offices because of a fear of fines or imprisonment for minor inadvertencies."

Operating Engineers Start Safety Program

The Operating Engineers have launched a nationwide job safety program, with awards for employers as well as union members who help reduce industrial accidents.

IUOE Pres. Joseph J. Delaney said the union's executive board unanimously authorized a safety education program after accidental deaths of IUOE members reached an all-time high of 220 in 1959. Of this number, 111 were killed in on-the-job accidents.

Delaney and Sec.-Treas. Hunter P. Wharton outlined a five-point program aimed at reducing the number of serious on-the-job accidents by at least 50 percent. The program calls for:

- Two contests among IUOE members for the best suggestions for safety on the job—one for hoisting and portable engineers, the other for stationary engineers and other branches of the trade. Prizes will be in defense bonds—$1,000 for first place, $500 for second and eight $100 bonds for third prizes. The winning suggestions will be published in the union's magazine.
- An annual contest among employers. The employer with the best safety record during the year will receive an inscribed silver statuette.
- A nationwide education program for workers and employers "giving the widest possible circulation to basic safety concepts."
- Encouragement and assistance to local unions in incorporating safety regulations in contracts and establishing joint labor-management safety committees.
- "Intensive research into the causes of serious accidents and effective methods to avoid them," to be undertaken in cooperation with employers, the trade union movement as a whole and organizations such as the National Safety Council.

The five-member board to judge the contests will include a representative of the National Safety Council, a representative of the Labor Dept.'s safety division, two employer representatives and Wharton, representing the union.

CORRECTION

The AFL-CIO News on Oct. 1 erroneously reported that all but two of the incumbent district directors of the Papermakers & Paperworkers were re-elected. In addition to the two new directors listed, George McGrew was elected regional director and vice president from Region 9, defeating the incumbent, William A. Kittel.

Cigarmakers Rallied To Halt Job Losses

New York—Unionized cigar makers face the most critical period in the history of the industry since the time of Samuel Gompers, Mario Azpeitia, president of the Cigarmakers, told delegates at the union's 32nd convention here.

He called for a two-pronged drive to head off wholesale unemployment resulting from foreign imports and automation "while there's still time."

Imports of cigars produced in Puerto Rico under deflated wages are making imminent the closing of factories in the U.S., the cigar union leader declared. As an example he cited the Consolidated Cigar Co., which has as many workers employed at two Puerto Rican plants as there are in the whole CMIU and which, he said, is forcing the closing of factories in the states.

"The picture looks bad, and every sign points to the fact that it's going to get worse," Azpeitia said. "There is no reason why wages in Puerto Rico should be less than they are in the states, and it's up to the federal government to see that an adjustment is made by equalizing the minimum wages and fixing higher tariffs."

He reported that all the necessary facts had been sent to the U.S. Labor Dept. and "it's now up to them to do something."

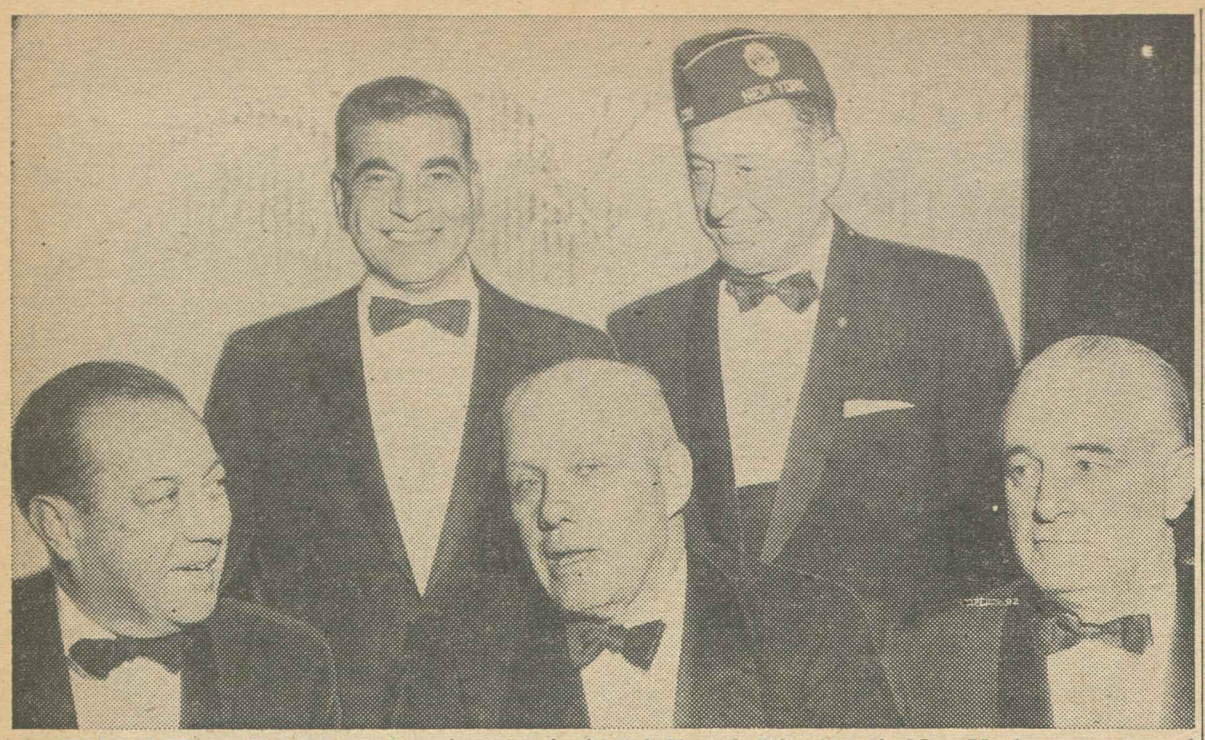
On automation, he warned that newly introduced machinery is threatening to turn domestic plants into "ghost operations."

The CMIU is one of the oldest labor organizations in the U.S., having been chartered in 1864. As a member of a trade union minimum wage delegation which recently surveyed working conditions in Puerto Rico, Azpeitia was responsible for getting wages of cigar makers in the commonwealth doubled.

Others who addressed CMIU delegates included AFL-CIO COPE Dir. James L. McDevitt and Joseph Lewis, secretary of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. McDevitt called on delegates to "do everything you can to help elect candidates sympathetic to the interests of organized workers."

The convention unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Senators John F. Kennedy for President and Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President.

Azpeitia was re-elected to a fourth four-year term, and the following were named to the international executive board: Helen G. Milberger of Scranton, Pa., first vice president; Maude Lenz of Richmond, Va.; Louise T. Thompson, Boston; Mary Barber, Jacksonville, Fla., and Mauricio Torre, Matias Corces, Louis M. Diaz, Joseph Burrescia and Frank Diez of Tampa, Fla.



AMERICANISM AWARD of American Legion's Col. Francis Vigo Post in New York was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at dinner attended by more than 1,500 guests. Seated, left to right, are New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who presented the award, Meany, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale Jr. of City AFL-CIO. Standing are the city's utilities commissioner, Armand D'Angelo, who served as toastmaster, and Judge Paul P. Rao.

U. S. Can't Escape Leadership Role, Meany Tells Testimonial Dinner

New York—"Whether we will it or not, the United States must be the leader of the world and we cannot escape that responsibility," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

The occasion was the presentation of an Americanism award by Col. Francis Vigo Post of the American Legion at a testimonial dinner in honor of the AFL-CIO president.

In his speech to more than 1,500 guests, Meany said that the free world "must negotiate" with the Soviet Union because "no man in his right mind, knowing the destructive force in the hands of the powers today, would say not to try to negotiate for peace."

"However, in negotiating with the Russians," he warned, "we must remember they have no ethical concepts and if you believe what they tell you, it is your fault for believing, not their fault for lying.

"We must negotiate from strength. We won't get anywhere unless they know we are strong enough to deter aggression. This fact transcends any other item in our national program."

At the same time, he said, the nation canot "afford an economic tailspin."

Meany said that America must demonstrate to the rest of the world, particularly the uncommitted nations of Africa and Asia, that "our democracy really means something." He pointed out that the American Revolution was unique in that in revolting against tyranny we did not replace it with a new tyranny—like Castro for Batista in Cuba—but with a real democracy.

"We must demonstrate that every citizen," he said, "has his full legal, moral and social rights irrespective of his religion or the color of his skin. The key to America is freedom and to this country came the oppressed of all lands seeking relief from religious or economic oppression. America has always been the haven of the oppressed. And one thing we must do is to loosen our immigration laws which are unfair to certain peoples of the world."

The award, a large silver tray presented to Meany on behalf of the Legion Post by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, was engraved with the following inscription:

"In recognition of his untiring efforts in safeguarding the principles and ideals of Americanism and in appreciation of his enthusiastic and unselfish devotion to the cause of labor and the interests of veterans."

Toastmaster was Commissioner Armand D'Angelo of the New York City Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity and a former official of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

U. C. System Needs Help, Carey Says

Las Vegas, Nev.—The unemployment compensation system has become relatively less adequate to the needs it was designed to meet, rather than more, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. said at the annual meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies here.

The conference is composed principally of officials of state unemployment compensation systems. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, urged them to become a lobby for planning by government and private agencies to make the system work properly despite "unexpected and unpredictable" turns of the economy.

He said improvements since the 1958 recession "have been too few, too far between and too scattered to keep pace with the needs of our growing economy."

In calling for still further improvements, he declared "unemployment compensation benefits should not provide a level of benefits so low in amount and limited in duration that they require a drastic reduction in living standards or that they forfeit commonly accepted amenities."

Asks Federal Leadership

"We in the labor movement," Carey said in a speech read for him, "believe that only the federal government can take the lead in attacking the problem on a wide enough scope to be effective.

"We cannot assume that workers deprived of their employment by the disappearance of a whole industry or set of industries can expect to find substitute employment in so many weeks, and that unemployment compensation does the job if it tides them over during this period and cuts them off after the period is over," he said.

ICFTU Backs UN in Congo Intervention

Brussels—Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations has been assured of the full support of the worldwide free labor movement in a cable from Gen. Sec. Omer Becu of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions which also endorsed his course of action in the Congo.

The ICFTU is submitting a memorandum to all UN governmental delegations expressing "deep satisfaction" with the UN intervention in the Congo and with the cooperation it has received from many member nations and the specialized agencies.

Research Firm Finds:

Few Jobs Produced By Indiana R-T-W

Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law has virtually no effect in attracting new industries and new jobs to that state, according to a detailed survey by a prominent management research organization.

Forbes Marketing Research Inc. reported than only 60 of the 10,503 jobs created by industries which moved into Indiana since enactment of the "work" law in 1957 can be credited to the ban on the union shop.

The survey, made at the request of the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, demolishes the principal argument of "right-to-work" supporters—that the compulsory open shop boosts the state's economy by attracting new industries.

To make the survey, the independent research firm interviewed officials of 55 new industries and 45 firms which conducted major expansions of facilities during the past three years.

The companies surveyed were certified by the Indiana Dept. of Commerce as "representative of the more important new industry locations and expansion of Indiana facilities."

Ninety-three of the firms, including all of the largest new industries, indicated that the "right-to-work" law was not even a factor in the decision to locate in Indiana.

Market locations, labor supply and access to raw materials were the principal factors listed by management.

Favorable 'Climate'

Favorable aspects of Indiana's labor climate, including union and employe-employer relations, productivity, and employe attitudes were cited by management as far more important factors in the decision to locate in the state.

Six of the seven new or expanded firms which mentioned the "right-to-work" law did not consider it as the primary reason for locating in the state.

The total number of new jobs brought in by firms which even mentioned the "work" law as a factor amounted to only six-tenths of 1 percent of the jobs surveyed.

"We conclude, on the basis of this study," the Forbes organization stated, "that the 'right-to-work' law has had negligible effect on the attraction of plant location or expansion in Indiana."

The State Council for Industrial Peace predicted that the survey results would bring "new demands by responsible Indiana citizens' groups on the state legislature to give top priority to repeal of the unpopular law."

Repeal is a major issue in the November election, with the Democrats strongly supporting abolition of the "work" law and the Republican gubernatorial candidate opposing repeal and asking for outlawing of the agency shop as well as the union shop.

In the overall evaluation of the factors which made the 100 industries decide to move to Indiana or expand their facilities, "right-to-work" was not among the 10 major reasons and ranked 32nd down the list of 62 minor considerations.

Transportation, fuel, oil costs, education and religious facilities were among the factors which more favorably impressed management than the ban on the union shop.

It was estimated that the 100 firms surveyed in the Forbes study covered 75 percent of the total new industrial employment in Indiana during the past three years.

Clamor for 'Work Law' Repeal Seen Winning Indiana for Democrats

Indianapolis—Public clamor for repeal of Indiana's anti-labor "right-to-work" law is being given a better than even chance of triggering a Democratic sweep of state offices and the legislature in this traditionally Republican state in November.

Political experts believe the "right-to-work" issue may cut deeply into the present Republican lead on the national ticket also, although newspaper polls continue to give Vice Pres. Nixon the edge to carry the state in the presidential race.

Observers now give Democratic State Sen. Matthew E. Welsh a commanding lead in his all-out bid for the Indiana governorship. Welsh's lead over his Republican opponent, Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker, an out-and-out supporter of the unpopular "right-to-work" law, has been running consistently in the 55-45 percent bracket. Even most polls by Republican newspapers give Welsh the lead in the governorship race, although by a narrower margin.

The "right-to-work" issue also is expected to assure Democratic majorities in both houses of the General Assembly. Such an outcome presumably would result in action by the legislature next January to repeal the "right-to-work" law, which has been in effect in this industrial state since 1957.

Voter registration has broken records in cities throughout the state, largely as a result of a registration drive by the AFL-CIO and feeling over the injustices of the "right-to-work" law. The evidence is that registrations in working areas are up sharply as a result of AFL-CIO efforts. GOP registrations are also up as a result of silk stocking efforts. But there is in addition a "wild card" registration independent of both AFL-CIO and GOP efforts. This "uncommitted" registration may be a factor as yet unassessed in the overall result.

Registrations totalling 335,000 in Marion County (Indianapolis) have broken the previous all-time record of 1952. A Democratic majority of 60,000 in the Gary-East Chicago industrial complex is expected to result from the record registration turnout. Statewide totals are still unavailable.

Observers interpret the record registrations as indicating a larger than normal Democratic vote throughout the state, both for the national and state tickets.

One of the unanswered questions about the election is what effect a Republican national ticket victory in the state may have in cutting down the commanding lead the Democrats hold on the state ticket.

Democrats Should Sweep

However, political experts believe that if Sen. John Kennedy can hold Nixon's predicted majority to around 100,000 votes, the Democrats will sweep the state ticket.

The "right-to-work" law has been thrust into the forefront this year as a down-the-line party issue between the Democrats and Republicans, and is the hottest election issue that has struck the Indiana political scene for many years. It is expected to have a marked effect on the Election Day outcome on both the national and state tickets.

Organized labor has gone all-out in efforts to oust the reactionary incumbent Republican administration of Gov. Harold Handley and Parker that enacted the "right-to-work" law three years ago.

More than 1 million leaflets and folders calling for election of a state administration and legislature that will repeal the "right-to-work" law have been distributed during the present campaign. An extensive radio, TV and newspaper advertising campaign is supporting the drive for repeal.

Welsh, the Democratic nominee for governor, has pledged in his campaign:

"In my first address to the General Assembly when I am elected governor, I shall ask that the rules be suspended so that the first order of business can be repeal of the right-to-work law."

On the other hand, Parker, the Republican candidate, who quarterbacked the "right-to-work" law through the legislature three years ago, has stated that if elected he will veto any repeal measure and support new anti-labor legislation.

Both the Democratic national platform and the state Democratic platform this year pledge repeal of "right-to-work" laws. By contrast, the Republican national and state platforms ignored the issue.

Rips False Propaganda:

Meany Sees Vast Difference Between Candidates on Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

ple repeatedly that the U.S. is doing very well in its national defense program in this cold war period. He sees no need for a change. He is committed to support the record of the present Administration."

Cause for Anxiety

Yet, the AFL-CIO president continued, "every impartial study of our foreign and defense policies—even the Rockefeller Brothers Report—has found cause for serious anxiety about the deterioration of America's position in world affairs and has called for important changes."

Kennedy has taken a similar position, Meany said, in urging an overhaul of foreign and defense policies, adding:

"He understands that in order to assure peace, America must grow stronger both economically and militarily. He urges that America do everything possible to achieve such clear-cut superior power that the Communists will no longer dare to insult us or threaten the peace of the world."

Meany was sharp in his attack on Nixon in the economic policy field, assailing the GOP candidate for saying that Americans "never had it so good" despite "the long, continuing record of high unemployment, of millions of people permanently out of work and the prospects of even higher unemployment in the coming year." He accused Nixon of having no plans to cope with this problem and declared that the Vice President "disposes of it by merely refusing to admit that there is a problem."

Nixon, he continued, is merely following the Republican platform and the policy of the present GOP Administration, which, he said, "consists of sitting tight and doing nothing."

By contrast, he praised Kennedy for being "concerned about the millions of permanently unemployed," and for coming out with a "strong" program of economic action.

Meany said the Democratic presidential nominee "favors investing federal funds for building new schools, for raising teachers' salaries, for the eradication of slums, for the renovation of blighted industrial areas, for the construction of millions of new homes each year, for airports, roads, scientific advancement and medical research."

He added that the trade union movement "challenges Nixon's contentions" that the programs advanced by Kennedy in these areas would "cause excessive federal spending and debase the dollar."

Declaring that organized labor sees "a vast difference between investment and spending," the AFL-CIO president declared:

"We believe it is wise to invest the funds of the American people in constructive programs that will benefit them for years to come. We further believe that such investments will not cause any drain on the federal budget because they will greatly stimulate private business and create millions of new jobs, thereby increasing federal tax revenues."

On the issue of medical care for the aged, Meany was critical of the GOP candidate for his backing of a plan which would deny to the nation's older citizens the "earned right to health insurance," and would force them to "meet an income test" in order to qualify.

Kennedy strongly favors linking health care for the aged into the present social security system, so that senior citizens "would enjoy health insurance as a matter of right, not charity," under a program where there would be "no hidden subsidies for private insurance companies, no paupers' oaths and no compulsion other than paying taxes—a necessity which even the Nixon plan cannot escape."

On the issue of the House Rules Committee, described as the "graveyard of all liberal legislation," Meany quoted news reports that Nixon recently declared in Richmond, Va.: "I favor leaving it just as it is. I would not be for a change."

Meany called this "typical of Mr. Nixon's whole outlook," and added that Kennedy believes there must be a "beneficial change . . . in breaking the logjam in the House Rules Committee."

Meat Cutters Hit Change in Beef Grades

Philadelphia—The Meat Cutters' executive board, warning that "artificial changes" in beef grades would boost prices, declared the union's opposition to efforts to down-grade present government standards.

The board pointed out that government grading standards provide a standard whereby consumers who are not experts on meat can easily determine the quality of the meat they buy.

The union said it supports research and other efforts to improve grading standards. However, the board warned, some groups are seeking a change to provide a higher grade for more meat and thereby "allow a raising of price of this meat to the consumer."

The Meat Cutters recalled that it was joined by consumer, veterinary medicine and other groups earlier this year in beating back attempts to suspend lamb grading.

Union Security Brings Peace, Haggerty Says

New York—Unions and employers must "learn how to work together" as a matter of national survival, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared at an industry meeting here.

Haggerty, addressing the New York Building Congress, said employers can best serve their own interests "by learning to work with unions, not against them."

Citing the example of industries "where labor and management have learned to value and enjoy the fruits of cooperation," Haggerty told the employers' group:

"When we examine the special circumstances that have made for industrial harmony in these fields, we find one common factor—peace has come in every instance after the firm establishment of union security.

"It is a matter of good faith. The employer proves his good faith by giving a commitment in writing that he will not attempt to wreck the union or displace it. . . . The union gives assurance of uninterrupted production, of greater productivity, of efforts to promote the business of the employer through all channels available to a labor organization."

'Destructive Competition' Hit

The construction industry's "main trouble," Haggerty said, "is destructive competition from non-union employers—from the contractors who underbid by cutting wages and tearing down working conditions."

"As I see it," Haggerty added, "there is only one answer to that kind of unfair competition, and that is organization. For that reason the building and construction trades unions are determined to organize as they never have organized before. We will not be satisfied until all construction—whether in the industrial, public or residential fields—is fully organized in every section of the country."

He called on employers to join in making the building industry "a working model of peaceful, cooperative and mutually beneficial labor-management relations."

Kennedy at Warm Springs Raps Nixon for 'Hypocrisy'

Warm Springs, Ga.—Sen. John F. Kennedy made a campaign pilgrimage to the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "little White House" here, charging Vice Pres. Nixon with "election-year hypocrisy" on health issues.

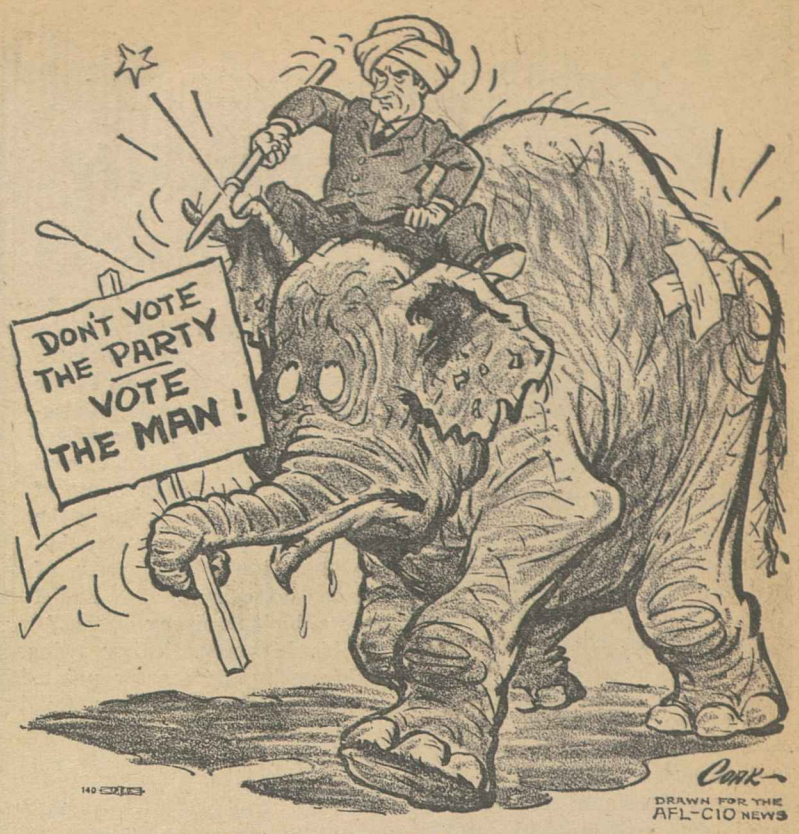
At the modest white cottage where Roosevelt recuperated from infantile paralysis and where he later died, the Democratic nominee renewed a call for an "adequate" program of medical care for the aged tied to the social security system.

He set forth a six-point program that also included federal grants for medical schools, loans and scholarships for medical students, greater research in health areas, hospital modernization and individual aid to the handicapped.

He charged that health problems for eight years have been neglected by a Republican Party "frozen in the ice of its own indifference"—a quotation from Roosevelt's speech in 1936 accepting the Democratic Party nomination for a second term.

Kennedy scathingly attacked Nixon as having remained silent while the Republican Party in the 50s "cut back" Democratic programs for water pollution control, hospitals, research and medical education.

For the GOP now to offer a program "to combat disease in the 1960s" and "boast of the increase for medical research," said the Democratic nominee, "is the height of election-year hypocrisy."



Attack on Kennedy Stepped Up by Nixon

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon returned to his native California in a major bid for the prize of 32 electoral votes in a state generally rated a toss-up in November.

The GOP presidential nominee continued to play his central campaign theme: that the public should "vote for the man" instead of the political party on whose platform he is running.

As the campaign entered the home stretch, Nixon sharpened the intensity of his attacks on his Democratic opponent, concentrating on differences with Sen. John F. Kennedy over the Nationalist Chinese-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu—a difference which developed during their second nationally televised debate.

The Vice President had stated flatly that the islands would be defended against any Communist Chinese attack. His position was a sharp departure from that of Pres. Eisenhower, who in the past had said the U.S. would defend the islands only if an attack on them was part of a Chinese Red assault on Formosa.

At the same time that he declared himself "flatly opposed" to "handing over to the Communists one inch of free territory," Nixon was declaring in the televised debate that "the few people on them (the islands) are not too important."

Kennedy had called the islands, located only five or six miles off the coast of Red China and 100 miles from Formosa, "indefensible," and cited statements by Sec. of State Christian A. Herter, while he was undersecretary in 1958, that the U.S. should not defend them. This position, he said, was backed up by top military leaders.

The Vice President—almost totally abandoning other issues and questions—turned almost completely to an effort to exploit the Matsu-Quemoy issue.

He charged that Kennedy's views were "dangerous for America and dangerous to world peace," and described them as "naive and woolly policies" similar to those which "led to the loss of China and the war in Korea."

With the presidential campaigns heading into its last crucial month, Nixon's camp appeared cool to an offer by two of the television networks to schedule a fifth debate with Kennedy—an offer accepted quickly by the Democratic presidential nominee.

Nixon proposed, as an alternative to a fifth debate closer to election time, that the Oct. 21 confrontation on foreign policy be stretched out for two hours instead of one. His aides also suggested a televised debate between the two vice presidential candidates—Democratic Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson and former United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

A few days earlier, Lodge had rejected suggestions of a face-to-face debate with Johnson.

URW Gives $12,000 For Rutgers Unit

New Brunswick, N. J.—Rubber Workers Dist. 7 has undertaken to raise a minimum of $12,000 for the building fund of the labor unit at the new Rutgers Institute of Labor & Management Relations as a memorial to the late Joseph W. Childs, long vice president of the union.

Each local affiliated with the district is being asked to give two cents per member per month from next Jan. 1 until Dec. 31, 1965, under a plan approved by the district convention.

The drive for funds will be coordinated by Dist. Dir. Joseph Ugrovitch and a committee of district officials headed by Pres. Angelo Caruso. More than 200 international, state, regional and local labor bodies have contributed more than $500,000 toward construction of the labor unit.

Rockefeller, Nixon Are Unglued Again

Elmira, N. Y.—Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller may be out on the campaign trail for Vice Pres. Nixon, but his disagreement with both Nixon and Pres. Eisenhower continues to show clearly.

In a press conference here, Rockefeller was asked if he subscribes to Nixon's views that U.S. prestige abroad is at an "all-time high." "I would not make quite as flat a statement as that," the GOP governor declared.

Earlier, he blasted the "poorhouse" method advocated by both Eisenhower and Nixon in meeting the health needs of the aged. The governor, rejecting the Administration's federal-state health plan because it was tied to a "means test," reiterated his support for Forand-type legislation, backed by Sen. John F. Kennedy, to put health care under social security.

Kennedy Sharply Attacks Nixon Stand

Says GOP Candidate Risks Possible War

(Continued from Page 1)

and their candidate for saying, 'party labels don't mean anything;' I would say it myself, because no single piece of progressive legislation has been suggested by the GOP in 25 years," he said.

Lists 'Sharp Differences'

"There are sharp differences between Mr. Nixon and myself," he insisted.

"I stand for a $1.25 minimum wage, which Mr. Nixon says is extreme.

"I stand for medical aid to the aged through the social security system, which he says is extreme.

"I stand for cleaning up our polluted rivers, and the bill was vetoed. We need housing, and the bills were twice vetoed. We need aid for depressed areas, and the bills were twice vetoed.

"I would sign these bills."

Kennedy ended his tour, which carried him into six states with a total of 131 Electoral College votes, in New York City for his third television debate with the Vice President. Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania alone have 102 Electoral College votes of the 269 needed for election. He was scheduled to fly at once to Michigan for a "whistle-stopping" train trip, another day in Pennsylvania, a quick television panel interview in Washington, D. C., and an immediate departure for his fifth trip into Ohio in three weeks.

Kennedy's trip to the Deep South was his first of the campaign, and it was anounced that he was the first Democratic nominee in this century to make a vote-seeking trip to South Carolina.

Both in Georgia and South Carolina, the state leaders of the Democratic Party massed to meet him in an unusual display of party unity. Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia introduced him at the Little White House at Warm Springs, where the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt died, and five former governors and Sen. Eugene Talmadge were with him.

In South Carolina, Gov. Ernest F. Hollings and Sen. Olin Johnston met Kennedy at the Columbia airport and Hollings introduced him.

Local observers said Kennedy seemed certain to carry Georgia but that South Carolina was uncertain, with Nixon attracting heavy support as being "more conservative" on labor issues and federal welfare programs.

Lashes Nixon on Rights

Speaking from the South Carolina State House steps, in the heart of the one-time Confederacy, Kennedy pulled no punches on civil rights, lashing out at the Vice President for "making a great show of discussing" the issue in the South but making "hardly the same speech" he uses in New York.

"Up North he talks about legislation. Down here he emphasizes that laws are not enough," Kennedy charged.

"Up there he stresses how quickly he will act in all these areas. Down here he says, 'I know this is a difficult problem.' Up there he criticizes the Democratic Party for having nominated a southerner (Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson) on the ticket. Down here he omits the civil rights plank in his own platform," Kennedy continued.

"I don't think Mr. Nixon is fooling anyone, North or South. I think it is clear that if we are to have progress in this area—and we must have progress to be true to our ideals and responsibilities—then presidential leadership is necessary so that every American can enjoy his full constitutional rights.

"Some of you may disagree with that view, but at least I have not changed that view in an election year or according to where I am standing. I don't send Republican Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania to campaign in the North and conservative Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona to come South, and I say we don't need any of this."

In his Mahoning Valley swing, the Massachusetts senator pointed out that in 1952, when Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson visited Youngstown, steel production was at 104 percent of rated capacity.

In 1960, after eight years of the Eisenhower Administration, he said, production in the Youngstown-Warren area had dropped to "44 percent of capacity, with production nationally down to 54 percent."

He accused the Administration of partial responsibility for the "steel crisis" that saw one-third of the industry's workers either jobless or on parttime work, with 18,000 idle in the Mahoning Valley alone and thousands of others on a three-day workweek.

Before huge crowds that waited for hours in public squares and at airports—Kennedy's three-airplane and bus caravan was nearly always far behind schedule, partly due to dense throngs that slowed the candidate's passage—the senator challenged the Republican thesis that the country is in sound shape, with high prestige.

'We Must Do Better'

"I say we can do better and must do better," he said.

"Thirty-five percent of our brightest boys and girls never get to college. We are turning out only half as many doctors and nurses as we need. The $9 billion agricultural surplus is rotting away while millions of Americans go to bed on a substandard diet of 5 cents a day for surplus foods.

"If you think we can do better, if you think we must do better at home and abroad, then I ask your help, and we will get America moving again."

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS like this greeted Sen. John F. Kennedy on his tour of northern Ohio. Here, at Warren, the Democratic candidate stands on the seat of his car to address the throng which greeted him in the city's Courthouse Square.

Democrats Blister GOP Neglect Of Cities, Nixon's Urban Program

Pittsburgh—A blistering attack by Sen. John F. Kennedy on the Republicans' "shameful record of neglect" for urban problems climaxed a day-long national conference here on the plight of the cities.

A dinner audience of more than 500 persons heard Kennedy, Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania and other speakers rip into the GOP record and specifically assail an urban development program unfolded by Vice Pres. Nixon two weeks ago.

Kennedy charged that the Republican position on urban problems was "as consistent as it has been negative." When the cities turned to Washington for help in solving these complex problems, Kennedy declared, this is what the GOP produced:

"On urban renewal—stall it.

"On low-rent public housing—kill it.

"On moderate income private housing—bury it.

"On aid for public schools—block it.

"On aid for hospitals—reduce it.

"On mass transportation—ignore it.

"On control of stream pollution—abandon it.

"On air pollution control—study it.

"On alleviating juvenile delinquency—research it."

The Democratic presidential candidate called for a five-point urban renewal program achieved through "federal-city partnership" and including a housing program for all income groups, mass transportation in which federal assistance would be pegged to unified planning, pollution control and recreational facilities.

Lawrence charged that the Nixon plan is typical of Republican "lip service, or in this case mimeograph service, to housing and slum clearance every four years."

Earlier mayors of 12 major cities had charged that Nixon's public housing and urban renewal program was "too little and too late" and reviewed the futile efforts of the past 7.5 years to get action from Washington.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, represented the federation at the conference. He declared in a statement that the "housing needs of American families have been a matter of complete neglect in the executive branch" during recent years and that the cities cannot be rebuilt "unless we raise our sights to build far more homes than are being built today—at the very least, the minimum of 2.3 million homes a year."

Comprehensive programs must be launched, he said, to bring good homes within the financial reach of the "disadvantaged," the families of low and moderate income, the Negro families and other minorities and the elderly.

10-15-60

Union Officer's Widow Visited By Kennedy

Newport, Ky.—For Mrs. Al Steil of 1168 Park St., Oct. 6 will always be a special day.

That was the day she entertained a presidential candidate in her living room and shortly America's TV audience will be watching that meeting.

Mrs. Steil, whose late husband was a grand lodge representative of the Machinists, is a Gold Star Mother. Her son, Vincent, was killed in Germany.

Her guest was Sen. John F. Kennedy and the living room of the tiny house was packed with television equipment and technicians when Mrs. Steil and two of her friends, Mrs. Mildred Shay of Hamilton, Ohio, and Mrs. John Wagner, also of Newport, talked with the senator about war and its awful price.

Their chat was recorded on electronic tape for use during the campaign as were two other incidents during the senator's brief visit to Park street in Newport, accompanied by three press busses, a convoy of police vehicles, and innumerable dignitaries.

Sees 95-Year-Old School

He spent nearly a half hour with 30 mothers of grade school children in a 95-year-old school still in use and he also visited on the front porch of the home of John McNamara, a 77-year-old social security recipient.

The mothers knew the price of inadequate school buildings and they talked with the senator about the need for new schools and federal aid to hard-hit school districts. McNamara knew the price of medical care, for he has exhausted his savings and gone $600 in debt since he broke his hip in a fall last February. The senator described his medical-care bill to McNamara.

But it was in Mrs. Steil's home that the senator stayed the longest, talking with the three Gold Star mothers. He, too, knew the price of war, for his brother, sister and brother-in-law were among its victims.

Before he left, Mrs. Steil offered him a cookie. "Is it home-made?" he asked.

"No," she admitted, then added brightly, "but it's union-made."

And the ladies kissed the senator goodbye.

BSEIU Backs Kennedy-Johnson

New York—The general executive board of the Building Service Employes has endorsed the Democratic ticket of Sens. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and urged the membership to help elect a liberal Congress as well.

"Our great nation is sorely in need of leadership that is liberal, vigorous and farsighted," wrote BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan in announcing the endorsement in Service Employe, the union's publication. "Kennedy and Johnson can give us such leadership."

Sullivan said reports from international representatives, organizers and local union officers indicate "the overwhelming majority" of members favor Kennedy and Johnson. He asked all locals to step up the drive to collect voluntary $1 contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Educaion.

Ike's Expert Dons Rose-Hued Glasses

Ann Arbor, Mich. — The Eisenhower Administration's stepped-up campaign to discount the economic danger signals popped up here in a speech by Raymond J. Saulnier, who claimed that the "economy is operating at a very high level and will continue to do so."

Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the 43d meeting of the University Press Club of Michigan that on the basis of all the evidence the economy "is in good position to make a major advance . . . this is not merely a hope, but an expectation."

Reviewing the various indicators, including industrial production and unemployment, Saulnier declared "the evidence will not permit a conclusion that we are in a recession."

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Kennedy Steps Up Attack On Nixon 'Soothing Syrup'

SEA OF FACES and outstretched hands greet Sen. John F. Kennedy at Sharon, Pa. The biggest crowd in the city's history turned out to hear the Democratic presidential candidate lash the GOP's "indifference" to the nation's critical unemployment problem.

Vice President's All-Out Assault Keys Final Weeks

By Willard Shelton

En Route with Nixon—Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon opened what his aides called the "decisive" final three weeks of the presidential campaign with a series of attacks on Sen. John F. Kennedy as "naive," lacking in experience and short of comprehension of the nature of the Communist assault on the free world.

From Connecticut to New York and Florida and back to Delaware and New York again, the Vice President charged up and down the Atlantic seaboard that the Democratic presidential nominee failed to understand the foreign-policy issues of the campaign.

Fourth Debate

The two candidates were scheduled to end their week with the fourth of their series of television "great debates" from a broadcasting studio in this city.

They had faced each other, from a common platform, two days earlier at the annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, a dinner billed as "non-political" and held for charity purposes, which was nevertheless marked by sharp barbs exchanged between the two rivals.

The Vice President in his campaign carried an unremitting counter-assault against Kennedy, charging that Democratic criticisms of Eisenhower administration policies reflected "woolly-headed" thinking and "immaturity."

In Buffalo, N.Y., where Kennedy two weeks earlier had spoken from the identical platform in Memorial Auditorium, Nixon said that the Democratic nominee did not understand the issue involved in discussion of the coastal islands off China's mainland, Quemoy and Matsu.

Not An Inch

"We must not yield an inch of free world territory to the Communists," the vice president said. He accused his opponent of the same "blunder" as former Sec. of State Dean Acheson in 1950, whom he accused of "writing Korea outside our defense perimeter" and thus producing a Communist attack.

In St. Petersburg, Fla., and in Wilmington, Del., in the latter of which the crowds approached an enthusiasm comparable to those that had greeted Kennedy, the Vice President spoke about "what's right with America."

In 1953, he said in Florida, when the Eisenhower Administration came to power, "we were in a war in Korea that we were not allowed to win. Now the war has been ended, and we are at peace, and

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Fast-Paced Drive Scores Failures Of Administration

By Gene Zack

En Route with Kennedy—A fighting John F. Kennedy—punching harder and with increasing self-confidence at the record of "failures" of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration—moved into high gear as the presidential campaign entered the home stretch.

Hop-scotching the nation at a breakneck pace—from Ohio's recession-ridden industrial communities and economically depressed farm regions to Florida's Gold Coast and on into New York City, key to the 45 electoral votes which are the biggest single prize in the election — the Democratic presidential nominee found the size and enthusiasm of his crowds growing apace with his intensified campaign.

Increasingly Kennedy poured a withering fire on his Republican opponent, charging him with feeding the American people "soothing syrup" to hide the "dangerous deterioration" of the nation's military strength, the slippage of its prestige around the globe, and the decline of its economy at home.

Increasingly he ridiculed Vice President Nixon for announcing that the GOP nominee would spend the last three weeks of the campaign talking about the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu—on which, said Kennedy, there is no longer disagreement between the candidates — and of ignoring the menace of communism in Cuba and the danger of its spread elsewhere in Latin America.

At the same time he sharpened his criticism of Nixon for refusing to engage in a fifth nationally televised debate closer to Election Day—pledging that he would adjust his schedule to meet Nixon in another face-to-face debate "any-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

Ike, Nixon Scored on Civil Rights

New York—A blistering indictment of the Eisenhower Administration's civil rights record was made here by leading Americans at a two-day National Conference on Constitutional Rights and American Freedom called by Sen. John F. Kennedy.

It was the fourth of the Democratic presidential nominee's "campaigning by conferences." Earlier ones have covered agricultural problems, employment and industrial expansion, and urban problems.

Nearly 500 persons from 42 states heard outstanding political figures, trade union representatives and experts on civil rights, housing, education, economics and congressional procedures score the nation's Chief Executive for failure to provide the "leadership inherent in his office." They also heard sting-

(*Continued on Page* 12)

'Silent' Voters Hold Key in 4 States

Chicago—Four states of the Midwest, with a total of 71 electoral college votes, also are the scene of battle for four Senate seats that have been held for years by Democratic liberals. Three weeks before the election, the balance of power in the presidential race seemed to be held by "silent" or "undecided" voters in each state. Three of the Senate seats looked safe for the Democrats while the fourth was considered in some danger.

Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Illinois—these are the states that have been represented in the Senate by Sen. Pat McNamara, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. and Sen. Paul H. Douglas. Each of these senators has been a major force in the Democratic liberal rank.

Douglas is a distinguished economist, sponsor of a bill to force money-lending companies to state interest rates on time-purchased commodities in terms of simple annual interest, a high-ranking member of the banking committee that controls housing policy.

Humphrey is the ranking liberal spokesman on the foreign relations committee and a recognized leader on farm policy and labor relations.

McNamara, a labor committee member, resigned from the McClellan special investigating committee in protest against the political operations of its Republican members. He has headed a subcommittee investigating the problems of the aged.

Hennings, who died a few weeks ago, was one of the few senators who had the courage to oppose the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) when the latter still terrorized more timid colleagues.

In all four of the states, city and suburban registration has been pushed to record or near-record highs in preparation for the election, and the new registrants seem

(*Continued on Page* 5)

IUE, Westinghouse Agree on Contract

Pittsburgh—A three year agreement covering 40,000 Westinghouse workers has been approved by the IUE negotiating committee.

The agreement calls for wage increases ranging from 4 cents to 10 cents an hour effective immediately and a similar increase on Apr. 17, 1962. The union also won an eighth paid holiday and four weeks of vacation for employes with 20 years service. A total of 23 cents in costs of living bonuses will be incorporated in the basic wage structure.

Substantial improvements were won in the areas of pensions and health insurance and a lay-off income plan was established to benefit unemployed Westinghouse workers.

Output Slump Marks Ike's Third Recession

The nation's total output of goods and services—yardstick of economic growth—declined by $2 billion during the second quarter of 1960, the government has reported. The drop in the annual rate is the first since the '58 recession except for the steel strike period.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the drop in production as "the third recession since the Eisenhower Administration took office" and called for a program of "immediate counter-recessionary activity by the federal government."

Meany pointed out that evidence of a general business decline has been apparent "ever since last February, when sales failed to meet business expectations and key industries started to cut back production and to lay off workers."

He charged that "for eight long months the Eisenhower Administration has sat idly and watched the decline spread from one industry to another . . . (and) has taken no decisive actions to head off a general decline."

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UTILITY WORKERS' convention in Washington, D. C., provided the setting for this huddle of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), R. J. Thomas (center), assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and William J. Pachler (right), new UWUA president.

Utility Workers Elect Pachler, Endorse Kennedy-Johnson Ticket

Some 600 delegates climaxed the Utility Workers' 11th constitutional convention in Washington, D. C., by endorsing the Democratic ticket of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

The delegates acted on a recommendation from the union's executive committee, which described Kennedy and Johnson as the candidates most qualified to meet today's twin problems: safeguarding the free world and strengthening America socially and economically.

In a key convention action, Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler was elected to the presidency. He succeeded Joseph A. Fisher, who retired after serving in the top post since the union was founded in 1945. Board member Andrew J. McMahon was named secretary-treasurer.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany delivered a strong political appeal to the delegates, telling them "there is no more important activity for the trade unionist today than to get out the vote."

Meany told the delegates that the AFL-CIO General Board—in endorsing Kennedy and Johnson—had to answer the question: "Do we take a program of stagnation and retreat or do we take a program of progress—a program that plans for advancement and jobs?"

Meany, stressing labor's "definite stake" in the election, dealt in turn with what he said were the three Republican campaign lines.

To answer the GOP line that the nation's prestige never was higher, Meany said, one just has to follow the United Nations debate and read his newspaper. How can our prestige be high, he asked, "when 90 miles off our Florida coast, the Communists have established the first Soviet beachhead in the western hemisphere?"

On whether the U.S. defense is stronger than that of the Soviet Union, Meany said he was unqualified to speak and would defer to the commander-in-chief.

Going Backwards

But on economics, organized labor is qualified to speak as an expert, Meany said, adding:

"We do know that the Republican campaign slogan—'you never had it so good'—is just not true. We are going backwards."

Meany ticked off the trend in economic indicators as waning employment in the private sector, high-level unemployment, short workweeks, and the failure to provide jobs for an increasing work force.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) delivered a fighting speech just before the delegates endorsed Kennedy. Church accused Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon of "serving up a potion for Quemoy and Matsu mixed of two parts demagoguery with one part doubletalk." Church said Kennedy had the sounder position and is the man to "put in charge."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, speaking at a testimonial dinner in honor of Fisher, praised the retiring UWUA president for his responsible leadership.

Turning to the national political scene, Schnitzler said labor is "thoroughly convinced that Sen. Kennedy will give America the kind of responsible and wise and vigorous leadership that it so urgently needs."

Acting on a wide range of resolutions, the delegates called for creation of a National Committee on Radiation Safety; insisted that benefits and changes brought by automation be handled through negotiation and urged contract protection on the practice of contracting-out work. A broad, liberal legislative program also was strongly supported.

No Alternative, IUMSWA Told:

Marine Union For New Strike Fund

New York—Action to halt construction of ships abroad by American shipping interests, and to provide for minimum replacement of 60 ships a year and adequate repair of vessels in the U.S. merchant marine, was demanded here by the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Delegates to the union's 20th convention also approved establishment of a strike fund to guard against future work stoppages like that which paralyzed eight East Coast Bethlehem Steel Co. shipyards for 152 days ending last June. This strike, according to IUMSWA officers, brought to a halt a $700 million Navy ship construction and repair program.

Warning that organized workers in privately owned U.S. shipyards are facing loss of their jobs because of "hostile forces operating contrary to the best interests of this industry," IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan told delegates there was no alternative to a strike fund. He noted that the union had been aided in the Bethlehem strike by contributions totaling $800,000 from the AFL-CIO and other unions, and held that such assistance would not again be available.

Grogan told 300 convention delegates that the Bethlehem stoppage was an example of industry getting together "to force employes out and make them ever mindful that they are just servants."

An officers' report noted that during the past 14 years, marked by tremendous expansion of the merchant fleet, 896 vessels were ordered by American shipping interests from shipyards in foreign countries. It estimated the contract value of this construction at $4,030,400,000, and asserted that this represented a saving of about $2.3 billion against what it would have cost to construct the ships in this country. It also held that the IUMSWA had been "robbed" of 92 man-years of work as a result of 130 tankers built abroad.

In addition to calling for a curb on U.S. firms' foreign orders and an adequate replacement and repair program, delegates asked the federal government to set up and maintain a research center aimed at ensuring American shipyards the benefit of technical advice and consultation. A large number of European and Far Eastern nations already have such centers. The convention also took the following actions:

- Unanimously endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.
- Approved a contribution of $10,000 to aid members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in their strike against the General Electric Co.
- Revised the union's constitution to conform with the Landrum-Griffin Act.
- Canceled out constitutional provisions which require the union to hold annual wage policy conferences (previous contracts ran for one year, while current agreements are for two and three years).

Strike Fund Plan

The strike fund voted by the union will be set up by local unions contributing $1 per member per month for an indefinite period. This plan was worked out in preference to a per capita assessment, which had met with considerable opposition from the membership.

Convention delegates unanimously re-elected the following chief executive officers for a new four-year term: Grogan; Andrew A. Pettis, vice president; and Ross D. Blood, secretary-treasurer. A 12-member executive board was elected, including the following: Michael J. Carroll, New York City; Joseph De Kleva, Pittsburgh; William Ennis, New York City; Robert Kehoe, Quincy, Mass.; Richard H. Lloyd, San Pedro, Calif.; Joseph N. Townley, Hoboken, N. J.; Edwin W. Vinson, Baltimore; William M. Williams, Mobile; Dominic A. Maiese, Camden, N. J.; Harold C. Williams, Baltimore; Victor R. Leask, Bath, Me.; and Charles Bell, Baltimore.

GE Turns Down New Union Offer For Settlements of Nationwide Strike

New York—Negotiations between the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and General Electric management faltered this week, as the company refused to budge from its "take it or leave it" offer which it put forth late in August.

With more than 50 GE plants across the nation closed by the walkout, an IUE negotiating committee headed by Pres. James B. Carey offered a new proposal Oct. 19 for settling the 18-day-old strike. GE management brushed it aside with a curt "no."

Meanwhile, at Pittsburg, the IUE reached an agreement with Westinghouse Electric Corp. providing wage and fringe benefits for 40,000 workers represented by the union.

IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, chairman of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board, said the agreement came after the IUE had submitted a new proposal on wages, fringe benefits and working conditions in an effort to avert a strike.

Effectiveness of the nationwide strike against GE had been hampered by the action of Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301 in Schenectady, the big main plant of GE which employs some 8,500 members of the IUE. Jandreau, who had persuaded the local to hold off striking until some four days after other GE plants had gone out, brought his local back to work on Oct. 17.

GE plastered statements by the Schenectady business agent in full page ads in newspapers in other GE plant cities. In addition, an unparalleled advertising campaign directed at the strike and at Carey filled columns upon columns of space in papers throughout the nation. Cost of the ads obviously ran into the millions.

While the company's ads proclaimed that the strike was without support, picket lines and effective strike machinerey kept GE out of production in most of the plants where the strike was in effect. But in some few centers in addition to Schenectady, the company had succeeded in blunting the effectiveness of the walkout.

Even as the company was proclaiming that the strike had no support among the members, the union's 100-member GE Conference Board voted unanimously in support of the union's efforts to gain a satisfactory contract. The conference board represents each IUE-GE local. It gave the negotiating committee full authority to negotiate a settlement, lashed out at Jandreau's sabotage of the strike, and praised the solidarity of the 55,000 strikers.

Carey had proposed to the company that the two parties agree on an 18-month wage contract, providing a 3.5 percent wage increase and minus the cost of living clause which the union has been seeking to retain in the new contract.

But Philip Moore, GE's chief negotiator, knocked the offer down during the course of a four-hour meeting at the headquarters of the U.S. Mediation Service in New York. As the negotiations played out, GE was seeking to break them off until further notice.

Early in the parleys, which started last June, IUE proposed wage increases, job security, the union shop and increased pension and welfare benefits. While the union and the company are close on the pension and insurance programs, the company's wage offer was less than the union had asked, it refused to grant the union shop, and it proposed to remove the cost of living escalator from the new pact.

Two Postal Unions Agree on Merger

Two unions of postal clerks, rivals for more than half a century, have signed a merger agreement described in a joint statement as "a pioneering breakthrough in efforts to achieve greater labor unity among post office workers."

The merger pact was signed by officers of the 100,000-member AFL-CIO Post Office Clerks and the unaffiliated 35,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen.

Formal ratification of the merger by the two unions, both of which endorsed unification in principle at their conventions this past summer, is expected by Mar. 1, 1961. The new group will be known as the United Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL-CIO.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck and other officers of the Post Office Clerks will retain their offices in the merged organization. Pres. Joseph Thomas of UNAPOC will become director of organization and UNAPOC Sec. Joseph V. Silvestri will be named executive aide. Eight vice presidents of UNAPOC and the organization's treasurer will be regional organizers of the new union.

UNAPOC, one of the oldest postal unions, was formed in 1882. The first local of the Post Office Clerks was organized in 1900 and chartered by the former AFL in 1906.

In Unanimous Decision:

Union Picket Line Discipline Upheld by Wisconsin Court

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the right of unions to enforce disciplinary action against members who cross picket lines, declaring that denial of this power would make a union "a much less effective instrument of collective bargaining."

The state's highest court voided a restraining order issued by a lower court which banned locals of the Machinists and Auto Workers from suing to collect fines levied under the union constitutions after trial of the offending members.

The restraining order had been based on a ruling of the State Labor Board that fines against members who worked during a strike constituted an unfair labor practice.

One case dated back to a 1956 strike by IAM Lodge 78 against the Allen Bradley Co. Fifteen members who deserted the strike were tried by the local union, fined $100 and expelled from membership. Fourteen of the group refused to pay the fine and the union instituted civil proceedings to collect.

The other case is an aftermath of the Allis-Chalmers strike in early 1959. UAW Local 248 sought to collect fines of $15 to $100 levied against 19 members who crossed the picket line.

Unfair labor practice charges brought against the two unions by the employes who had been disciplined and by Allis-Chalmers were rejected by the National Labor Relations Board before being sustained by the state board and the state Circuit Court.

In ruling that the state board had no jurisdiction, the Wisconsin Supreme Court declared: "Any attempt by the states to regulate union activity in such a way as to disrupt the balance of bargaining power between unions and employers would be an invasion of a field of regulation already pre-empted by Congress."

The court added that "a union without power to enforce solidarity among its members when it resorts to a strike . . . is a much less effective instrument of collective bargaining than a union which possesses such power."

Business Rep. John Heidenreich of IAM Dist. 10 hailed the Supreme Court ruling as "a historic decision" upholding the right of unions "to enforce, through the courts if necessary, reasonable discipline on members who violate their trust and oath of membership."

UAW Reg. Dir. Harvey Kitzman declared the decision could have a far-reaching effect on the conduct and success of future strikes in the state.

Kennedy Endorsed by AFL-CIO in Illinois

Springfield, Ill.—Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) urged the election of John F. Kennedy and more liberal Democrats to Congress in a major campaign speech at the third annual convention of the Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Douglas, who has the endorsement of Illinois labor in his bid for a third term, gave these reasons why voters here should support the Democratic Party—

- "To get America off dead center and start to move again.
- "To close the gap between the needs of the country and the sorry performance of the Republican Administration.
- "To break the 'unholy alliance' between the Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats in the Congress."

Douglas, cheered by the 2,300 to 2,400 delegates representing 1.1 million unionists, reviewed the record of presidential vetoes. He noted that a veto or threat of veto had killed area redevelopment, a meaningful program of medical care for the aged, and minimum wage legislation.

During the same session in which Douglas spoke, the state AFL-CIO approved the action of the AFL-CIO General Board in endorsing Kennedy for President and Johnson for Vice President.

Another Democrat endorsed by the Illinois AFL-CIO, Otto Kerner who is seeking to unseat the incumbent Governor William G. Stratton, received a warm welcome. Demonstrations were staged for both Douglas and Kerner. Stratton, who spoke the day before, was booed several times during his speech by some delegates.

Kerner is running on a state platform which favors a basic minimum wage law in Illinois and an increase of the federal minimum and expansion of coverage; a state labor board to foster full recognition of the rights of workers and management in collective bargaining, and opposition to so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The GOP state platform points out that no restrictive labor laws have been passed under Stratton's administration and pledges a continued and expanded program of labor opportunities and benefits.

Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, warned that the trade union movement in America would be in trouble if Richard M. Nixon is elected. He urged the election of a sympathetic and liberal President. Biemiller, representing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, lauded Douglas and Illinois Democrats in the House for their votes in favor of proposals of benefit to wage earners.

Secretary Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, active in the campaign to elect Kennedy, urged labor to form a "truth squad" to trail GOP Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Republicans have been following Democratic candidates, giving the voters the alleged "truth" on issues and promises. Keenan told the delegates that Douglas and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) are being opposed by "big money interests"—Douglas for his "truth-in-lending" bill; Kefauver for his expose of high drug prices and profits.

In a series of resolutions the delegates called for political education on a year-around basis, extension of the period of unemployment compensation benefits and an increase in benefits, a state minimum wage, equal job opportunities for all workers, higher garnishment exemptions and a state income tax to replace the present sales tax.

The convention also called for a bill to be introduced in the 1961 General Assembly to make it illegal to import strikebreakers in Illinois.

Officers are Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom, Executive Vice Pres. Stanley L. Johnson and Sec.-Treas Maurice F. McElligott. Warm tribute was paid to Soderstrom by the delegates. This parley marks his 30th year of leadership of Illinois labor.

Illinois Convention Hails FEPC Vow

Springfield, Ill.—". . . and I won't be in Russia when the FEPC bill comes up in the Senate."

This statement by Otto Kerner, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, brought a loud cheer from the delegates at the third annual convention of the State AFL-CIO in the State Armory here. Kerner, endorsed by Illinois labor, referred to the Equal Job Opportunities Bill which was defeated in the State Senate in 1959.

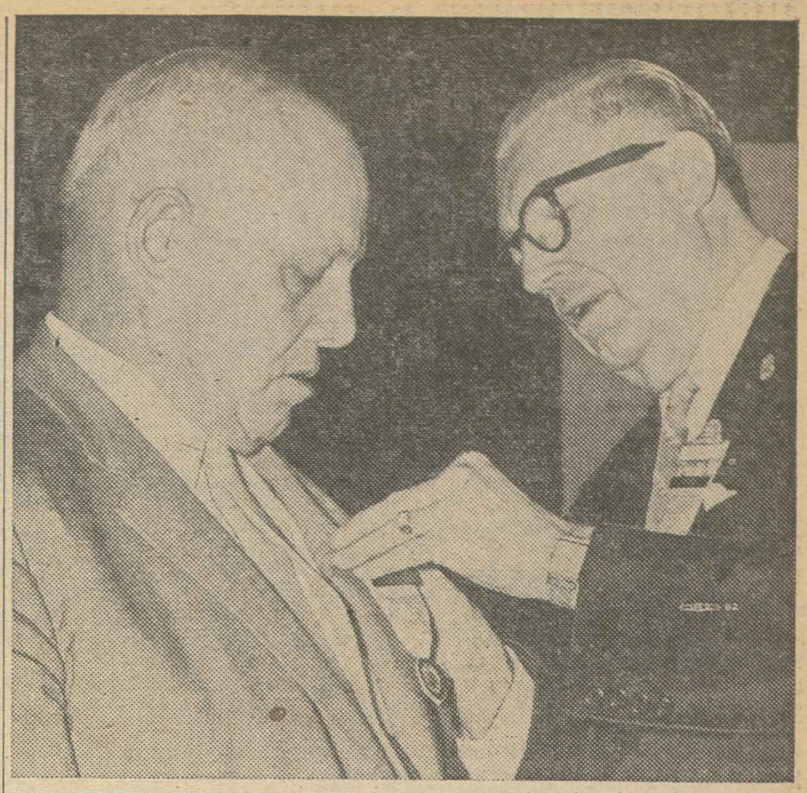
Incumbent Gov. William G. Stratton, seeking a third term, was on a junket in Russia when the bill was up for final vote in the Senate. Labor and the Democrats claim that Stratton's presence could have saved the measure from defeat. He had backed the equal job proposal.

Equal job laws have been passed in the State House of Representatives, which has a small Democratic majority; but always fail in the GOP-controlled Senate. Labor leaders feel FEPC and positive labor legislation will have a better chance with Kerner as governor.

Mitchell Asks Voiding Of Local ILA Election

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has moved to void an election held last April by the Banana Handlers' Local 1800 of the Longshoremen's Association.

Mitchell, filing a civil action in the U.S. District Court in New Orleans, charged that the union "failed to give adequate notice of the time, place and procedures for nominations; refused to allow members in good standing to nominate candidates for office" and "illegally disqualified candidates for office."



GUEST BADGE at Iron Workers' convention is pinned on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by John H. Lyons, president of the 150,000-member union. Meany's address to the convention was a sharp indictment of the Republican Administration's record. Vice Pres. Nixon, he charged, represents continued economic stagnation.

Iron Workers Vote To Support Kennedy

Delegates representing 150,000 members of the Iron Workers opened their union's quadrennial convention with a unanimous, enthusiastic endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy as "a man with courage, ability and liberal convictions . . . capable of rallying the American people."

The endorsement was only the second ever given to a presidential candidate in the union's 64-year history. The only other candidate supported by the Iron Workers was Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the resolution, submitted to the convention by Pres. John H. Lyons and the union's entire executive board, Kennedy was praised for his opposition to punitive labor legislation, his sponsorship of job-site picketing bills, his support of economic growth, education, unemployment insurance, housing, medical care under social security and his sponsorship of minimum wage improvements.

The 824 delegates gave a standing ovation to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who called on them to "play your part as trade unionists . . . to bring about a change in the Administration here in Washington."

Meany rapped Vice Pres. Nixon as representing "stagnation and the vested interests who, if they're allowed to have thier way, will surely bring this country down to economic ruin."

Declaring that under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, "there isn't a big corporation in America that hasn't got its representative here on the government payroll," Meany charged:

"The National Labor Relations Board, I say quite flatly, is stacked against labor at the present time and if you have any cases there you know that is true."

Turning to the international scene, Meany told the delegates: "I would like to say that American prestige with the free nations of the world is at the highest possible level, but I can't say so. It's not true, and anyone who follows international affairs and international events will say that it's not true. And it's not going to be true until we get a government here that looks at the welfare of each and every citizen in this country and not just at the welfare of those who pull the strings in Wall Street."

Declaring that "all of the labor-hating forces in this country have concentrated their efforts in the legislative field," Meany said to the laughter and applause of the delegates:

"This is the reason you are looking at someone who never was political in his whole life but, who is political today!"

Haggerty on Rules

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. told the convention that the Rules Committee bottleneck in the House of Representatives must be broken before jobsite picketing and other labor-backed legislation can be enacted. "We elect congressmen so that they can vote on measures and not sit back and say, 'I can't vote, the bill is in committee'," Haggerty declared.

Lyons and Sec.-Treas. James R. Downes reported that, since the union's last convention in 1956, net membership increased by nearly 7,000 and the average wage and fringe benefit gains negotiated by the union totaled 72 cents per hour during the four-year period.

UAW Asks NLRB Act Against Kohler Evasion

The National Labor Relations Board has launched an inquiry into charges by the Auto Workers that the Kohler Co. has failed to comply with the board's Aug. 26 order to remedy unfair labor practices.

The UAW, urging the NLRB to seek a court injunction against Kohler, pointed out that Kohler failed to offer reinstatement to over 300 strikers named in the board's job reinstatement order.

The UAW said Kohler also failed to offer reinstatement on a uniform basis to all strikers when it set an Oct. 3 deadline. Many strikers had obstained jobs elsewhere and moved from the Sheboygan, Wis., area during the six-year-long dispute, the union noted.

The NLRB in late August handed down a decision which found the big plumbing fixtures firm guilty of a number of unfair labor practices. The board ordered a variety of remedies.

Harvey Kitzman, director of UAW Region 10, announced that regional and Local 833 officials had met with NLRB compliance division chiefs in Chicago to discuss the situation. The board in Washington confirmed it was looking into the union charges.

The union charged that Kohler has failed to supply strikers who apply for reinstatement with information on whether they would get back their former or equivalent jobs; a complete description of wage rates and the new incentive system.

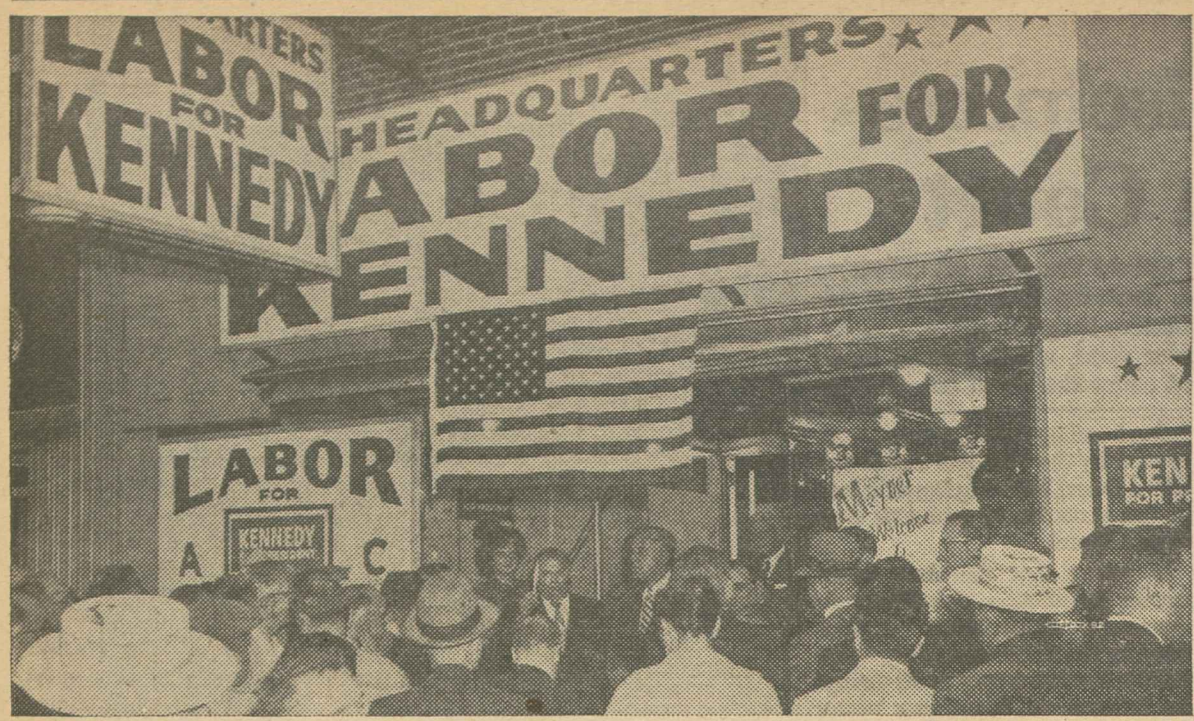
The union said Kohler has offered reinstatement to some workers on a 32-hour-week basis "so as to retain strikebreakers." This not only is the first short week scheduled by the company since mid-depression days, but it violates the NLRB order, the UAW pointed out.

The union said Kohler has responded to its communications and indicated it would offer occupancy in Kohler-owned premises to evicted strikers; reinstate other illegally discharged employes and provide wage data.

Refused to Meet

But, the UAW added, the company has refused to meet with the union for the purpose of negotiating a new contract, for discussing reinstatement cases and for discussing current wage and hour data.

The UAW said it therefore instructed its attorney to urge the NLRB "to seek an injunction ordering the Kohler Co. to comply immediately with the NLRB order under pain of contempt of court."



OPENING OF LABOR headquarters for Kennedy in Camden, N. J., draws top political and union leaders to ribbon-cutting ceremonies. Pres. Joseph J. McComb of Camden County Central Labor Union holds up scissors in center, preparatory to giving them to New Jersey's Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner. More than 100 area labor officials attended ceremonies.

New Jersey Democrats Look to Big Kennedy Win to Help Ticket

Newark, N. J.—New Jersey Democrats are hoping that the Kennedy coattails are broad enough to carry their senatorial candidate to victory and help them capture at least two of the nine congressional seats held by the GOP.

Barring a Kennedy sweep with a victory margin of at least 100,000 votes, incumbent Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case is favored at this stage of the campaign to turn back his Democratic challenger, Thorn Lord.

Case can expect to benefit from New Jersey's proclivity for ticket-spliting. He has picked up some labor endorsements, although most of the state's still-unmerged labor movement is either officially neutral or supporting Lord. Case is using his civil rights record in campaigning effectively among Negro voters.

Lord, a liberal Democratic leader from Trenton and a battler for consumer interests, is highly respected and well liked by those who have worked with him. But his victory hopes are penned to a big Kennedy victory.

Conservative estimates show New Jersey leaning to Kennedy. Labor people active in the day-to-day campaign say Kennedy's strength appears to be on the upswing. They are encouraged by a record registration.

In the congressional contests, it would take a major upset to dislodge any of the five Democrats seeking re-election. The Democrats on the other hand can taste victory in one contest, see an even chance of capturing another GOP seat and can at least hope for two more.

Best bet for the Democrats would appear to be in the 8th District, which includes the unemployment-hit cities of Passaic and Paterson. There, Gordon Canfield, a highly-popular and generally liberal Republican who could always count on a safe margin of victory, is retiring after 20 years in office. His secretary, Walter P. Kennedy, defeated the Republican organization's choice in a hard-fought primary which left still-unhealed wounds. Unless the district's Republican organization develops some real enthusiasm for their party's candidate, Democrat Charles S. Joelson has an excellent chance of winning.

Democratic hopes are high, also, in the First District, which includes the Camden area. From 1926 to 1958, the district was represented by Charles A. Wolverton. The fight to succeed him in the 1958 election was close, with Republican William Cahill winning by the narrowest of margins. Although Cahill has considerable labor support, earned by a "right" vote on Landrum-Griffin, Democrat John A. Healey is currently rated an even-money bet.

Less optimistically, the Democrats see a chance of picking up the congressional seat of Republican George M. Wallhauser, a first-termer whose district includes part of Newark. In the 6th District, which includes Elizabeth, Rep. Florence P. Dwyer is conceded an edge, but not a shoo-in over labor-backed Democrat Jack B. Dunn.

The Case-Lord race for the Senate has found Lord directing most of his attack on the Republican Party's record and Case running against the Dixiecrats.

The State CIO has endorsed Lord as "the better of two good men." While Lord appeared to have considerable support at the State AFL endorsement session, the organization voted to remain neutral in the campaign. Case has the active suppost of most building trades unions and railroad brotherhoods and recently won the endorsement of the New Jersey Machinists' Council.

Both labor federations are strongly backing the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the local Democratic organizations are rolling up their sleeves to support Kennedy.

Democrats Strong But:

'Swing' History Rates Missouri a Tossup

St. Louis—Missouri is the only state in the union which in 1956 reversed its judgment of 1952 and voted for Adlai E. Stevenson for President after voting for Dwight D. Eisenhower four years earlier, Setvenson's plurality was about 4,000—and the race between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon looks as if it may be equally close this year.

The state is a border state, with a population that is substantially southern conservative in its rural areas and a history of swinging between the Republican and Democratic parties according to the candidates and the issues.

It is generally conceded by observers that the Democrats seem likely to elect a governor and other state officials and probably will elect the Democratic nominee, recent Lieut. Gov. Edward V. Long, over Republican Lon Hocker to succeed the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D). Long has been appointed to fill the Hennings vacancy by Gov. James T. Blair and thus will have a treasured advantage in seniority if he is successful in his own right.

The Kennedy-Nixon race is rated so close that one observer deeply experienced in the state's political cross-currents says, "I wouldn't give you a dime either way."

Republican National Committee Chairman Thruston Morton on a recent campaign visit here said that GOP private polls showed Kennedy with a slight lead. But the margin is wholly indecisive and events of the last two weeks admittedly might swing the state.

Some observers estimate that Kennedy must carry the state's two big urban areas, St. Louis and Kansas City and their suburbs, by upwards of 200,000 in order to overcome what they believe may be a heavy rural vote for Nixon. But farmers as well as city voters are rated by others as unusually unpredictable this year.

St. Louis Registration High

Registration was heavily increased after the August primary in both St. Louis and suburban St. Louis County, where the trek away from the city has followed the pattern familiar all over the country, but the Kansas City and Jackson County registration was less spectacular.

The race for the Senate, between Long and Hocker, pits an outstate Democratic banker, who had a good labor and liberal record in the State Senate, against a Republican corporation lawyer.

Hocker ran a losing race for governor four years ago and was supported by the influential St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He is considered to be progressive and conscientious on civil rights issues, but in the Senate he would be expected to gravitate to the conservative Republican wing on economic issues.

Missouri is one of the midwestern states with a constitutional provision barring a governor from succeeding himself—and one of the results is that it has not had a truly distinguished governor for perhaps half a century. The job is considered a deadend street except in years where the governor's term-end coincides with expiration of the term of a senator of the opposite party.

Blair, after Hennings' death, tried for nomination for the Senate but was turned down by the Democratic State Committee in favor of Long.

The Democratic nominee for governor to succeed Blair is John M. Dalton, who has labor and liberal backing against Republican Edward G. Farmer Jr. Observers say that it would take a spectacular Nixon straight-Republican Party vote to pull Farmer, and no such sweep is anticipated.

A few oldtime Democratic leaders are sitting on their hands in regard to Kennedy. Former Gov. Phil Donnelly, who served two terms—separated by four years in accordance with the state constitution—is heading a Citizens Committee for Kennedy in the south-central area, but former Gov. Lloyd Stark, of the northeastern counties, has been cited as saying that the Democratic National Convention platform is too liberal for him.

Missouri's most notable Democrat, former Pres. Harry S. Truman, challenged in 1940 for the Senate by Stark, is campaigning here and elsewhere for Kennedy.

West Virginia Seeks New Deal In 'New Frontier' of Kennedy

By David L. Perlman

Charleston—West Virginia is expected to cast its eight electoral votes for the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy in the fervent hope that it will bear a close family resemblance to the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In the cities and towns which share the dubious distinction of being listed in the Labor Dept.'s tabulation of "areas of substantial and persistent labor surplus," among the 276,000 persons whose daily diet is shaped by the contents of the government's surplus food handouts, the attachment to the memory of FDR is more than mere nostalgia.

The depressed conditions of the present are a vivid reminder of the great depression. And if conditions are not quite so bad, Democratic campaigners make pointedly clear, it is because of laws enacted during the New Deal.

The stacks of anti-Catholic literature which have flooded the mail of this heavily-Protestant state would appear to be a major hurdle for the Democratic presidential candidate. But informed West Virginians discount the impact and tell of cases where ministers who started to raise the religious issue dropped it like a hot potato after having been told off by indignant Democratic parishioners.

The prospects look good for the re-election of labor-backed Sen. Jennings Randolph (D) and the five incumbent Democratic congressmen whose voting records are listed by COPE as 100 percent "right." There is at least a possibility that the Democrats will be able to pick up the GOP's lone congressional seat, although the incumbent is favored at this stage in the campaign.

Most—but not all—observers expect the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, State Attorney Gen. W. W. Barron, to run well ahead of his opponent, a Republican who may pick up a few confused votes because his name is Neely, although he is not related to the late Democratic senator.

The wild card in this race is the uncertain political effect of a bitter Democratic primary battle in which Barron's opponent charged he was offered $65,000 to drop out of the primary. A slander suit brought by Barron was settled out of court after the primary. Labor, hampered by a Republican governor and conservative Democratic leadership in the state senate, is backing Barron as the best hope for unbottling needed social legislation.

In only one of the congressional races are the Republicans given any chance of unseating a Democratic incumbent. The GOP is staking its hopes on the marginal Fourth District, which includes the cities of Huntington and Parkersburg. In recent years, the district has swung back and forth—Republican in presidential years, Democratic in mid-term elections.

Although it may be close, the consensus of Democratic, labor and newspaper opinion is that Ken Hechler, college professor, author ("The Bridge at Remagen") and 1956 research director of the Stevenson campaign will win re-election to a second term.

In the 1st Congressional District, a peninsula of steel and coal centers sandwiched in between Pennsylvania and Ohio, emphasis on service to constituents is expected to pay off in votes for GOP Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr. His Democratic opponent, Stephen D. Narick, has stepped up his campaign pace and is likely to benefit from a heavy Kennedy vote in the district, which includes Wheeling.

The senatorial campaign has found both Randolph and his Republican opponent, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood, criss-crossing the state, battling for votes in every mountain crossroads.

Underwood, described as "a Nixon-type Republican," has paralleled the Vice President's campaign tactics by accusing Randolph of "running down" the state by emphasizing its problems and depressed condition instead of "building up West Virginia" by talking about the state's "good points."

Randolph, combining a genial handshaking campaign with a fighting liberalism at campaign rallies, hits hard at Pres. Eisenhower's vetoes of depressed area legislation.

There's optimism at state AFL-CIO headquarters where two years of emphasis on registration has built the estimated percentage of union members eligible to vote from less than 50 percent in early 1958 to 70 percent by the time of the 1958 elections, to 90 percent today.

Despite official neutrality in the national race by the Mine Workers, local and district UMWA organizers are reported working actively for Kennedy.

New Glazer Record Spins for Kennedy

Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson has issued a new record by Joe Glazer, "Ballads for Ballots," dealing with the issues and candidates in the 1960 campaign.

The record contains nine songs recorded by Glazer, education director of the Rubber Workers. It is available from the committee at 1801 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at $4 a record, with reduced rates for quantity order.

Liberals Hope to Keep 4 Senate Seats

Undecided Voters Key To Victory in Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)

to fall into a few broad classes.

They are first-time voters, a great majority of whom are believed to lean strongly to Sen. John F. Kennedy in the presidential race with Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, or they are working people and older citizens who did not previously take the trouble to register and vote.

Humphrey in Minnesota and Douglas in Illinois are believed by local observers to be almost certain of re-election, but McNamara is in a tighter battle with Republican Rep. Alvin Bentley in Michigan. In Missouri, where newcomer Edward V. Long (D) and Lon Hocker (R) are fighting for Hennings' seat, Long is given an edge.

The Democrats are believed certain to pick up the governorship in Illinois, where Circuit Court Judge Otto Kerner is the Democratic nominee against Gov. William G. Stratton (R), the two-term incumbent. Local observers say Stratton will be heavily scratched in normally Republican downstate areas for reasons involving local issues and patronage jealousies.

Democrats in Missouri say they will hold the governorship being yielded by James T. Blair, who is not eligible for re-election. Democrat John M. Dalton is expected to defeat Edward G. Farmer Jr. Republicans have not held the governor's mansion since 1946, and this was also the last year the GOP won a U.S. Senate seat from the state.

In Minnesota, however, two-term Democratic Gov. Orville Freeman is in the fight of his career with State Sen. Elmer L. Anderson, and in Michigan the Democratic Party—which had won six straight times with Gov. G. Mennen Williams—must prove that it can move to another personality.

The Democratic nominee, Lieut. Gov. John B. Swainson, is challenged by a hard-running Republican university speech professor, Paul D. Bagwell, who gave Williams a tough race two years ago.

The four states have a total of 63 seats in the House of Representatives almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

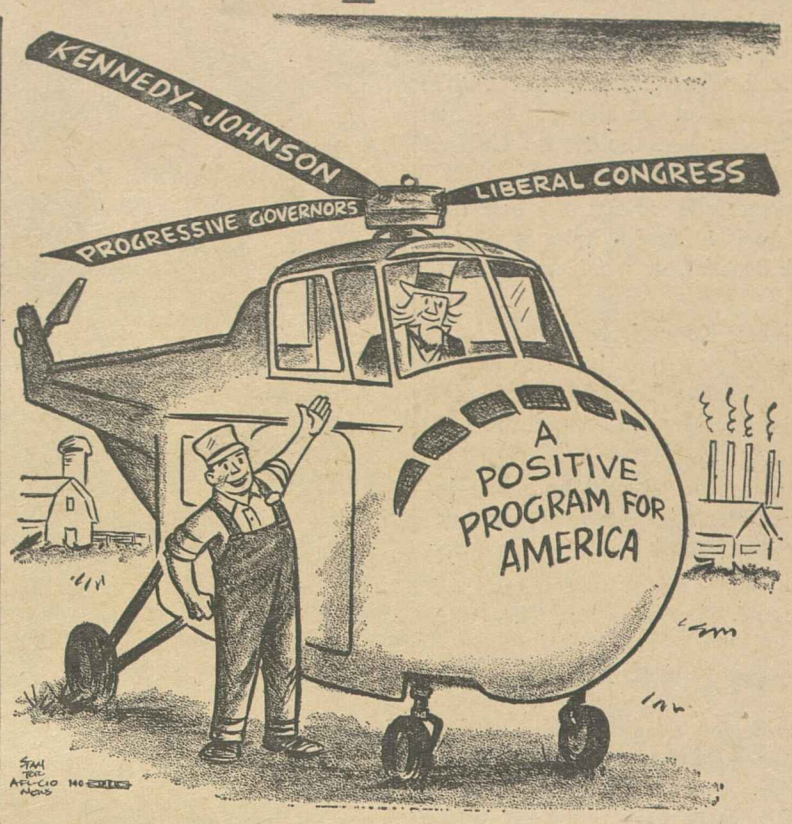
In Illinois, a Democratic sweep would give the party marginal seats now held by Republicans in suburban Cook County and the Peoria area, but changes are not otherwise expected.

In the Kennedy-Nixon contest for the presidency, which dominates the thinking of voters in all four states as the Nov. 8 election date nears, there are surprisingly large numbers of voters who still say they have not made up their minds and bluntly refuse to tell poll-takers their preferences and intentions.

This "silent vote" appears to range from 8 percent to as high as 12 percent—and in all the polls, the "decided" voters have tended to divide very closely. Neither Kennedy nor Nixon is credited with more than a 4-point lead in polls in any of the four states. And this can be wiped out by a 2-point swing back or by a surge of undecided voters toward either candidate.

Within the past two weeks, however, local political writers believe they have spotted a trend among the previously undecided voters toward Kennedy. The "silent vote," they say, is shrinking, and it is gravitating toward the Democrats.

For what it is worth, local political reporters in all four states are more willing to make categorical judgments about the probable election results than the local politicians of either party. The reporters in Minnesota, Michigan and Missouri say their states will go to Kennedy, with Illinois still rated a toss-up.



Big Registration Key To Michigan Contests

Detroit—Encouraged by a huge registration of voters in the state's industrial counties, Democrats here are looking for a full-ticket sweep that would give Sen. John F. Kennedy the state's 20 electoral college votes, re-elect Sen. Pat McNamara and elect John B. Swainson as governor.

Three weeks before the election, they concede, substantial numbers of voters were either still undecided or at least refusing to commit themselves publicly to either presidential candidate. This tendency to silence worries Republicans as well as Democrats.

Sampling polls of voter sentiment, however, seemed to show that Kennedy had gained steadily since the campaign began, with some former Eisenhower voters shifting back to the Democrats, and with new voters tending to be heavily Democratic.

Labor was active in a registration campaign that saw the listed voters in Detroit surpass the 1 million figure for the first time and registration in Wayne County, which includes Detroit, exceed the 1.5 million mark.

Registration also is heavy in Oakland and Macomb Counties, where population has jumped, and in older industrial cities.

The voting pattern in Michigan in the past 12 years has shown the Republicans winning for the presidency while the Democrats, led by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, carried most or all of the state executive offices and eventually captured both U.S. Senate seats.

Two years ago Williams' victory margin was slightly reduced by Republican Paul D. Bagwell, a Michigan State University speech teacher who was nominated again and is making a hard fight against Swainson.

The Real Issue

A key Democratic leader says the real issue is whether Swainson can take over the liberally-oriented Democratic organization built by Williams and help it survive the change of leadership.

McNamara, seeking re-election for a second term to the Senate, is faced by Rep. Alvin Bentley, a wealthy maverick Republican conservative who is closely identified by his stock ownership and other connections with General Motors. The state's newspapers are encouraging questions about McNamara's health—the senator underwent an operation last July—but the Democratic nominee is campaigning with great vigor and gives every appearance of complete recovery.

McNamara has had a strongly liberal voting record, while Bentley is listed in the AFL-CIO COPE record as having voted wrong 30 times, right only 4 times on a wide variety of issues covering school aid, depressed areas, interest rates, foreign policy, labor relations and many welfare programs.

The Detroit News poll for Oct. 9 showed Kennedy in the lead over Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for the first time during the campaign, but by a narrow and reversible margin of 3 percentage points. Observers generally agree that Kennedy will carry the state if he sweeps Wayne County by a plurality of as much as 450,000 votes, which the registration figures indicate is posisble.

Humphrey's The Pivot in Minnesota

Minneapolis — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, liberal Democrat, has been the dominant political figure in this state since 1948, and the key to other election results this year may be the success of the senator in seeking his third term.

It is generally conceded by political observers that Humphrey has a pronounced edge over his Republican challenger, P. Kenneth Peterson, despite a recent Minneapolis Star poll—usually regarded as reliable—that showed a dip in his personal appeal.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon appear to be in a neck-and-neck race for the state's 11 electoral college votes, with Kennedy forces claiming a slight advantage.

Democratic Gov. Orville Freeman is conceded to be in the toughest race of his career in seeking a third term against State Sen. Elmer L. Anderson, a Republican whose record is more liberal than that of most GOP office holders in the Midwest.

"Kennedy probably will run behind Humphrey, but if he wins he is likely to pull Freeman in with him," says one local observer who is considered a sound judge. "If Nixon wins, he can win only narrowly; Kennedy has a chance to win big."

Registration has been substantially increased in the metropolitan areas with a heavy response from potential voters visible after Kennedy visited the state for the Democrats' famed "bean feed."

Batteries of union members manned telephones and dozens of others went on house-to-house calls to urge registration at local precinct houses in Minneapolis. In St. Paul, a similar campaign was slowed when the exhaustion of appropriated city funds prevented the extensive use of neighborhood libraries and schools for registration purposes. Registration was expected to reach 280,000 in Minneapolis and 182,000 in St. Paul by the Oct. 18 closing date.

As in some other midwestern states, the Republican candidates are showing some reluctance in Minnesota to talk too much about their GOP party label.

Humphrey, who made a hard run for the Democratic presidential nomination, is distinguished as one of the ablest and most articulate members of the Senate and is considered certain to play a major part in Congress if he is re-elected and Kennedy goes to the White House.

Opponent Called Humdrum

It would be a startling upset if he should be beaten by a Republican candidate who is generally regarded as humdrum.

Freeman faces trouble, however, partly because he is one of the governors who was forced to fight for new taxes to carry essential state services. Nearly every conscientious and liberal governor in the country has been compelled to face the necessity for new revenues, and state taxation has been heavily increased, far more so than federal taxation in the postwar years.

A 100,000 majority for Kennedy and the Democrats in the iron range and in St. Paul is considered as likely to be enough for them to carry the state against normally Republican majorities elsewhere. One observer said that Minneapolis seems likely to split evenly, although it often has been Republican, and points out that the Farmers Union—a liberal farm organization—has been gaining strength in the state.

Kennedy Waging Uphill Struggle To Win 27 Illinois Electoral Votes

Chicago—Illinois, with its rich total of 27 electoral college votes, is now a battleground so closely contested by Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon that neither side is claiming it as "in the bag."

Kennedy is admittedly waging an uphill struggle. A month ago most observers believed that Nixon would carry the state by as much as 300,000 votes despite heavily increased registration in suburban Cook County (Chicago) and other metropolitan and industrial areas.

The Democratic nominee, however, had remarkable crowds in an early October swing through the downstate cities, where the Democratic vote has climbed in recent elections in traditionally Republican territory. Kennedy and the Vice President are expected to return for major campaign drives in both Cook County and downstate areas.

The biggest factor that may help Kennedy is the strength of the Democratic state ticket in races involving both the Senate and the governorship.

Republican Gov. William G. Stratton is having heavy going in his try for a third consecutive term. The Democrats nominated a Circuit Court judge, Otto Kerner, who is conceded to be their best nominee since Adlai E. Stevenson won in 1948.

Stratton has made enemies among his own Republican county leaders. Even in Rockford, a GOP stronghold which reporters say Nixon will carry, Stratton is said to be no more than an even choice.

One Republican state leader flatly predicts that the Democratic Cook County organization, cheerfully asisted by dissident Republicans, will turn out such a huge plurality for Kerner—as much as 600,000—"that it doesn't make any difference what the rest of the state does."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas, liberal Democrat seeking his third six-year term, is strongly favored over Republican Samuel W. Witwer. In 1954 the GOP tried unsuccessfully to defeat Douglas with an ultra-conservative, a lobbyist at the state capitol for small businessmen's trade associations. Witwer is rated something of a GOP liberal, but political reporters say Douglas is likely to win by upwards of 250,000 votes.

There is a "silent vote" in Illinois as in other Midwestern states—a substantial portion of still-undecided citizens or citizens who aren't talking to anybody if, indeed, they have actually made up their minds.

The state's 15 incumbent Democratic House members, 11 from Chicago and four from the downstate industrial areas, are expected to hold their seats.

The increased registration, particularly among younger voters and workers in once-solidly Republican suburban areas, may endanger Republican Rep. William L. Springer in the 22nd Congressional District and GOP control of the 20th District, where Mrs. Edna Simpson briefly succeeded her husband, the late Sidney Simpson.

One longtime Republican power, Rep. Leo Allen of the 16th District, is voluntarily retiring. For years Allen has been ranking Republican member of the House Rules Committee and a major instrument through which conservative southern Democrats and Republicans operated their dominant House coalition to block liberal legislation. Edwin M. Nelson, the Democratic nominee, is given a fighting chance of taking the seat from Republican John B. Anderson.

Downstate Democratic leaders say Kennedy has a "good chance" to carry Illinois despite the earlier edge conceded to Nixon. Political reporters also say they think a Kennedy "tide" is beginning to move that will sharply reduce the normal downstate GOP pluralities.

In this case, a heavy Cook County Kennedy margin probably would swing the state.

Politics and Principles

REPUBLICAN vice presidental candidate Henry Cabot Lodge has "promised," "pledged," or "predicted," depending on which speech you read, to name a Negro to the Cabinet if the GOP wins.

Vice Pres. Nixon, pitching for conservative votes in the South, has displayed excellent footwork on the Lodge "commitment" while continuing to play both sides of the street on the civil rights issue.

On a recent television show a reporter put the Negro Cabinet member question to Sen. Kennedy and received this reply:

"I think we ought to pick the best people we can, the best for each of the tasks. If the best person is a Negro, if he is white, if he is of Mexican descent or Irish descent, or whatever he may be, I believe he should get the job."

And on enforcing Negro voting rights, Kennedy said:

"In my judgment the executive has full power to provide the right to vote. I don't think there is any legal limitation now, any lack of weapons by the attorney general or the President to compel the right to vote, if a major effort is made.

"It is my judgment (that) a major effort should be made in 1961 to make sure that there is no subterfuge, that everyone has the right to vote, that no tests are used to deprive people artificially, based on race, of the right to vote."

So much for the record on civil rights.

Labor Supports the U.N.

ON OCT. 24 the United Nations will celebrate its 15th birthday, a celebration that calls for greater support for the world organization than ever before in view of the new Communist attack.

The Khrushchev performance at the UN General Assembly is part of a conscious plan to weaken the UN and transform it into a relatively helpless organization, impaired in its ability to bring economic stability and social advancement without tyranny to the new nations of the world.

For the free world labor movement the UN has been a bastion for the maintenance of world peace, a vehicle which could help in the creation of new countries capable of growth in freedom.

The fight for the UN is not merely the fight by the free nations; it is labor's fight as well. The AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will continue to support and stand with the UN.

The Golden Eggs

HOW MUCH HAM AND EGGS can you eat for $1,000? That's what some 150 businessmen paid at a $1,000-a-plate breakfast in Columbus, Ohio, to hear Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) plug the GOP national ticket.

Was it worth it? No one could tell. The Columbus papers were not permitted to send reporters. GOP officials ducked newsmen's questions. The Cleveland Press reported that Goldwater insisted no reporters be present.

The Wall Street Journal confirmed the $1,000 price tag and reported that the breakfast was held "in a sumptuously-appointed hall on the estate of real estate man John W. Galbreath. . . ." The Journal also reported that some "150 businessmen paid $1,000 each" for the pleasure of the ham and eggs and Goldwater.

It seems to us the Republican Party missed a good bet. Just think of the crowds it could have drawn to a public meeting where thousand dollars bills were exchanged for a platter of ham 'n eggs.

AFL-CIO News

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Clearing the Path!

Strategy of Marx, Lenin, Stalin:

Soviets' UN Role Familiar To Union Foes of Red Tactics

By Arnold Beichman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—A onetime labor official turned diplomat from a western country who had watched Nikita Khrushchev at work in the UN for 25 days said a few days ago:

"I simply can't understand why anybody was surprised at Khrushchev's tactics. They're right out of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Anyone who has watched Communists trying to take over a labor organization was seeing the same tactics being used except on a wider scale."

In the aftermath of the stormiest—and most dangerous—period in the UN's 15-year history, it has become apparent that the Soviet dictator operated according to the strategy outlined more than four decades ago by Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevism's founding father, in his seizure of power in democratic Russia. (It has been forgotten that the Czar was overthrown by democratic forces in Russia who in turn were overthrown by the Bolshevik minority.)

Any experienced trade unionist who observed Khrushchev pounding his desk, hammering his shoe, bouncing up and down with points of "disorder" would have recognized these as the same tactics which Communists regard as routine in trying to take over a majority-supported union administration.

KHRUSHCHEV'S FIRST TACTIC was aimed at paralyzing the UN, its presiding officer and its secretariat; in other words, its administrative machinery. Second, he wanted to make the UN, particularly to its new member nations from Africa, ridiculous by robbing it of its dignity. Third, by pressing significant popular issues—disarmament or colonialism—in such a fashion as to make immediate solutions impossible, he could divide pro-democratic countries.

For example, he has demanded immediate freedom for all colonies and trusteeship territories. Even with the best will in the world, immediate independence would be unattainable. That doesn't matter to a practitioner of Leninism-Stalinism. The end result—splitting democratic forces—is what counts.

At best, Khrushchev was able to count on a minority out of 99 votes of the UN member nations. But since, he and his satellite delegations were well scattered over the Assembly floor, their applause and jeers sounded like a lot more.

A major work in Communist literature is Lenin's "'Left-Wing' Communism: An Infantile Disorder" in which he attacks those Communists who opposed participation in "bourgeois parliaments" and who looked upon "parliamentarism as politically obsolete."

"As long as you are unable to disperse the bourgeois parliament," he wrote in 1920, "and every type of reactionary institution, you must work inside them, precisely because in them are still workers who are stupefied by the priests and by the desolateness of village life. . . ."

KHRUSHCHEV'S MOTION for the dismissal of UN Sec.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjold asked that a triumvirate run the UN, each one obviously armed with a veto. That is also part of Lenin's recommendations for subverting democratic institutions and is to be found in "State and Revolution."

Smearing and vilifying democratically chosen leaders of democratic institutions is another Communist tactic. That was why Khrushchev over and over again made the most unprovable charges against Hammarskjold and Frederick H. Boland, General Assembly president, on the assumption that constant reiteration of such charges would make them stick.

To practitioners of Leninism-Stalinism, the immediate issue isn't important. It can be anything.

The weakness of Khrushchev's opposition, a weakness apparent to any trade unionist who has fought Communists in his own union, was that western spokesmen tried to argue with the Communist leader on the merits of the issue or its parliamentary meaning. That, of course, played right into Khrushchev's hands. However, when anybody attempted to expose the Khrushchev strategy, his double talk, Khrushchev pounded the table and made enough points of order to stop that kind of oratory.

A Filipino delegate to the UN got a taste of Communist billingsgate when he began talking about the brand of colonialism which has enslaved East European countries. He was rewarded for his effort by being called a "jerk" by Khrushchev (this was a euphemism for what the Soviet dictator really called him in Russian) and a "lackey of imperialism." The Filipino never got his speech finished anymore than did the U.S. spokesman who wanted to make the point about Soviet colonialism.

Morgan Says:

Nixon Uncovers a Great Moral Issue—Truman's Purple Prose

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THIS 1960 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN has been groping for a moral issue. And now, thanks, fittingly enough, to the vigilant high-mindedness of Vice Pres. Nixon himself, it has one: crotchety old gentlemen should not corrupt the morals of little children with rash language.

During the third Nixon-Kennedy debate the Vice President throated his anguished cry of protest against Harry S. Truman's unleashing of purple prose before tender ears. He sounded the "tocsin of righteousness and piety" that must have echoed with approval through every living room in America.

Morgan

The Vice President saw a moral fruit in this human cactus plant and reached out to pluck it. The man from Independence may not have been guilty of treason, as Republican indictments of former campaigns darkly implied, but his terrible tongue could be blamed for juvenile delinquency. Nixon was protecting a principle as safe and sancitified as "motherhood" and he went at the job like a "knight in shining armor."

HIS CHARGE SPEAKS most eloquently in the plunging lance of his own words: "We all have tempers," he said with gracious insight, ". . . but when a man is President of the United States or a former President, he has an obligation not to lose his temper in public. One thing I have noted as I have traveled around the country are the tremendous number of children who come out to see the presidential candidates. I see mothers holding their babies up so that they can see a man who might be President. I know Senator Kennedy sees them too. It makes you realize that whoever is President is going to be a man that all the children of America will look up to or look down to. . . ."

"And I can only hope," Nixon concluded, that should I win this election, "that I could approach Pres. Eisenhower in maintaining the dignity of the office, in seeing to it that whenever any mother or father talks to his child, he can look at the man in the White House, and whatever he may think of his policies, he will say 'Well, there is a man who maintains the kind of standards personally that I would want my child to follow.' "

When the Vice President finished that comment there were loud hoots of derision from the press room in New York where some 200 not necessarily unprofane reporters were covering the debate from television monitors. But of course these irreverent pockets of cynicism should be discounted, written off.

They missed the genuine article in 1952 when it emerged from another TV screen in a "cloth coat" and with a "cocker spaniel" on leash. They missed it when strictly for patriotic over partisan purposes, compromises with McCarthyism were tried and men's and women's very loyalty to country were recklessly questioned.

They missed it, this "silver peal of truth," on both sides of the political street through bruising campaigns, in the obfuscation of issues, in the rape of the record, in the twin-bladed appeal to bigotry cutting both ways.

But now, not a moment too soon, came the Vice President's clarion call to decency, a warning rising, obviously, from the heart, against the "contamination of little children," an appeal to make the White House a shrine of respectability whose occupant would be a living monument to the highest ideals of America.

The Democrats can call off their truth squads if they have any, for the rest of the route now and the Republicans, if their opponents respond as they should to this inspirational message, will have no further use for theirs.

Word-Eaters Go Mad:

Nixon, Lodge, Ike, Rocky, Klein Get Into the Correction Act

NIXON CORRECTS LODGE on Negro cabinet member; Eisenhower corrects Nixon on Quemoy-Matsu; Rockefeller corrects Nixon on American prestige; Klein corrects Klein on Jewish vote.

These were the latest formations displayed by the Republican team, according to Correction, Please!

The campaign bulletin of the Democratic National Committee devoted a recent edition to happenings in the GOP backfield and on the opposition bench.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's running mate, "pledged" to a Harlem audience on Oct. 12 that a Negro would be named to the cabinet under a Nixon administration, the bulletin noted. Within hours, it reported, Nixon was saying from California that he couldn't make such a pledge.

Lodge then told a Virginia audience the next day that what he said in Harlem were "my own feelings" and not official GOP policy.

Nixon and Lodge met in Connecticut three days later. Lodge, in leaving the meeting, told reporters the issue had not been discussed. Nixon met with reporters and said it had been. Lodge later said he still thinks a Negro should be in the cabinet, the Democratic bulletin reported.

If Nixon won't stand up to Lodge, how can he be expected to stand up to Khrushchev, asked Correction, Please!.

On the Quemoy-Matsu controversy, Correction, Please! said the White House announcement that Pres. Eisenhower and Nixon were in agreement was "the Republicans' face-saving way of announcing that Nixon was now backtracking" to the position of Congress which Sen. John F. Kennedy has always supported.

On American prestige, Correction, Please! recalled that Nixon said during the second television debate with Kennedy that American prestige was never higher and that of the Soviets never lower.

The bulletin observed that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N. Y.) was queried about the Nixon statement and commented: "I wouldn't make as flat a statement as that . . . one cannot but face the fact that Soviet achievements in outer space have built up their prestige relative to ours. I think the same is true in many of their military accomplishments."

On the Jewish vote issue, Correction, Please! pointed out that Herbert Klein, Nixon's press secretary, on Oct. 10 called attention to an Israeli newspaper editorial which attacked Kennedy's foreign policies and praised Nixon. The GOP press release quoted Klein as saying the editorial pointed up the fact of 2 million Jewish votes in American and that, for Israel's sake, "they should be cast for Vice Pres. Nixon."

The Democratic bulletin said three American Jewish leaders criticized "this shocking appeal for votes." The next day, it noted, Klein described the press release as the work of an "over-enthusiastic campaign worker."

"The Art of Cussing in the White House" was also discussed by the Democratic bulletin. The bulletin said Nixon delivered a "carefully calculated" soap-opera lecture on the presidency and cussing during the third TV debate when a question was raised about former Pres. Truman's use of language.

A COLUMN by James Reston of the New York Times was reproduced to rebut Nixon. Reston said Nixon "in an obvious bid for the 'mom' vote," suggested that Eisenhower doesn't cuss and he, if elected, wouldn't either.

It is hard to believe that Eisenhower, as an old soldier and golfer, does not utilize appropriate language, Reston wrote. Ike is a poor putter, he wrote and asked:

"Is it conceivable that, when he misses a two-footer, he says, 'Aw, shucks'?"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH NIXON—The "last three weeks" is the period in which the election will be decided, the Vice President told audiences in Florida and Delaware in mid-October after getting some bad news from New York State via Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

Nixon also became sharp and rough in his speeches, and the Eisenhower Administration began a kind of resume-squad political operation in which foreign policy decisions were fed to Nixon in advance for campaign purposes.

The Administration's decision to apply unilateral economic sanctions against Fidel Castro's Cuba, with the hope that various Latin American nations would join us, was foreshadowed in Nixon's speech to the American Legion convention in Miami Beach. The Vice President phrased it by saying that "our goal" must be "to quarantine the Castro regime in the Americas."

It was not until afterward that reporters learned that the gamble of applying economic sanctions against Castro has already been decided upon by the Administration, and that Nixon—although apparently not Sen. Kennedy—had been informed.

Eisenhower had demonstrated, in his statements on the Chinese coastal islands of Quemoy and Matsu, that he was giving full aid and comfort to his Vice President in the political campaign. The Administration went beyond propriety in giving Nixon the power to announce flamboyantly that he was in favor of doing against Castro precisely what the Administration had already decided to do.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN previously had turned into something increasingly crude, confused and contradictory.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the GOP vice presidential nominee chosen on the ground that allegedly he can "stand up to Khrushchev," had twice made statements seemingly to say there would be a Negro in the Nixon cabinet, although Nixon himself carefully avoided any statement on civil rights before a southern audience in Florida and Lodge was compelled to repudiate himself in Virginia.

Nixon chose Wilmington, Del., the home of the Duponts, to issue a statement promising revision of our tax system "to stimulate job-creating investment." He added to this a promise of "sound improvements" in handling so-called national emergency strikes, but he also denounced Kennedy for suggesting that plant seizure, as well as injunctions against unions, might be one of the desirable "sound improvements."

Along the way, in Wilmington, he tacitly confessed that we have come close to a recession in recent months. He called such recessions "times of hesitation in our economic growth"—and he said no word whatever about the 5.7 percent unemployment rate reported for September 1960 by Sec. James P. Mitchell's Dept. of Labor.

* * *

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN is acknowledged by almost all observers to be extremely close, but they also have found evidence that Kennedy has gained strength in the heavily-populated industrial states where the Electoral College vote is concentrated.

Rockefeller told Nixon, just before the Vice President launched his drive of the last three weeks, that Kennedy had made substantial gains in normally Republican areas in upstate New York. He advised Nixon to come into the state more frequently than had been planned and to concentrate in the upstate and suburban areas, while Rockefeller himself tried to cut down the normal Democratic plurality in New York City.

A high-ranking Nixon adviser has told reporters that the Vice President at present seems "sure" of only one of the big six states —New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and California— that can furnish nearly 200 of the 269 Electoral College votes needed for election. The presumption is that Nixon is well informed and this his speeches in Florida and Delaware set the pattern for an attempt to turn the tide.

SALUTING WORK on behalf of health and welfare plans for unionists, American Podiatrists' Association presented plaque to William J. Tullar (right), mid-west director of Textile Workers Union of America, at APA convention in Chicago. With Tullar are Dr. Abe Rubin (left), APA executive secretary; and Dr. Marvin Shapiro (center), past president.

How To Buy:

November a Month Of Clothing Sales

By Sidney Margolius

NOVEMBER IS A MONTH of clothing sales, especially of women's coats and dresses. Also, you'll find cut-price sales of blankets and piece goods.

If you're considering home improvements—note that lumber prices, and especially plywood, took another sharp drop recently and are selling at their lowest prices in two years.

But a peculiar situation has developed in shoes which the public ought to know about. Although leather prices have tumbled 16 percent this past year shoe prices actually are higher than a year ago.

This department particularly recommends checking the November clothing sales for possible Christmas gifts. Clothing items are reasonably priced this year, and are taking a new tumble due to heavy production of fabrics. Too, you'll get better buys at sales in advance of the gift season rather than in December when stores maintain their prices. Also, spreading out your Christmas shopping will avoid going into debt with its resultant extra finance charges. Borrowing generally shows a sharp increase in December, the Credit Union National Association reports.

Here are tips on November buying opportunities:

COATS: One useful new development is foam-lined coats. These coats are lined with a thin plastic foam bonded right to the fabric. This provides warmth with light weight, and adds wrinkle resistance to the outer fabric. The new lining is being used to make raincoats warm enough to wear in cold weather, and overcoats as light in weight as spring topcoats. Prices are reasonable. Women's coats of wool and Orlon-acrylic knit jersey bonded to plastic foam are available for $30-$35.

DRESSES, SKIRTS: In other cold-weather clothing, synthetic "acrylic" fibers (often sold under such brand names as Orlon, Creslan and Zefran), are being blended with wool to provide some of the best features of each fiber. Just as the blend of 65 percent Dacron polyester with 35 percent cotton has become a standard good blend for shirts and blouses, blends of 60-80 percent acrylic with 20-40 percent wool are becoming a standard blend for warm clothing for women and children.

For example, dresses of 80 percent acrylic and 20 percent wool are widely available under $15. Schoolgirls' skirts in such blends are available for $4-$5.

Another important advance in clothing becoming more widely available are garments treated with stain-repelling finishes. Among leading finishes of this type are "Scotchgard" and "Syl-Mer." Such finishes cause spills from food, coffee, water, etc., to stay on the surface of the fabric. Thus they can be blotted off and don't stain or spot. Moderate-price dresses and skirts now are available with such finishes.

CAR BATTERIES: One suddenly-cold day soon many motorists will phone service stations and AAA depots pleading for someone to rush up a new battery. Battery efficiency can drop to as little as 40 percent of normal at zero. Battery failures are a major source of emergency calls, auto clubs report.

You can find some pre-winter sales of batteries. But even more important is shopping batteries by specifications rather than brand names. Prices for batteries of much the same quality vary extensively.

Batteries are relatively reasonable this fall, with good grades of 6-volt sizes available at around $15 with your old battery. But before you buy a new battery, have your old one tested. It may need only a re-charge. Preferably before winter have a voltmeter test rather than merely a hydrometer test. The hydrometer measures the strength of the acid in the cells. The voltmeter measures the remaining voltage.

Your mechanic may ask you if you want a fast or slow charge. A slow charge is generally safer but more bother because the garage will have to lend you another battery meanwhile. Ordinarily a fast charge won't harm a battery but there sometimes is more risk of overcharging if the mechanic is not careful. A slow charge is generally considered safer.

In buying a new battery, the length of guarantee is only a rough measure of quality, not a truly reliable one. Two different manufacturers may guarantee batteries of quite different quality for the same 24 months. More reliable standards of comparison are the ampere-hour rating of batteries according to Society of Automotive Engineers tests, and the SAE cold-start rating.

Some manufacturers print this information right on the battery. In other cases, you may have to ask the dealer for these facts. Don't be confused by the minute-ampere rating sometimes also shown on batteries. The amp-hour rating is the one you want to look for. This indicates the battery's ability to deliver power continuously over 20 hours. For example, a 100-amp battery ordinarily can be expected to deliver five amps continuously for 20 hours.

THE SAE COLD-START rating shows the number of minutes the battery will deliver 300 amperes continuously at zero degrees.

Heavy-duty batteries with silver cobalt have reduced failure due to overcharging, consumer co-ops report.

(Copyright 1960 by Sidney Margolius)

Help for the Displaced:

Automation Techniques Used To Train Displaced Workers

A NEW AUTOMATIC training machine which utilizes automation techniques to retrain people who themselves are being displaced by automation has made its bow.

The new equipment takes advantage of man's conditioned reflexes to speed the learning of manual skills. The U.S. Post Office Dept. has placed an initial order for 55 machines at a cost of $115,000 to retrain postal clerks whose jobs have been affected by new automatic letter sorting equipment.

The Digiflex trainer developed by USI Robodyne, a division of U.S. Industries, Inc., simulates the keyboards required to operate office and industrial automation equipment. It makes use of a simple human reaction: when a person's finger is pushed up, reflex action will automatically cause him to try to push his finger down again. By reinforcing this instinctive reaction, the machine drastically reduces the length and difficulty of the learning period.

"In a period when automation is bringing changes in work techniques to many millions of Americans employed in offices, shops, factories and government agencies Digiflex—itself an automation machine—will serve to ease the nation's adjustment to the new problem created by the steady trend to automation," said John I. Snyder, Jr., president of U.S. Industries, Inc.

"Digiflex is automation turning the full cycle; instead of eliminating jobs it is automation helping people to keep their present jobs and to prepare for the new job opportunities in the age of automation."

THE FIRST COMMERCIAL application of the machine was designed to meet the specific training needs of the Post Office Dept., where operators of new automated mail sorting equipment must channel letters to appropriate sorting bins.

Geared to this type of teaching need, the equipment consists of three principal elements: (1) an instructor's station; (2) a student's station; (3) a special strip-film projector and related magnetic tape sound system.

AUTOMATIC TRAINING machine which retrains persons displaced by automation is shown in operation. The machine utilizes automation techniques and human muscular reflex action for faster training of personnel.

When the projector flashes an address on a screen, an electronic impulse notes the appropriate code number, simultaneously raises on each of the 10-finger student's station keyboards the proper keys and produces the code number audibly.

When the keys are raised on each student keyboard, reflex action causes the fingers to depress those keys.

In an amazingly short time, the proper finger response is automatically and permanently established for the student. Further time is saved because the machine by-passes the usual process of memorizing. Lights on the student's station and on a panel at the instructor's station immediately indicate whether each student's finger action was correct or incorrect.

The Reporter Picks Kennedy, Says We Are 'Sunk' With Nixon

The following editorial "The Only Choice" by Max Ascoli is excerpted from the Sept. 29, 1960, issue of The Reporter Magazine.

DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign of 1952, a candidate, whose election had already been taken for granted or ardently advocated by an overwhelming number of citizens even before the campaign began, let himself be transformed into a protagonist of the most venomous, divisive partisanship. Yet Dwight Eisenhower was supposed to be a living symbol of national and interallied unity.

It was also thought that the return to power of the Republican Party would be a tribute to our two-party system. Unfortunately, it so happened that a number of Republican politicians did not cherish the prospect of Eisenhower's inevitable triumph. They wanted him to fight for his election as if he had been one of those who had opposed his nomination. They succeeded.

Who will ever forget those weeks? That man, who looked so real, let himself be turned into an image. What the image conveyed was controlled by others.

The trauma of 1952 turned out to be particularly shattering, for many of the darkest fears that haunted us at the time were borne out by later events. The prestige of the nation *did* go down, the ties binding the alliance *did* loosen, and all the time the manipulators of slogans never stopped telling the people that everything was going fine, that the Communist enemies were in retreat, and, indeed, that their rout was going to start any moment.

Now we can see the results during this presidential election that does not succeed in capturing popular attention, while so many other competing shows are on the road or in faraway lands. Khrushchev has been on the road for months, and now he has come over here to celebrate the constant growth of his power. In faraway lands ludicrous things are happening, all somehow arranged or exploited against us—and the list is just as long as it is sickening.

THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES are competing for a receivership. No wonder there is no swooning this time on either side. Between the two young men, however, the difference could not be more radical. One stands for the continuation of what we have, with all the accompanying delusions and concealment of truth. In fact, Richard Nixon is campaigning on the issue of the growing American primacy at all levels, military as well as spiritual.

The other candidate is laboriously fighting his way from one unsolved crucial problem to another, or struggling against one mean prejudice after another.

Fortunately, Jack Kennedy has a cool, unemotional mind. He has an overwhelming number of advisers, ready to provide him with their wisdom on all possible subjects, from opposition to tailfins to the necessity of aligning our country with the Afro-Asian bloc, thus letting the Atlantic Alliance down.

But Kennedy is the kind of ageless young man who knows that only he himself can be the builder of his personality. He knows how to address a crowd and yet keep his distance.

As our readers may gather, we are declaring ourselves for Kennedy. With all respect to him, we wish our choice were harder to make. This election, which finds large sections of the public still listless, is among the most momentous our nation has ever had.

The very listlessness of the public is one of the evidences of how critical the situation is. The perhaps unprecedented gravity of the choice the people will make on Nov. 8 can be put in these very simple terms: We have a chance with Kennedy, we are sunk with Nixon.

Cement Workers Meet:

Schnitzler Assails Soviet UN Tactics

Dallas—The United Nations in recent weeks has been getting a dose of the same kind of Communist tactics used years ago in the American labor movement, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the 10th international convention of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers here.

"And this 'rule or ruin' policy attempt in the American labor movement won't work in the UN either," he commented.

"If the Communists employed the same kind of shameful tactics in an American labor union today that they are exhibiting in the United Nations, it wouldn't take long to throw them out."

He compared the methods used by the Communists a decade ago in organized labor with the table pounding at the UN.

"First they try to beat an election. They tried this with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. When this fails, they holler 'fire him' and they continue this, hoping he will resign."

"American labor knows all of these things," he added. "The only thing the Russians understand is strength, and American labor has led the fight for a strong national defense."

"American labor is one of the few groups in America which has stood up consistently for a strong national defense and, at the same time, has expressed a willingness to bear a tax burden to bring the defense program about."

Schnitzler urged the 275 convention delegates to vote for Senators Kennedy and Johnson in November and to urge their wives to do likewise.

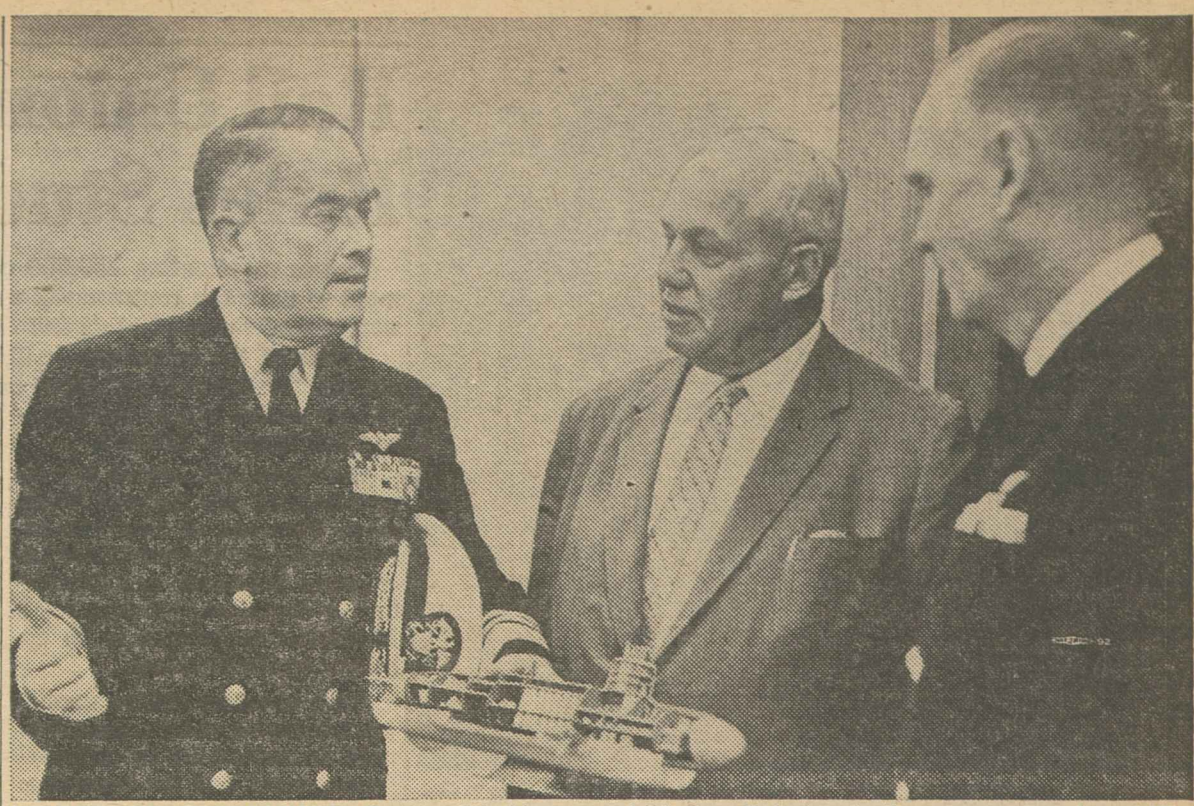
He lashed out at the high interest rates established by the present Administration and its lack of action on schools, medical aid for the aged, and other vitally needed social legislation.

He told leaders of 129 locals attending the convention: "We must weigh our vote and our political activity against what's best for the organization, the labor movement, and the consumers of this country."

Vice Pres. Richard Nixon will not serve the needs of the nation's growing working force, he warned. "When he visited Africa a few years ago, he told native leaders there that they should form labor organizations and fight Communists, but he has not said the same thing to American leaders. He's trying to be two people in two places."

The Cement Workers are expected to endorse the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. They are also revising their international constitution and discussing a per capita increase.

Earlier they heard from Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) who is touring his native state on behalf of the Democratic candidates. Yarborough stressed the need for an accelerated program of technical education for American youth, so that highly-skilled engineers now doing field work in the missile program can go back to their laboratories and drawing boards for more important work while others perform the basic jobs of technicians.



MODEL OF SUBMARINE George Washington, which fires Polaris missile, was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in special ceremonies at AFL-CIO headquarters in tribute to organized labor, which built the ship. With Meany are Vice Admiral W. F. Raborn (left), director of special projects in Bureau of Naval Weapons, and Vice Admiral George F. Beardsley (right), chief of naval materiel.

Labor-Management Drive Urged On 'Shocking' Accident Toll

Chicago—Labor and management, working together, can accomplish a great deal more in the field of safety than by operating separately and independently, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the National Safety Congress here.

Every union contract should provide for joint labor-management committees "to see to it that health and safety standards are enforced," Schnitzler declared.

He described the nation's accident toll as "shocking," and added: "When it comes to accidents on the job, we feel that each one should be investigated as carefully as a murder."

Schnitzler praised industry executives for "beginning to see the light . . . that safety precautions are far less expensive than increased insurance rates and damage to equipment."

"Real cooperation," he declared, "does not involve any real or fanciful invasions of the prerogatives of management. It should not entail any higher costs to management—certainly no higher than the continued financial drain of the present high accident toll."

The AFL-CIO spokesman told the safety congress that education, research and legislation are needed in addition to direct union-management cooperation. Declaring that "the whole field of occupational disease is still virtually unexplored," Schnitzler called for a "broad inquiry" by the government "in the near future with a view to protecting American wage-earners from unnecessary hazards."

Pointing out that each year some 500 new chemical compounds are introduced for industrial use, Schnitzler commented:

"Before a new medicine is permitted to go into general circulation, exhaustive tests are made to guard against any dangerous effects to the public. Would it not also be worthwhile to subject new substances and materials used in manufacturing to similar tests before workers are exposed to unnecessary dangers?"

Schnitzler told the safety meeting that the recent announcement that the Operating Engineers will present an annual award to the employer in the trade with the best safety record "shows that the trade union movement does appreciate the help and cooperation of employers in protecting the lives and health of the workers of this country."

CofC Changes Health Line To Block Bill

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has urged business firms to provide paid health insurance coverage for employes when they retire and to include workers already retired—two items which unions have been seeking to negotiate for some years in the face of vigorous management opposition.

But the CofC makes it clear that its "conversion" didn't result from sudden concern over the well-being of retired workers. The business organization frankly admits that its goal is to head off medical protection for the aged through the social security system—which it calls, of course, "socialized medicine."

"The issue is certain to arise at the next session of Congress," the Chamber advised members in its weekly newsletter, "Washington Reports."

"Successful private plans will provide the Chamber with the evidence it needs to combat the compulsory approach," the newsletter declared.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, noted that "the companies to which the Chamber of Commerce's letter is addressed are those that have refused to create such plans through union negotiation. The Chamber now advises them to do for political reasons what they would not do for humanitarian reasons."

Pointing out that even the best private plans extend benefits only to retirees with records of long and continuous service and exclude a widow after the death of the retiree, Cruikshank commented:

"At best the Chamber's proposal would help only a few, and at much higher cost to the employers.

"As usual, the CofC would cover a nationwide need with a postage stamp."

UNION JOINS CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Employes Association, with headquarters in Saskatoon, has been accepted into membership in the Canadian Labor Congress, CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin announced here.

Philadelphia Clothing Workers Dedicate Center for Retirees

Philadelphia—Some come to play chess, others to play bocce—the ancient Italian game of bowls on an outdoor court. Some of the 800 retired members of the Clothing Workers who use the Charles Weinstein Geriatric Center here come to study at adult education classes. Still others play or learn to play musical instruments, paint, try their skills at new or old hobbies, read in the library or chat with congenial friends over a game of cards.

The $1.3 million project, adjoining the Sidney Hillman Medical Center in the heart of Philadelphia, is a living memorial to the late Charles Weinstein, for 30 years manager of the ACWA's Philadelphia Joint Board and a vice president of the international union.

Both union and management funds built the center, and top officials of both union and management joined in the dedication ceremonies. Thomas DiLauro, Weinstein's successor as manager of the Joint Board, heads the center's board of trustees. The vice president is Joseph B. Seitchek, president of the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association.

Speakers at the formal dedication ceremonies included ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and many of the state's political leaders—Gov. David L. Lawrence (D), Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D), and Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D). A gust of honor was Mrs. Charles Weinstein, a full-time volunteer worker at the center named for her husband.

To Lawrence, the union-management center "is a symbol of the American conscience—and of this nation's growing realization that the problems of our senior citizens cannot be solved without a bold, concerted program."

"If the federal government had matched its vision with that of labor and many industries, the plight of the elder citizen would be far less critical today," he declared.

Rapping the Eisenhower Administration's medical care program as "far short of what America needs," Lawrence added:

"I do not believe a person who is 65 years old should have to stand on a street corner and rattle a tin cup so that he may get the medical care he must have to survive."

Potofsky, praising the pioneer work of Weinstein in building the union in the Philadelphia area, described the new center as "a symbol of the debt we owe to the oldtimers in our union."

The retired ACWA members, he declared, "have earned the right to have this center. It is the way that we in the labor movement have always tried to solve our problems, not as a matter of charity but as a matter of right."

Clark pledged to work at the next session of Congress for "a new charter for the older citizens among us—the right to live a life of dignity, usefulness and independence."

Pamphlet Issued On Medical Care

Millions of the nation's older people "lack the medical care they need and are humanely entitled to have," a new pamphlet on the issue of medical care released by Chairman George M. Harrison of Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson has pointed out.

Entitled "Will You Be Able to 'Pay As You Go?'" the publication is the second in a series of free pamphlets giving labor's viewpoint on key issues in the current presidential campaign. It stresses that the only "correct, proper, reasonable" method of meeting the problem is to make medical care for the aged part of the social security system.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson, 1801 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. Y. Labor Spurs Peak Registration

New York—Registration in New York City has reached an all-time high of 3,622,200 thanks largely to an unprecedented drive by the Central Labor Council and its affiliated unions. The big campaign will now be directed to getting out a large vote on election day.

Dozens and dozens of phones were installed in the CLC main office and in its four borough offices for calling and reminding union members to register. The phones were manned by volunteers who kept going from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for the six-day period.

It was labor's insistence which led to the city government agreeing to extend registration by two extra days, thus spreading the crowds. Even so, the city Board of Elections was unprepared for the flood of registrants and a large number left after waiting in line for as long as two hours.

The CLC rented a plane. It flew around the city towing a large sign which read "AFL-CIO Says: Vote and Register." Since the law bars towing planes over the city proper, the airplane flew along the waterfront and marginal highways at an altitude of 500 feet during traffic peaks. In addition, floats with bands and vaudevillians concentrated on Times Square with a registration message.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE of motion picture "Ben Hur" was staged recently in New York by Local 153, Office Employes, to raise money for Xavier Institute of Industrial Relations Development Fund. Left to right are Ben Cohan, left, secretary-treasurer of Local 153; Rev. Philip Carey, S. J., director of Xavier Institute, and Howard Coughlin, president of OEIU.

TWUA Hits Mitchell Claim of 'Prosperity'

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Textile Workers Union of America, in a bitter letter to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell challenging his recent campaign statements in this state, said its members and the industry "have suffered severe blows at the hands of the Eisenhower Administration."

"A secretary of labor cannot go around the state glorying in high purchasing power among workers," declared TWUA Vice-Pres. Sol Stetin, "when the number of jobs in the textile industry has shrunk from 65,800 to 31,100 in the eight years of the Eisenhower Administration and when there are over 145,000 New Jersey workers totally unemployed and an additional 100,000 New Jersey workers employed only part-time."

Stetin made public his letter to Mitchell in an address before a meeting of 55 delegates of the Central Jersey Joint Board.

Stetin said New Jersey has lost 52.7 percent of its textile jobs since February 1951 and that, nationwide, textile jobs have plummeted from 1,365,000 to 957,000, or nearly 30 percent.

He charged the Administration with having "frustrated" every remedial effort: twice vetoing aid to depressed areas; opposing federal standards for jobless pay; opposing a $1.25 an hour minimum wage and failing to control imports from low-wage countries.

Quoting Mitchell's press comment that the federal government should help Paterson's textile industry with "grants and funds" as "the ultimate solution to such problems," Stetin asked:

"Where were you and our Republican Pres. Eisenhower and Vice Pres. Richard Nixon, when Botany Mills of Passaic (5,000 workers), Forstmann Woolen Co. of Passaic and Garfield (4,500 workers), N. J. Worsted and Gera Mills of Passaic and Garfield (2,000 workers), United Piece Dye Works of Lodi (1,000 workers) and dozens of Paterson silk weaving plants were being liquidated and were throwing thousands of older workers on the scrap heap because of bad business conditions, southern migrations and cheaper imports which were straining the textile industry and its employers?"

Welsh Raps R-T-W in Indiana Election Battle

Indianapolis—Indiana Democrats, campaigning on a platform calling for repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, have found powerful political ammunition in a survey which rips holes in the argument that the compulsory open shop attracts new industry to a state.

Matthew E. Welsh, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, has pointed to the study of 100 industries made by the Forbes Marketing Research firm of management consultants which showed that "right-to-work" could be credited with bringing in only 60 new jobs to the state. Since the law was passed, the state actually lost more jobs from companies leaving Indiana or closing their plants than it gained from all new industries.

With the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Crawford Parker, strongly opposing repeal and calling for outlawing of the agency shop as well, the campaign battle lines have been sharply drawn.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells, in an address to the Indiana Building Trades convention, reported that the number of strikes has increased 38 percent since passage of the law in 1957.

Sells emphasized that Parker, who is presently lieutenant governor of the state, was instrumental in blocking repeal of the law at the last session of the legislature.

"Right-to-work" was a major issue in the 1958 elections in Indiana, when the Democrats swept to control of the lower house of the legislature in this normally-Republican state and captured a majority of the state senate seats at stake.

Strongly supporting efforts to elect candidates pledged to repeal of the "work" law is the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, whose members include prominent ministers, businessmen, farmers and professional people.

15-Member Commission Set:

Rail Unions Hail Agreement on Rules Study as Forward Step

Unions representing 250,000 operating employes of the nation's railroads have hailed an agreement to refer the controversial work rules issue to a special presidential commission as "a major step toward the reestablishment of sound labor relations in the railroad industry."

Terms of the agreement—which mark at least a truce in attempts of railroad management to pin the "featherbedding" label on union-won job and safety rules—were hammered out at a final 13-hour session in the office of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

The agreement, signed by the presidents of the Railroad Trainmen, Firemen & Enginemen, Switchmen, and the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, and Conductors & Brakemen, provides for a 15-member commission to be appointed by the President.

Five members will be named on nomination of the unions, five will be nominated by railroad management, and the remaining five, including the chairman, will be selected by the President. The study is scheduled to get under way in January with the target date for its report set as Dec. 1, 1961.

In addition to railroad management's demands for drastic changes in work rules—including abolition of firemen on freight trains—the commission will study a series of counter-proposals made by the operating brotherhoods.

The unions have asked for a night work pay differential, payment for time spent away from home, improved overtime rules, protection of employes against loss of jobs or pay in mergers, and stabilization of employment.

Both the union and management negotiators issued statements praising Mitchell for his role in bringing about agreement on the study commission.

Mitchell, in announcing the agreement, emphasized that the recommendations of the commission would carry "great weight" but would not be binding on either party. The railroads originally had demanded that the proposals of the study group be mandatory.

Meanwhile, in another development in railroad labor-management negotiations, rail unions won the first round of a court battle to prevent loss of jobs as a result of merger of the Erie and Lackawanna railroads.

The Maintenance of Way Employes, joined by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, had filed suit in Detroit against the Interstate Commerce Commission charging that the government agency had not provided the full protection required by law against loss of jobs by workers as a result of the merger.

Pending a full hearing by a three-judge panel, U.S. District Judge Thomas P. Thornton ordered the two railroads not to fire, lay off or transfer any employe.

Judge Thornton said he was convinced, on the basis of testimony by BMWE Pres. Harold C. Crotty, that the "bumping" of workers and other job changes likely to result from the merger could not be reversed without hardship and confusion if the union won the law suit.

U.S. Project Gets Negro Electrician

Employment of a qualified Negro journeyman electrician for work on a government building contract in Washington, D. C., has been announced by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The committee, charged with supervising enforcement of a clause in all government contracts prohibiting racial discrimination in employment, credited the local chapter of the Urban League with "overcoming the difficulty in finding a qualified Negro journeyman electrician in a city in which Negroes had previously been excluded from such work." The applicant was referred to the job by Local 26 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

John Roosevelt, speaking for the President's Committe, expressed appreciation for the cooperation of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman, Local 26 Business Mgr. Robert McAlwee, and the contractors involved.

ILO ADMITS GABON

Geneva, Switzerland—The new African nation of Gabon is the 86th member state of the Intl. Labor Organization, ILO Director-General David A. Morse has reported. Gabon became a United Nations member Sept. 20.

$2 Billion Dip in Output Marks Sag in Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

Warning that "the winter months may bring sharply rising unemployment and economic distress to scores of thousands of families," Meany declared "the time for watching and waiting is long since past."

Meany cited the drop in housing starts, a rise of 400,000 in the number of persons drawing unemployment compensation, a downturn in consumer spending and a leveling off of business outlays for new plants and machines as "ominous" recession indicators.

The Eisenhower Administration, notably Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson, and conservative economists view recent economic developments as a healthy "readjustment" preparatory to further growth.

Just before the overall report was made public, the Commerce Dept. reported that private housing starts dropped 17 percent in September.

Earlier the Federal Reserve Board had reported that the industrial production index dropped last month below the level at which it had been holding most of the year.

The AFL-CIO called the housing decline "disastrous."

"Fewer houses were started last month than in any September in 12 years. As a matter of fact, housing starts were as low as for any month since 1949," declared AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Harry C. Bates, chairmen of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

"The tragic cutback in housing activity," he said, "has occured at the very time when expanded housing construction should be bolstering our sagging economy, now headed toward another recession."

Bates lashed the "Eisenhower-Nixon Administration" for refusing to reduce the record-high interest rate for government-insured houses and for talking about "satisfied" demand when 40 million families live in "slum tenements and rural shacks."

The Commerce Dept. said housing starts, after a 10 percent pickup between July and August, dropped 17 percent to an annual rate of 1,077,000 units in September. This was 29 percent worse than in September a year ago.

Federal Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason blamed the September drop on Democratic "pie-in-the-sky promises" which have "wrongly persuaded" home buyers "to hold off on buying."

Mason cited Democratic platform proposals to reduce interest rates and make government loans "where necessary."

But Roger Tubby, Democratic National Committee news director, labeled Mason's statement as "far-fetched."

"I suppose," he added sarcastically, "the Republicans are going to use the same argument to blame us for the high rate of bankruptcies and the 50 percent of steel capacity."

Non-Union Restaurants Ask Cash, Votes for Nixon

"Restaurant Voters for Nixon," in a fund-raising appeal to restaurant owners, told them "this may well be the most important political action of your lifetime" and explained why:

"This election is very important to you because of the various proposals for a federal minimum wage law for restaurants, ever-increasing social security taxes, unrealistic unemployment compensation benefits, government-inspired inflation and more government controls, all of which would make serious inroads upon the free private enterprise system under which the restaurant business in America has grown and prospered."

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers identified almost all of the individuals listed on the RVN letterhead as operators of unorganized restaurants. Most of them were described as anti-union.

The RVN sponsors were identified also as past and present officers of the National Restaurant Association, a leading power in the lobbying campaign against the Kennedy-Roosevelt minimum wage bill. Thomas W. Power, who signed the appeal as executive director of RVN, is NRA's Washington representative.

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, who voted in 1949 to knock out one million workers from wage-hour protection, described the 1960 minimum wage bill as "too extreme" in his first television debate with Sen. John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy replied that he didn't think $1.25 an hour for a worker in a store or company doing $1 million a year in business was extreme at all.

Nixon Goes All-Out:

Slashes at Kennedy On Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

we are the champions of the free world."

"We can never stand pat," he hold the American Legion convention in Miami Beach just after Kennedy had addressed the same audience.

"We face a ruthless enemy, and there is no doubt that the American people will support the steps necessary to increase our strength" in areas where the Soviet Union has been "making strides," he declared.

If he should be elected President, he said, "there will never be a dollar sign" on the level of military strength judged necessary for national security.

Nevertheless, he said, "we are now the strongest nation in the world and Mr. Khrushchev knows it."

"Mr. Khrushchev is not an easy man" to deal with, Nixon said. "If you make concessions without a return, you make him harder to deal with."

The Vice President announced to the Legion that he believed steps must be taken to "quarantine" the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba, which he described as a Soviet-dominated "cancer" that could not be allowed further penetration into the Western hemisphere.

The Dept. of Commerce followed the next day with an announcement of a United States embargo on exports to Cuba except for food and medicines.

Vows UN Veto of Red China

Nixon also intimated that if he were elected President the United States would exercise a United Nations Security Council veto to prevent admission of Communist China to the UN.

He accused his presidential rival of finding "everything wrong with America." Kennedy, he said, should "stop talking and start reading" and "then he will know what Pres. Eisenhower is doing," instead of complaining about what Khrushchev is doing.

Eisenhower, he said in references back to the campaign of 1952, hasn't "lost 600 million people to communism." The Administration has "stopped one war" in Korea "and stayed out of others."

The President, he told his audiences, "didn't apologize to Khrushchev" in regard to the U-2 aircraft incident over Russia and "hasn't been making a fool of himself at the United Nations" as Khrushchev did.

The Administration, he declared, had worked through the UN to preserve freedom in the Congo Republic and has kept American prestige high.

The real issue in the election, he declared repeatedly, was "which team" of candidates the people considered best qualified to lead the country.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican vice presidential candidate, and he himself, Nixon said, "have sat in Cabinet meetings and meetings of the National Security Council. We have participated in the decisions "of the past eight years and share the blame or praise."

"We both know Mr. Khrushchev and the Communists; we know how he reacts and we will not be fooled."

Lauds Administration

"By every test," he declared, this country under the Eisenhower Administration "has built more schools, built more houses" and progressed and grown more rapidly than in the Truman years.

The Kennedy program means more taxes, he said, "and it's not Jack's money—it's yours" that the Democrats plan to spend.

His idea, Nixon said, was not to go to the federal government to solve every problem but "to start with the people and work up" from there.

Nixon turned down Kennedy's proposal of a fifth television debate in November, just before the election. The stress of demands for campaign time, the Vice President's spokesmen said, made a rearrangement for another debate impractical.

The fourth debate on Oct. 21 was scheduled to be the last.

WHISTLE-STOPPING through the South, Sen Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic vice presidential nominee, greets huge crowd which jammed Atlanta, Ga., railroad station to hear candidate appeal for support for Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Labor Charges Nixon Distorts GOP 'Sabotage' of Distressed Area Aid

The AFL-CIO has charged Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon with misrepresenting the record on aid to distressed areas and accused the Eisenhower Administration of having played "a shoddy game of lip service and sabotage."

The charges were leveled in an article titled "How Distressed Area Aid was Sabotaged," appearing in the October issue of Economic Trends and Outlook, publication of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee.

The AFL-CIO said both parties in 1956 pledged aid for "those stricken communities in which chronic unemployment and underemployment exist in good times as well as bad."

Candidate Eisenhower in 1952 told the jobless of Lawrence, Mass., that "you will have a friendly government interested in these things," the publication recalled. Eight years later, it added, "there still is no federal aid and the cancer of area distress continues to fester and spread."

This domestic problem is a major campaign issue, the publication pointed out.

Nixon Charge Refuted

The AFL-CIO observed that Nixon, in recent speeches in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and in his television debate with Sen. John F. Kennedy, has charged that the Democrats defeated Pres. Eisenhower's effort to pass "a law that made sense" and one which promised greater benefits.

"Since Mr. Nixon is now trying to obscure and rewrite the record of the last eight years, it is a proper time to take a good look at the facts," the AFL-CIO declared.

The publication summed up the story this way: "Although Democratic Congresses have twice enacted comprehensive measures to relieve area blight, in 1958 and again in 1960, they have twice been vetoed by the President.

"In fact, every effort to achieve a reasonable compromise has been torpedoed by the Administration."

The publication took issue with Nixon by quoting him and then citing the record.

"The idea of special legislation to help distressed areas was originated by the Republican Administration, not by Congress," Nixon was quoted as saying Sept. 27 in Charleston, W. Va.

Ignored by GOP

On the contrary, said the publication, the problem was ignored by the Republicans when they controlled both Congress and the White House in 1953 and 1954. The Administration viewed the problem as a local self-help affair, it added.

It was the Joint Economic Committee of the Democratic-controlled Congress in 1955 which challenged the Administration, demanded federal recognition, launched an exhaustive study and spelled out a comprehensive program, the AFL-CIO said.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), chairman of the joint committee, introduced federal aid proposals in mid-1955. It was this background which inspired Eisenhower to say in his 1956 Economic Report that "the fate of distressed communities is a matter of national as well as local concern," the AFL-CIO contended.

The publication quoted Nixon as saying during the second television debate that the Eisenhower bill would have given "more aid for those areas that really need it, areas like Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and areas of West Virginia, than the one that Sen. Kennedy was supporting."

In reply, the AFL-CIO declared that "Mr. Nixon's projections are fictitious either because of deliberate intent or because of gross ignorance about the bills he is comparing."

The AFL-CIO noted that no bill proposed a specific sum for any area and it wondered "by what magic" the $78 million Eisenhower program would provide more aid than the vetoed $251 million program asked by the Democrats or the $390 million initially sought.

AFL-CIO Raps Limit On Aged Meet Funds

The AFL-CIO has sharply protested that the White House Conference on Aging, set for January, will be confined to wealthier older citizens unless the Eisenhower Administration enables people with low incomes to attend also by freeing funds made available by Congress.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, informed Health, Education and Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming that retired union members appointed as delegates by their state governors have been inquiring about reimbursement of expenses.

Cruikshank pointed out that a retired union member from northern New Jersey has been offered $25 to cover his travel, hotel and eating expenses during the four or five-day conference. This man's only income is his social security benefit and a $30 a month pension, Cruikshank noted.

"Much has been said about the intention of making the January White House conference a 'grass roots' conference," Cruikshank said.

"If delegates, however, are expected to pay their own expenses not only from New Jersey, but from such far-distant points as the west coast, the attendance at the conference will automatically be limited to those who are either wealthy enough to cover their own expenses or who come from organizations or industries who will pay such expenses.

"Consequently, it seems very clear to us that the entire nature of the conference may be determined by whatever provision is made or not made for the payment of delegates' travel and living expenses."

Cruikshank asked for Flemming's views on arrangements which can be made "to assure that the conference can be attended by poor people as well as by the well-to-do."

Cruikshank informed Flemming that letters from state delegates show that some have been notified there will be no reimbursement for expenses while others indicate that only a small part of their expenses can be recovered. The case of the $25 offer to the New Jersey delegate was given as one example.

The law which set up the White House conference authorized payments of $5,000 to $15,000 to each participating state for various activities involving the aging, including payment of expenses to enable delegates to attend the Washington conference, Cruikshank added.

Jobless Rate Doubled In 8 Years of GOP

Milwaukee, Wis.—The percentage of workers unemployed in the U.S. has nearly doubled in the eight years of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller has told labor audiences throughout this state.

Speaking at meetings of central bodies in Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Beloit, Biemiller called for election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, vigorously supported by the AFL-CIO General Board, declaring that only a Democratic victory can save America from "its worst economic depression."

When Pres. Eisenhower took office in 1953, the AFL-CIO spokesman declared, 3 percent of the nation's working force was unemployed. "This was accepted as a normal condition," he said. "But in the last eight years unemployment has risen to 6 percent—and the Eisenhower Administration now claims this is normal."

Biemiller said the labor force can expect an increase of 1.3 million persons in each of the next years, adding that "to offset this, 25,000 new jobs a week must be created just to take care of the new work force."

He said the only way to solve the employment problem is to give America leadership through the election of Kennedy and a strengthening of the liberal forces in Congress.

He pointed out that the Republican presidential candidate, Vice Pres. Nixon, "is busy trying to tell you that 'you never had it so good.'" He declared that "the sad part of the story is that our economic system has been standing still" in the Eisenhower-Nixon years.

Biemiller declared that not only has Eisenhower vetoed such measures as aid to depressed areas and housing, but that the threat of his vetoes has caused Congress to water down or kill such measures as medical care for the aged and modernization of the minimum wage.

Shoe Workers' Board Endorses Kennedy

The executive committee and general executive board of the United Shoe Workers have endorsed Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson for President and Vice President, and pledged to work energetically for their election.

"The election of Kennedy and Johnson is necessary and vital in order to assure America's future welfare, prosperity and security," said Sec.-Treas. Angelo C. Georgian in announcing the endorsement, which was made known to the 60,000 members in a statement printed in the union's monthly newspaper.

Kennedy Steps Up Attack on Nixon

Energetic Campaign Draws Record Crowds

(Continued from Page 1)

where, any day, any hour," Kennedy declared:

"I think it would be advantageous for the people to hear us discuss how we shall win the peace and maintain our freedom, how we shall build the economy of this country, how we shall provide full employment for our people. . . .

'Worth an Hour'

"That certainly is worth an hour of Mr. Nixon's time in the last 18 days of the campaign."

Kennedy's slashing attack on the Administration's defense posture came in a major address to the American Legion convention a scant half-hour before Nixon addressed the same audience of 12,000 legionnaires and guests. The Democratic nominee said he would assign top priority in January 1961 to building "the military power necessary to keep our commitments and stop the next war before it starts," and hammered out this four-point plan of action:

- "Immediate steps to protect our present nuclear striking force from surprise attack" by providing the Strategic Air Command with "the capability of maintaining a continuous airborne alert."
- Stepped-up "crash programs" on the Polaris submarines and Minute Man missiles "which will eventually close the missile gap."
- Modernization of the nation's conventional forces as "our only protection against limited war." As long as the nation has the airlift capacity to rush only one division to a trouble spot anywhere on the globe, Kennedy said, "we are in trouble."
- Reorganization of the Defense Dept. to eliminate the "duplication of function" now existing in the Pentagon.

In Ohio, where he invaded normally Republican strongholds, Kennedy drew good crowds—and sustained applause—when he criticized the failure of Eisenhower's "great crusade to end corruption (and) to obtain government 'as clean as a hound's tooth'"—a phrase Eisenhower first used in 1952 when Nixon was under fire for a secret campaign fund established by California business interests.

At Columbus, a crowd estimated at more than 100,000 jammed the streets and stalled the Kennedy motorcade, and later more than 150,000 stood on the State House lawn and cheered Kennedy's blistering attack on his GOP opponent for telling the American people "you never had it so good" at a time when the national economy gave signs of a new recession in 1961.

Touring Florida—only 90 miles from Cuba, where the Communists have gained their first foothold in the western hemisphere—Kennedy ticked off a long list of Administration failures in Latin America. To several thousand people in Tampa, and later in Jacksonville to a crowd twice the size of one Nixon had drawn just a few hours earlier, Kennedy called for an end to "open and warm backing of dictators" in the continent to the South.

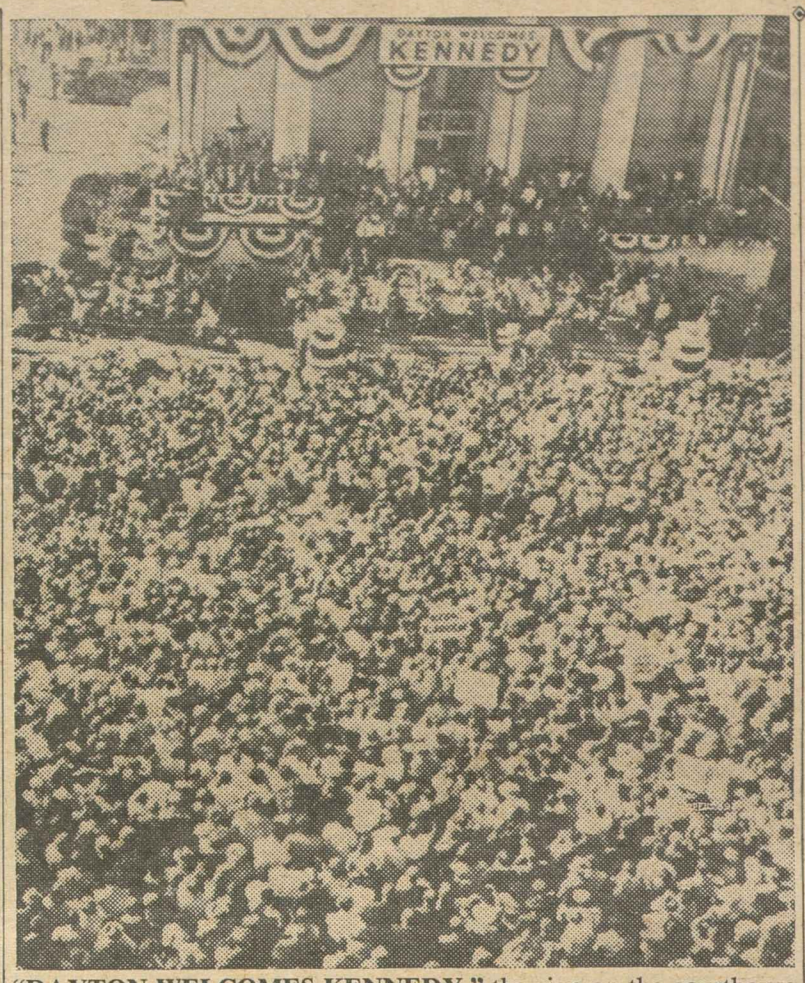
The tumultuous reception accorded Kennedy in New York City—where an estimated million New Yorkers turned out for a ticker-tape parade from the Battery up Fifth Avenue to Rockefeller Center—at times took on the aspects of a triumphal victory tour. Repeatedly crowds broke through police lines to press against Kennedy's car and to shake the candidate's hand, while the motorcade inched its way through the dense throngs, the confetti and ticker tape.

Later in the day, in a soaking rainstorm, between 30,000 and 40,000 people jammed the square in nearby Yonkers, shouting happily, cheering and applauding as Kennedy balanced precariously atop the railing of the speaker's stand.

At virtually every stop, Kennedy hammered away at such domestic issues as mounting unemployment, substandard housing, shortages of schools, inadequate minimum wages and unemployment compensation benefits, and the fact that millions of Americans live on surplus food packages that amount to only 5 cents per person per day.

At the same time, the Democratic nominee continued to hang the Republican tag around Nixon's neck.

"This country stood still when McKinley was President, and when Harding was President and when Coolidge was President," he declared, while it "moved ahead" under the presidencies of Democrats Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman.



"DAYTON WELCOMES KENNEDY," the sign on the courthouse read and the citizens of this Ohio industrial city demonstrated it with cheers and placards.

Conference Rips GOP Record on Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

ing criticism directed at Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon for his record on civil rights issues.

The most vigorous among a score of attacks came from Democratic vice presidential nominee Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, and Charles Abrams, former chalrman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. They charged that "default through inaction" and "wanton neglect" of existing crises have stalled extension of civil rights to all Americans.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) was conference chairman.

In a message read to the parley, Johnson said the whole world is watching this nation "to learn whether we are responsible enough to assume the role of leadership in which destiny has cast us."

"Millions everywhere are weighing our actions to determine whether our high professions of democracy, justice and liberty are merely pious phrases or whether they are an inspiring reality," Johnson declared.

To succumb to hatred, bigotry and intolerance "would be to do Nikita Khrushchev's work," he added.

Abrams charged the Eisenhower Administration with failure to deal with the housing problem which, he said "has not only intensified overcrowding, threatened the structure of American family life and created a pattern of color segregation in many of our cities, but has brought the threat of lasting stagnation and decay in central city areas, segregation in our schools, juvenile delinquency and other social disruptions."

"It takes men of heart to change the hearts of men," he said. "A President who admits he has no faith in statutory law to eliminate prejudice cannot believe in a Fair Employment Practices Law, which the Republican platform advocates."

Abrams flayed Nixon's record as evidenced by his Committee on Government Contracts.

"This has done nothing to eliminate discrimination in housing and . . . is an eloquent index of the administration's record in civil rights," he said.

A practical program for streamlining Senate rules was set forth by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.). He held that archaic and undemocratic congressional rules must be changed before any meaningful action on civil rights and other vital issues takes place.

Kennedy, visiting the conference during a whirlwind schedule that called for eight appearances in one day, held that the U.S. Constitution "rejects the notion that the rights of man means the rights of some men only."

Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative, declared that the principal job in the remaining weeks of the election campaign is to convince voters that action on winning democratic procedures in Congress is "as much a test of civil rights as substantive legislation."

3-Point Economic-Defense Program Proposed to Legion by Harrison

Miami Beach, Fla.—The nation's economic health and military power "go hand in hand," the AFL-CIO told delegates to the American Legion's national convention here.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison told the Legion convention that "it is not political propaganda . . . but inescapable truth . . . that America's position in world affairs has slipped. In the struggle between democracy and Communist despotism, the balance of power has been shifting in favor of Moscow as against the free world."

Harrison substituted for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ailing with a cold, in continuing the traditional exchange of convention speakers between the nation's largest veterans' organization and organized labor.

The AFL-CIO spokesman, emphasizing that "the only thing the Communist leaders respect is superior strength," proposed the following three-point program:

- A crash program in missiles and rockets "where we have fallen behind."
- Full production and full employment to "support the kind of defense program we need. Our economy must grow and keep on growing at a faster pace."
- "More effective cooperation with all other nations that prize human freedom and dignity and are willing to work and fight for the preservation of peace and liberty."

Harrison warned the American Legion delegates that "the most immediate danger we face is another industrial recession that would weaken the entire fabric of our nation and sap our strength." He added:

"Khrushchev and his puppets can sneer at us when millions of Americans are roaming the streets unemployed through no fault of their own, when production in a basic industry like steel is down to 50 percent, when we have a desperate shortage of schools, a lack of well-qualified teachers and, above all, the casual indifference of the government itself toward these danger signs."

Declaring that "deeds speak louder than words," Harrison urged an expanded program of economic, military and technical assistance "to defeat Communist efforts to win over vast areas in Asia, Africa and even Latin America by deception."

He warned that racial and religious discrimination weakens and divides the United States at a time when unity is needed.

The "only certain way we know of preventing war is to keep our guard up and to make certain that we cannot be destroyed by surprise attack," Harrison declared, adding: "That we are determined to do. In supporting the strongest possible defense program, the workers of America and the veterans of this nation are making a vital contribution to peace and security."

Urban League Votes Award To Curran

New York—The National Urban League will present its 1960 Equal Opportunity Day award to Joseph Curran, Maritime Union president, "for outstanding contributions toward the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

Curran will receive the award at a dinner Nov. 15 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here. The event will highlight nationwide observance of Equal Opportunity Day, slated Nov. 19.

The special day is set aside annually by the Urban League to focus national attention on the American ideal of equality of opportunity for all regardless of race, color or creed.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, urging trade union participation, has stated: "This observance is of great significance to organized labor for the AFL-CIO is strongly dedicated to the principle and practice of equal rights for all Americans."

The Urban League is an organization devoted to improving opportunities for Negroes and bettering race relations in America. It is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

RCIA Gets New Pact In 300 Shoe Stores

Los Angeles—The Retail Clerks have negotiated improvements in salaries, commissions and fringe benefits for employes of three shoe store chains which operate 300 stores in southern California.

10-22-60

CWA Poll Gives Kennedy 58.7%

The nation's voters will put the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in office in November with the expectation that the Democrats can do a better job of solving the problems of world peace, national defense and unemployment, according to a new CWA poll.

Through a carefully weighted sampling technique that has proved accurate in the past, the union posed a number of questions to a broad cross section of its members in key voting centers across the nation. The same technique was used in 1948 when CWA predicted the election of President Harry S. Truman.

Asked to name a personal preference the CWA members went 58.7 percent for Kennedy, 30 percent for Nixon and 11.3 percent undecided.

"World peace" topped 13 issues rated by the members on the basis of political importance in the upcoming elections. It was pegged at 19.2 percent. Other issues high on the priority list were national defense, 12.3; education and schools, 11.2; high cost of living, 11.0; foreign policy, 10.7, recession and unemployment, 10.4.

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Kennedy Ridicules Nixon's Prestige, Prosperity Claims

Coalition the Issue:

Kennedy Victory Key To Liberal Congress

Whether the 87th Congress is more effective and liberal than the 86th depends almost wholly on the results of the presidential race between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

This is the conclusion of experienced observers who think in terms of legislative results rather than merely in terms of Democrats and Republicans.

It is a judgment based on their analysis of the probable outcome of House and Senate races according to party—but also on the predictable effects of the presidential results on the most powerful single force in Congress, the ruling coalition of conservative Republicans and conservative southern Democrats.

Democrats have held both houses of Congress for the last six years, and with each election their margins have been growing.

With a conservative President in the White House, however, the minority Republicans have coalesced into a tighter partisan band in both chambers and they have gained increasing aid from southern conservative Democrats.

In the 86th Congress, the combination of vetoes or veto threats from the White House and the coalition-controlled House Rules Committee blocked or killed bills for federal school aid, a stronger minimum wage system, health care for the aged, assistance to depressed areas and comprehensive housing.

White House Key to Action

The key to congressional action in 1961, observers point out, includes the character and direction of leadership exerted from the White House in dealing with the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition as well as the party lineup.

Strictly in party terms, Democrats are considered sure to re-

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Nixon Steps Up Attacks, Promises

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon—giving strong indications that he feels he is waging an uphill fight for the presidency—has harshly accused Sen. John F. Kennedy of being "irresponsible" and lacking "political courage."

At the same time he pledged he would move within 24 hours after the election to send Henry Cabot Lodge, his vice presidential candidate, to Geneva under "priority orders" to get long-stalled negotiations on a nuclear weapons test ban moving again.

In a speech faintly reminscent of Pres. Eisenhower's famed "I-will-go-to-Korea" announcement of the 1952 campaign, Nixon said that if agreement has been reached or is in sight by Feb. 1, 1961, he would meet at the summit with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan to work out final details.

Nixon's biting attack on Kennedy came in an old-style whistle-stop tour of six states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Illinois—in the course of which the GOP presidential candidate bluntly told Gov. Cecil Underwood (R-W. Va.) that

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Registration Successful:

Labor Spurs Drive To Get Out Votes

By David L. Perlman

Labor's non-partisan voter registration drive, described as "a tremendous success" in the key cities throughout the nation where the AFL-CIO concentrated its resources, will shift into a massive get-out-the-vote drive for Nov. 8.

The door-to-door, telephone-to-telephone, car pool to polling place techniques which have sent registration to all-time records in communities where working people live will be used to encourage eligible voters to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany authorized continued AFL-CIO support for the Citizens Non-Partisan committees which have been set up in a number of big industrial states.

"The outstanding success of the AFL-CIO Citizens Non-Partisan Registration Committee is a matter in which the entire labor movement can take great pride," Meany said. "We believe we have made a very real contribution to the strength of American democracy by helping so many thousands of citizens to qualify as voters.

"It would be sad indeed if this work were to be wasted by the failure of these men and women to exercise the right they have now established. Therefore I have authorized the continuation of the registration committee as an election day committee, and I urge all those who worked so hard on registration to show equal diligence on Nov. 8."

The same staff setup, under the direction of Carl McPeak, will be used for the vote effort, Meany said.

As in the registration campaign,

(*Continued on Page 5*)

Confidence Grows in Final Drive

By Willard Shelton

En Route With Kennedy—An increasingly confident John F. Kennedy carried his presidential campaign into the final days with slashing attacks on Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and a stepped-up appeal for the people to back his program to "get America moving again."

The Democratic nominee swept in a concentrated week across the Upper Midwest into New York City, hitting at Nixon with ridicule and open challenge, telling Republican and Democratic audiences alike that there was a "difference" between Nixon and himself, that there was a "choice" to be made between a candidate who says "we never had it so good" and a presidential challenger like himself who says, "we can do better, we must do better."

Again and again he hit his theme that Nixon, the Republican nominee to succeed Pres. Eisenhower, claims that American prestige is at an all-time high, when U.S. government surveys show in fact that our prestige has slipped.

Repeatedly he spoke of federal leadership to meet the problems of school shortages and underpaid teachers, of aid to depressed areas, of inadequate wages.

"The basic Republican argument against our programs," Kennedy said at the traditional late-October Ladies' Garment Workers rally of 250,000 cheering and surging workers in Manhattan's garment center,

(*Continued on Page 12*)

New York Times Endorses Kennedy

The influential New York Times has editorially endorsed the presidential candidacy of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

On foreign policy, the newspaper found Kennedy's approach to be "more reasoned, less emotional . . . more imaginative, less negative than that of the Vice President."

In the domestic field, the editorial declared: "We believe that, with the prestige of an election victory, Mr. Kennedy could override reactionary southern opposition within his own party and consolidate an effective majority behind a constructive program."

The Times, traditionally an independent newspaper, had endorsed Pres. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956.

Living Costs Hit All-Time High As Output, Buying Power Drop

The cost of living has resumed its upward climb despite a continuing business downturn which virtually all economists have labeled a recession.

The Labor Dept.'s Consumer Price Index reached a new all-time high in September, rising two-tenths of 1 percent from the July-August level. During the past year, the index has risen 1.3 percent with the greatest rise over the last six months.

The buying power of factory workers' earnings took another dip and, despite an increase in hourly earnings over the year, dropped six-tenths of 1 percent below the September 1959 figure.

With the Consumer Price Index at 126.8, this meant that the market basket which cost $10 during the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.68.

Meanwhile, there were signs that October figures will show a further rise in the cost of living, coupled with a possible increase in the rate of unemployment.

Robert Meyers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, told newsmen that the rise in living costs during September would have been even higher if the price of both used cars and end-of-the-season new cars hadn't dropped more than usual. He said transportation costs and the price of clothing can be expected to show an increase in October, and the

(*Continued on Page 4*)

Hopes for Harmony:

IUE Ends GE Strike, Hits 'Boulwareism'

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers ended a three-week strike against General Electric Co. after agreeing to a three-year contract which the union hopes will bring about an era of "mutual respect and harmony" at GE. At the same time, the IUE voiced sharp criticism of "Boulwareism," the company's backward-looking labor policy.

The settlement, reached on the heels of an IUE agreement with Westinghouse Corp., brought an end to the walkout which had stopped production at most of the GE plants where the union held bargaining rights.

Still on strike, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, were two locals of the Technical Engineers at GE's Lynn, Mass., installation. Local issues, including a company demand for changes in seniority provisions, were still unresolved. At a small GE service shop in Augusta, Ga., the IUE charged that the 21 union members have been locked out and their jobs given to strikebreakers.

A statement by IUE Pres. James B. Carey and members of the union negotiating committee said the settlement would have produced greater benefits if Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301 in Schenectady, N. Y., "had not elected to play the role of Benedict Arnold" in the middle of the walkout.

The Schenectady local went on strike three full days after other locals, and returned to work Oct. 17. The action of the local at GE's principal plant, the IUE said, "served to reduce the union's bargaining power and therefore its ability to serve its members better."

Other Benefits Listed

Under the settlement action, the union and the company will work out the details of a three-year contract, with a 3 percent wage increase now and another adjustment in 18 months. The union will decide soon whether it wishes the 1962 adjustment to be a wage reopener, or a 4 percent pay boost, or a 3 percent increase plus an eighth paid holiday and a fourth week of paid vacation for workers with 25 years of service.

Also included in the package offered by the company and accepted by the union was a series of improvements in pension and welfare benefits, and a form of terminal pay under which employes will receive one week's pay for each year of service.

The plan provides that workers who are laid off can receive weekly payments, at the rate of half their credits, when their unemployment compensation is exhausted. Laid-off workers, when notified they may be jobless for long periods, can elect to leave the company and collect all the terminal pay due them. The union, on the other hand, had been seeking a form of supplementary unemployment benefits.

While GE poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into advertising about a "synthetic" strike, the union's ranks generally held firm. Many plants were closed tight to production workers, and only in a very few was output resumed at any significant level.

The union reference to "Boulwareism" concerned what is described as a "policy of feudal arrogance toward workers and their unions." It was developed by Lemuel Boulware, a GE vice president, as a means of "handling" the unions with which the company deals.

While seeking to by-pass the union on a day-to-day basis in dealings with its employes, Boulwareism calls for the company to develop one offer only in collective bargaining, and to "take a strike" if necessary to get it accepted.

Behind this policy rested a program of tough talk with city officials in plant cities, and constant pressure on police to keep plants open.

Under these circumstances, the union's membership succeeded better than observers had expected in cutting GE's production. Carey's post-strike statement noted that "Boulwareism" had made the strike long and expensive for management, stockholders and employes. He recalled that the company had seven times rejected plans for averting a strike or ending it quickly. He added:

"Neither GE nor any corporate management in America can gain solace from this strike, for 'Boulwareism' failed either to paralyze the union or to hypnotize the union's members into automatic acceptance of management's inadequate proposals."

Noting that a "new approach" is clearly in order, Carey suggested that if GE moves toward "a new sense of statesmanship in its relations with the IUE, it will find the union and its members ready for full cooperation."

"Progress can indeed be the most important product of this strike settlement between GE and IUE," the union concluded.

Dilworth Hits GE Strike 'Blackmail'

Philadelphia—Mayor Richardson Dilworth has served notice on the General Electric Co. that the city of Philadelphia won't be "blackmailed" into breaking strikes.

Dilworth, in a speech to a businessmen's group, denounced GE threats to move its plants out of the city unless Philadelphia's police force was used to break picket lines of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He accused the company of seeking to incite violence by sending photographers to take pictures of pickets. GE, the mayor said, seeks to use "political coercion and intimidation of municipal governments" as a strike weapon.

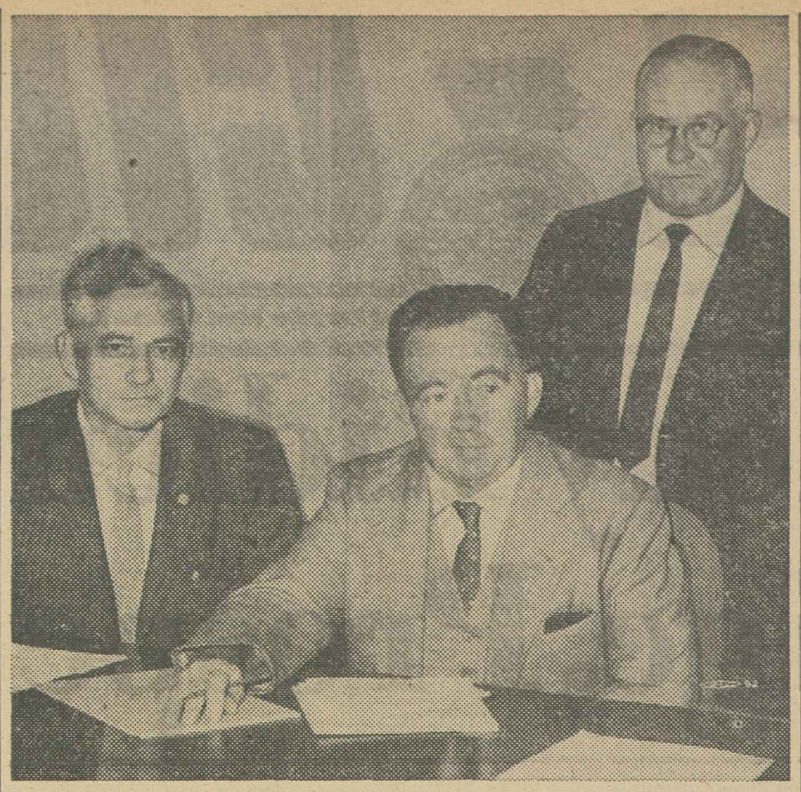
When GE took out full page ads in local newspapers to denounce the mayor, Dilworth held a press conference in which he warned that other cities could expect the same treatment if GE was successful in its "industrial and political blackmail."

A GE representative who falsely claimed to be a newspaper reporter was ejected from the room at the start of the conference.

ILGWU Gives $20,000 To Surgery Center

New York — The Ladies' Garment Workers have given $20,000 to the fund to establish the Institute of Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, planned for the New York University Medical Center.

The gift raised the building fund to $1.78 million, the goal being $2 million. The new institute will be a world center for research and professional training in reconstructive surgery, treatment of severe burns and transplantation of body tissues and organs.



NEW YORK—Pres. James B. Carey, left, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is shown with the federal mediators who helped in negotiations leading up to settlement of the strike of 40,000 IUE members against General Electric Co. They are John Burke, seated, and George McGahan.

Reuther Bids Big 3 to Parleys on Problems

Detroit—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther has asked the Big Three automobile manufacturers to join in setting up a permanent management-labor conference group to discuss—away from the bargaining table—"the problem of economic growth, inflation, import competition and technological change."

Such a conference, Reuther declared in letters to the presidents of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, would be in line with a proposal Pres. Eisenhower made in a recent speech to the Auto Manufacturers' Association.

The President said "labor and business leaders must sit down in a calm atmosphere and regularly discuss—far removed from the bargaining table — their philosophy, their needs and, above all, their common responsibility to this free nation."

Reuther, pointing out that he and other UAW officials have been saying much the same thing for many years, suggested that management "join with us to provide a practical mechanism for such efforts in the auto industry." He added:

"As we become accustomed to pooling our efforts . . . I have every confidence that the common purpose that unites us in that endeavor will improve the atmosphere at the collecting bargaining table."

Industry spokesmen said only that Reuther's letter is still under study.

Hospitals Warned On Low Wages

Ann Arbor, Mich. — The hospital that pays low wages will not get employes "slightly worse" than other firms but will end up with "the dregs of the labor market," Dir. George Ordione of the University of Michigan Bureau of Industrial Relations told a hospital management workshop here.

"The difference between getting the worst employe and the best is a matter of 15 percent in actual pay," he said. "Yet the difference is that the best employes will produce twice as much (or cost half as much) as the worst. By paying 30 to 40 percent below the market you buy ironclad insurance of obtaining the worst available.

"Pay policy, whether in hospitals or elsewhere, indicates that it's foolish to pay the worst rates in town. It costs more."

N. Y. Guild Sets Oct. 31 As Strike Date

New York — Newspaper Guild members employed by New York's seven major dailies have voted to strike at midnight Oct. 31 unless a new agreement is reached by that deadline.

The tally was 3,315 for a strike and 46 against. Affected in case of a walkout would be the Times, Herald-Tribune, World-Telegram, Journal, Post, Daily News and Mirror.

The ANG, which has some 6,000 members at the seven newspapers, is seeking a 10 percent wage increase, the union shop, and improvements in pension, holiday and other contract benefits. None of the employers has made any offer except for cutbacks in a number of areas, particularly in union security.

The union rejected a proposal made by the Times at a bargaining meeting attended by representatives of the Herald-Tribune, Post, Daily News and Mirror to postpone the strike deadline from Oct. 31, when the current two-year agreement expires, until Dec. 7.

Guild negotiators have been told that if members of any other union refuse to cross a picket line at any paper it would be considered a contract violation and all publishers will suspend publication.

The ANG is proceeding with plans to publish a strike paper, if necessary. Plans call for a 32-page daily tabloid with 500,000 circulation to start.

Indiana Negroes Urge Repeal of R-T-W Law

Indianapolis—"Indiana Negroes for Repeal of 'Right-to-Work'" has been formed in the Hoosier state to fight the compulsory open shop law.

The Rev. Clinton Marsh of Indianapolis called on Negroes to demand that the Indiana General Assembly give top priority to repeal of the unpopular law.

Marsh said, "The 'right-to-work' law has wrought its greatest injustices on Negro workers. The law makes the Negro worker the last hired and the first fired."

The new committee listed seven reason why it believes Negroes should vote to repeal R-T-W:

- The importation of non-union workers has resulted in salary cuts for Negroes.
- The same men who back R-T-W prevented enactment of the Civil Rights bill.
- "Right-to-work" forces in the state senate would not let the FEPC proposals progress even as far as committee hearings.
- Indiana's 'right-to-work' law has brought unemployment to construction trades, making the Hoosier Negro the last hired and the first fired.
- "Right-to-work" forces have prevented enactment of minimum wage and maximum hour laws which would produce benefits to laundry workers and other predominantly Negro trades.
- Contrary to claims by R-T-W backers, the law has no fair employment provisions.
- In the majority of R-T-W states, the Negro worker's average wage is only 40 percent of the pay of white workers.

The new organization has received the personal support of the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a statement issued by the committee, Rev. King said: "So-called 'right-to-work' laws are not intended to, and cannot benefit the Negro worker. This law is designed, instead, to worsen his lot, to make his wages lower, his hours longer, and to destroy the labor unions which have brought him a higher standard of living."

In a message to Hoosier Negroes, Wilkins said: "Nothing could be more dangerous to the economic well-being of the entire Negro community than the so-called 'right-to-work' law. The very people who have blocked passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act are the people backing this deceitful law." Wilkins also charged that the law is the product of bigotry and tyranny, and is anti-Negro.

Henry Walker, senior partner of the law firm of Walker, McCloskey, Dawson and Hatcher of East Chicago, is vice-chairman for Northern Indiana; Dallas Sprinkles of Evansville heads the Southern Indiana group.

Meany Adds 7 to Meeting on Aging

Seven new members of an informal AFL-CIO committee to help carry out labor participation in the White House Conference on Aging, to be held in January, have been named by Pres. George Meany.

They are Research Dir. Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America; George Nelson of the Machinists; James O'Brien of the Steelworkers; and four AFL-CIO staff members — Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the Dept. of Legislation; Dir. Leo Perlis and Julius Rothman of Community Services Activities, and Don Gregory of the Dept. of Public Relations.

The original members, who serve also on the national committee for the conference, are Eric Peterson of the IAM; Charles Odell of the Auto Workers; John Brophy of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; and Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the Dept. of Social Security.

Landmark Agreement:

ILGWU Protects 400,000 with Severance Pay in Plant Closings

New York—A nationwide severance pay program has been negotiated by the Ladies' Garment Workers in a landmark agreement with employers of 400,000 ILGWU members.

The program—providing both lump sum and weekly benefits for workers whose employers go out of business—will be administered by a joint union-management board of trustees headed by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Starting with $3 million transferred from regional severance pay programs now in existence, the fund is expected to grow to $10 million through employer contributions of one-half of 1 percent of payroll.

Workers whose employers have contributed to this fund for two years or more will be eligible for payments ranging up to $1,600, based on a combination of average weekly pay and years of service.

One-fourth of the worker's total benefit will be paid in a lump sum when his shop closes. The balance will be paid out in weekly installments until the worker finds new employment, up to a maximum of 48 weeks for members with 16 or more years of service. Weekly benefits will run from a minimum of $12.50 to a maximum of $25. A worker who obtains temporary employment would be able to have his payments resumed within one year of his first loss of employment.

Dubinsky declared the national agreement would help to stabilize the garment industry, which historically has had a high rate of business failures.

Immediately eligible for benefits are some 2,000 employes of 30 dress manufacturers who have gone out of business. Their section of the industry has been covered by one of the regional plans which has been merged into the national fund.

Protected by the new agreement are members employed in the manufacture of dresses, coats, suits, sportswear, blouses, infants' wear and undergarments. ILGWU spokesmen said some additional groups are expected to be brought under the program as new contracts are negotiated. The plan presently covers employes of some 12,000 firms.

Establishment of industrywide severance pay marks the culmination of a proposal first made by Dubinsky at an ILGWU convention in 1950. A few agreements were reached in subsequent years but the big breakthrough came since 1958, when a severance program financed by a 1 percent employer payroll contribution was negotiated with dress manufacturers employing more than 100,000 ILGWU members. Since then, nearly every union contract has provided some type of severance pay.

The ILGWU said establishment of the nationwide plan, through spreading the risk over a larger number of employers, makes possible a lower contribution rate than some of the earlier programs. The difference in employer contribution rates will be channeled into other employe benefit programs,

The 50-member board of trustees—25 from the union and 25 from management—chose ILGWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg as treasurer of the fund. I. A. Agree and Joseph L. Dubow, both management officials, were named secretary and vice president respectively.

Anti-Union Contractor Barred from Road Jobs

Tallahassee, Fla.—The Federal Bureau of Public Roads has frozen all payments involving federal funds to the bitterly anti-union Cone Brothers Contracting Co., Florida's largest highway builder, as the aftermath of widespread charges of payoffs to state road inspectors.

In addition, the State Road Dept. revoked the certificates of qualification of the company and all its affiliates and subsidiaries, including the Tampa Sand & Material Co., a move that will bar them even from bidding on new road jobs.

Eight State Roads Dept. engineers who admitted to the State Roads Committee, headed by State Sen. Scott Kelly of Lakeland, that they had received cash from the contracting company through the mail were discharged. Two others who had been suspended were reinstated when they denied before the committee that they had accepted any payoffs.

Records show that Cone Brothers since October 1958 has received 23 state road construction contracts involving $11.7 million. They were spread through 11 counties.

The firm and its affiliates have consistently fought union organization efforts. The AFL-CIO Building Trades Council for the Tampa area called a strike several months ago in an effort to gain recognition, with the Operating Engineers, in view of the nature of the work, the most directly concerned. Industrial construction jobs on which concrete furnished by a subsidiary was used have been picketed with substantial support from other crafts.

The investigation got under way three months ago when it was revealed that one of the Road Dept.'s engineers had accepted the gift of a house from a contractor.

Kelly's committee subsequently seized Cone Brothers' records under a court order and said it found evidence of weekly payments of $25 in cash, mailed in unmarked envelopes, to the eight engineers. The disbursements were listed on the books as "expenses," committee spokesmen said.

Rep. William C. Cramer (R-Fla.), a member of the House Public Works Committee, said a working group from the Bureau of Public Roads has been ordered to Florida to inspect projects on which Cone Brothers were either prime or sub-contractors.

Kelly, a Democrat, promptly charged Cramer with attempting to make political capital of the situation. The bureau already has had a special inspection team in the state which met with Kelly's committee, he said, while the Public Works subcommittee headed by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) has been investigating for several months.

LOCAL 32B ELECTS

New York—Thomas Shortman, vice president for 19 years of Local 32B, Building Service Employes, has been elected president of the 38,000-member local succeeding David Sullivan, new president of the international union. Also elected in a membership referendum were Thomas G. Young, vice president, and Donald Dore, secretary.

Clothing 'Runaway' Reopens Union Shop

New York—A "runaway" clothing manufacturer, found guilty by an arbitrator of breaking his union contract last May by moving to Mississippi, has resumed his union shop operation in New York.

The action, a smashing victory for the Clothing Workers, will restore to their jobs some 300 ACWA members who were thrown out of work without notice. Their employer, Jack Meilman, had shifted all of the equipment and unfinished garments at the factory of Hickory Clothes, Inc., to a new non-union plant at Coffeeville, Miss., which had been built for him with a $360,000 community bond issue.

The New York Joint Board of the ACWA charged Meilman with violating a contract provision which prohibits a manufacturer from moving his operations out of New York without the union's consent. Prof. Herman A. Gray of New York University, impartial arbiter for the men's clothing industry, upheld the union and ordered Meilman to return to New York and pay the union $204,000 in damages. A state court decision upheld the arbitration award.

Under a new six-year agreement between the ACWA and Meilman, the manufacturer was released from payment of the damages on condition of his compliance with the other terms of the arbitration award. He was required, however, to give two weeks' vacation pay to each employe who had been working in his New York plant, amounting to an estimated $35,000 to $40,000.

In further compliance with the agreement, Meilman gave up his Mississippi enterprise and turned the plant back to the town. He agreed that all clothing manufactured by his firm would be made in shops under contract to the union's New York Joint Board.

Louis Hollander and Vincent Lacapria, co-managers of the joint board, hailed the settlement as vindicating the union's contention that an employer has responsibilities to his employes. They declared the agreement "immeasurably strengthens the employment standards of all workers throughout the country."

Union Members Helped

Hollander said the union had used "every legal means, including court proceedings and an educational campaign among retailers," to bring the plant back to New York. Union members had passed out informational leaflets in front of retail stores handling the company's products.

Charles J. MacGowan

AFL-CIO Asks Board to Okay Agency Shop

The AFL-CIO has asked the National Labor Relations Board to order General Motors Corp. to bargain with the Auto Workers over the issue of an agency shop for GM workers in Indiana—a state with a so-called "right-to-work" law.

The federation's position was made in a brief submitted as the NLRB opened oral hearings on the legality of the agency shop, under which workers are required to pay a service fee if they don't join the union which bargains for them.

Even after an Indiana appellate court ruled that the agency shop does not violate the state's "right-to-work" law, GM refused to negotiate on the issue, claiming the agency shop contradicts the Taft-Hartley Act. The UAW filed unfair labor practices and the NLRB's general counsel, Stuart Rothman, upheld the union's position. Arrangements were made to bypass the usual NLRB trial examiner procedures and take the case directly to the full labor board.

In its brief the AFL-CIO declared "there is no rational basis" for questioning the legality of the agency shop in Indiana after a state court has specifically upheld it. The only restriction of federal law, the federation's attorneys declared, is that employes can not be required to pay dues to a union unless they are given the privilege of joining it. The agency shop gives them this privilege, and applies only to those who refuse to join the union, the AFL-CIO pointed out.

Joining the UAW in the oral argument were attorneys for the Steelworkers and the Commercial Telegraphers, both unions with agency shop contracts in force in Indiana.

Briefs supporting the union position were also submitted, or scheduled to be submitted, by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Indiana State AFL-CIO and the Retail Clerks.

The National Association of Manufacturers was given permission to file a brief supporting the GM position.

Retail Clerks Back Sunday Closings

The Retail Clerks have asked the Supreme Court to uphold Sunday closing laws for "compelling social reasons."

In a legal brief, the union says its position "does not concern itself in any way with the religious question involved," but maintains that "a community day of rest . . . makes positive contribution to the health of the workers, the family and the community. The RCIA points out that the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets a ceiling on hours worked, does not protect millions of Americans in retail trade and other excluded occupations.

MacGowan, Labor Pioneer Dies At 73

Kansas City, Kan.—Charles J. MacGowan, president emeritus of the Boilermakers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, died at his home in nearby Parkville, Mo., on Oct. 25. He was 73.

His death removed another from the thinning ranks of the pioneer trade unionists who built the American labor movement.

A member of the Boilermakers since 1909, he had served his union in various capacities since 1917 except for one short interval. He was international president from 1944 until his retirement in 1954, when he became president emeritus. He had been an AFL-CIO vice president since the merger in 1955.

MacGowan's "untimely passing" was mourned with "extreme sorrow" by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as taking from the labor movement "a man whose leadership has contributed so much to the well-being of American workers."

"His dedication to the principles that represent the highest ideals of our cause," they said in a telegram to Mrs. MacGowan, "will be remembered by all trade unionists. He was not only our colleague but a valued friend of many years and words cannot adequately express our personal sense of shock."

Born in Argyllshire, Scotland, he was taken by his father at the age of 10 to Canada. There he served his apprenticeship as a boilermaker on the old Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad and joined the union. He moved to the United States in 1913.

During his career he was assistant to the president of the former AFL Railroad Labor Dept.; a member of the Railroad Adjustment Board; an international representative of his union and international vice president, holding that post from 1936 until he was elected president.

He became 13th vice president of the former AFL in 1947, moved up to 11th vice president in 1948 and to ninth vice president in 1950. In addition he had served on the executive councils of two AFL departments, Metal Trades and Railroad Employes.

In 1949 he was a member of the AFL delegation to the founding congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London. Two years later he was AFL fraternal delegate to the conventions of the British Trades Union Congress in London and the Intl. Transportworkers Federation in Utrecht, Holland.

Was UN Consultant

In other areas, he served on the President's Labor-Management Conference in 1945 and was a labor consultant to the United Nations' organization conference the same year.

The funeral was held Oct. 28 at Kansas City, Kan. The body was to be moved to Chicago, where services were scheduled for 2 p. m. Oct. 31 at the Maloney Funeral Home.

Surviving are the widow, Rose, two daughters and a son.

Struck Airline Up On CAB Charges

The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered a hearing on charges that Southern Airways, whose regular pilots have been on strike since June 5, should forfeit its operating certificates because of alleged mismanagement and failure to provide scheduled services.

The Air Line Pilots charged that the company has failed to bargain in good faith and has set out to destroy the pilots' union at any cost.

LISTENING INTENTLY to Sen. John F. Kennedy are these union leaders, pictured when the Democratic candidate for President spoke at a rally in Waiters' Union Hall, New York City.

Living Costs Hit All-Time High As Output, Buying Power Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

usual seasonal decline in food prices doesn't appear to be developing.

Administration sources were quoted in the Wall Street Journal as fearing that the seasonally adjusted jobless rate will rise in October above mid-September's 5.7 percent rate. The number of workers drawing unemployment compensation is currently running about 30 percent above 1959 levels.

The normal seasonal drop in unemployment between September and October would be about 200,000. Any lesser decline would indicate a worsening of the unemployment picture.

The Administration's three chief economic spokesmen—Commerce Sec. Frederick H. Mueller, Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson and Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—have been actively seeking to downgrade predictions of top business economists that conditions will get worse before they get better.

Mueller, addressing the Business Advisory Council—an elite group of the nation's most powerful businessmen and industrialists—said he didn't agree with predictions by the council's own panel of economists that industrial production will take a further drop. Saulnier, in a speech to a bankers' group, claimed that the "next decisive (economic) move will be an advance."

These politically keyed predictions flew in the face of reports and analyses by economists from the ranks of business and the universities.

A panel of 13 leading business economists, addressing a meeting of professional economists, was unanimous in voicing the belief that the nation has entered a recession that would grow worse before it became better.

The predictions included a decline in non-residential construction, a drop in capital spending and a drop in industrial profits.

In another setting, Dr. John Linter, Harvard economist, said "most of the impact of this recession will be felt after the turn of the year." The onset of the recession, he said, has been indicated by "several months of sluggish sales, progressively declining order backlogs, declining profit margins and declining rates of inventory accumulation."

With the continued rise in living costs, the third Eisenhower Administration recession appears to be following the pattern of the 1958-59 downturn, which found the cost of living going up despite the depressed state of the economy.

The September figures showed increases in every category except transportation. House furnishing rose six-tenths of 1 percent, apparel prices rose 1 percent—topping the all-time high in this category reached in 1920—and gas prices averaged 1 percent higher, largely because of substantial increases in several cities.

Medical care inched up slightly and stands 3.1 percent above a year ago.

An estimated 100,000 workers, mostly in metalworking industries, will receive cost of living increases under escalator clauses, nearly all of them at the rate of 1 cent per hour.

Labor Press Convention Set For Detroit

The program for the Intl. Labor Press Association convention, to be held in Detroit, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, will be keyed to panel discussions and workshops based on the theme "The Expanding Role of the Labor Press."

The program has been planned with the assistance of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University.

A highlight of the convention will be awards to 66 winners of the annual Journalistic Awards Contest. Professors from the University of Michigan, who did the judging, will conduct a workshop based on their observations of the 378 entries.

Dr. Warren Miller, University of Michigan, co-author of the recent book, The American Voter, will analyze the election on the basis of his research on why people vote the way they do.

"How the Labor Press Can Be More Effective in Politics and Legislation at the Point of Impact" will be the subject of a panel led by Walter Davis, education director, Cleveland Local 880, Retail Clerks. Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, will explain the AFL-CIO legislative program for the coming year.

Another panel will be headed by Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO education director, who will discuss the role of the labor press in the union's program.

Arbitrators Back TWUA In Dispute With Local

Front Royal, Va.—A three-man arbitration board has upheld the Textile Workers Union of America in its dispute with Front Royal Local 371 over the use of the local's funds to assist a segregated school here.

The international union, in a move to conserve the local's assets against possible misuse, had placed the local under an administrator and was upheld by the recent international convention.

The arbitrators ruled that:

- The local should not be permitted to invest $8,000 of its funds, or any other amount, in debenture bonds to finance the segregated school established by anti-segregation groups in Front Royal.
- The local should not be permitted to contribute $500 a year to a scholarship fund in which the beneficiaries are to be restricted to students at the segregated school.
- The local can award annual scholarships provided they are open to students in any of the three Front Royal area secondary schools; they must be awarded on the basis of merit or need, and must not be restricted to students in any particular school.
- The administratorship imposed by the international is to be lifted as soon as the decision is received and accepted, since both parties had agreed that the arbitration was to be final and binding.

Local 371 accepted the decision at a meeting, but asked that the administratorship be continued until Nov. 2 when new local officers will be elected.

The arbitrators were William E. Simkin of Philadelphia, the impartial chairman; Arthur J. Goldberg of Washington, AFL-CIO special counsel, for TWUA, and Dr. William S. Lynn of Front Royal, for Local 371.

Goldberg dissented from the board's ruling on the third point, permitting the award of scholarships to students from any of the three schools, on the ground that it was beyond the arbitrator's jurisdiction.

AFL-CIO Makes Recommendations:

Tax Reforms Could Yield $17 Billion

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has sent both presidential candidates an 118-page study of the federal tax structure, including some 20 specific recommendations for its revision.

In an accompanying letter, Meany described tax reform as "an issue of major importance" since it bears upon "the methods for financing the programs advanced by the two party platforms."

"We estimate that our recommended reforms for the individual income tax would yield an additional $12.4 billion and for the corporate income tax an additional $5.3 billion," he said, with no change in present tax rates.

The fully documented study, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is "essentially . . . a picture of a highly inequitable tax structure," Meany charged.

"It is very clear that the heaviest burden is being carried by those whose income is solely from wages and salaries," he continued. "Income from dividends receives the benefits of a special tax credit, and income from capital gains is treated even more favorably. Only a small fraction of wage and salary income goes unreported on tax returns, while a much larger proportion of dividend, interest and self-employment income escapes taxation."

Special provisions for certain types of income, together with the expansion of some allowable deductions, have caused a continual "erosion" of the tax base, Meany added.

For the individual income tax, the AFL-CIO study's proposals include repeal of the dividend exclusion and tax credit; a withholding system for at least some types of income other than wages; revision of capital gains taxes; repeal of split-income provisions; tighter regulation of expense-account allowances; elimination of stock option privileges as a means of tax-avoidance; repeal of the tax exemption for state and local bonds, especially those used for industrial piracy, and an overhaul of other exclusions, deductions and credits.

For the corporation income tax, the study proposes repeal of depletion allowances for oil and other mineral producers; repeal of the more liberal depreciation deductions enacted in 1954; tax relief, "if necessary," for corporations with annual incomes under $25,000, and elimination of "special tax windfalls" to buyers of corporations with heavy past losses.

Other Changes Proposed

Other proposals include a reduction in federal excise taxes "as soon as practicable"; coordination of estate and gift taxes to make them a "more effective source of revenue," and an increase in (or elimination of) the earnings ceiling on which social security taxes are paid.

"Whether or not you agree with these recommendations," Meany's letter concluded, "it should be clear that the federal tax structure is in need of extensive reform."

Copies of "Federal Taxes" are available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The book, publication No. 108, is priced at $1.50 per copy; $1.25 for 50 or more; $1 for 100 or more.

Unions to Get L-G Forms On Finances

All unions which have filed financial reports with the Labor Dept. will in the future automatically receive blank reporting forms soon after the end of their fiscal year.

Unions expected to have less than $20,000 in receipts during the year will be sent the short form LM-3, while other unions will be sent the long form LM-2. All unions will receive a bulletin describing some of the common errors made in filling out the first year's reports.

John L. Holcombe, commissioner of the department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, discussed the new system in a recent letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Holcombe called attention to a ruling which benefits local unions whose parent international union or intermediate body receives checked-off dues directly from the employer. In such cases the local union only has to count that portion of the dues actually received by it in order to determine its eligibility for using the short form LM-3.

For example, if the dues checked off by the employer during the year and sent directly to the international total $21,000, and the international returns $16,000 to the local union after deducting $5,000 as per capita payments and assessments, the local union will be entitled to use the short form LM-3, so long as its receipts from any other sources do not bring its total to $20,000.

In order for the local union to take advantage of this interpretation, it is necessary that the higher body's portion of the checked-off dues go directly from the employer to the higher body without passing through the hands of the local. The parent or intermediate body, however, must make a complete financial report on the transaction.

Romualdi Named ILO Delegate to Uruguay

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi has been named U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization's Inter-American Study Conference on Labor-Management Relations, scheduled for Nov. 3-12 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Accompanying him as advisor will be Seymour Brandwein of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Pardon Asked for Sit-Down Leader

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appealed to Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver to use his powers of executive pardon to free Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro minister, from prison.

Meany charged that King had been given a "shocking and unusual penalty" when he was sentenced to four months in prison on the ground that participation in an Atlanta sit-in demonstration violated the suspended sentence the minister had received earlier for driving without a Georgia driver's license—although he had a valid Alabama license.

In a telegram to Vandiver, Meany said intervention by the governor would "sustain confidence" on the part of people around the world that "fairness will prevail in Georgia and that freedom will remain inviolate everywhere in America."

King was later freed on $2,000 bail pending an appeal to a higher court.

Labor Gears Up to Get Out the Vote

Registration Drive Hailed As Success

(Continued from Page 1)

it is the volunteer workers at the block, precinct and community levels who are being depended on to see that eligible voters actually go to the polls.

While union members and their wives form the nucleus of this effort, the citizens' committees sponsored by the AFL-CIO have enlisted broad community support in many areas. There have been cases where college political science professors and their entire classes have taken part in the registration canvassing as a project in practical politics.

10 Million Rise Seen

With registration books now closed in all but a handful of states, the increase in eligible voters is expected to approach the 10 million mark. A part of the rise was expected, the result of the growth in population. What was largely unexpected, however, was the extent of the increased registration in industrial areas, including cities which have lost population in recent years.

In many of these areas, local newspapers and Democratic and Republican leaders alike have given the credit to labor's registration machinery.

The other significant factor has been the increased registration among minority groups.

In California, labor gave substantial support to the registration drive conducted among Spanish-speeking citizens by a civic group called the Community Service Organization. Through this joint effort, more than 100,000 Americans of Mexican descent were registered.

A CSO bulletin reporting the success of the campaign declared: "The chief reason for the completely unprecedented success of CSO's voter registration drive this year was the financial support provided by the trade union movement. Both the California Labor Federation and the national AFL-CIO were extremely generous in making funds available to our non-political campaign. At the local level, CSO chapters worked closely with the unions on non-partisan registration programs."

Indians Registering

In South Dakota, one of the few states where the registration books have not yet been closed, labor is giving assistance to a non-partisan drive by the National Congress of American Indians which estimates that there is a potential of some 15,000 Indian voters in the state, most of them unregistered.

A spot check of some of the major areas where labor has been most active in registration gives this picture:

New York—Although the nation's largest city has declined in population, final registration totals topped the previous all-time high set in 1944. The citywide registration of 3.62 million is up 957,000 from 1958 and 331,000 above 1956.

Upstate, the sharpest gain has been in industrial Buffalo, where registration is 28 percent above 1958—the largest percentage increase of any major city.

Ohio—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown and a score of smaller industrial cities all chalked up significant registration gains. Negro registration was particularly heavy.

Michigan—Detroit led the way with 100,000 more registered voters than in 1956 and 134,000 more than in 1958. Other industrial areas also gained.

Illinois—New registration is expected to add more than half a million voters, with Chicago accounting for more than 200,000 of the total.

Pennsylvania — Impressive gains in Philadelphia, once a GOP stronghold but strongly Democratic in recent years, bring the statewide total above 1958. With final totals still incomplete, indications are that the Democrats have taken a statewide edge in registration for the first time.

Indiana—Statewide registration is up 100,000 over 1956, with the heaviest gains in Indianapolis and Fort Wayne. In addition to the presidential race, labor has a strong stake in getting out the vote needed to elect legislators and a governor pledged to repeal the so-called "right-to-work" law.

California — This growing state turned out its previous record registration in 1958, when a "right-to-work" proposal was on the ballot. This year, registration is up 700,000 from 1958. Biggest increase was in the Los Angeles area, where there were 185,000 new Democratic registrations and 22,000 newly-registered Republicans.

Missouri—Statewide registration is up 17 percent from 1958, with St. Louis and Kansas City leading the way. Residents of rural areas are not required to register.

New Jersey—Industrial Newark and Jersey City paced a statewide gain of 240,000 registered voters.

The non-partisan blanketing of areas where working people are concentrated, with no attempt to separate union from non-union families or inquire into the political affiliation of prospective voters, was regarded as the most effective technique developed by labor in the registration campaign.

Similarly, in areas where the get-out-the-vote campaign will be geared to the community at large, baby-sitter services, transportation to the polls and periodic checks on Election Day of registered voters who have not yet cast their ballots will be on the same non-partisan basis.

The get-out-the-vote techniques will vary from city-to-city, from union-to-union. But the goal will be the same—to bring about the participation of all citizens in the election of their government.

ALL-TIME REGISTRATION record of more than 1 million voters—resulting from labor-management teamwork in Detroit—is chalked up on registration barometer by Walker Cisler, president of Detroit Edison Co. Standing on ladder is Mayor Louis C. Miriani, while Mike Novak (second from left), vice president of Wayne County AFL-CIO, looks on.

U.S. Businessmen Bungle Politics Role

Republican Party professionals are screaming in anguish over the bungling efforts of some big business firms to aid the GOP by promoting so-called "public affairs" programs to interest their employes in politics, according to an article in The Reporter magazine.

It seems that too many employes are becoming interested in Democratic politics.

Declared a GOP "pro" sarcastically: "Yeah, those new public affairs people are doing a great job—they're registering 80 percent Democrats."

Belatedly, some of the companies quietly switched to concentrating on management and top supervisory personnel who can be more safely counted in the Republican column.

ILO Told Bulgaria Breaks 2 Treaties

Geneva — The satellite Communist government of Bulgaria has repudiated two Intl. Labor Organization conventions, or treaties, the ILO has been notified here.

It will not carry out the conventions which limit employment of women on night work and provide for the registration, insurance and payment of benefits to unemployed workers.

Kennedy Victory Key To Liberal Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tain organizational control of both the House and Senate.

Their margin in the Senate—66 to only 34 Republicans—cannot possibly be overturned in this election, in which only 34 seats are open. Of the 23 Democratic seats, at least 13 are beyond the hope of the GOP and Democrats are favored in most of the remaining 10.

Of the 11 Republican-held, 7 are considered likely to be retained by the GOP, although one or two may be very close.

The real Senate battlegrounds are in eight states. Four are now held by Democrats — Missouri, Michigan, Delaware and Wyoming. Four are held by the Republicans —Colorado, Idaho, Iowa and South Dakota. The results in these races may be close and may well swing in each state on which presidential candidate wins, but Democrats are considered likely to pick up more than they lose, barring an unexpected Nixon landslide in the popular vote.

The present House, making allowances for vacancies, includes 283 Democrats and 154 Republicans, and the GOP would have to make a net gain of 65 seats to claim control.

GOP Sees 25-Seat Gain

Not even the most optimistic Republican spokesman seriously thinks that gains of this scope are in sight. They say they are confident of scoring a net gain of perhaps 25 seats.

Democratic spokesmen concede that they are not likely to score net gains of their own.

"After all, we practically reached our saturation point in 1958—unless there is a Kennedy landslide that pulls in a number of our candidates in districts that are marginal but have historically been Republican," one party analyst says.

In a presidential year some normally Republican districts won in 1958 may "swing back" to the GOP, but the Republican "minimum" goal of 25 seats gained appears to be the maximum potential, says this analyst. There will be some Democratic victories to offset losses, he observed.

"We expect the House results to be somewhere between those of 1956 and 1958, probably closer to 1958," he claims. In the House elected in 1956, Democrats had control by only 31 votes; they controlled by 129 votes in the House chosen in 1958.

The impact of the presidential results on the congressional picture, in either case, is likely to be enormous.

A big Nixon vote will tend to bring in northern conservative Republicans and cut down the size of the northern liberal Democratic section of both House and Senate.

With Nixon, a conservative, in the White House, there would be no leadership designed to crack the power of the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition. The messages from the Executive Dept. would presumably be closely attuned to prevailing conservative GOP opinion, and any legislation recommended in the school, depressed areas and housing areas would be limited in scope and possibly no more than "token" legislation, it is expected.

A Kennedy victory, the observers say, would be likely to produce different results both in membership and in the tone of messages and leadership from the White House.

A Kennedy win would help northern liberal Democrats hold their seats. In addition, Kennedy if elected is rated as certain to make a powerful effort to thrust aside the legislative roadblocks that have prevented action on domestic welfare bills, in many of which he has been directly involved.

Kennedy Would 'Push'

In regard to some of these bills, Kennedy has said that a determined push from the White House could easily have produced the additional four or five affirmative votes needed to pass the legislation. He has said he would seek to supply such a push.

Persons close to the Kennedy camp expect him to make a special effort to regain support of liberal and moderate southern Democrats—as distinguished from out-and-out Dixiecrats—for economic liberalism. They point out that as many as 50 of the 100-odd southern Democratic House members used to support welfare measures backed by Democratic Presidents, and they think Kennedy can recapture many of these votes.

A Kennedy victory would be considered likely to bring a determined effort to dilute the present control of the House by the conservative Rules Committee. This could be executed either through increasing its membership or by changes in the rules to alter or limit the group's function.

In addition, some Democratic liberals have long felt that some reform is necessary in the seniority system through which veteran conservatives keep control of key Senate and House legislative committees.

They have also urged greater changes than were possible in 1959 in the Senate's filibuster rule, which allows foes of civil rights legislation to water down bills or kill them entirely.

CWA Urges Trips Abroad For Members

Front Royal, Va.—The Communications Workers' executive board has urged CWA local unions to sponsor low-cost trips to Europe as part of a worker-to-worker program of building international understanding.

The board, meeting at the CWA's educational institute here, suggested that chartered flights be arranged with the costs met by local unions and participating individuals. The board commented:

"The link of understanding from this kind of direct exchange build strong bonds of international solidarity that in the long run will be the real basis for world peace and the strengthening of the free world in the principles of the democratic way of life."

In other actions, the CWA board:

- Approved a continuing political action program, including 15 telephone "register and vote" campaigns in political centers of the nation.
- Set as an organizing goal recruitment of 25,000 new members before March 1961.
- Authorized a special program to train new local officers in their duties and responsibilities following local elections this fall.
- Denounced the Castro dictatorship in Cuba as a betrayal of democracy.

Throwing Away Freedom

THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU has reported that on Election Day 107 million Americans will be old enough to vote. It can be safely predicted that about 40 million of these will not mark a ballot on Nov. 8.

Millions of Americans who have attained voting age will be barred from the polls because they have not satisfied state requirements as to citizenship, residence, registration or payment of poll taxes. Others in institutions will not be eligible. And there is the glaring denial of the ballot to residents of the District of Columbia.

But the greatest number of those who will not cast ballots on Election Day are eligible in every respect; they are the victims of their own apathy, of their failure to understand their responsibilities in a democracy.

When people throw away the right to vote by failure to exercise that right they are putting out the welcome mat for despotism, tyranny and dictatorship. Without the democratic right to free elections there are no other rights.

America's democratic heritage can be strengthened and nourished at the polls on Nov. 8 by a record vote that will assure the choice of the 35th President and the 87th Congress by an overwhelming majority of eligible voters.

It Figures!

IT SHOULDN'T COME as much of a surprise, but the hucksters are for Nixon. A poll of advertising and public relations executives along Madison Ave. shows they favor Nixon over Kennedy by a 2 to 1 margin.

With the great majority of the nation's daily newspapers editorially supporting the Republican candidate and reports of the wide business and industrial backing of Nixon, the picture is pretty much as the AFL-CIO General Board laid it out back in August:

"On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people."

Election Day Means 'Vote'

AS A NEWS STORY elsewhere in this issue reveals, the AFL-CIO non-partisan registration campaign has been a tremendous success. The number of new voters enrolled is far greater than the expected rise due to the increase in population. It is probable that when the final figures are available, a greater proportion of the American people will be qualified to vote than ever before in our history.

The AFL-CIO can well be proud of its part in this achievement. We have made a substantial contribution to the democratic process.

But let's remember that registration is only the first step. It is not an accomplishment in itself. What counts is the turnout on Election Day.

Unless just as good a job is done Nov. 8, all the earlier effort will be wasted. The millions of new voters—and the old ones, too—must exercise their right and their duty as citizens.

We hope a great majority of these voters will support the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. But more important than that is for an overwhelming majority to go to the polls. This is an undertaking not just for a committee, but for all of us.

Cast your own vote, of course; and then do what you can to make sure that your family, your friends and your neighbors cast theirs too.

AFL-CIO News

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GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Desperation Passer

Meany In Federationist:

American Voters Must Make A Most Momentous Decision

Following is the full text of an editorial by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the major political decision facing the American voters this November. The editorial appears in the November issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

IN A MATTER OF DAYS the American people will make their most momentous political decision of our time. Our country is at the crossroads and we must choose one of two paths — a bold and challenging climb toward new heights, or the deceptively easy-looking road of the last seven years, which slopes slowly but steadily downward.

In 1932 we faced a similarly momentous decision but the choice was easier then. The downward slope had become a precipice over which our economy had already plunged. But the 1960 choice is just as vital, for we are nearing the precipice now, and the dangers that lie at the bottom are vastly greater.

Since midsummer we have discussed in the Federationist and elsewhere the reasons why the AFL-CIO takes this view of the presidential contest. Let me restate them briefly.

Our country's prestige and the cause of freedom have suffered a depressing series of setbacks in recent years. We have lost ground to the Communist world in Asia and Africa; most shocking of all, an ally of the Kremlin now sits 90 miles off the coast of Florida. America's warmest friends question whether our strength or our resolution are equal to the task of leadership. We dare not elect a candidate who endorses and proposes to continue the policies that led to these setbacks.

But to be stronger abroad, we must be stronger at home. In seven years our rate of economic growth has been cut nearly in half; our "normal" unemployment rate has nearly doubled. Our shortages of schools, hospitals and housing have gotten worse. We have increased our productive capacity, but a growing proportion of that capacity lies idle because our capacity to consume has not kept pace.

We dare not elect a candidate who endorses and proposes to continue policies that have already brought economic stagnation and would inevitably lead to depression.

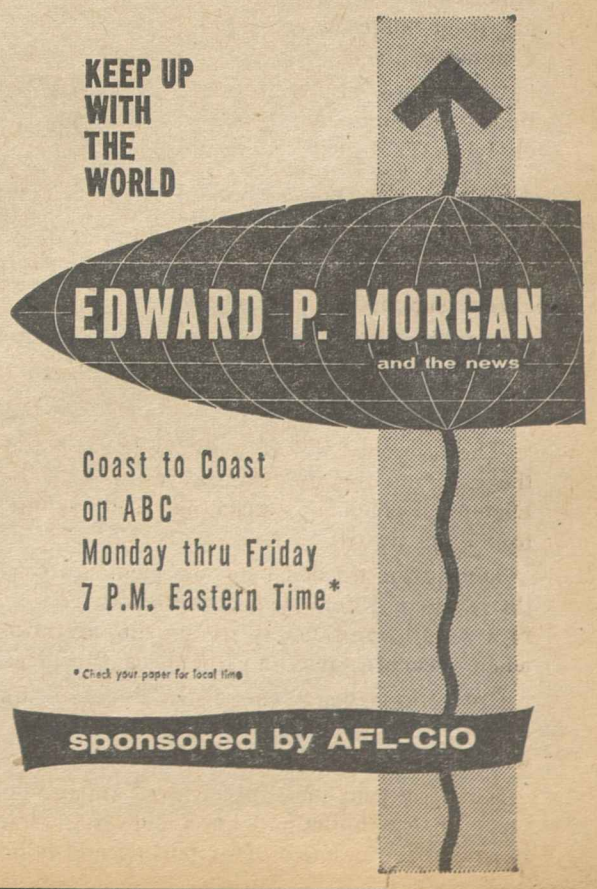
I HAVE CONFIDENCE in the American people. I am sure they recognize the facts; and I am sure they favor the high road toward a greater nation and the strengthening of democracy throughout the world.

The greatest threat to a victory for progress on Nov. 8 is the qualified citizen who fails to vote.

This is no time for a minority decision. This is a year, of all years, when every registered voter has a solemn duty to cast his ballot. The outcome should and must be decided by a clear majority of all the people.

I urge every AFL-CIO union member, in particular, to go to the polls. I urge him to make sure his family and his neighbors do the same. Even if you do not see the issues as I do; even if you do not agree with the AFL-CIO position, you must do your part as a citizen.

Vote for your own choice, out of your own convictions; but by all means, vote.



Morgan Says:

Nixon Helping Kennedy With His 'Unbelievable' Stands

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

THE MAIN DEBATABLE POINT which still intriguingly lingers between Vice Pres. Nixon and Sen. Kennedy is the margin and the inclination of the undecided vote. This anonymous but sizeable and decisive mass has the pundits, the pollsters and the politicians alike in a tizzy. Betting odds have been twitching back and forth like a nervous pendulum. For the moment they favor Kennedy, though nobody knows what the "religious issue" may do to him.

Morgan

The Vice President's news secretary, Herbert Klein, cited a series of private polls showing Nixon with more strength than the senator in Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Illinois and with gains at Kennedy's expense in Texas and Ohio. But more stunning news is being made by a poll being conducted by the New York Daily News.

According to the latest News straw vote summary, Kennedy leads Nixon by a significant margin of more than five percentage points—for the bonanza of New York's 45 electoral votes. And in a detailed, nationwide sampling of the so-called Catholic vote, the Wall Street Journal reports a strong trend for the senator which could swing key states, with many who voted for Pres. Eisenhower now returning to the Democratic fold.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS may or may not contribute to the tension and defensive atmosphere which reporters have sensed around the headquarters of the Vice President. Such an intangible cannot be accurately measured and may be totally deceptive. But Republican strategists who made such a point of the importance of Nixon's starting the campaign as an underdog are not exhuding pleasure from their political pores over his apparent continued occupancy of that position now.

The role of the attacker in politics is always to view with alarm, hoping to keep the defender so busy on defense that he has no time to point with pride. This the Democratic nominee has done with wounding effect although in pointing up faults and weaknesses he has not spelled out in detail his own remedies.

History will have the final say but at this point it seems possible that Vice Pres. Nixon is helping Kennedy with this chore, making him appear more credible because Nixon's own stands on important issues have become so unbelievable.

In West Memphis, Ark., the day after the first Nixon-Kennedy debate, the Vice President said it took federal leadership to realize such projects as TVA and Grand Coulee. But his own record on public power is consistently against such enterprises.

In Forest Hills, Long Island, the very next day, Nixon praised the 1949 housing bill. He voted against it in Congress.

In a major speech in St. Louis in June, he scornfully decried "growthmanship." But after a midnight meeting in New York with Gov. Rockefeller in July, Nixon embraced that liberal Republican's urgent but not new warning that the country should step up its economy to a 5 percent growth rate.

The Vice President once supported the Eisenhower Administration's efforts to repeal the Connally amendment which now makes our membership in the World Court all but meaningless. But recently, under Sen. Goldwater's right-wing pressure, he compromised his position.

While Kennedy himself amended his stand on Quemoy and Matsu, Nixon first went far beyond the Administration's own position, then retreated to it, then had Admiral Radford condemn Kennedy's argument as threatening war. The admiral's own well-known philospohy has included the advocacy of outright war against Communist China.

Nixon has come out four-square against Harry Truman's profanity and men's evening dress of boiled shirt, white tie and tails. The piety issue may lose him the Army vote and the formal dress wear people have already protested that unless the Vice President keeps his shirt on, they are going to lose theirs.

Correction Please!

Nixon's Distortion Technique Blurs Kennedy Views on Cuba

"**WE MUST END** our open and warm backing of dictators. Our honors must be reserved for democratic leaders, not despots. Our ambassadors must be spokesmen for democracy, not supporters of tyrants."

This is where Sen. John F. Kennedy stands on Cuba and the problem of totalitarianism in Latin America, according to Correction, Please!—the campaign bulletin of the Democratic National Committee.

"Let's look at the record on Cuba," declared the Democratic bulletin in dealing with a recent charge leveled by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon.

Correction, Please! quoted Nixon as saying in Allentown, Pa., after the fourth television debate that "Kennedy's call for U.S. government support of a revolution in Cuba is the most shockingly reckless proposal ever made in our history by a presidential candidate during a campaign."

The reference was to a Kennedy proposal that the U.S. aid the non-Batista, anti-Castro forces. Dictator Fulgencio Batista had ruled Cuba before Fidel Castro.

During the third debate, the Democratic bulletin recalled, Kennedy had replied to Nixon that "I always have difficulty recognizing my positions when they are stated by the Vice President."

Correction, Please! then listed a series of quotations by Kennedy on Cuba and the means by which he would support "freedom-loving Cubans."

Kennedy said in a speech in Tampa, Fla., on Oct. 18, the bulletin pointed out, that America must end the practice of supporting and honoring Latin dictators and that this nation's ambassadors must speak out for democracy.

"And we must constantly press for free elections," Kennedy said, "in any country where such elections are not held."

"We must also strongly support the Commission on Human Rights of the OAS (the 21-nation Organization of American States)—a commission which can serve as a forum before which the crimes and repressions of dictators like Castro and Trujillo (ruler of the Dominican Republic) can be brought to the attention of all the people of Latin America."

Kennedy was quoted as saying in Cincinnati on Oct. 7 that the U.S. should be "encouraging those liberty-loving Cubans who are leading the resistance to Castro."

"We must attempt to strengthen the non-Batista democratic anti-Castro forces in exile and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro. Thus far these fighters for freedom have had virtually no support of our government."

The bulletin pointed out that, at the OAS meeting in Costa Rica this past summer, Sec. of State Christian Herter publicly urged the OAS member states to "clearly indicate our great concern over Cuba's domination and encouragement of" Communist influence in the Western hemisphere.

The bulletin said the OAS refused to name Cuba, adopted a "much milder" resolution which simply condemned Soviet intervention, and several delegates plainly said the resolution was not aimed at Cuba.

This, the bulletin asserted, was one of the United States "worst defeats."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

EN ROUTE WITH KENNEDY—Twelve days before the election, the consensus is that the contest between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon is delicately balanced, that a landslide for Nixon seems wholly improbable but a landslide for Kennedy could develop, that the poisonous "religious issue" has again become a significant factor, and that the television debates have been an enormous, perhaps decisive asset to Kennedy.

A belated recognition of this latter fact was the obvious explanation of Nixon's extreme reluctance to be pushed to a fifth debate. Whatever debater's points may have been scored in their earlier face-to-face clashes, Kennedy took advantage of the simple appearances to establish his self-possession, his maturity, his grasp of issues and his total capacity to "handle" Nixon.

They undercut and destroyed the legend that the Vice President by virtue of "experience" and training, was 14 feet tall, a candidate uniquely qualified. It was "exposure" for Kennedy, to use that cant word, under ideal circumstances before an audience he could not possibly have reached otherwise.

This observer has never been able to understand why Nixon consented, why the Republicans in Congress allowed the Federal Communications Act to be amended to allow free time and invite debates for the two major-party candidates.

The debate agreement violated Nixon's (and Murray Chotiner's, his former campaign manager) basic law, proclaimed publicly, that the better-known candiate should never "debate" with the less-well known, because the former merely furnishes an audience for the latter that he could not get on his own.

Chotiner told Republican political schools that Nixon's initial success, his startling upset victory over former Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California in 1946, came because Voorhis in over-confidence agreed to a series of debates with the then-unknown 35-year-old Nixon.

* * *

THE "RELIGIOUS ISSUE" cuts both ways, of course. It must be talked about because theologically conservative Protestant evangelicals planned a new offensive for "Reformation Sunday," because the three Roman Catholic prelates of Puerto Rico chose to "direct" their parishioners not to vote for candidates of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin's Popular Democratic Party.

Munoz Marin himself called this a "medieval" attempt to interfere in the affairs of the political state. It is no worse, surely, than theologically conservative Baptist clergymen preaching sermons and holding prayer meetings for the defeat of a Catholic candidate—any Catholic candidate—for the presidency, with no consideration of Kennedy's own clear-cut position that, like Catholic government leaders in European states, he would totally repudiate any effort to control his policies.

But the "issue" is a factor, its existence has undoubtedly checked the expected farm-state revolt against Eisenhower-Benson policies.

The Vice President's strategists say that "looked at through the electoral college lens," the "issue" on balance probably hurts Nixon more than it helps him.

The Kennedy managers point to the general opinion that in the absence of the "issue," Kennedy would sweep the country, so that the Democratic candidate's defeat would simply show that another generation must pass before ignorance and bigotry can again be tested by the nomination of a Catholic for the nation's highest office.

* * *

FOR LIBERALS, the election decision is easy. Kennedy "would sign those bills," as he has stated, that Pres. Eisenhower killed by vetoes or veto threats. These are on school aid, job-site picketing, medical care for the aged through social security, improved unemployment compensation, minimum wages. It is easy to believe him as he promises to get the country "moving again."

Nixon would inherit the Republican Party lacking control of Congress and more conservative then when he entered office, and he could not "move" even if he wanted to.

"It was just too nice a day to work indoors, Mr. Hobart."

How to Buy:

Don't Be a Sucker For 'Free' Lessons

By Sidney Margolius

WANT TO DANCE the hotcha? Do you look better in an overcoat than a bathing suit? Want to develop a stunning figure? Or even better, reduce without exercising?

Many moderate-income people have been led into signing contracts to pay startling amounts of money as the result of "free" lessons, "contests," and high-pressure salesmanship used to sell dance lessons and reducing treatments.

Just because you win a contest entitling you to a set of "free" dance lessons, don't think you're really a brain, or even lucky. You're really being set up as a target for some high-pressure salesmanship which could end in financial disaster. You could wind up being the best dancer in the poorhouse.

One Midwest worker even got into debt to the tune of several thousand dollars for dance lessons, and had to go into bankruptcy, reports the Credit Union Bridge. In Washington, D. C., three girl government workers who earned $3,500-$4,000 a year signed dance lessons agreeing to take courses costing them $750 to $1,000.

The girls claimed they had been high-pressured into signing the contracts. But the contracts were held to be legal, and the studio got a court order in each case compelling payment.

In St. Louis, a woman signed a contract to pay $150 for just a series of facial "treatments" at one of the chain "health salons" that have sprung up in recent years.

From a number of areas, complaints are rolling in from people who signed up for dance courses and health-club memberships. Public authorities have taken action in several cases to bar high-pressure practices.

In Denver, a grand jury has been investigating complaints against dance studios.

U.S. postal authorities also are investigating to see if the mails are being used improperly for dance-lesson promotions.

In California, the State Consumer Counsel reports it is investigating complaints about health salons that go out of business. In St. Louis, the Better Business Bureau reports that when two suburban Slenderella salons closed, women who had signed contracts for treatments could not get refunds, but were told to go to a downtown branch for their treatments. The downtown branch, as has happened in other instances, is inconveniently distant from their homes.

In New York, the attorney general obtained an agreement from the Vic Tanney gyms to discontinue certain practices concerning installment contracts and statements of salespeople. One of the main problems was that contracts could not be cancelled. The operators now have agreed that contracts may be cancelled within 48 hours; that they will supply facilities nearby for completion of contracts if one of their places closes; that the word "free" will not be used in ads unless something of value actually is given free; that they will stop misleading statements by salesmen.

For example, the attorney general said, one of the complaints was that people who signed installment contracts weren't informed of the full extent of their financial obligations. The attorney general also secured an agreement from the Arthur Murray, Fred Astaire and Dale dance studios to discontinue selling practices about which people had complained.

The New York attorney general even found that some dance studios got prospects to sign contracts on the basis that they were receipts for the free lesson.

The Federal Trade Commission also has issued a consent order prohibiting Arthur Murray Inc., licensor of "Arthur Murray Studios," from using what FTC called "deceptive promotional schemes" to attract customers, and from selling lessons "through deception and coercion."

The FTC's complaint challenged various Arthur Murray promotion schemes used in radio, TV and newspaper ads, such as zodiac puzzles, and crossword, dizzy dance and "lucky buck" contests. If you win, you purportedly get a gift certificate for a number of lessons.

But, says the FTC, these contests are really "bait" to get your name as a prospect. The so-called contests, of course, are so simple that almost anyone can "win." These practices also are forbidden:

- The use, in any single day, of "relay salesmanship," with or without the use of hidden listening devices.
- The use of so-called "analyses," "studio competitions," "dance derbies" and similar contests which are actually intended to get the winner to buy lessons.
- The use of partly-blank contracts, and evading or refusing to answer questions about the amount owed so that buyers are misled about their financial obligations.

You can forward "free gift" cards to your local Better Business Bureau or the postal authorities. They're making a collection of them. But don't sign any contracts for lessons. If you want to learn to dance or use a gym, call your local Board of Education's adult education department. For a nominal fee of five bucks or so you can join a dancing class or enroll in the adult gym class, or take any number of other educational and recreational courses.

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AN UNDERSTANDING for mutual activity in strengthening the Red Cross blood program is being signed here by Dr. Sam T. Gibson, left, national director of the Red Cross blood program, and Leo Perlis, director, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. Standing are Ken Kramer, left, and Henry Gunesch, Red Cross labor liaison representatives.

Labor's United Fund Gifts Estimated at $150 Million

New York—Nearly $150 million was contributed by organized labor for the 1960 operations of 28,000 voluntary health and welfare agencies in the United States and Canada.

The money was raised through labor's participation in 2,200 United Fund and Community Chest campaigns. Coordinating this effort for the AFL-CIO is its Community Service Activities. Employed on the staffs of local funds and chests are 150 full-time labor representatives.

In addition, thousands of trade unionists served as volunteer workers during the campaigns. In many communities, labor representatives held key positions such as campaign chairman or co-chairman.

Early reports on this year's campaigns indicate a significant increase in labor's contributions. Stepped-up activities are reported in a cross-section of cities.

In Akron, O., where they are having "the biggest layoffs in years" in the two major industries, rubber and aircraft, forecasts were optimistic for another successful drive. To offset the many for whom there will be no payroll deduction, other workers are stepping up their contributions to meet a campaign goal of nearly $3.2 million.

The Labor Participation Committee, headed by Oliver Lee of the Steelworkers, has 60 members. The United Fund speaker's bureau has 10 labor spokesmen. And the Women's Div. has 15 union members of wives of unions putting up campaign supplies and soliciting contributions.

In Wilkes-Barre, Pa., more than 50,000 people turned out to watch labor's United Fund Campaign parade. Later, some 300 labor representatives attended a rally where Vice Pres. Joseph Collis of the Newspaper Guild was featured speaker. Labor representatives serve as co-chairmen of all divisions of the Wyoming Valley United Fund. A big assist comes from 1,400 trained union counsellors who, as year-round referral sources on United Fund services, become expert solicitors at campaign time in shops throughout the area.

In Phoenix, Ariz., 1,500 special posters reading "We're digging deep for the United Fund," are being displayed on construction jobs and equipment. Co-chairman of the drive is Central Labor Council Pres. Richard B. Walsh.

Despite layoffs in the rubber and metal industries, first returns are good and enthusiasm is high. Setting an example for union members are full-time union officers and employes, all of whom have made substantial contributions.

In New Orleans, La., stepped-up labor-management cooperation in the United Fund Drive is already showing results. In one steel plant where only five out of 85 employes gave last year, 91 out of 93 made generous contributions this year. Despite some layoffs in building materials and steel, initial returns show increases.

In Detroit, birthplace of Federated giving, a labor-sponsored campaign report luncheon had Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Auto Workers, as principal speaker. Co-chairman of the 1960 campaign, which has a goal of $17.9 million, is UAW Vice Pres. Norman Matthews.

Worker Gifts Rising

In Providence, R. I., early reports indicated labor men and women were improving their gifts to meet a goal of more than $2.3 million, an increase of $200,000. Community service representatives are visiting plants and stressing the year-round services of community agencies.

In Kansas City, Mo., where organized labor originated fair-share giving, trade unionists are among the top leadership in the "Heart of America United Fund Campaigns." Principal speaker at a United Fund dinner for the four-county area will be Vice Pres. John Cappell of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, AFL-CIO.

And in Washington, D. C., a special "pacesetter" campaign was conducted in the ranks of international union offices. With only six out of 11 completed reports, the total is already over the amount raised last year.

Morgan Favored Over Rock-n-Roll

Austin, Tex. — The AFL-CIO-sponsored news broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, dropped by Station KNOW here for a rock-and-roll program with 5-minute newscasts, are now being heard over station KVET at 6:30 p. m.

Cancellation of the Morgan program created a major stir in the Austin area. John McCully, public relations director for the Texas AFL-CIO, said "our telephone jumped off the wall" with listeners calling to find out why. University of Texas students circulated petitions for Morgan's restoration, letters were written to the newspapers, two other area radio stations asked to broadcast the program and "we realized the broadcasts were having a greater influence on public thinking than we had any idea," McCully added.

AFL-CIO Publication Says:

Medical Plans Fall Short on Key Needs

A "large part" of worker need for medical protection is still unmet despite the widely negotiated surgical and other medical benefit plans, the AFL-CIO has reported.

Collective Bargaining Report, a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, devoted its September issue to a review of "Medical and Surgical Benefits." The report deals with the Steelworkers' plan, with recent trends and with common provisions of such plans as revealed by a government survey.

The Steelworkers Union found that its program, primarily Blue Cross and Blue Shield, is of "great value" but still is "considerably short of the goal."

The union believes "little progress" can be made under standard insurance coverage since it feels the major steps ahead call for "removal of certain limitations on the present benefits, elimination of physicians' charges over and above the fee schedules provided under the programs, and the establishment of effective controls against unnecessary hospitalization and physician services."

The Steelworkers said it was not optimistic and added:

"Unless the medical profession changes many of its basic policy positions and practices with respect to fees, and unless it accepts greater responsibility for holding down costs and improving the comprehensiveness of benefits, we have no alternative except to explore the possibilities for achieving our goals through newer patterns."

The alternative, declared the union, is to work toward group practice prepayment plans such as other unions have.

The Steelworkers reported these main weaknesses under private insurance plans:

- Lack of full service on covered care. The union said it has for 10 years tried and failed to get doctors to accept the Blue Shield schedule as full payment for services; fees continue to jump ahead as the payment schedule is improved.
- Inadequate control on unnecessary service. There is more frequent hospitalization and surgery under insurance plans, the study showed in comparing Steelworker coverage under both insurance and group-practice plans.

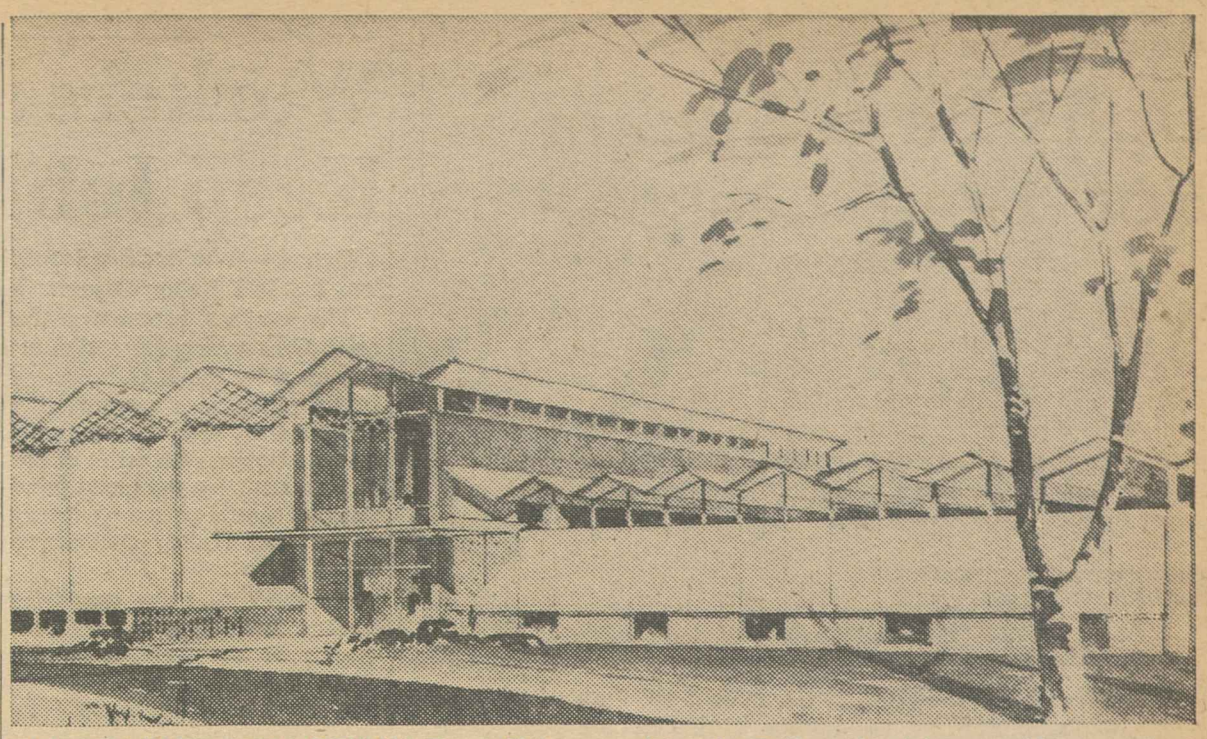
"On hospitalization, the Blue Cross plan had 135 hospitalizations per year for 1,000 persons covered as against 90 under the Kaiser (Foundation Health Plans in California). . . . On surgery (excluding obstetrical), there were 69 cases for 1,000 persons under Blue Shield and 33 under the Kaiser plans."

Cover 41% of Cost

The Steelworker study also showed that the insurance plans fail to cover many medical services and that its current program "covers on the average something less than 41 percent of total family health costs."

The AFL-CIO publication, looking at the bargaining trends of recent years on surgical and medical benefits, found that medical coverage is being broadened; benefit levels are being raised; the employer increasingly is bearing the full financing of benefits; coverage for dependents as well as the worker is now nearly standard practice, and continuation of coverage after retirement is increasingly provided for.

The AFL-CIO report also pointed out that a Labor Dept. study of 300 large plans, covering 4.9 million workers or about 40 percent of all workers under such negotiated plans, revealed that 293 of the plans provide surgical benefits, and 213 plans provide for medical benefits other than surgery.



THE CHARLES J. MacGOWAN Boys' Club, named for the Boilermakers' late president emeritus, will be built in Kansas City, Kan., with proceeds of a $500,000 fund-raising campaign to start this summer. Community leaders have endorsed the project in tribute to MacGowan and the union. The picture shows an architect's drawing of the building, which will be started in 1961, according to plans of the Boys' Clubs of America.

Support the UN, Becu Asks Unions

Brussels—Worldwide democratic labor support of the United Nations was urged on all affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions by Gen. Sec. Omer Becu on the UN's 15th anniversary.

"The 15th anniversary is of particular significance," Becu said, "for it coincides with the historic mission which the UN has undertaken to save the young Congo nation from anarchy and misery, as well as with attacks which the Soviet government has made against the UN and its secretary-general (Dag Hammarskjold) and with the Soviet attempts to emasculate the UN by introducing the veto into its administration."

Labor Women Form Kennedy-Johnson Unit

More than 300 women trade union and auxiliary leaders throughout the country have formed a Committee of Labor Women for Kennedy and Johnson to carry the campaign directly to the nation's working women and the wives of union members.

George M. Harrison, chairman of Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson, announced the appointment of Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as acting secretary of the women's committee.

In the committee's first statement, a nine-point summary of the reason union families support Kennedy, Mrs. Peterson declared:

"We hope our children will have high ideals of honesty, service and devotion. As president, Kennedy would foster such ideals. We do not want our young people to think that tricky tactics and slick words pave the road to success."

Harrison, an AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Railway Clerks, said the committee will provide speakers, leaflets and active organizational support in the campaign.

Among the leading trade women leaders serving on the committee are Vice Pres. Bessie Hillman of the Clothing Workers; Vice Pres. Angela Bambace of the Ladies' Garment Workers; District Director Mary Hanscom of the Communications Workers; Caroline Davis, Auto Workers; Pres. Virginia Tindall of the AFL-CIO Women's Auxiliaries; Esther Murray, eastern director, and Margaret Thornburgh, western director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept.; Pres. Gertrude E. Gray of the Women's Auxiliary of the Street Electric Railway Employes, and Sec.-Treas. Neva Brewer of the Ladies Society of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

Iron Workers Raise Per Capita Tax Rate

Delegates to the Iron Workers' convention voted unanimously to boost their union's per capita tax for the first time since 1932.

Winding up the union's 31st convention, held in Washington, the delegates re-elected incumbent officers headed by Pres. John H. Lyons to new four-year terms.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, who earlier had received the convention's unanimous endorsement, addressed the 824 delegates by telephone pledging leadership in meeting the problems "of unused capacity, of men out of work and searching for work, of a great need for national strength."

The Democratic presidential candidate maintained the nation has stood still in recent years.

"Bridges which should be built are not being built, homes and schools and hospitals that should be constructed are not being constructed," he said.

"We want a better standard of living for our people. We want the production which comes from a government which is affirmative and compassionate. We want to carry on with increased minimum wages and medical care for the aged tied to social security, stimulation to housing, stimulation to building and the development of our great natural resources, and the strengthening of our position throughout the world."

For members of the union's "outside locals," the convention adopted a $2 package increase in monthly payments, including a 75-cent hike in per capita from $2 to $2.75, a $1 increase in the pension fund payments and a 25-cent raise in the cost of monthly death benefit stamps. Members of shop unions and Navy Yard riggers' locals will pay $1 a month per capita tax, 50 cents above the present amount.

ACWA Incumbents, 6 New V. P.'s Elected

New York—Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and all incumbent vice presidents of the Clothing Workers have been reelected in a referendum vote in which 141,294 members of 560 locals marked ballots.

Also elected were six new vice presidents to fill newly created posts, raising the total to 23. They were Thomas DiLauro of Philadelphia; Charles J. Garrahan of New York; Leonard Levy of Los Angeles; Sam Nocella of Baltimore; Ruth V. Payne of Birmingham, Ala., and Peter Swoboda of Frackville, Pa. The general executive board, composed of the elected officers, will meet Nov. 16 to pick an executive vice president.

Patrolmen on Rails Rename Top Officers

Chicago—An increase in the number of union shop agreements to a total of 39 was reported to the convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Patrolmen here.

In addition to revising and improving the organization's constitution, delegates elected William J. Ryan to a third term as president. Also re-elected were John V. MacDonald, executive vice president, and Cecil Smithson, secretary-treasurer. Designated regional vice presidents were J. C. Dotson, John Connally, C. Young, Joe C. Reber, John J. Hornack, J. E. Murphy, George T. Cannon, Edwin E. O'Brien, F. G. Hughes, and A. E. Fields.

The union's gains since the last convention two years ago include the signing of more than a dozen railroads to agreements with improvements similar to those won by the "non-operating" railroad unions, including a 5-cent hourly wage increase, adding of cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage rate, and vacation, holiday, health and welfare, and life insurance benefits.

Negotiations are pending on all other carriers where the union has representation rights.

Represented at the convention was the recently chartered local union of patrolmen on the Galveston, Tex., wharves, where the organization by a unanimous vote won bargaining rights recently in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Railroad Unit Votes on Rise In Per Capita

Chicago—A two-year organization drive will be launched soon by the American Railway Supervisors Association provided local lodges approve a 50-cent a month per capita tax increase adopted at the union's 25th convention here.

The half-dollar hike will go to pay field representatives' salaries. Results of the referendum vote will be known about Jan. 1. The association represents about 7,000 workers on 87 railroads.

Changes in the union's constitution and by-laws were drafted by the 131 delegates to comply with the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

Re-elected were Corresponding Sec. Harold W. Wright and Financial Sec.-Treas. R. Durdik. Pres. James P. Tahney, only chief executive in the union's 26-year history, is up for re-election at the next convention, to be held here in October 1962.

Speakers included Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey of the Machinists, and George T. Brown, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health.

'Don't Buy Sears' Drive Is Continued

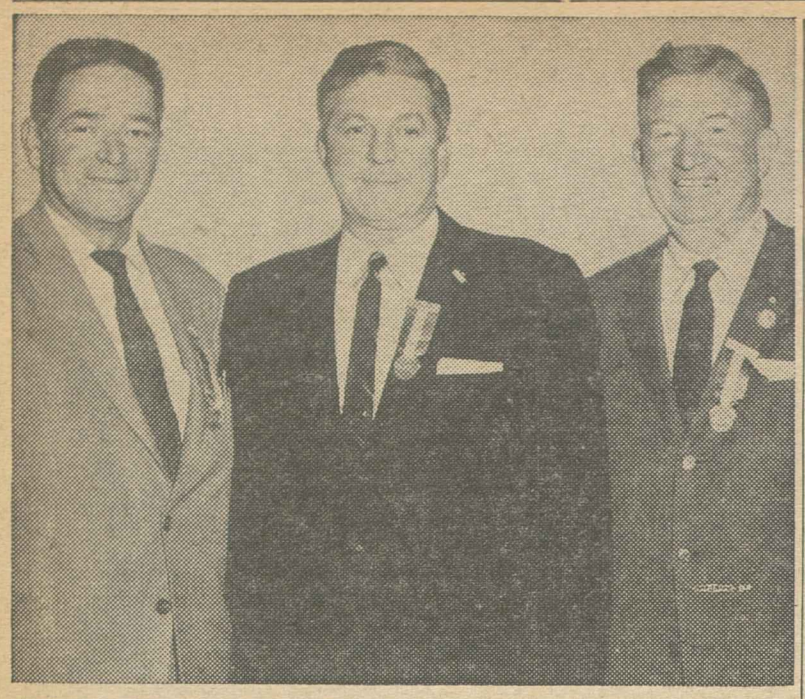
Settlement of the Machinists' strike against Sears Roebuck & Co. in San Francisco was a "partial victory" resulting from the nationwide consumer boycott against Sears and does not end the boycott, said Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

"On the contrary," he said, "we will redouble our boycott activities. We intend to support the San Francisco Labor Council in its announced intention to continue this boycott until the last fired is rehired, and until Sears meets the conditions laid down by the AFL-CIO Executive Council."

The big retail chain has rehired a majority of the union workers fired last May for refusing to go through a Machinists' picket line, but the San Francisco Labor Council said many have been downgraded on inferior jobs and otherwise discriminated against. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, in a statement adopted Aug. 13, called on all labor organizations to stop buying Sears merchandise "until management ceases to interfere with the self-organization of employes" and makes all fired employes whole again.

Charles Osterling, coordinator of the RCIA Consumer Boycott Committee, accused Sears management of "company activities reminiscent of the dark ages of labor relations."

More than 100 top RCIA officials will meet in Chicago Nov. 10 to expand boycott activities.



RETURNED TO OFFICE at the 20th convention of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers in New York City are Pres. John J. Grogan, center; Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood, left, and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis.

Utter, Swisher Named By Safety Council

Chicago—Lloyd D. Utter, director of the Auto Workers' Industrial Safety Dept., has been elected vice president for labor of the National Safety Council and a member of the organization's executive board.

He succeeds Vice Pres. L. P. Siemiller of the Machinists, who remains a director and a member at large of the NSC executive committee.

Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers was chosen chairman of the council's labor division, with George Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, named vice chairman. Both were picked as directors, as was Charles Ferguson, safety director of the Mine Workers.

The Labor Day weekend safety campaign conducted by organized labor and the NSC played an important role in cutting down the anticipated highway death toll, according to an evaluation in the council's Labor Safety Newsletter.

"Actually, the influence and impact of this (or any other) campaign cannot be evaluated in terms of injuries and deaths prevented, due to lack of suitable data," the publication says.

"However, campaign activities are one of the recommended and accepted methods for preventing injuries and there can be no question but that many injuries and deaths were prevented in view of the scope of this campaign."

The death toll of 415 over the holiday weekend showed a sharp drop from the 461 auto fatalities in 1951 despite 20 million more cars on the roads. The AFL-CIO role in the campaign was directed by a committee headed by Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh. Participation by local unions increased by 25 percent over 1959, when the first campaign was held.

Stereotypers To Appeal NLRB Ruling

Portland, Ore.—Local 48 of the Stereotypers is expected to appeal to the full National Labor Relations Board against an examiner's ruling that the union refused to bargain with publishers of two daily newspapers here and tried to enforce an illegal closed shop.

Martin S. Bennett, of the San Francisco NLRB office, recommended that Local 48 "cease and desist" from violating the Landrum-Griffin Act and resume collective bargaining when requested to do so by the Oregonian Publishing Co. and the Journal Publishing Co.

The union's walkout last Nov. 10 was illegal, the examiner asserted, because Local 48 demanded an "elaborate closed shop hiring system" and insisted that foremen be union members.

Union spokesmen said the ruling will be appealed to the NLRB, and probably to the U.S. Supreme Court because of the importance of the principle involved. The newspapers have continued to publish with non-union help since some 50 Stereotypers struck. Another 750 union employes have refused to cross Local 48 picket lines.

A committee representing the unions has been publishing the Portland Reporter twice a week. The paper plans to publish daily starting Nov. 1. The Oregon Labor Press, published weekly in Portland, reported recently that an Oregonian official announced his paper will spend up to $1 million to regain lost circulation and compete against the daily Reporter.

In another development, the Guild executive committee accepted the resignation of three officers and set Nov 11 for an election to pick successors. The three were Robert Schults, president; Joe Rigert and Allan Delay, vice presidents. Schults announced he has submitted his resignation also as a Guild member.

Meany Urges Labor Support Urban League

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has issued a written appeal to all unions to help support the National Urban League in its efforts to achieve equality of opportunity.

Meany's appeal came in connection with the Urban League's Equal Opportunity Day on Nov. 15 which will be highlighted by an annual awards banquet in New York.

Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union and Charles G. Mortimer, chairman of the board of General Foods Corp., will receive the 1960 awards, Meany pointed out.

Meany said that labor and the Urban League have worked closely for many years toward the ideal of "equality of opportunity for all regardless of race, color or creed."

Employer Opposition Beaten:

Workers at Civil Aviation Meet Keep Job Problems Before ILO

Geneva—Workers employed in civil aviation fought successfully here to keep their problems before the Intl. Labor Organization despite the stubborn opposition of the industry's employers.

The workers' group won the support of government delegates to force the adoption of four key resolutions calling for action at the international level at the close of a two-week civil aviation session convened by the ILO.

The government representatives also lined up with the workers to assure adoption of a series of conclusions outlining the broad principles that should govern agreements on the hours of duty and rest periods of flight crews.

"I think that the employers seek to shut off the workers from access to the facilities of the ILO," Pres. Clarence N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots charged on the conference floor.

Sayen and Frank Heisler, airlines coordinator of the Machinists, were U.S. worker spokesmen at the session attended by a total of nearly 150 labor, government and employer delegates from 18 countries.

"We think that the ILO can make a substantial contribution to solving some of the problems that are specific to this particular industry," Sayen also told the conference.

All the votes that ended with the employers on the losing end of 2-1 majorities centered on the key issue of whether the workers should have the same protection as those of other industries by having their problems examined in the ILO.

ILO Action Urged

Sayen summed up the workers' conviction that there should be continuing ILO action in the industry. The ILO could make a "tremendous contribution to finding solutions" to its problems as they arise, he maintained.

But for the employers such vital questions as the fate of mechanics and other ground staff and flight crews made jobless by new aircraft, the loss of work time or even jobs by airline pooling arrangements, were all "matters which are best handled at the national or company level," in the words of U.S. employer delegate Joseph O'Brien, vice president for personnel relations of the U.S. Air Transport Association.

"The ILO exists to provide a forum for dealing with social questions affecting all industrial workers," the labor representatives said in their resolution on future ILO action.

"By reason of its international character and rapid technological development," the industry has raised for its workers "many and varied social problems" that "are likely to increase in the future," they added.

Although the resolution asked merely that the conference call on the ILO's Governing Body "to give attention all such problems" in whatever way it considered appropriate, the employers fought it desperately.

But the workers won when their proposal was adopted by a vote of 57 to 30, with two abstentions.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions submitted by the workers and adopted by the conference over the opposition of the employers included:

- A request to the ILO to study the employment conditions of personnel in essential navigation services to see if they are good enough to attract the right people.
- A similar demand for an ILO study to determine ways to assure adequate new jobs or compensation for flight and ground staff made jobless by technological developments.
- A call for a review of measures for protecting airline employes against claims of civil liability.
- A request for an assessment of practices in various countries regarding the firing of hostesses because of age limits or marriage.

While recognizing the Intl. Civil Aviation Organization's primary responsibility for all questions concerning safety, the conference acknowledged that the ILO was also concerned in the impact of hours of work and rest periods on workers.

In defining the principles which should govern regulation of these questions, the conference also said that their application "should be the subject of consultation between the employers' and workers' organizations concerned."

A safeguard clause stipulated that nothing in the conclusions reached should be used to seek an amendment of any existing law, regulation or contract giving "more favorable conditions to the workers."

Roofers Vote To Support Kennedy

St. Louis—Some 300 delegates to the 15th triennial convention of the Roofers, on a motion from the floor, warmly endorsed Sen. John F. Kennedy for president and urged all members to work for his election.

The delegates, representing nearly 21,000 members in about 240 locals, also reelected their officers headed by Pres. Charles D. Aquadro and Sec.-Treas. Melvin C. Fink.

A few sections of the international union constitution were revised to comply with the Landrum-Griffin Act, and the 1963 convention was awarded to New York.

Speakers included Representatives Melvin Price (D-Ill.) and Frank Kersten (D-Mo.); Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis; Pres. John Reuter of the National Roofing Contractors Association; Mrs. Virginia Bradine of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Label Dept.; Jack Braden of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.; Pres. Arthur A. Hunn and Executive Sec. Joseph Cousins of the St. Louis Area Building Trades Council; Pres. Aloys P. Kaufman of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis; John N. McElravey of the Armstrong Cork Co., and Msgr. James Johnson, St. Louis, president and general manager of the Father Dempsey Charities.

Electricity, Gas Price Gyps Blamed on FPC

A leading consumers group has charged that failure of the Federal Power Commission to regulate the electric power and natural gas industries is costing consumers $1 billion more for electricity and millions more for gas each year than in 1952 because of rate hikes.

The Electric Consumers Information Committee, in its current newsletter, charged that FPC has come to mean "Failure to Protect Consumers."

The newsletter cited government figures showing a rise of 65 percent in field prices since 1953 and a rise of 38.1 percent in the retail price of gas since 1952.

The ECIC also charged that a Republican campaign document which talks of FPC "accomplishments" since 1953 is "an outright deception" because the fact is consumers have been "had."

The ECIC also recalled that FPC Member William R. Connole was "fired" this year after compiling a distinguished five-year record. When this Eisenhower appointee "turned out to be a believer in regulation in the public interest, as required by law, he simply was not reappointed," ECIC said.

ECIC, an information and research group backed by power, farm, labor, rural electric and cooperative organizations, also charged that FPC has allowed utilities to overcollect taxes from consumers; it has violated the law's 50-year licensing limitation, and has sanctioned underdevelopment of resources by private monopolies.

Painter Cited for Aid To Israeli Training

New York — Pres. Jacob Wellner of the Brooklyn Painters Joint Executive Council was honored at a $50-a-plate testimonial dinner for his activities in behalf of Boys Town of Jerusalem.

The U.S. organization which supports the Boys Town presented a citation honoring him for his aid to vocational training for youth "regardless of their race, creed or national origin." Pres. Lawrence M. Raftery of the Painters was the principal speaker and Vice Pres. Michael Di Silvestro was dinner chairman.

Pennsylvania $1 Pay Floor Set in Stores

Harrisburg, Pa. — A statewide minimum wage of $1 an hour for women and children in mercantile establishments will become effective Jan. 15, Sec. of Labor & Industry William L. Batt Jr. ruled in accepting the recommendations of a nine-member wage board.

About 250,000 women and minors in communities of 10,000 to 500,000 population will be affected immediately. In view of a recent ruling by State Atty. Gen. Anne X. Alpern that the 1959 Equal Pay Act applies to both men and women, Batt's action has the effect of establishing a $1 minimum for all workers in wholesale or retail business in the state.

Minimum wages and overtime regulations will be uniform throughout Pennsylvania effective Jan. 15, 1962. Meanwhile the minimum wage for learners under the new regulation will be 85 cents an hour and the overtime rate of time-and-a-half will start at 40 hours. In communities of less than 10,000 population, where the minimum has been 75 cents, there will be interim rates of 90 cents for experienced workers and 80 cents for learners, with overtime starting at 42 hours.

Kennedy Lists Distortions:

Nixon 'Corrections' Compound Error

Sen. John F. Kennedy, in answering Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon's "white paper" on alleged Kennedy "distortions," has cited the Republican voting record—and Nixon's own votes—against social welfare legislation.

In attempting to present "glaring errors," Kennedy said, Nixon has succeeded in repeating "some of the most glaring errors Mr. Nixon has made in this campaign." Kennedy said his reply could not possibly cover "the total record of Nixon misstatements, slurs and distortions."

Kennedy challenged Nixon to help correct the record by answing some 10 questions. For example:

"Why do you repeat the statement that real wages have gone up 15 percent during the present administration compared with only 2 percent in the previous one, when your own Dept. of Labor figures clearly establish that the increase between September 1945 (the first postwar month) and January 1953 was 18.3 percent while the increase between January 1953 and August 1960 has been 13.7 percent?"

When you insist that federal aid to teachers' salaries means federal control over education, Kennedy asked Nixon, "are you aware" that current federal aid to education in federally impacted areas has been free of such control and the aid to education program "which you killed with your tie-breaking vote" explicitly prohibited federal control?

Nixon, in his "white paper," listed alleged Kennedy "misstatements and distortions" in the areas of economic growth, resources, agriculture, education, forestry, defense, health, civil rights, housing, the Quemoy and Matsu issue, the minimum wage and aid to the aged. Kennedy replied that the "facts" presented by Nixon were more of Nixon's "glaring errors."

Nixon charged Kennedy with a "misstatement" when the latter said in the first debate that Republicans give "lip service" to medical care for the aged and, in the second television debate, that Republicans "not only in the last 25 years, but in the last eight years, have opposed . . . care for the aged. . . ."

Nixon said the facts are that Democratic-controlled Congresses rejected proposals by the Eisenhower Administration "to allow all aged persons of moderate means an opportunity to purchase protection" against illness and instead favored "a compulsory program of health insurance."

Cites the Record

Kennedy pointed out that 107 out of 115 Republicans in Congress voted against the Social Security Act of 1935.

"In 1949, Mr. Nixon and 110 other Republicans in the House of Representatives voted to eliminate benefits to persons who became disabled," Kennedy declared.

In 1956, he added, the Eisenhower Administration opposed lowering the retirement age for women to 62 and also opposed benefits for persons who became permanently and totally disabled.

Until late this year, Kennedy charged, the Eisenhower Administration opposed any action on health care for the aged and the bill backed by Nixon failed to receive a single Republican vote when it was considered by the Senate Finance Committee.

Nixon charged Kennedy with a "misstatement" when he said during the second debate that Republicans over the past 25 years and in the last 8 years, "have opposed . . . federal aid to education. . . ."

Nixon did not provide any voting figures to show GOP support, but said this Administration proposed bills annually from 1955 through 1960. He said he and the President are on record in favor of such aid. He neither mentioned nor explained his own tie-breaking vote against school aid.

Kennedy pointed out that, in the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress, "there was no federal aid to education bill."

In 1959, Kennedy continued, "a threatened (presidential) veto prevented any vote upon a school bill."

In 1960, House Republicans opposed school aid, 92 to 44 and Senate Republicans opposed it 22 to 9.

Among the challenges Kennedy put to Nixon were these:

- "Why have you stated that I support a minimum wage which 'official studies show would force unemployment and business failures' when there are no such studies, just Administration assertions that this might happen—assertions like those made by Republicans every time an increase in the minimum wage is proposed?"
- "How can you call the vetoed 1960 Democratic bill on depressed areas 'straight pork-barrel' when your own Secretary of Labor, just 24 hours before the veto was announced, called the bill 'good enough so that any senator or congressman from a state with areas of chronic unemployment would have no alternative but vote for it'?"

UAW Urges All to Expose Hate Groups

Detroit—The Auto Workers has urged that "every American, every public official, every newspaper and magazine" meet the obligation to expose organized hate groups "without fear or favor or without personal or partisan preference."

The UAW, in an editorial scheduled to appear in the Oct. 28 issue of Solidarity, the union's official publication, noted that some tens of millions of pieces of literature are expected to be distributed "for the purpose of stirring up anti-Catholic religious bigotry in order to defeat Senator Kennedy." Only "an aroused and alerted people" can stop the hate groups and protect America's moral credentials before the world, it added.

The UAW said it has been the target of "vicious falsehoods, fabrications and slanders" and added:

"As a victim of hate group propaganda, we are deeply distressed and regret most sincerely that a recent publication issued by the UAW to counteract some of this poisonous hate material was misinterpreted. The publications that some have read into this publication were not intended."

The UAW editorial said the purpose of the publication was to stress that religion was not a proper campaign issue and that bigotry was being used to obscure the real issues.

"We respect the right of anyone to disagree with us on those issues," the UAW, "and to vote as he chooses without in any way considering that his disagreement is evidence of bigotry or intolerance."

SMILES CAME READILY at a political rally in Scranton, Pa., for these participants: left to right, COPE Dir. James McDevitt; Rep. Stanley Prokop, 10th District Democrat; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

Meany Tells Rally Labor's Big Job Is to Cast Votes Against 'Stagnation'

Scranton, Pa.—The 1960 election is the "most important election in our time," and there is no more important job for the trade union movement than to get out the vote "against stagnation" and "for progress," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a rally here.

Talking to 3,500 persons who attended the "get-out-the-vote" meeting, Meany bore down hard on the "prestige" issue, the economic outlook and the Administration's record on aid to depressed areas.

This is a strange campaign, the AFL-CIO president declared, because "if you feel that the prestige of the United States has suffered in the last five years and say so then you are guilty of doing something unpatriotic. The crime seems to be in talking about the decline of the U. S."

He told the union rally that "I resent the idea that there is something unpatriotic about telling the truth. I resent the idea that the American people are afraid of the truth. I believe that the American people can be trusted to do the right thing if they are told the truth."

Meany said that Vice Pres. Nixon "with a perfectly straight face," has told the nation that it is at the peak of Eisenhower prosperity, that Labor Sec. Mitchell says "we never had it so good," that Pres. Eisenhower talks of the record number of employed.

"What they neglect to tell you," said Meany, "is that there are more people."

Reviewing the general deterioration in the nation's economic health, the impact of automation and new technology and the growth in the labor force, Meany charged that there is "no sign that this Administration is even thinking about this problem."

The nation needs 25,000 jobs a week for the next 10 years to bring about real prosperity and full employment, he said. If there is no Administration action to halt the economic slide the situation may well become "catastrophic," he added.

On the depressed area situation—Scranton is one of these areas—Meany assailed Nixon's statements that there would have been more money in the Administration aid proposal than in the bill vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower. "This just is not true," said Meany and Nixon is either misstating the facts or is guilty of "gross ignorance."

He noted that neither of the bills had any money quotas and that the bill supported by Democratic senators provided for more funds as well as public loans, and a retraining program. The President's vetoes of depressed area aid bills in the past few years are the "biggest black marks" on the Administration's record, he charged.

This situation can be changed, Meany asserted, by a concentrated effort to get out the vote and for trade union members to vote against stagnation and for progress. This is the only way to make America strong and meet the Soviet challenge, he declared.

Hosiery Workers Support Kennedy

Philadelphia — The executive board of the Hosiery Workers unanimously has called for the election of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket "and the end of divided, stalemated government."

The board compared the voting records of Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon over the years and said it found Kennedy consistently on the side of the public welfare and Nixon opposed.

On foreign policy, the union said it "views with alarm how close this Eisenhower - Nixon Administration foreign policy has permitted the drift towards war, through blunders and ineptness such as the U-2 and summit incidents."

Forand Asks Seniors To Support Kennedy

Buffalo, N.Y.—Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) has urged the election of Sen. John F. Kennedy as president to assure the passage of a Forand-type bill to provide medical care for the aged under an expanded social security system.

Speaking at a rally of 3,000 Buffalo area senior citizens in Kleinhans music hall, the sponsor of the Forand bill declared: "The only way to be sure of such legislation is to have a friend on our side in the White House."

Forand said he is not asking his audience to vote for Kennedy because he is a Democrat. "I am selfish enough to ask you to vote for him because I want a Forand-type bill to become a reality."

Kennedy, on a campaign swing through upstate New York, addressed the same group an hour later and assured the senior citizens that Forand-type legislation is not dead.

"I want to make it very clear, whether I am President or in the Senate next January, we are going to bring it up again and pass it," the Democratic standard-bearer promised.

Forand, who is retiring at the end of his present term after 22 years in the House, said he has arranged with Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.) to introduce a Forand-type bill in the next session of Congress.

The Rhode Island congressman also attacked the medical care for the aged bill that was passed last summer as "a measly piece of legislation."

This test, Forand asserted, amounts to "a pauper's oath" which would be given by states with varying requirements before anyone could obtain medical care.

The rally—biggest ever staged in western New York for senior citizens—was sponsored by the retired members council of the Auto Workers to mark the 25th anniversary of the Social Security Act and the 10th anniversary of the first UAW-negotiated pension payments.

Political 'Subsidies' Urged on Doctors

Is there a doctor in the House?

There will be doctors all over the House if the medical rank and file support a suggestion that "ample subsidies" be provided doctor-legislators and that "friendly" candidates be given "significant financial support."

Dr. Ian Macdonald offered the idea in the Los Angeles County Medical Association Bulletin.

Macdonald said senators and congressmen hear from doctors but never see "medical money" at campaign time. The "free ride" is over, he said, suggesting that doctors get into politics themselves and bolster their political power "by impressive giving of money, without blanching, for our own preservation."

Confident Kennedy Rips Nixon Claims

Appeals for Votes to 'Get America Moving'

(Continued from Page 1)

is "America cannot afford it." I say "we can't afford another recession," he said in his speech prepared for delivery.

Hundreds of thousands lined the streets in midtown Manhattan, on Broadway, 34th St. and Seventh Ave., as Kennedy moved to a second rally in the city.

The crowd estimate of 250,000 contrasted sharply with the 8,000 persons reported by New York newspapers who turned out for Nixon two weeks earlier.

"We can't afford poverty. We can't afford to overcrowd millions of families in broken-down neglected, unsanitary firetraps that produce disease and crime and urban decay," Kennedy declared.

"We can't afford overcrowded schools with inadequate facilities and underpaid teachers. We cannot afford waste—the waste of people through racial and religious discrimination."

In the coliseum on the Michigan State Fair Grounds in Detroit, he had directly accused the Eisenhower Administration of having brought on a new recession. "The leaders of the Republican Party have spilled this country into three recessions in the last eight years," he said.

"What does Mr. Khrushchev think when he looks at the powerful United States using 53 percent of our steel capacity?" he asked.

Kennedy campaigned almost to the saturation point in the Midwest before moving to New York for a Clothing Workers' rally in Union Square on top of the garment center speech, and a last drive into the normally Republican suburban areas that have shown unmistakable signs of disaffection with Nixon and the GOP.

Heavy Schedule Ahead

Ahead of him lay a heavy schedule of three days in Pennsylvania, a two-day campaign in California and a return Nov. 4 to Chicago for a last speech in Illinois.

The prize in the states in which he concentrated was a rich one—a total of 167 electoral votes of the 269 needed for election.

He began his sweep in the dairylands and cities of Wisconsin, moved into downstate Illinois industrial towns and the heavily Republican Fox River Valley, then on to Detroit and its suburbs.

His subjects were varied but the theme was the same—"I say we must do more," toward full employment and faster economic growth, toward the education of all children to their full potential, toward re-establishment of our trading abroad, toward restoration of the farmer's place in our economy.

He charged that Nixon had "seriously misled the American people" personally and through Administration refusal to publish government surveys acknowledging that neutrals and our closest allies believe that Soviet military strength has become the "mightiest" and that the so-called "gap" is likely to remain or to widen.

The Vice President in the Oct. 21 debate, Kennedy pointed out, had said that any such survey on damaged American standing was made "many, many months ago, and related to the period immediately after Sputnik"—that is, three years ago, in the fall of 1957.

In fact, Kennedy told his audiences on the basis of New York Times publication of stories and text, a survey made only last summer revealed the tarnished prestige.

There was a new note of ridicule, wit and sheer delight in political battle in Kennedy's manner as he campaigned.

"I run with pleasure against the Vice President," he announced in fast-growing Monroe County, Mich. He said the same thing wherever he went, all over the country, running frankly and without apology as "the candidate of the Democratic Party."

He could not remember a single time in Nixon's "14-year career in the House and the Senate and as a voting Vice President," he declared cheerfully, when the Republican candidate's name" was attached to a forward-looking piece of legislation or the majority of the Republican Party voted for it."

He charged that Nixon was hunting desperately for a last-minute issue to raise and referred to the Republican nominee's voting record again to challenge Nixon's campaign devotion to housing, social security and school-aid programs he says he favors.

In the shopping centers where Kennedy spoke repeatedly, the areas where city workers have moved for suburban homes, the nominee spoke of the obligation of the government to make sure that every child has the opportunity of education to his full capacity.

If you have to pay for new schools and better teachers' salaries through local taxes, he told one crowd, you will have to do it through the property tax," and that is the most regressive tax of all"—the one a family breadwinner has to pay whether or not he has a job, on penalty of losing everything he may have accumulated.

"We must tell Mr. Khrushchev that a new generation of Americans has come to power, and that the country is going to pick itself up," he said in a Republican township.

"If you think we are doing everything we should be doing—in regard to our prestige, in regard to economic growth, in regard to jobs, in regard to medical care for the aged, then you belong in Mr. Nixon's camp.

"If you think we should do more, then you belong with us, and I ask your help."

A PAPER SNOWSTORM greets Sen. John F. Kennedy and his wife as they ride up Broadway on the Democratic presidential candidate's recent trip to New York. The picture shows the Kennedys riding in an open car in the financial district.

Nixon 'Reform' Program Assailed As Disguised National Sales Tax

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, unveiling a position paper on labor and another on economic policy, has proposed Taft-Hartley amendments to deal with major disputes and urged "reform" of the tax system "to enhance personal incentives" and to "speed" investment.

Nixon's tax program was attacked immediately as "an attempt to soak the poorest in the name of incentives for the wealthiest" by Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

On labor, Nixon restricted himself to proposing two Taft-Hartley amendments. One would give the President power to create a fact-finding board in major disputes "at any time he sees fit." At present, a dispute must be deemed a "national emergency" before fact-finding can be ordered.

The second proposal would empower a board convened under Taft-Hartley to make recommendations before an 80-day injunction is sought under Taft-Hartley's present emergency provisions. At present, the emergency fact-finding board cannot make recommendations.

Nixon said his proposals aim to clarify the issues for the public before a major dispute becomes a national emergency and, if this fails, then the presidential board's recommendations can be offered before the present 80-day cooling-off injunction is invoked.

Nixon's 12-point economic policy statement was presented as a speech before the National Association of Business Economists in New York.

It featured a National Economic Council which would parallel the National Security Council, "an early warning economic intelligence system" to guard against inflation and recession, and "reform" of the tax system.

The tax approach attacked by the IUD is as follows:

"To stimulate the growth potential of our economy, we should reform our tax system to enhance personal incentives and speed the investment in new plants and equipment that makes jobs and spurs productivity.

"In this time of challenge to the American economy, taxes designed in an earlier time, and still in the law, to punish success are not only obsolete, they hobble the economy's advance.

"A tax system moving toward some revision in personal and corporate rates, reform in depreciation allowances, a broader base for excises at a rate well below those now in effect and protection of state and municipal revenues—these and other changes would contribute substantially to a better environment for economic growth."

Clayman charged that, in proposing a broader base for excise taxes, "Nixon is seeking to establish a national sales tax under the guise of manufacturers' excises and as a substitute for present corporate and income tax rates."

Nixon's program adversely affects the mass purchasing power needed to keep the economy rolling, Clayman said, declaring:

"It is nothing but an attempt to soak the poorest in the name of incentives for the wealthiest."

To keep the economy efficient, Nixon proposed an attack on "featherbedding." This includes, he said, "bureaucratic waste and inefficiency" in government and also "the make-work mentality still surviving in some quarters of labor."

He included as well the pricing practices of some firms and "inflationary wage settlements in labor-management negotiations that involve overpaying ourselves for the work we do."

10-29-60

Nixon Seeks Votes with Pledge Of Summit Talks on Test Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

"we are putting the heat on now."

Nixon locked horns with Kennedy on the latter's charge that America's prestige relative to that of the Soviet Union has been slipping because of Republican policies.

Kennedy had dramatized his charge by holding up before audiences a New York Times' story of Oct. 25 headlined "U.S. survey finds others consider Soviet mightiest."

"I say it's wrong and I say he's got to retract it," Nixon told a cheering crowd of 20,000 who stood in the rain in Dayton, O. He called Kennedy's campaign "one of the most irresponsible" he had ever seen.

"I say to my opponent to quit running America down at home and abroad," Nixon added. "We are not going to move America forward by running America down."

On another front, the sparks continued to fly inside the Republican command over vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge's "pledge" or "prediction" that the Nixon cabinet would include a Negro. The latest happenings:

- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said in a television appearance in New York City that "blunder" might be the word to describe Lodge's statements. Goldwater said he has little interest "in what Mr. Lodge wants or doesn't want."
- Sen. Thruston Morton (R-Ky.), Republican national chairman, told a Rotary Club meeting in Cincinnati that Lodge had put the party in an "awkward" position.

Nixon, promising reporters he would "turn on the heat" in the crucial stretch drive, turned it off in a speech billed by aides as proof that Kennedy has been off base by saying the Eisenhower Administration tried to get Chiang Kai-shek to pull back from Quemoy and Matsu.

Nixon's prepared speech for some 16,000 at the Cincinnati Gardens said that "Senator Kennedy challenged me to deny this and I do flatly, categorically and emphatically. . . ." He accused Kennedy of "glaring error of fact" and of being "irrelevant."

Nixon failed to include this in his actual speech, explained press secretary Herbert G. Klein, because crowd applause exhausted the time. But Nixon "stood behind" the text, he added.

This happened at the whistle-stops:

- At Huntingdon, Pa., Nixon described Kennedy as "the kind of man Khrushchev could make mince-meat of."
- At Johnstown, Pa., he said Pres. Eisenhower vetoed two aid-to-depressed areas bills because the Democratic measures represented "a shotgun when you needed a rifle."
- At Springfield, O., Nixon said Kennedy lacks the "political courage" to point out that the Democrats' farm plan would cause the loss of 1 million farm jobs and create "a nationwide network of black markets."
- At Parkersburg, W. Va., he said Kennedy's proposal to aid anti-Castro forces had "rocked the capitals of the world." Earlier, he called this "shockingly reckless."

Record-Breaking Vote Seen in Election

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Meany Election-Eve Appeal Lauds Kennedy Leadership

Kennedy Given Edge By Experts

By Willard Shelton

A record-breaking vote, with between 65 million and 70 million likely to go to the polls, was expected as the fierce election campaign between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon neared its end.

National magazines, public opinion pollsters and impartial newsmen generally anticipated a Kennedy victory, largely on the basis of a belief that Kennedy had forged ahead in heavily populated industrial states where the bulk of the Electoral College vote lies.

Nearly all observers acknowledged, however, that the election seemed extremely close, and a Nixon victory would not be considered a surprise.

Observers thought that a Nixon triumph, if it occurred, would probably be narrow and that only Kennedy had a good chance of something approaching an Electoral College landslide.

The results seemed subject to two imponderables:

- The possible effect of the last-minute intervention of Pres. Eisenhower, who campaigned massively in the key states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nixon clearly was hoping for a "ruboff" of Eisenhower personal popularity to aid him. The President openly and repeatedly urged the election

(Continued on Page 12)

By Any Other Name It's Still a Rose

Even the Republican National Committee is hesitant to use the Republican Party label.

This came to light in a memorandum to national committeewomen, state and county vice chairmen and GOP women workers from Mrs. Clare B. Williams, assistant national committee chairman.

Urging a flood of letters to editors of newspapers across the country, Mrs. Williams cautioned them to "stress Nixon-Lodge, not the Republican Party." The explanation was that this would help pick up "the independent vote, which is what we need to win the election."

SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY stands on the hood of his auto in Los Angeles in response to the cheers of a crowd that roared a welcome from downtown streets. Southern Californians held signs aloft to show how they feel about the Democratic candidate for President.

Congress in the Election:

Democrats Favored To Keep Control

By Gene Zack

As the 1960 election campaign moved toward its climax Democrats were strongly favored to retain firm control of the 87th Congress, regardless of the outcome of the presidential race.

This view of observers, including AFL-CIO staff reporters and special correspondents in key states across the nation, is reinforced by virtually all of the pre-election polls.

The Republicans have a mathematical chance, but only the most partisan claim that they will recapture either the House or Senate.

The Democrats now outnumber the GOP in the Senate by 66 to 34. Even if Republicans were to pick up all the non-southern Democratic seats at stake and retain all 11 GOP seats up for grabs they would still be four votes shy of a majority. Neither side of the equation is considered likely.

In the view of political observers the Democrats are favored to maintain something close to the present Senate division, with a possibility of a one or two-seat change either way. One additional seat would give the Democrats an absolute two-thirds control of the Senate.

The Democratic majority in the House, making allowances for present vacancies, is 283 to 154—highest since the middle years of the New Deal. It would take a switch

(Continued on Page 11)

Hits Nixon Stand On Prestige Issue

The workers of America "seek strong and courageous leadership" in the 60s and "they are convinced they have found it in John F. Kennedy," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a nationwide pre-election radio address.

Meany called the presidential election "the most important of our time," and declared that it centers on two main problems:

- "How can our country and the rest of the free world be safeguarded against war and the increasing menace of totalitarian communism?"
- "How can we strengthen our own society, economically and socially, so that America can make its most effective contribution to peace and freedom?"

The AFL-CIO president — speaking over the national radio network of the National Broadcasting Co. under sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education — said the 1960 campaign presented the American voters with a clear choice between "sharply divergent roads to reach the goals that all America seeks."

Meany hailed Kennedy and the Democratic Party for offering America "a positive program of hope and fulfillment." The Democrats, he said, "see new opportunities opening up for America in the future. They want to take advantage of the new breakthroughs of science to provide a more rewarding and a more secure life for all Americans."

'Desperation' Charged

In sharp contrast, he said, Vice Pres. Nixon and the Republicans have advanced "a program of desperation and defeatism." He charged that Nixon and the GOP "take a dim view." The want to "hold on to the past for dear life, with as little change as possible, with only such progress as is forced upon them," he declared.

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'Politics' on Job Ratio Denounced

By Robert B. Cooney

The Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's apparent reluctance to reveal the October jobless report until after the election has been scored by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a bare-faced attempt to suppress bad news for political purposes."

In a nationwide radio address, Meany said that information on hand points strongly to the fact that the national jobless rate last month rose to "above 6 percent—a serious danger point."

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that the Administration, in refusing to release the figures early, was breaking with a pattern which it had set itself three times before —in 1954, 1956 and 1958—when the Administration "had good news to report."

Meany's charge came as reliable sources indicated more workers would be collecting unemployment compensation in the week before the 1960 election than in any other postwar pre-election week. And a pending government report was due to show that initial claims for jobless pay—indicating fresh unemployment—hit a new record for the week ending Oct. 29.

(Continued on Page 2)

27 States to Choose Governors, Switches Seen in Several Areas

By David L. Perlman

Voters in 27 states will elect governors on Nov. 8 and indications are that the presidential race will be only one of several factors in determining the outcome.

In some states, clear-cut issues have developed such as opposing stands of rival gubernatorial candidates on so-called "right-to-work" laws. In other states, the outcome appears to hinge on intangibles such as local issues and the personalities of the candidates.

Of the 33 governorships held by the Democrats, only 14 are at stake this year, while 13 of the GOP's 17 governorships are on the election block.

Pre-election polls and the analysis of informed observers, including AFL-CIO News staff reporters and special correspondents, give Democratic gubernatorial candidates an excellent chance of capturing several states now held by Republicans, including Illinois, the most populous of the 27.

The same sources, however, show Republican challengers making strong showings in several Farm

(Continued on Page 11)

'Politics' on Job Ratio Denounced

(Continued from Page 1)

The October report each year usually shows a comparatively favorable situation as business hires for the long holiday period ahead and as fall harvests put people to work.

However, the hard figures of unemployment compensation in 1960 —a conservative indicator of what is happening to breadwinners with payroll experience—are "extraordinarily high," as one expert put it.

The government was expected to report that initial claims representing fresh unemployment rose to 332,590 for the week ending Oct. 29, making a total of 1.7 million. This total compares to 1.3 million in the comparable period a year ago during the steel strike.

In the previous week, ending Oct. 22, the government reported new claims for jobless pay totaled 322,000. This reflected layoffs in primary metals, electrical equipment and in machinery as well as in some seasonal work.

Key States Hardest Hit

The largest layoffs in recent weeks have come in such politically-potent states as California, Pennvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

Total unemployment compensation claims over the month were running at a super-seasonal pace, rising by 113,000 between late September and late October.

In the past three election years, either the Labor Dept. or Pres. Eisenhower himself has announced improvements in the unemployment situation before election day. This contrasted with the Truman Administration in 1952, when figures showing a postwar low in unemployment came out on schedule after election day.

A. U.S. Labor Dept. spokesman said the October 1960 job figures —compiled from household surveys by the Census Bureau and from payroll data by the Labor Dept.— will be issued Nov. 10 or 11.

Kennedy Is Praised for His 'Courage'

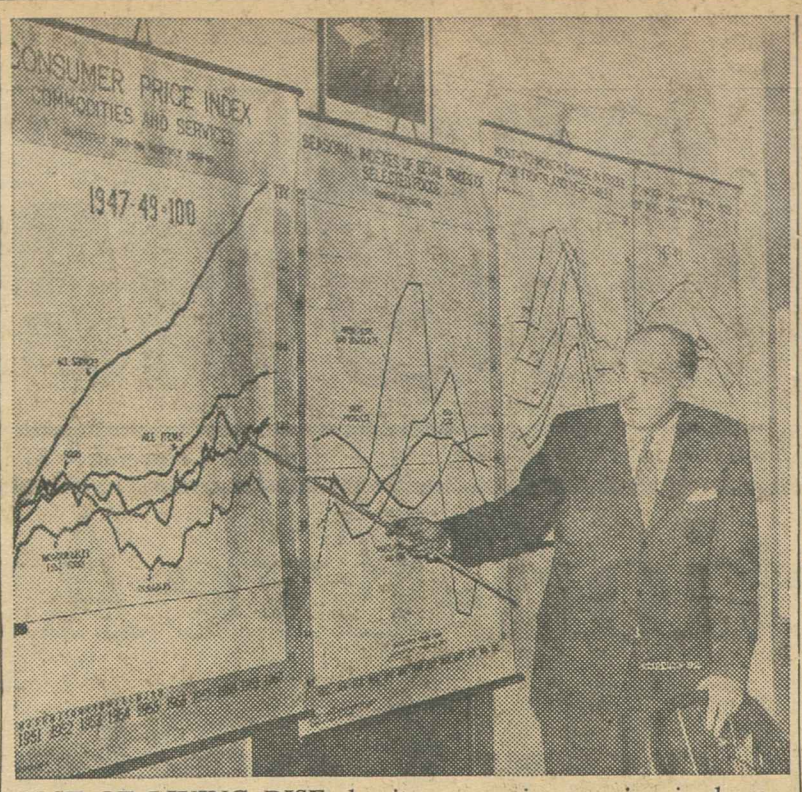
Rev. Martin Luther King, in a radio interview following his release on bail from a Georgia jail, praised Sen. John F. Kennedy for his "courage" in intervening on behalf of the Negro minister even at the risk of losing votes in Georgia.

King, jailed when a Georgia judge ruled that his participation in a sit-down demonstration for civil rights violated the terms of a traffic offense probation, said Kennedy had telephoned Mrs. King to offer his sympathy and that a Kennedy spokesman had inquired about release of King on bail pending an appeal.

The minister declared, in a telephone interview over Station WLIB in New York:

"His courage and his willingness to take a stand in my unjust arrest meant that he was risking the possibility of losing a lot of support in the white community. Several have already resigned from positions in the Kennedy campaign in Georgia.

"If a man would do this while the campaign is going on, it does demonstrate that, if elected, you can expect something forthright and positive from him," King added.



COST OF LIVING RISE despite economic recession is demonstrated on chart by Robert Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, at Labor Dept. press conference. Living costs moved up to a new all-time record.

Profits Hold Up Despite Dip in Jobs, Production

Corporate profits in 1960 are expected to run close to the 1959 all-time record despite the drop in industrial production and continuing high rates of unemployment.

On the basis of third quarter reports collected by the Wall Street Journal and the First National City Bank of New York, profits for the first nine months of 1960 are running slightly behind 1959.

The National City Bank report, based on the earnings of 764 corporations, shows a decline of about 2 percent from the 1959 level for the first nine months of the year.

The Wall Street Journal says its survey of 462 companies indicates earnings in the last three months of 1960 "may come close to equaling those of the final 1959 period."

Economists indicate that profits before taxes may reach $46.9 billion in 1960 compared to the record $47 billion in 1959.

Corporate earnings in the July-September period this year moved up from 7 to 8 percent over the third quarter a year ago, according to both the Journal and the bank letter.

However the third quarter of 1959 was dominated by the industry-forced steel strike and other disputes. The Journal notes that if steel earnings are removed from the picture for the third quarter there was in fact a decline of 4.6 percent from a year ago. Steel firms turned in losses for the third quarter of 1959 but showed profits based on limited operations this year.

Of the 26 industry groups listed by the Journal, nine showed gains over the third quarter a year ago while 17 registered declines. In the increase group were chain grocers, finance companies, food products, metal and mining, movies and movie theaters, office equipment, petroleum products and utilities.

The National City Bank letter said that what it called the "profits pinch" was in part attributable to "the existence of spare capacity in practically every industry at home" which, teamed up with worldwide competition, "has weakened prices in many lines and prevented needed increases in others."

Carpenter Leaders Appeal Convictions

Indianapolis—Defense attorneys for officials of the Carpenters Union have filed appeals for a new trial after a jury convicted them of conspiring with Indiana highway officials on right-of-way land deals during a road building program.

Convicted on conspiracy and bribery charges were Carpenters Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson, General Vice Pres. O. William Blaier, and General Treas. Frank M. Chapman. Criminal Court Judge M. Walter Bell set sentencing for Nov. 28. The sentences could range from 2 to 14 years in prison and fines up to $15,000 each.

Defense attorneys introduced evidence during the trial that over 700 pieces of adjoining property were sold to the state at a price as high or higher than that received by the Carpenter officials. The prosecution charged the officials paid for advance information about proposed road routes and sold land to the state for a large profit.

Foreclosures Jump 4 Percent Over 1959

Foreclosures on non-farm real estate in the first half of 1960 increased 4 percent over the same period in 1959, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has reported.

The increase is part of a continuing trend in foreclosures which have more than doubled since 1950. In the past six years foreclosures have jumped from 14,854 for the first six months of 1955 to 23,678 for the same period in 1960.

McLellan Named To AFL-CIO Staff

Andrew C. McLellan, Inter-American representative of the Intl. Federation of Food, Drink & Tobacco Workers Union, has joined the AFL-CIO staff as associate Inter-American representative.

A native of Scotland, McLellan came to this country after World War I and settled on the Mexican border of Texas. He joined the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, later becoming an advisor to the former Texas Federation of Labor on the problem of Mexican farm workers and a consultant to the U.S. Section of the Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee. He served as a representative of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in Central America before joining the IFFDTWU staff.

Despite Administration Optimism:

Most Economists Predict Downturn

With unemployment already at near recession levels, surveys of economists and experts reveal there may be dark days ahead for the nation's business.

The only plainly optimistic view comes from the Eisenhower Administration.

Dr. Raymond Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, believes that business is "on a level, a plateau." He saw "a very good chance" of "another major advance before we get anything like a recession."

But Dr. John Lintner, Harvard University professor of business administration, expressed the view that "a recession of substantial proportions is in the making."

Lintner pointed to a sluggish sales picture, a drop in order backlogs, profit margins and inventory levels. Saulnier based his estimate chiefly on the Federal Reserve Board's action in expanding the lending power of banks and reduced down payments on government-insured homes.

The F. W. Dodge Corp., a firm specializing in construction data, polled 327 economists, most of them with business and financial firms.

The poll revealed that 67 percent see a downturn ahead.

The most common factors given for the forecasts of downturn were: lack of consumer demand; overcapacity in many industries; a squeeze on profits; high levels of unemployment; expected cutbacks in capital expenditures and the current inventory readjustment.

Additional evidence of a downturn ahead came from several other quarters.

The First National City Bank of New York said in its monthly letter that the recent "sideways" movement of the economy "is giving way to a moderate downturn."

The Wall Street Journal found in a survey of 125 major companies across the nation that only a minority were planning to increase their capital spending budgets in the next year.

The Inland Steel Co. revealed in its quarterly report that it expected to remain operating at about 65 percent of capacity during the fourth quarter.

"Our earlier expectations for increased demand for steel in the fourth quarter have not been realized to date and we no longer anticipate a significant rise during this period," the report said.

Wheeling Steel In Black at 49.1%

Wheeling Steel Corp. earned a note of distinction even as its profits and operations slumped during the third quarter.

The Wall Street Journal observed that Wheeling was ahead for the year and commented:

"In addition, Wheeling joined a lengthening list of steel companies which are proving they can stay in the black while operating at less than half of capacity."

The company reported its third quarter operating rate fell to an average of 49.1 percent of capacity, compared to 81.1 percent in the June quarter.

Marine Unions Picket Kingpin of 'Runaways'

The Intl. Maritime Workers' Union has moved toward a showdown with the shipowner it calls the "kingpin" of the "runaways"— Daniel K. Ludwig.

The IMWU, formed by the Maritime Union and the Seafarers to organize runaway ships flying the flags of other nations, has continued successful picketing in Philadelphia of the Ore Monarch and Ore Prince, which fly Liberian flags in Ludwig's giant Universe Tankships Inc.

The firm has asked the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court for a preliminary injunction to stop the IMWU and supporting unions from interfering with unloading operations.

The IMWU charged unfair labor practices and substandard conditions in tying up the Ore Monarch and Ore Prince. A third Ludwig ship, the 45,500-ton Ore Mercury, was diverted from Philadelphia to Baltimore, where longshoremen backed up the union boycott but saw non-union crane operators unload almost all the cargo.

Universe Tankships Inc. claims it has a valid contract with what it calls the Global Seamen's Union. The GSU was formed in 1959 under British law. Most Ludwig ships reportedly fly the Liberian flag and are manned by seamen from the Cayman Islands in the British West Indies.

The American maritime unions, seeking to unionize ships owned or controlled by American interests though flying foreign flags, have charged before the National Labor Relations Board that the GSU is a company union.

Ludwig reportedly owns about 50 of the world's biggest ships, including the 106,400-deadweight-ton Universe Apollo, through Universe Tankships and National Bulk Carriers Inc.

Meanwhile the Maritime Union suffered a setback in New Orleans when a Louisiana state court issued a preliminary injunction against the picketing of the Empresa Hondurena de Vapores, which runs Honduran-manned fruit ships.

Clyde Mills Dies In Water Mishap

Tallahassee, Fla.—Clyde Mills, director of the Florida State Mediation Service, former federal conciliator and active member of the Typographical Union, was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico after clinging for 15 hours to a swamped boat. He was 60.

Doctors said his life might have been saved had he been rescued a few minutes earlier by boatsmen.

A native of North Carolina, he was president of Columbia Typographical Union in Washington for four years, resigning in 1934 to join the U. S. Conciliation Service, where he served for 15 years. On the national level he helped settle disputes in the steel, auto and coal mining industries, and he played a major role in maintaining peace in many industries in the Washington area.

Meany Raps Southern Airways:

CAB Asked to Halt Strikebreak Subsidy

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the Civil Aeronautics Board to halt federal subsidies to Southern Airways Inc., charging that government funds are being used to finance a "strikebreaking and union destruction program."

The airline, which serves 52 cities in southeastern states, was struck by the Air Line Pilots June 5 after 10 months of unproductive negotiations over wages, rules and working conditions. The walkout constituted a legal strike under the Railway Labor Act.

Recently the National Mediation Board recommended a settlement that was accepted by the ALPA and, with one minor exception, agreed to by the airline. The strike has continued, Meany declared, because Southern management "insists that they will not return their regular pilots to service but will continue to recruit and train strikebreakers."

In a letter to CAB Chairman Whitney Gilliland, Meany charged that Southern "is under the naive impression that the Treasury of the U.S. government should be employed" for financing the strikebreaking operation. In 1959, 41 percent of the airline's gross revenue came from federal subsidy.

"To prolong the shutdown while management spends hundreds of thousands of dollars" of federal funds for this purpose, he continued, "when there are no bargaining issues between the parties, is the greatest possible abuse of a public franchise."

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 the airline is entitled to federal subsidies only if "honestly and efficiently" managed and if in compliance with the Railway Labor Act.

Union-Busting Policy

This Act, Meany said, "restrains the company from any interference in the employes' choice of a representing organization and requires them to 'make and maintain' agreements" covering these employes. "Despite these clear mandates," he wrote the CAB chairman, "I am informed that the management of Southern Airways has systematically destroyed the representing organizations of their employes until only the ALPA remains."

Last month, the CAB's Board of Enforcement instituted fullscale hearings into the union's charge that Southern is operating illegally and should be deprived of its operating certificates. The board said there were "reasonable grounds to believe that certain provisions of the Federal Aviation Act . . . have been violated by Southern Airways."

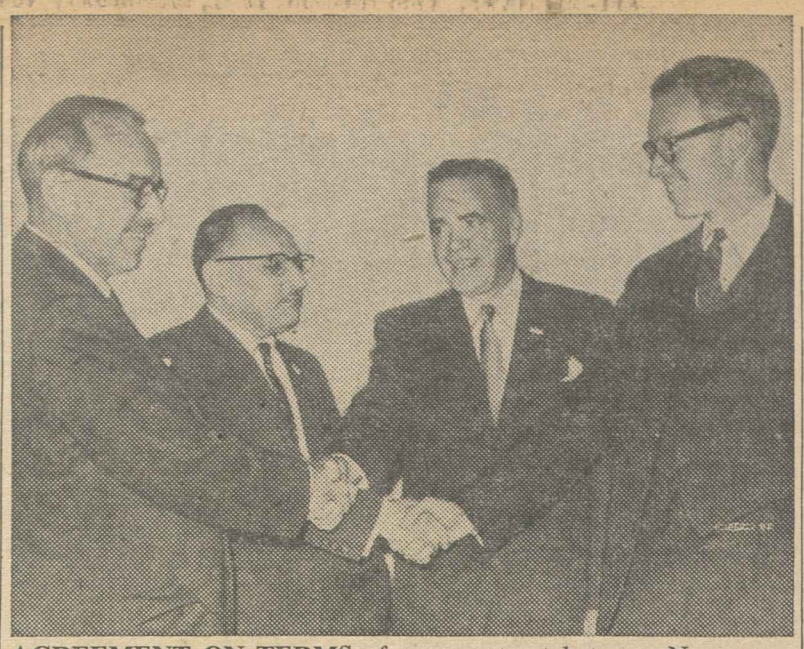
ALPA charged that the failure of the company to bargain in good faith coupled with its effort to operate on a strikebreaking basis violated the Railway Labor Act provisions. It also contended that Southern's operating losses of $367,290 for June and July, caused by its heavy outlays for strikebreakers, violated the FAA rule that its operations must be "economical and efficient."

Job Safety Asked In Airline Merger

Four unions have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to require more adequate job protection for employes before approving a merger of Capital Airlines into United Air Lines.

Spokesmen for the Air Line Pilots, Railway Clerks, Machinists and Air Line Dispatchers asked the CAB to require the companies to guarantee that present employes will not lose their jobs or be required to take pay cuts as a result of the merger.

The unions, in separate presentations, said both the furlough allowance and period of job protection provided in the merger agreement between the two companies were inadequate.



AGREEMENT ON TERMS of new contract between Newspaper Guild of New York and the city's major dailies was marked by handshakes between (left to right) General Manager P. B. Stephens of the Daily News; NYNG Sec.-Treas. M. Michael Potoker; NYNG Executive Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy, and Vice Pres. Amory Bradford of the Times.

Cement Union Hikes Dues, Strike Benefits

Dallas—Delegates to the tenth convention of the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers prepared for the uncertainties of the years ahead by boosting their per capita tax and liberalizing strike benefits.

The 275 delegates from locals in the U.S. and Canada voted to increase strike benefits, after six months on the picket lines, from the present $25 a week to $50 a week. This would immediately assist the union's Local 316, St. Louis, Mo., whose members have been picketing a National Gypsum Company plant for many months. It also gave a greater measure of security to scores of locals facing bargaining tables next year.

The dues action raised the minimum from $4 to $5 a month.

The union has completed a two-year period "when employer groups and demagogic politicians have attempted to turn the clock back" and destroy effective collective bargaining, Pres. Felix Jones told the convention.

"In the United States we have witnessed government imposition of a system of involuntary servitude upon the Steelworkers," the report of the general officers stated.

"In Canada we have seen a puppet legislature, under domination of a provincial premier, arbitrarily revoke the bargaining rights of the Woodworkers and completely outlaw the union as such. Members of our union in St. Louis, Mo., who refused to accept the employer's terms, have witnessed the deterioration of their bargaining rights through the employment of strikebreakers and scabs.

"This revival and use of injunctions, slave legislation, and strikebreakers warns us that the rights of free workers are under bitter attack."

Kennedy Endorsed

The convention was made representative of the entire North American continent by the presence of J. Refugio Avelar, secretary-treasurer and fraternal delegate of the Mexican Cement Workers Union. He was accompanied by J. Leonar Valderrama, who served as interpreter.

Among other actions at the convention were:

- Delegates endorsed Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon Johnson for President and Vice President.
- A resolution was approved for establishment of a ladies auxiliary to the international union.
- The union constitution was revised to comply with terms of the Landrum-Griffin Act and to update many features.

Construction Still Risky, Tobin Reports

New York — Occupational hazards continue to pose a difficult problem in the building and construction trades, Edmund P. Tobin, president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., said here.

Reviewing a number of claims paid by the company in recent months, Tobin reported the electrocution of an iron worker here who was holding a jib crane to prevent it from swinging as it was being towed by a truck as an example of the potential serious injury and death constantly facing building trades workers.

Most Union Contracts Have Sick Pay Plan

Most union agreements provide for sick pay for workers absent from work because of illness or injury, according to a government study of major contracts.

"Collective Bargaining Report," a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, described the results of a study of paid sick leave which was reported in the October issue of the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Monthly Labor Review.

The AFL-CIO publication pointed out that pay for temporarily disabled workers is of two types. Group sickness and accident benefit plans, the most common, provide less than full wages but do so for an extended period. Paid sick leave plans, less common, provide full wages but for a more limited period.

The sickness and accident benefit plans usually are financed through the purchase of insurance or through a self-insured fund built up by the employer. The paid sick leave plans usually involve direct payment by the employer as part of the payroll.

The Labor Dept. study included almost all union contracts covering 1,000 or more workers in effect in 1959. In all, 1,594 agreements were studied. covering 7.2 million workers.

Paid sick leave provisions were found in 20 percent of the pacts, covering about 20 percent of the workers. Most of the contracts lacking paid sick leave provided protection through sickness and accident benefit plans instead. An earlier government study of negotiated major health and welfare benefit plans in 1958 found that 77 percent included such benefits.

N. Y. Papers, Guild Agree on $7 'Package'

New York—A last-minute agreement on a new contract between the New York Newspaper Guild and the publishers of the city's major dailies ended a strike threat that would have cut off millions of metropolitan area newspaper readers from last-minute election campaign news.

The basic agreement was made between the NYNG and publishers of the Times, Daily News, Mirror, Journal-American, Herald Tribune and World-Telegram.

It provided for a $7-a-week package over two years, with $3.50 earmarked for wage increases the first year and $2.50 the second. Pensions and welfare benefits will be increased by 50 cents each year and four weeks' vacation will be granted after 10 years instead of after the present 12 years.

The wage hike will not be an across-the-board increase but will be divided by the union among different wage groups.

Guild negotiators agreed on a separate offer from the Post calling for an increase of $3 a week the first year and a reopener on wages for the second year, subject to arbitration in case of failure to agree. The Post claimed to be paying more for hospital and medical insurance than the other papers.

Union negotiating committees voted to recommend acceptance of the agreement to their members except for those representing the Times, who said they would present it for ratification without recommendation.

Wage, Health Gains Won By Sea Unions

San Francisco—Three seamen's unions representing 15,000 unlicensed employes have won a 7 percent wage hike in negotiations with West Coast shipowners.

Involved in the negotiations, which took place under a wage reopener in the current three-year contract that runs to Sept. 30, 1961, were the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

The unions also won agreement from the Pacific Maritime Association that shipowners would treble their 5-cent-per-day-per-man contributions for medical programs. Under the agreement, half of the increased contribution will go to establish clinics for pre-employment medical examinations, and the other 5 cents per day will go toward free eye examinations and eyeglasses.

ACWA Reports Union Label Gains

New York—"Employer efforts to obstruct our union label drive by invoking provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act have been unavailing and the union's work in this field has continued successfully," Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky declared in reviewing the union's first year's experience under the new law.

Howard D. Samuel, director of the ACWA union label campaign, said the record of the first year shows that half of the charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board by non-union companies against ACWA were dismissed by the board. The other half, he added, were disposed of through consent agreements.

ACWA campaign methods include handbilling in front of a non-union store and before factory gates, petitions distributed in plants and sent to the store and resolutions adopted at union meetings, Samuel said.

Planners Laud Union For Bronx Housing Idea

New York—The Meat Cutters union has been given the go-ahead signal by the City Planning Commission to begin construction of a $96 million middle-income housing project to rise, from a concrete platform, above the Mott Haven Yards of the New York Central Railroad.

The city planners went beyond formal approval to hail the 40-acre project in the Bronx as presenting "for the first time a proposal to utilize 'air rights' over a railroad yard for a housing development" and as providing "needed middle-income housing without displacement of families or business establishments."

Present plans call for construction of 22 apartment houses, each 20 stories high, to be completed by 1964. The apartment buildings will take up only 19 percent of the project's area, leaving 81 percent for landscaping, walks and play areas for children.

Eighty percent of the cost will be met by a 40-year, low-interest mortgage provided by New York State under its middle-income housing law. New York locals of the Meat Cutters will advance the balance necessary for construction. The apartments will be operated as non-profit cooperatives.

To build the novel project, which will house 5,206 families, the union is leasing the air rights over the railroad yards at a cost of $750,000 a year for 60 years.

An estimated $6 million will be spent to build a concrete platform 40 feet above the railroad tracks. The platform will be at street level and will be supported by huge columns sunk into the railroad yard.

Noise No Problem

Noise or tremors from railroad movement will be no problem, the union states. The yards are primarily storage centers and the street-level platform will be constructed to prevent any sound or vibration from penetrating.

Tenants in the cooperative will pay a monthly carrying charge of $27.88 per room and a down payment of $700 a room. The project will be the fifth and largest the union has built under the state middle-income housing law.

Labor Press Role ILPA Meet Theme

Detroit—The theme of the Intl. Labor Press Association convention to be held at the Statler-Hilton here Nov. 17, 18 and 19 will be "The Expanding Role of the Labor Press."

American Unions Praised As Civil Rights Champion

Lagos, Nigeria—The AFL-CIO is "the strongest and greatest power and force behind the growing success of minority elements in America, particularly the Afro-American group, in their struggle for civil rights," Gen. Sec. L. L. Borha of the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria declared on his return from a visit to the United States as a guest of the AFL-CIO.

"Without doubt, the Negro problem is the strongest source of weakness of the leadership America is giving the world today," he said. "As long as this problem remains unsolved, America cannot truly discover itself and be even 10 times greater.

"It is for this reason that I pay tribute to the all-out fight of the AFL-CIO to give to all Americans, regardless of color of the skin, the status and opportunities of first-class citizenship. . . . I am convinced that only the American labor movement can bring about the guarantee of a greater America of tomorrow."

Borha, whose nation proclaimed its independence on Oct 1, was particularly impressed during his U.S. visit by the Labor Day parade in New York and by the "complete absence of any desire" by U. S. unions to dominate the labor movements of the new countries.

Labor Exiles Lead Cuban Fight on Castro

David Salvador, general secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC) who was ousted for his refusal to accept the dictates of Cuba's Communist labor czar, Jesus Soto, is reportedly leading a new anti-Castro underground group.

The organization is called the "30th of November Movement" in tribute to the memory of Francisco Paez, a leader of anti-Batista underground forces who was killed Nov. 30, 1957.

According to Dr. Cesar Blanco, Cuba's director of public safety during the first few months of the Castro regime and now a refugee in Miami, Fla., the members are fighting in the Escanbray Mountains, in central Cuba, under the leadership of Salvador and Manolo Ray, who once was public works minister under Castro.

The movement in addition is organizing sabotage in the cities and preparing armed uprisings in various parts of the island.

Most of the members of the CTC executive committee who were in power when Castro seized the country and are now in exile in the United States have organized a group which claims to have wide support within Cuba, especially among older union members.

Fifty-six exiled union leaders, including former officers of 24 national bodies or their local unions, have issued a statement supporting the program and activities of the exiled CTC executive committee.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of union leaders who formerly supported Castro are fleeing into exile. Among recent fugitives was Raul Suarez Q., former secretary of the National Federation of Construction Workers. Most of them are joining the Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democratico Cubano (Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Workers' Front) which was reorganized at a meeting in Miami last month. Its general secretary is Pascasio Lineras, formerly head of the Textile Workers Federation.

Leaders of the Electrical Workers Union voiced open dissatisfaction against the Castro nationalization policy last month following seizure of the Cuban Electric Light & Power Co. and were promptly warned by the present Communist leadership of the CTC that their attitude is "counter-revolutionary." They had asked that the nationalized company pay for overtime and lost vacations.

Residents of rented houses and apartments in Cuba are feeling a new economic squeeze as a result of the Castro government's urban renewal program making tenants virtual owners of the property they occupy.

The tenants must not only pay to the government for periods ranging from 5 to 20 years the same monthly rent they had been paying, but also the real estate and water taxes that previously had been paid by the owners.

At a press conference in Washington called by Victor G. Reuther of the Auto Workers on behalf of U.S. affiliates of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation, four FORDC leaders who came out of the Cuban labor movement asked for the help of American workers in throwing out the Castro Communist dictatorship.

They were Lineras; Jose A. Hernandez, ousted general secretary of the Cuban Metal Workers and now FORDC secretary of organization; Mario Fontela, of the Agricultural Workers, FORDC secretary of agriculture; and Antonio Collada, the revolutionary group's secretary of foreign relations.

They predicted that the rapidly-growing anti-Castro movement will soon lead to an uprising heralded by a general strike which will sweep the Cuban leader and his Communist aides out of office and lead to the establishment of a genuine democratic government.

ICFTU Protests Curbs by Franco

Brussels—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the Intl. Labor Organization to request the Franco government of Spain to withdraw a recent decree which whittles away still further at trade union rights. A similar request was made directly to Franco.

The decree classifies a number of "crimes" as "military rebellion." Included are strikes and "other similar acts when they pursue a political purpose or cause serious disturbance to public order." It also is directed against "those who in any way join together, conspire or take part in meetings, conferences or demonstrations" intended to "cause disturbance to internal public order."

Alleged violators of the decree will be tried in military courts under the military code rather than under the civilian legal code.

Meany Tells Africans:

Labor Seeks Algerian Peace Through UN-Supervised Vote

American labor will "spare neither effort nor energy" in seeking an end to the fighting in Algeria through a vote supervised by the United Nations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assured North African free trade unions in a letter marking the sixth anniversary of the Algerians' fight for independence.

The anniversary, on Nov. 1, reminded Americans that it was only after seven years of a Revolutionary War that "our colonial forefathers" succeeded in establishing "an independent nation and democratic land," he said.

"We are confident," he continued, "that it will not be long before the Algerian people will also triumph in their heroic struggle for national independence and democracy. The question is no longer 'if' but 'when' the Algerian people will be free and sovereign."

Meany's letter went to the national labor centers in Algeria, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia which are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"As an ICFTU affiliate, the AFL-CIO will spare no effort to help rally free world labor for ending the war in Algeria so that it can attain its national freedom and join with Tunisia, Morocco and Libya in establishing a North African federation of free and democratic peoples," he wrote.

He recalled the support American workers gave their trade union colleagues in speeding the national independence of Tunisia and Morocco, and expressed concern lest "the continued military conflict in Algeria become a serious threat to world peace and freedom."

"We have likewise realized," he went on, "that the longer this colonialism war continues, the graver the danger of Communist penetration.

"By now it is abundantly clear to liberty-loving peoples everywhere that when Moscow pretends to support movements for national self-determination outside the Iron Curtain, it actually has other ends in view, as demonstrated in the Congo.

"The Sino-Soviet axis seeks only to distort and dominate these national independence movements for the purpose of replacing the declining old colonialism with the new Communist colonialism, which has shown its true face in Hungary and Tibet."

Meany reminded the North African labor centers that the AFL-CIO has continually sought to have the U. S. government implement in deed this country's traditional anti-colonial policies, and that it has "repeatedly urged our government to take the initiative for ending the war in Algeria so that the French and Algerian nations can live in peace and friendship with each other."

"Within a few weeks," he wrote, "the 15th General Assembly will be called upon to end the war in Algeria through a UN-supervised vote. The AFL-CIO urges every member-state to support this democratic and peaceful solution. This proposal has also been heartily endorsed by the ICFTU African affiliates and the entire organization of free world labor.

"Your organization can rest assured that we of the AFL-CIO will spare neither effort nor energy to have the full prestige and influence of America mobilized for UN action, to end the war in Algeria and speed Algerian national independence and democracy."

Nigeria Accepts ILO Obligations

Geneva—Nigeria, which proclaimed its independence on Oct. 1, has formally accepted the obligations of the Intl. Labor Organization constitution and thus becomes the 87th member of the United Nations' agency.

Acceptance of the constitutional obligations is the only requirement for affiliating with the ILO by a nation which has been accepted into UN membership, as Nigeria was immediately after attaining its independence.

Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa notified ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse that Nigeria remains bound by 15 international labor conventions which the United Kingdom had accepted on its behalf.

Doctors Challenged On Health Programs

Hollywood Beach, Fla.—Direct affiliation between labor-supported health plans and medical schools was proposed by Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers to the American Association of Medical Colleges Institute here.

Woodcock is chairman of the board of governors of Wayne State University, Detroit, and a member of its medical school committee.

He pointed out that "in city after city, there is growing interest" in group practice prepayment medical programs with trade unions not only interested but active.

"The growing labor involvement in health care will unquestionably result in the establishment of some new programs," he said. "The question is, what will be their involvement with medical education?

"I have long felt that these programs could greatly benefit by, that they need, a close association with medical education. To that end, I want to take this opportunity to make a specific proposal to you, the nation's leading medical educators.

"I know that the Community Health Association (which the UAW sponsored in Detroit) would welcome a direct affiliation with a medical school. I am convinced that labor in many communities would respond to leadership from a medical school to develop and finance one of these new types of programs."

Unions are not after "bargain basement prices or cut-rate service," he emphasized, but want good care and are willing to pay full price for it.

Must Train for Tomorrow

Woodcock conceded that medical schools must seek "a degree of harmony" with medical practice as it is today, but noted that they also are obligated to train tomorrow's doctors. Organized medicine's concepts of medical organization and payment have "not always been right," he asserted, and have been challenged successfully in the courts, in Congress and in legislatures.

"I cannot assess the extent to which you in medical education can accept these challenges," he said. "But the doctor cannot escape his destiny and medical education cannot escape responsibility for preparing him to deal with the proliferating problems of tomorrow.

Problems Mounting

"Demands for more and better medical care, for increased medical productivity, for the rational regional organization of hospitals, for the modernization of medical practice and for better health insurance, will be crowding in on medicine from all sides. The question is, will medicine and medical education be able to cope with these problems, much less offer leadership in their solution?"

Woodcock warned the medical educators that doctors must accept Social Security and labor unions as facts of life. If the physician is going to throw the term "socialism" around, he should learn its real definition and stop applying the label to "anything that threatens the status quo," he added.

"Any responsible community leader feels the pressures of the crises in leadership," he said. "The world is bursting its bonds. New challenges need the exercise of new powers. If medicine is to go forward and take its proper place in these times, it must face its destiny and deal with problems that are not merely difficult but well-nigh overwhelming. It is our common predicament, our common challenge."

GE Seeking Venue Shift in Price Fixing

Philadelphia—The General Electric Co. and other big electrical manufacturers indicted on charges of price-fixing and rigging bids have won a new delay in their scheduled trial in federal district court here.

The delay, granted by U. S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey after conferences with company and government attorneys, came after GE asked that the trial be moved to another city on the grounds that a bitter conflict between Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) and GE Board Chairman Ralph Cordiner would prevent the company from getting a fair trial in the area.

Dilworth accused the company of trying to "blackmail" the city into breaking picket lines during the recent strike by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers under threat of moving its plants from the Philadelphia area. The company sharply attacked the mayor in full-page advertisements in the city's newspapers.

GE attorneys said Cordiner will be their first witness.

Yarmola Takes Post With Seafarers

John Yarmola, for 10 years a staff member of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., has resigned to become an international representative for the Seafarers and assistant to SIU Pres. Paul Hall.

Yarmola served as an editorial writer for the Union Label Dept. and assistant to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis. He recently had the assignment of organizing local Union Label Councils in Michigan.

Truman Spoofs Nixon:

No Cussing, No 'Disloyal' Democrats in Nixonland

Former Pres. Harry S. Truman has been campaigning intensively from coast to coast for Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy. Typical of the Truman campaign are these excerpts from this speech delivered in Oakland, Calif., on Oct. 28, 1960:

I **DO NOT FEEL BITTERNESS** toward Richard Nixon. I feel concern and a touch of pity. I have been wondering what he could do after the election returns are in, when he has to leave Washington on Jan. 20. He is too young to retire, and he will have to have some kind of a job.

At last I think I have come up with the answer.

In the southern part of this state is a remarkable sort of amusement park, known as Disneyland. This wonderful place is a matter of justifiable pride not only to California but to the whole nation. Mrs. Truman and I have visited it, and found it most enjoyable. Khrushchev wanted to see it, but they wouldn't let him—which was a mistake, as it might have improved his disposition.

Now I think I have discovered what Nixon can do. He has considerable gifts of showmanship, and the ability to create all kinds of illusions. He should go into this amusement park business and open one of his own, which we could call Nixonland.

Nixonland would be an interesting place. It would preserve many of the elements of the present campaign in a sort of living museum. It would become, in time, a national shrine for Republicans, although Democrats would have to pass a loyalty examination before they could be admitted.

Nixon would be in charge of Nixonland personally, and he would be the guide for all the Nixonland rides. Which he would do very well —by the way—as he has been taking the American people for a ride for a good many years

One of the rules in Nixonland would be "no cuss words"—because of the children there. Of course, in Nixonland there would be nothing to cuss about, because there our prestige would always be at an all-time high—and we would all be morally, spiritually, economically and militarily stronger than anybody else anywhere.

Nixonland would also be very neat. In fact, it would be as clean as a hound's tooth.

The first thing to do in Nixonland would be to take a ride on the Nixon train. This would go—rather quickly—through 50-odd countries, and you would see on the way "35 presidents, 9 prime ministers, 5 kings, 2 emperors, and the Shah of Iran." The end of this ride would be quite exciting, with howling Communist mobs, and all the passengers would have to be rescued by the United States Marines.

I can think of a lot of things we could do in Nixonland.

ANOTHER POPULAR ATTRACTION would be the great Nixon submarine ride to the offshore islands. This submarine would go to Quemoy and Matsu, but not to Cuba. In fact, there would be a rule in Nixonland against mentioning Cuba. Anybody who mentioned Cuba would have to get off the submarine and swim home.

In the middle of Nixonland would be a papier-mache mountain. This would be called "The Summit." And on the top of the Summit would be a kitchen. Every day at noon Nixon would ride in a cable car to the top of the Summit and argue with Khrushchev in the kitchen. And then he would come right down again.

Some of the customers might ask what good would this do? I am sure I don't know. In don't know what good it did in the first place.

Another handsome feature of Nixonland would be the "Republican National Bank" on Main Street. Across the front of it they could put the slogan, in gold letters, "We Always Balance the Budget." But this exhibit would have to be carefully roped off to keep the public from going behind the false front. If they did, they might fall into the deep hole back there caused by Eisenhower's 20 billion deficit.

There would be lots to see in Nixonland, and fun for all—but nothing in it would be real.

And that is the danger we face. Nixonland is not the real world. It is a world of dreams, concocted to get your votes. It is a mirage, and if we follow it our country will go down the long easy road that leads to national disgrace—the same road that has been traveled by all the nations of history who preferred to dream dreams of glory, and to live softly, instead of facing the world as it is, rolling up their sleeves, and taking the lead in man's unceasing struggle against poverty and tyranny and war.

EXPERTS ON MEDICAL CARE for the aged meet with Mrs. John F. Kennedy at her home to discuss a report prepared for the Women's Committee for New Frontiers, a campaign study group headed by the wife of the Democratic presidential candidate. Left to right are Katherine Ellickson, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; Mrs. Kennedy, and Elizabeth Wickenden, social welfare consultant from New York City. Their subcommittee was headed by Frances Perkins, former Sec. of Labor.

3 Democrats Agree:

Kennedy Committed To Action on Rights

THE DEEP moral commitment of Sen. John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee, to secure meaningful civil rights legislation has been underscored by leaders of the Democratic Party in a series of radio broadcasts.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, declaring that America needs a President "who really feels something about people, who understands them, who knows that laws are made for the benefit of people and issues," declared she was "very proud of the record" which Kennedy made in the civil rights field and urged his election.

Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) hailed Kennedy as a man who "believes deeply in civil rights," and who, at the Los Angeles convention earlier this year, "urged, supported and fought for the whole civil rights plank," adopted by the Democratic Party.

Earlier in the same series, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) told his radio audience that "time and time again" Kennedy "has stood shoulder to shoulder with those of us who have been fighting for adequate civil rights legislation."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared in the broadcast that while both the Republican and Democratic platforms "promise more vigorous action" on civil rights "there are significant differences" between the positions of the two parties. She cited the following points:

- On the question of empowering the Attorney General to seek civil injunctions against denial of any civil rights—a provision knocked out of the 1960 voting rights bill by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition—the Democrats "flatly support" the plan while "the Republicans hedge."
- The Democrats "support the elimination of poll taxes; the Republicans don't even mention it."
- The Democrats call for a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission; the GOP promises legislation "aimed at discrimination in labor unions, but not at employer discrimination."
- The Democrats hail the sit-in demonstrations as "a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution," while the Republicans "merely reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly."

Lehman said that it is the Democratic platform "that spells out the clearest, the boldest, the most comprehensive civil rights program to be conceived in recent times," and noted that during the campaign Kennedy "has repeatedly affirmed his determination to see that the pledges in that platform are carried out, with a minimum of delay."

By contrast, he charged that Pres. Eisenhower "has never declared his belief in the moral correctness of the Supreme Court decision on segregation" and has "never placed the full force of his prestige or office behind its implementation."

The former senator and ex-governor of New York said the American voters, in choosing the next President, should "elect a man who will so lead us that our nation will be known throughout the earth as one which not only preaches freedom and equality, but practices it."

He recalled that former Pres. Truman appointed the commission that made "the first basic report in modern times on the rights of Negroes," ordered the abolition of segregation in the armed services and provided the leadership under which the Justice Dept. worked through the courts to abolish segregation in universities "and then turned to the historic attack on segregation in the public schools."

"Those who want to see real progress on civil rights," Lehman declared, "should vote Democratic. They should vote for John F. Kennedy. That is the only way they can give a mandate for all the broad, vigorous and imaginative action that is absolutely necessary to achieve full equality of treatment and full equal opportunity for all Americans."

Research Study Lists:

10 Ways to Help Wipe Out Discrimination in Housing

TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION AMERICANS still suffer to some extent from housing discrimination because of their race.

A Fund for the Republic report, Residence and Race, written by Davis McEntire, professor of social welfare at the University of California, establishes 10 guides by which individuals and communities may reduce housing discrimination.

Its recommendations are based on a three-year research program by the Commission on Race and Housing, which drew upon the experience of some 50 experts.

The groups which still suffer to some extent from housing discrimination, he writes, include 19 million Negroes, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos; 2.5 million Mexican-Americans; 1 million Puerto Ricans; and 5 million Jews.

The 10 guides are:

1—Attack discriminatory conduct rather than attitudes. It is far easier to change people's actions—by law or the pressure of public opinion —than it is to change their attitudes; and their attitudes will change in due course anyway.

2—Change the social situation and thereby influence both decisions and attitudes. Argument, however convincing, is less effective than experience—economic and legal pressure is more effective than attempts at persuasion.

3—Influence decision-makers of housing — builders, mortgage lenders, real estate brokers, government agencies—rather than whole communities. The effort can thus be concentrated at the key points and its effects will in time spread out through the general public.

4—Seek legislation that will give freedom of action to persons who oppose discrimination. Many people do not really wish to discriminate but feel compelled to do so by the social pressures of friends, neighbors, or relatives.

5—Mobilize all citizen groups concerned with discrimination to effect changes in law and conduct. In order to have an effect on long-standing housing patterns, firm organization and dedicated action are needed.

6—Organize with the understanding that most Americans have no firmly fixed convictions about race, and will respond to enlightened leadership. Though many Americans express racial prejudice, this is often merely what they think is expected of them, and they can often understand a fairer outlook if it is presented to them.

7—Promote association among members of majority and minority groups who are of comparable economic and social position. Promote the participation of minority people in community affairs to break down their isolation.

8—Create community situations in which members of different racial groups can work together to solve common problems—such as obtaining better schools.

9—Expand the supply of housing, especially at lower price levels, to reduce competition for housing among racial groups. Competition over areas for dominance by one race or another tends to promote segregation and intensify boundary lines.

10—Do not confuse problems of racial segregation with problems of socio-economic segregation. Mixing neighborhoods by race does not mean mixing them by social class too. Professional people who are Negroes have more things in common with professional people who are white than with non-professional Negroes.

New Era, New Leader

ON NOV. 8 a great silence will settle over the nation as millions of Americans individually turn voting machine levers and mark ballots that will result in the collective judgment on the next decade in American political life.

This election will mark the close of one political era and the beginning of another during which the difficult and complex problems of the past several decades will most likely come to a climax.

In the privacy of the voting booth America will make a decision that will affect not only Americans but also the fate of men everywhere. For this is an election tied to peace, bread and freedom for the world.

The candidates for the presidency have been fully exposed to these issues. They have seen war, depression and tyranny. They have served in the lower echelons of policy-making; now they are seeking the leadership of the free world.

The leaders who guided the nation through the depression-stricken thirties, through World War II and through the cold war onslaught of the Communists are moving off stage. But they leave the same problems, albeit in new forms and shapes.

Severe depression and economic paralysis is not an immediate threat, but the lag in economic growth and the unmet social and welfare needs of the nation must be solved in the next decade if bread and freedom are to remain secure.

An economically strong and free America is the best guarantee of peace if the free world is to stem the unrelenting Communist bid for world domination.

The next President of the United States must seek new or improved solutions in the economic, political and social areas. There can be no military solutions in a period when man has devised means of waging war that can wipe out the human race.

This is what's at stake in the election. The nation is at a critical juncture. Its great heritage of democratic freedoms and economic progress, its inherent strength, decency and humanity, must be brought to bear on the decisions of the new era—to win a lasting peace, to effect a decent standard of living for all, to preserve and extend freedom.

In the past Americans have chosen wisely at the important turning points of history. We are confident they will choose wisely again.

Charles J. MacGowan

CHARLES J. MacGOWAN will be mourned by the entire labor movement. No one ever considered him an "old-timer." He was a pioneer not only in his youth, but all his life.

There is no yardstick by which one can measure a man like Charlie MacGowan. He was a pillar of strength to the Boilermakers Union, which he served for many years as president, to the Metal Trades Department and to the labor movement as a whole.

He raised his voice seldom, but when he did it was strong and decisive for the cause of progress and human freedom. The trade union movement, which he helped to build, will long cherish a warm remembrance of his courageous personality.

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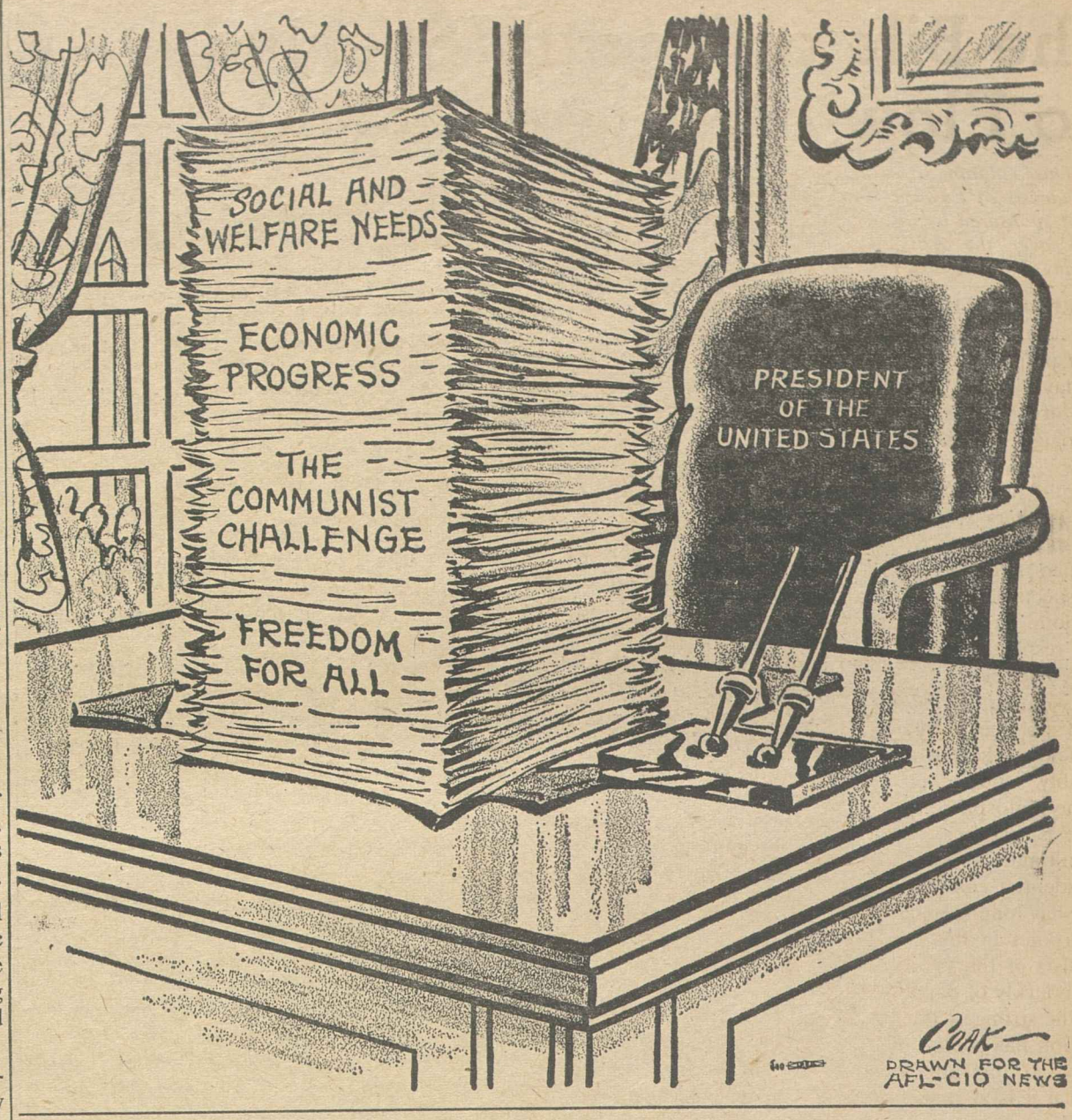
The Job Ahead



'New Republic' Writer Says:

Kennedy Is a Liberal in the Roosevelt-Truman Tradition

The following is excerpted from an article in the Oct. 31, 1960, issue of The New Republic by James MacGregor Burns, entitled "John F. Kennedy, Candidate on the Eve: Liberalism Without Tears." Dr. Burns is author of an earlier full-scale biography of Kennedy as a presidential aspirant.

ON THE EVE of America's great choice, I believe that John F. Kennedy in his campaign has deliberately prepared the way for the most consistently and comprehensively liberal administration in the history of the country.

Whether in the end he will, if elected, produce such an administration is another question turning on the nature of the next Congress, events abroad, and other factors. But of Kennedy's absolute determination to stand behind liberal policies, I have no question.

For he has shown that determination in the sternest test a politician can face—the crucible of a presidential campaign. As in all campaigns, there have been many advisers within the party as well as outside urging Kennedy to soften his line, to make concessions. He has not heeded this advice.

Quite deliberately he has followed the Roosevelt-Truman-Stevenson tradition in the party, and where he has departed from his predecessors it has been to take a stronger line rather than a weaker one, as in the case of medical care, aid to education, and civil rights.

THE NATURE of the Democratic platform, the kind of political associates Kennedy has gathered around himself, his articulation of liberal ideas under fire—are well known to anyone who has watched his performance. And here lies the supreme irony of the role of liberals in this campaign. For although they know all this, although Kennedy has taken a liberal posture few would have dreamed likely three years ago, many liberals are in effect still sitting out the 1960 election.

Their main difficulty with Kennedy, I think, is that he has been too successful—heir both to wealth and great political opportunity, a hero in the war, a winner in all his political battles, the possessor of glamor and good looks and of great poliltical qualities that seem not earned but almost magically endowed. The trouble with Kennedy is that he lacks liberalism's tragic quality.

By liberalism's tragic quality I mean that so many of its finest and most passionate causes, like Spain, have been lost causes; that so many liberal heroes have had their tragic denouements, as in Lincoln's assassination, Wilson's defeat on the League, and Roosevelt's death in office; that the pursuit of great causes has often been far more rewarding emotionally than their realization; that the great achievements of liberalism have often ended, desirable though they might be, in labyrinthine legislation and huge social-welfare bureaucracies, as in the case of social security or the TVA.

Kennedy today, in sharp contrast to Stevenson, who from the beginning in 1952 and all through 1956 seemed to be fighting impossible odds, gives the impression of being too much in control of his fortunes and too much destined for success. His seems to be a liberalism without tears.

It would be easy to say that Kennedy in office will develop the passionate, evocative qualities that this brand of liberalism demands, just as Franklin Roosevelt did in the White House. For the presidential office does work its magic on a man. But in Kennedy's case such a prediction might not come true. For he is a different type of liberal from any we have known. He is in love not with lost causes, not with passionate evocations, not with insuperable difficulties; he is in love with political effectiveness.

He knows, I think, that the liberal agenda of the 1960's will be executed not simply in a dramatic "100 days" but in a thousand days of persistent action, that the campaign to get the country moving forward will be fought in hundreds of little, drawn-out battles in congressional committees and cloakrooms, in government bureaus and United States embassies abroad.

SOME LIBERALS might find such an administration a bit dull, especially if it were successful; few of us will be thrilled by the policy machine. Yet I think there are many of us too who feel that action is so vitally needed, so long overdue, on so many wide fronts of national purpose that we might be willing to sacrifice some of the intoxication of liberal evocations—as long as we knew that federal aid to education, an FEPC, a start on disarmament, more generous immigration policies, and all the rest, were actually going into effect.

Morgan Says:

The Bile of Bigotry Seemed To Flow a Bit Less Thickly

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday 7 p. m. EST.)

APPARENTLY THE BILE of bigotry flowed a little less thickly than had been feared from pulpits around the country on Reformation Sunday. Many conservative Protestant pastors did turn their sermons into what amounted to campaign speeches against Senator Kennedy because of his Roman Catholic faith. But many, many others were silent on the subject or inveighed strongly against the spectacle of cloaking religious prejudice with the respectability of a church service.

Morgan

Assuming the nationwide spot checks by news agencies presented a reasonably accurate picture of the atmosphere in which Americans worshiped there is, perhaps, reason to be encouraged about our ultimate approach to the religious issue in this presidential campaign.

It has long seemed to me that one of the heaviest ironies in this situation was produced by extremists of the Protestant clergy themselves: they warn darkly of papal interference in secular affairs but the strongest attempt to influence votes in this election has come not from the Vatican but from them. If this approach is not downright hypocritical it is at best grotesquely inconsistent, sufficiently transparent, surely, for reasonable people to see through.

THIS RAISES THE QUESTION of how many reasonable people there are and how clearly are they able to see through not just biased sermons but the blizzard of smear propaganda. The November bulletin of the non-partisan Fair Campaign Practices Committee says "since early August only two days have passed on which the committee did not receive at least one brand new anti-Catholic tract in the range from scurrilous to merely distorted. It also notes that "reverse bigotry is now emerging as a growing problem" and emphasizes the committee has denounced as "vicious nonsense" recurring suggestions that a "vote for Nixon is a vote for bigotry."

Perhaps one of the most sensible notes on the subject was struck by a New York Presbyterian minister, Dr. William Barr McAlpin, who argued that "true freedom is not advanced by keeping one member of any religious body out of office." Nothing could be clearer, he said, than Sen. Kennedy's assurances to uphold the constitution. So, he asked, what religious issue is being raised now? "No one is suggesting any specific limitation on our religious freedom. Rather than keeping a member of the Catholic Church out of a particular office, we should concentrate on specific religious issues when they are raised."

Admittedly the bishops of Puerto Rico raised one with their archaic action in ruling that a vote for the commonwealth's liberal Gov. Munoz Marin—himself a Catholic—and his party would be a sin. Although the development has been plainly embarrassing to Sen. Kennedy (it was mentioned in several Reformation Sunday sermons) the reaction of responsible Catholic quarters in the continental United States has been most interesting, the more so because it proves that in expressions of thought on such an issue the Catholic Church is anything but monolithic.

Some conservative Catholic quarters upheld the Puerto Rican bishops. The liberal Catholic weekly, Commonweal, strongly criticized them. The Apostolic Delegate to the United States feels that no such action "would ever be taken by the hierarchy of this country." And Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston comments that "it is totally out of step with the American tradition for ecclesiastical authority here to dictate the political voting of citizens."

Both Republican and Democratic camps are watching with sharp anxiety for new readings of public sentiment on the religious issue.

Both sides might do well to heed the hopeful counsel of a leading minister in Washington, Dr. Duncan Howlett, a Unitarian who observed that Catholics and Protestants know each other better now than when the religious issue was revived a year ago, and this clearing of the air has strengthened the country.

Final Correction, Please!

No Tranquilizers Can Conceal America's Drop in Prestige

THE DECLINE in America's prestige abroad "reflects world-wide recognition that our position in the world has deteriorated, relative to the Soviet Union," declared the Democratic National Committee in a final barrage at Republican campaigners.

Correction, Please!—the Democratic campaign bulletin which has trailed Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and his supporters with the avowed aim of keeping the record straight—reviewed a dozen top campaign issues in its final edition.

"Are the Republicans right in contending that American prestige around the world is at 'an all-time high'?" asked the Democratic bulletin.

"Sen. (John F.) Kennedy has repeated over and over again that what he downgrades," the bulletin pointed out, "is not America and its people, but the kind of leadership that Nixon represents.

"Loss of prestige abroad may not be important in itself, but it reflects world-wide recognition that our position in the world has deteriorated, relative to the Soviet Union."

Correction, Please! said that no concealing of government surveys "or tranquilizing statements from Administration apologists" can change the basic truth that America's standing in the world has been altered in the past eight years.

The bulletin quoted James Reston of the New York Times as writing that Nixon's "basic theme adds up to a picture of the world that no well-informed man would consider seriously for a moment. It is good politics but it is bad history. . . ."

Eric Sevareid, well-known news analyst, also was quoted as writing that he is "astounded to hear Vice Pres. Nixon proclaim that American prestige in the world never stood so high!"

Correction, Please! said that America's reduced prestige resulted from this nation's diplomatic failures, retarded economic growth, and gaps in military and scientific progress.

"Nothing that has been said by Kennedy during the campaign is unknown to the Soviets," the bulletin declared, adding:

"Sen. Kennedy believes it is urgent that Americans know the whole truth so that we can start advancing again."

The bulletin observed that U.S. economic growth, as measured by the gross national product, averaged less than 2.5 percent a year compared to over 4.5 percent during the Truman Administration and that the Soviet growth rate has been running at 8 to 9 percent.

The bulletin quoted columnist Walter Lippmann as follows:

"There is no doubt at all that the position of the Soviet Union in world affairs has risen greatly in the past 10 years. This is one of the facts of life.

"The Soviet Union has risen from military inferiority to military parity and from a close containment its influence has expanded into all the continents."

The bulletin also took up what it called the Republicans' "you-never-had-it-so-good" propaganda in the light of "the growing signs of a third GOP recession;" Nixon's proposals on health, education and housing; the Nixon criticism of Kennedy's farm program, and the latter's public position on the question of church and state separation.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

ON ELECTION EVE, Americans may well give a sober thought to the fact that beyond the campaigns and the oratory, the tempests of emotion loosed during a contest, an enduring truth remains: We are among a handful of countries in the world where for nearly two centuries—with one exception—our system has allowed a peaceful transfer of power following peaceful elections.

Whatever the results, however elated the victors or grieved the losers, the system works. No one talks revolution; there are no armed plotters and activists scheming to upset the result of the citizens' collective judgment.

People still sleep secure in their homes, they pursue their daily tasks, they are safeguarded in their persons against arbitrary action by any set of officials who may be temporarily elevated to positions of authority.

Before the election, the Eisenhower Administration had begun plans to facilitate the transfer of functions and power either to Vice Pres. Nixon and his designated associates or to Sen. Kennedy and his staff. This is in line with the precedent created in 1952 by former Pres. Truman, who invited Gen. Eisenhower to name aides who began to work immediately with the Bureau of the Budget, the military, diplomatic and intelligence agencies, and with the staff in the White House itself.

* * *

IN 1952, ALSO, Truman set the precedent for giving each of the candidates regular briefings during the campaign on high-level intelligence and diplomatic reports, and in 1956 Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee, was shown the same courtesy by the Eisenhower Administration.

The system has worked with less effectiveness this year. Kennedy's nomination of Stevenson and Rep. Chester Bowles (D-Conn.) to receive briefings for him was rejected by the White House. The Democratic nominee himself, however, received his third briefing a week before election, at his own request.

This is not merely a matter of courtesy. The security of the country requires that there be no gap in the capacity of the government to take instant decisions, and the President-elect must have the basic information he needs either to consult during the pre-inauguration period with Eisenhower or to make his own decisions immediately after inauguration next Jan. 20.

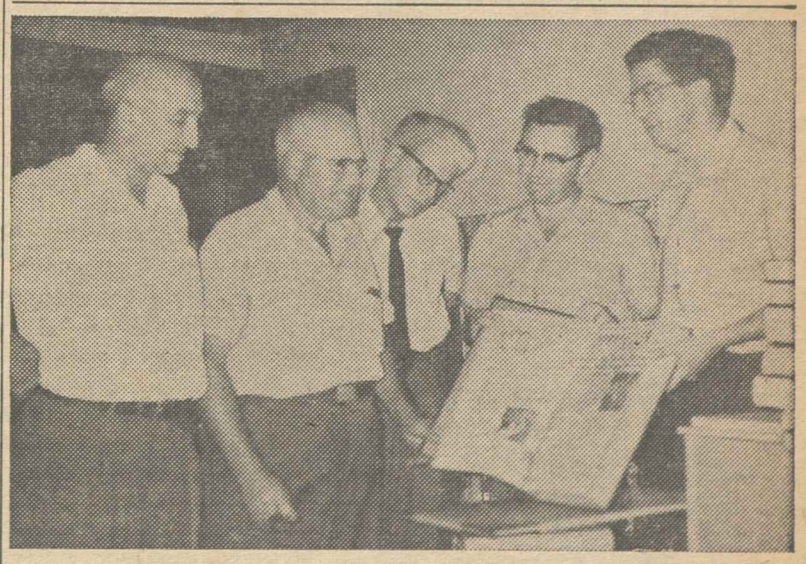
* * *

MANY POLICY MATTERS involving domestic affairs, and to some extent foreign affairs, necessarily were put in a state of abeyance from the time of the nominating conventions. The post-convention session of Congress merely confirmed the deadlock that had existed between the Republican conservative in the White House and the more welfare-minded and activist Democrats on Capitol Hill.

Events may move slowly even after inauguration, even if Kennedy is elected and despite his own hopes for quick action on programs that have long been stalled. A fully-manned and effective staff working smoothly in the many departments and agencies of the Executive Dept. is usually achieved only through experience and the fires of testing.

The 1952 precedent is the only one we have in the last 28 years for a full-scale transfer of powers from an outgoing to a newcoming Administration. Franklin D. Roosevelt repeatedly succeeded himself, and Truman was thrust into office with no chance previously for more than a Vice President's acquaintance with problems, which is by no means the same thing as the knowledge that comes through making actual decisions.

No popular democracy, based on almost universal suffrage, has endured for more generations than ours—steadily broadening the base of representation, steadily adapting its institutions to the changing needs of the day. Injustices still nag at us to be corrected, there is too wide a gap between the powerful and the impoverished. But the system gives us leeway to think about these things and to plan to correct them—and to do it through political machinery that is fundamentally responsive to the popular will.



ACTIVE TRADE UNIONIST for over half a century, Nick DiGaetano, retired member of Auto Workers Local 7, Detroit, recently turned over more than 200 volumes of bound labor publications to Wayne State University's labor library. Left to right are Local 7 Vice Pres. Mike Marasco; DiGaetano; Wayne County AFL-CIO Pres. Al Barbour; Wayne State Archivist Philip Mason; and Jack Skeels of university's Dept. of Economics.

How to Buy:

Social Security Is Like Money in Bank

By Sidney Margolius

THE BIG FIGHT over medical insurance overshadowed the fact that Congress did pass several changes in social security, some of special value to younger families. Most notably, the changes increase financial protection for younger workers who become severely disabled, and for families who lose their breadwinner.

Other changes enable some people previously denied benefits now to get them, and ease the penalties on beneficiaries who continue to work.

The social security offices are distributing detailed information on the changes. But let's see how, in general, they affect family financial planning.

You and your family ought to know your social security benefits as thoroughly as you know how much money you have in the bank. For that's what social security really is: money in the bank against the day you might lose your income because of disablement, death of the family breadwinner, or old age. Young workers and their wives tend to pay little attention to social security. They think of it as something for the old folks. Actually social security increasingly is becoming the young family's chief bulwark against disaster.

Here are the social security changes of perhaps widest importance, and their potential effect on the family:

1 Severely disabled workers no longer need wait until age 50 to get social security benefits. Thus all workers who already are disabled, or chronically ill to the point where they can't engage in substantial gainful work, are eligible immediately. Disabled workers still do need five years of social security coverage, out of the 10 years before becoming disabled, to qualify.

But even if you are not disabled, you should realize that for the first time in your life you are financially protected against such a plight. Not even the most expensive accident and sickness insurance policy sold by private companies could give you as much protection as the new social security benefit.

In fact, since social security and the new veterans' benefits now both provide protection against disablement, it's questionable whether wage-earners any longer need to buy expensive individual disability policies.

2 Benefits are raised for children. If your family breadwinner should die, the children now will get increased payments. Like the widow herself, each child will get three-quarters of the worker's primary benefit instead of the former allotment of half plus an extra quarter distributed among the children. The maximum family payments have not been increased. But families not getting the maximum now will get larger payments, and payments will not be reduced as drastically when each child reaches 18; in some cases, may not be reduced at all.

For example, take a widow with three children whose deceased husband had an average wage of $320 a month (that is, wages that can be counted toward social security credit). This would have given him a primary benefit of $110 a month. Under the old law, his family benefits theoretically would have totalled $275. But the family would have bumped up against the $254 maximum for that benefit class. And when the oldest child reached 18 under the old rules, this family's benefit would have dropped to $220.

Under the new law, the maximum family payment is still $254. But when the oldest child reaches 18, the rest of the family, in this example, still will get $247.50.

Now that's valuable family insurance. It will take care of most of a bereaved family's needs although it still needs some supplementation from union group insurance or private insurance.

TO SUPPLEMENT FAMILY social security, you can estimate that $5,000 of life insurance will provide $50 a month for 10 years; $10,000 will yield $50 a month for 20 years.

If you're a war veteran, you may not even need that much insurance. A vet's widow with one child whose own total other income (including her social security, but not the children's) is under $1,000 a year, would be eligible for VA payments of $75 a month plus $15 for each additional child. If over $1,000 but not over $2,000, she'd get $60 plus $15 for each additional child.

A childless widow can get $60 from VA if her total other income is not over $600 a year; $45 if over $600 but not over $1,200; $25 if over $1,200 but not over $1,800.

3 A number of changes help older people. Among them:

Some people who lacked sufficient coverage now can become eligible for benefits with less coverage. For example, a worker who will reach retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) in 1961, previously needed about five years of covered work. Now he needs only 3¼ years. Anyone previously told he didn't have enough coverage should contact his social security office to see if he now does qualify. This may especially help women who worked some years but quit for family or other reasons. But the least any worker needs is 1½ years of coverage.

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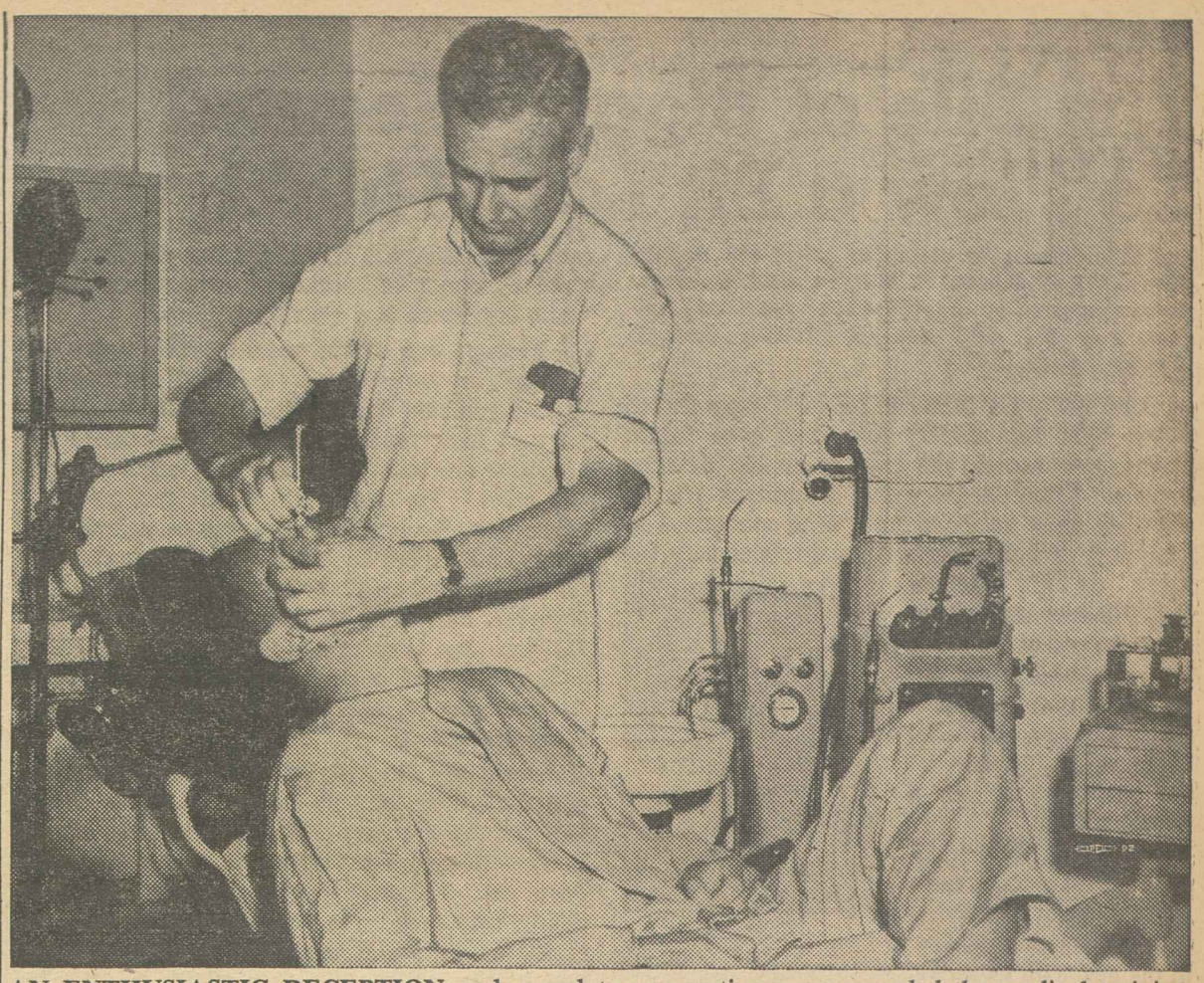


AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION and complete cooperation were accorded the medical training ship S.S. Hope when it arrived in Djakarta, Indonesia, as part of the People to People Health Foundation program. Here Dr. Davis Durham, Wilmington, Del., ophthalmologist and one of the volunteer medical men staffing the ship, gives an eye examination to Maj. Rismono Oesman of the Indonesian army.

American Doctor Reports:

Indonesia's Welcome to HOPE 'Beyond All Expectations'

By Gervase N. Love

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA, its medical profession, its people and even the ambassadors from the Iron Curtain countries gave the hospital training ship HOPE a welcome beyond all expectations when it dropped anchor at the harbor side of Tandjong Priok, Djakarta, Oct. 19, Dr. William B. Walsh reported on his return to Washington.

"In fact," he added, "three of the Iron Curtain country ambassadors were so impressed by what they saw on a visit that they made appointments for physical examinations."

The HOPE, a floating medical training center, is the first fruit of Project HOPE—"Health Opportunity for People Everywhere"—an operation by the People to People Health Foundation which Walsh heads and which was endorsed by the 1959 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco.

Its objective is to bring modern medical, surgical, auxiliary and health techniques to the physicians, nurses and technicians of underdeveloped nations so they in turn will be better able to solve the multiple health problems that beset so much of the world. It is financed by American people, not by the U.S. government.

"We were a little concerned because nothing like this had ever been attempted before," Dr. Walsh said at a Washington press conference. "But the Indonesians had spent three months getting ready for us. They are paying all local costs, which are considerable. They carefully selected the patients for the clinical and training work, and the day we arrived 22 nurses and 35 attendants moved in and are now living on the ship.

"We were given so many parties and receptions that we had to ask for a halt.

Welcomed By Medicos

"The reception by the medical profession was so good that a week later we were asked to help set up a teaching and training center at a new hospital north of Djakarta built largely with donations from the Indonesian people."

NEWSPAPER COMMENT, Dr. Walsh said, was "unprecedented" in its warmth.

"The 'HOPE' is far from an ordinary hospital ship," the Indonesian Observer said editorially. "She represents the hearts of a mighty nation, of the man on the street, and the hope that she wants to share with others . . .

"In this world where good will is usually entwined in a never-ending length of string and red tape, the simplicity and goodness, the impact and the quality that the visit of this hospital ship offers places this goodwill visit tops on the list of mankind's hopes."

The Times of Indonesia, expressing gratitude to Americans "for their interest in our welfare," said it will be "a long time before this act of American generosity is forgotten."

The American medical men not only are transmitting their skills and training to their Indonesian counterparts but themselves are learning from their students, Dr. Walsh said.

One thing they have learned is to recognize leprosy, which they will encounter increasingly as the HOPE moves further south. They also meet many types of parasites which are unknown in this country, and have come upon numerous cases of a type of malignancy common in Indonesia but rare in the United States.

There are many spleen operations, and so many cases of kidney and bladder stones that American and Indonesian urologists have started a joint research project to determine the cause.

Four teaching conferences are held every morning aboard the HOPE, Walsh said, with about 200 Indonesians attending each. Evenings, he went on, sessions are held in the Indonesian hospitals—usually four of them, all as well attended as the morning conferences.

Closed circuit television, over which Pres. Sukarno was an interested spectator at an operation for removal of a spleen, has been an unexpected help, Walsh reported.

"IF WE CAME HOME TOMORROW, Project HOPE would still be a success," he declared. "It has proved that we felt—that the people of Indonesia and countries like it wanted help and would welcome it. They showed they had a tremendous thirst for knowledge."

So far, he said, there have been no major difficulties, "though we expect to encounter them." The project costs about $3.5 million a year to keep going, "and one ship isn't enough," he added on the basis of admittedly limited experience.

The depth of the welcome was indicated by the gift of three houses—in a country where housing is scarce—as sort of a permanent outpost of the training ship. A rotating staff of physicians, nurses and technicians will be assigned there after the HOPE has left to give continuing training, Dr. Walsh said, and will be supported with drugs and equipment from the ship.

He said all branches of the Indonesian government have cooperated fully, adding that the Navy has made a plane available for transfers of personnel and supplies.

Warning from Portland:

Drive Opens to Curb Professional 'Scabs'

A seven-union committee of newspaper unions, formed to unify the 11-month-old strike against the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal, has opened a second-front drive for legislation to outlaw professional strikebreaking.

"As of now, the campaign is officially underway," the group declared in unveiling a "model citizens' job protection bill" at a press conference.

The new legislative subcommittee of the Presidents' Committee of Allied Printing and Related Trades said in a joint statement that the drive will proceed on several levels.

"It is our aim to have the bill introduced in the more than 40 state legislatures which will meet in 1961 and in the Canadian provincial legislatures," the group said.

The legislative group, headed by Pres. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union, said it also is working with the AFL-CIO on a federal measure with the aim of making it part of labor's program in the new 87th Congress.

Also on the legislative group are Pres. Anthony J. De Andrade of the Printing Pressmen and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild. Vice Pres. Alexander J. Rohan attended the press conference for De Andrade.

"The campaign has the full endorsement of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and through it all of the state federations of labor and central labor unions," the group pointed out.

The joint group said it was formed out of the fear that the spreading of the "Portland pattern" would threaten the very existence of the unions involved.

Grave Threat to Labor

The Portland strike, the group said, not only is a "grave threat" to the 800 members involved, but to their fellow members and labor in general.

The newspaper industry also may be a testing ground, the group warned, since the employer device of a strike insurance fund has shown up in the airline and railroad industries.

Over the years, the group said, strikes and lockouts in the printing and publishing industry have been limited usually to one or two crafts. But Portland marks the first time the publishers in a major city have elected "to take on" all their unionized workers "in one massive union-busting drive."

The group said several factors made this possible:

- Samuel I. Newhouse, multi-millionaire owner of the Oregonian, heads the second largest newspaper chain in the nation and so is better able to maintain a struck operation.
- Availability of "an ample supply of professional strikebreakers, many of whom came from the stable of the notorious Bloor Schleppey," who, the group said, has for ten years made "a lucrative business" of supplying strikebreakers.
- Indications that the two struck Portland dailies received $1 million from the strike insurance fund of the Newspaper Publishers Association. This, the group said, finances $350-$500 per week wages and expenses of strikebreakers, circulation and advertising losses, and other expenses.

The group said it is seeking the new federal and state legislation because the Byrnes Act, the federal anti-strikebreaker law, enacted in 1936, and the few so-called "little Byrnes Act" laws in the states are ineffectual.

The Byrnes Act makes it a felony to transport in interstate commerce any person employed for the purpose of interfering by force or threats with peaceful picketing or with employe rights to organize or bargain.

The group said it obviously would be difficult to show that a person was being transported for the purpose of interfering by force or threats in a dispute.

The "model citizens' job protection bill" would bar recruitment of strikebreakers by persons or agencies not involved in a dispute, and it would bar employment of professional strikebreakers.

Would Not Stop Hiring

The model bill would not stop an employer from directly hiring replacements for strikers as long as they are not professionals and as long as each such replacement is informed that he will be taking the place of a striker.

Members of the group said it will be possible to define a "professional strikebreaker." They work in non-union shops in Oklahoma City, Miami and Monroe, La., and elsewhere and are made available in the industry when needed, it was pointed out.

Other unions in the joint group are the Stereotypers, Photo Engravers, Bookbinders and the Papermakers and Paperworkers.

HISTORIC AGREEMENT setting up special presidential commission to study and make recommendations on work rules dispute between railroad operating unions and management was reached at top-level meeting in office of Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. Seated, left to right, are Pres. Neil P. Speirs of the Switchman; Pres. H. E. Gilbert of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; A. F. Zimmerman, assistant grand chief of Locomotive Engineers; Pres. J. A. Paddock of the Conductors; Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Railroad Trainmen; Mitchell; Guy W. Knight, chairman of Eastern Carriers' Conference Committee; B. B. Bryant, chairman of Southeastern Conference, and Theodore Short, Western Conference chairman. Standing are Undersec. of Labor James O'Connell; L. B. Fee, New York Central Railroad; C. A. McRee, Seaboard, and E. H. Hallmann, Illinois Central.

New Farm Program Urged for 60s To End GOP 'Mismanagement'

The Conference on Economic Progress has accused the Eisenhower Administration of "abysmal mismanagement" of the nation's farm program and has called for a sweeping new approach that would "substitute purpose for aimlessness, decision for default."

In an 80-page study entitled "Food and Freedom," the nonprofit CEP proposed a long-range program for the 60s that would spell out maximum production, employment and purchasing power goals for the nation's farms similar to the goals for labor and industry contained in the Employment Act of 1946.

Noting that the U. S. is "moving perilously close to the third economic recession within less than eight years," the CEP charged that "the farm depression has been a powerful factor in the slowdown of our overall rate of economic growth and the severe long-term rise in unemployment." It added:

"The abysmal mismanagement of our farm productive resources is a striking example of our pervasive default. For nowhere else in our economic life is the contrast more glaring than in agriculture between unused 'surpluses' and neglected needs, between so called overproduction and genuine underconsumption. Nowhere else is the challenge more urgent to convert the new technology into a positive asset."

The CEP study charged that the Administration's farm policy has been "almost totally lacking in any great national purpose related to conditions either at home or overseas.

Creation of farm surpluses in the U.S. at a time when many American families do not have a balanced diet was serious enough, CEP declared, but the existence of these surpluses "when more than half of the people in the free world go hungry in a literal sense and when millions are close to starvation" created a condition "perilous to us almost beyond description."

CEP called for an agricultural program that would look into the real needs and purchasing power of domestic consumers in order to lift all American families to a "satisfactory" level of health; and which would raise the level of agricultural exports to help reduce the food deficits in the underdeveloped free world.

Asks Farm Job Program

At the same time it urged action to insure full and efficient employment on the farm, with emphasis on "encouragement of the family-type farm," coupled with action to provide jobs off the farm as automation continues to reduce the need for agricultural workers.

The program, CEP said, would be geared to keep income of farm families moving upward at the same rate as those of urban families. It pointed out that in 1959 per capita farm income nosedived to $965—less than 50 percent of the per capita personal income for the entire U.S. population.

The CEP "Food and Freedom" study was prepared by a staff under the direction of Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained at 50 cents each from the Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Massachusetts Votes Strikebreaking Ban

Boston—The Massachusetts Legislature, denouncing the use of imported strikebreakers as leading to "industrial strife and violence," has ordered the registration of out-of-state strikebreakers and of professional "scab-herders" who peddle their services to employers.

The labor-backed bill was signed by Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) after it reached his desk for the second time. The first time around, the governor — without vetoing the measure—sent it back to the legislature with the request that it be amended to require also the registration of out-of-state pickets.

After both houses by overwhelming votes refused to make the change, Furcolo accepted the legislation in its original form.

Although the bill falls considerably short of the goal of banning outright all professional strikebreaking, it marks the first legislative breakthrough in this area in recent years. Anti-scab bills were passed earlier this year by the Louisiana and Rhode Island legislatures but were killed by governors' vetoes.

The Massachusetts law requires any person who arranges to furnish out-of-state strikebreakers to an employer to file a written report with the state listing:

- The names and addresses of persons hired or about to be hired as strikebreakers.
- The total amount of salary and expenses paid or to be paid to each strikebreaker.
- The amount received by the "scab-furnisher" for his services in supplying strikebreakers.

Employers who contract for the importation of strikebreakers are likewise required to file detailed reports. All reports filed are open for public inspection.

Maximum penalty for failure to file is a $500 fine for a first offense and a $5,000 fine for subsequent offenses.

The law also bans employment of a strikebreaker with the knowledge that the strikebreaker has been convicted of a felony within the previous seven years.

IWA Board Backs Kennedy, Johnson

Portland, Ore.—The Woodworkers' executive board unanimously has endorsed the Democratic slate of Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung said it was the board's "considered judgment" that the election of Kennedy and Johnson would best serve labor's interests. The union has conducted an intensive register and vote drive among its members in 25 states, he said.

Stewards, Pilots Settlement Urged

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on representatives of the Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association and the Air Line Pilots Association to iron out problems resulting from an application for an AFL-CIO charter by the ALSSA.

The AFL-CIO has urged that the court suits filed by the Pilots against the Stewards group and its president Kenneth Quinn be withdrawn and that the dispute be settled by the unions and the federation within the framework of the AFL-CIO.

Former FBI Agent Blocked As Monitor

A possibility that the Teamsters Union Board of Monitors may soon be compelled to agree to a union convention, thus paving the way for dissolution of the monitorship system, was raised when a U.S. appellate court rejected a proposed new chairman for the group.

Efforts of the monitors to hold a hearing on charges involving Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa were previously blocked in appellate court, and the board was reduced to two members when Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue resigned.

District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who established the monitorship in January 1958 under a consent order, then named Terence F. McShane, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, as chairman over union objections.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the objections, holding that they were based on "reasonable grounds" because of McShane's previous activities as an investigator of the union. He had testified against Hoffa in a wiretapping case.

The Board of Monitors, the appellate court said in a 2-to-1 decision, was created with a provision that both sides should agree on the person named as chairman to preside over members representing plaintiffs and union.

Discussions have been proceeding between spokesmen of the two groups on possible terms of agreement for a special union convention, previously blocked by Letts.

Forand Urges Senior Votes For Kennedy

Chicago—"I want you to help me put Jack Kennedy in the White House," Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.) told 3,000 persons attending Chicago's Senior Citizens Salute to Social Security at the Medinah Temple.

Forand said he is confident that upon Kennedy's election health care for the aged under the social security system would become a reality. He predicted that 90 days after the beginning of a Kennedy Administration a bill would be enacted.

Forand said that, though he is retiring from Congress, "don't think the Forand fight is dead. It is very much alive." He urged senior citizens to get out the vote and write letters to friends and relatives urging them to vote for Kennedy.

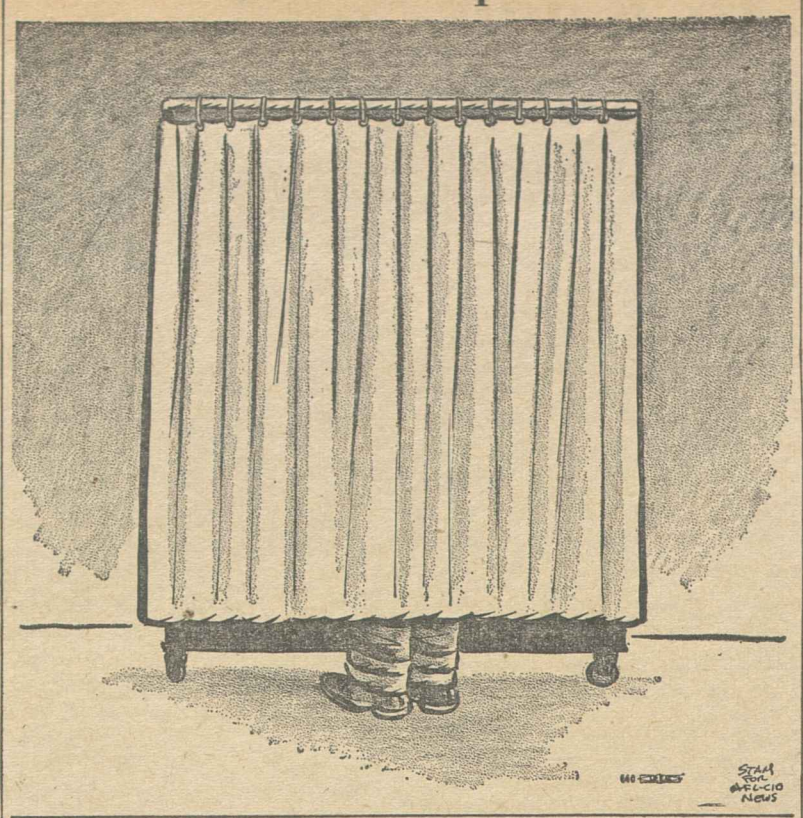
Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) praised Pres. Roosevelt for establishing the social security system 25 years ago. He reviewed the record of the Republican fight against social security and called for the election of Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, Illinois Sen. Paul H. Douglas and Otto Kerner, Democratic candidate for governor.

Kefauver criticized GOP efforts to hold up the drug price hearings of the Anti-Trust and Monopoly subcommittee. Despite these attempts, he said, "our subcommittee has made public a clear-cut—and not very attractive—picture." He added:

". . . I believe that it is seriously wrong when we, as a nation, have the most wonderful drugs in the world—and still there are thousands of our people who need them, but cannot afford to pay for them."

Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago Federation of Labor said, "We hear of so-called 'white papers' on the issue of health care for aging. All the white papers or blue papers on this question add up to just so much red tape unless we have leadership that is not afraid to act vigorously on the things you are discussing here today."

Secret Weapon



Nixon 'Discovery' of Social Security Hit

Philadelphia—An AFL-CIO spokesman extended tongue-in-cheek congratulations to Vice Pres. Nixon for belatedly "discovering social security."

Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told a senior citizens' rally here that Nixon's "election year concern for the older people of America" is in direct contradiction to his voting record in Congress.

Cruikshank also took sharp issue with Nixon's new social security "white paper" outlining the Republican candidate's "program for our senior citizens."

"It has all the elements of a liberal program," the AFL-CIO expert said, "with one exception—it fails to provide any money."

Cruikshank noted that Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Arthur S. Flemming had attempted to correct that omission by telling newsmen the Nixon program would cost between $200 million and $300 million a year.

But, Cruikshank pointed out, just one item in the Nixon blueprint—extension of social security benefits to 2.6 million additional persons—would cost more than $1 billion, even if they were given only the $33-a-month minimum.

The only possible way Nixon could make good on his pledge at the cost estimate given by Flemming, he said, would be to raid the Social Security Trust Fund. This, he added, "backs up Sen. Kennedy's statement that Nixon is leading a wrecking crew against social security."

During his service in Congress, Nixon voted "wrong" on eight significant social security issues, Cruikshank declared. Reading the record on the Vice President, he listed these key votes:

- A bill to nullify the effect of a Supreme Court decision extending social security to an additional 750,000 people passed the House in 1948 with Nixon voting for it.
- Pres. Truman's veto of the bill was overridden with the help of Nixon's vote.
- In April 1948, Nixon voted to override a Truman veto of a social security amendment excluding newspaper and magazine vendors from coverage.
- In 1949 and 1950, there were four key votes on a bill to extend coverage to some 3.5 million people and raise benefits an average of 77 percent. On each of these key votes, including an attempt to recommit the entire bill with instructions to substitute a watered-down measure providing lower benefits, less coverage and eliminating disability insurance protection, Nixon voted wrong. After all the attempts to emasculate the bill were defeated, Nixon turned around and voted for final passage.
- In 1951, Nixon supported the Jenner amendment which made public assistance rolls in the states subject to public scrutiny.

Cruikshank pointed out that Nixon's opposition to social security is not surprising since the basic social security system was bitterly opposed by the Republicans. Back in 1935, 107 of the 115 Republicans in Congress voted against the old age and survivors insurance program.

Cruikshank noted that the improvements which Nixon has opposed "he now hails as the accomplishments of his party."

4 Teamsters Cleared In T-H Political Case

St. Louis—Four Teamster officials were acquitted here of criminal charges involving contributions to candidates for federal office.

Acquitted were Teamsters Executive Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons; Legislative Dir. Sidney Zagri; and Pres. William Latal and Sec. John Naber of IBT Local 688.

The Justice Dept. has never succeeded in obtaining a final conviction against any union or its officers on charges of violating the restrictions on union political action written into the Corrupt Practices Act in 1947 by the Taft-Hartley Act.

U.S. District Court Judge George H. Moore directed the jury to acquit the four union officials on the ground that the government had produced no proof that the IBT had violated the law when individual members signed authorization cards permitting the use of 35 cents per month of their dues money for political purposes.

The court held that there was no evidence that the allocations "were not entirely voluntary." He added that if, as the government suggested, the law prevents such an allocation by union members, "I should have grave doubts about the constitutionality" of the law.

No Government Appeal

Because the government had completed presentation of its case before the judge directed the acquittal verdict the Justice Dept. will be unable to appeal the decision, since this would violate the constitutional safeguard against placing a defendant in double jeopardy.

A Justice Dept. spokesman expressed doubt that the decision would have any impact on any other cases involving union political activity which might come up.

Judge Moore ruled that contributions by a labor organization to federal candidates are legal under the Corrupt Practices Act provided they are made "from funds voluntarily designated for such purpose by all or a part of the individual members" of a union if there is a bona fide accounting of such funds and if the amounts of expenditures do not exceed the funds designated by the members.

The fund set up by Local 688—from which contributions were made to the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.), Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Representatives James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.)—complied with all of these provisions, the court ruled.

Through Democratic Victory:

R-T-W Repeal Seen By Mrs. Roosevelt

Indianapolis—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt warned the nation in a speech here that so-called "right-to-work" laws are harmful to the welfare of all working people, and should be repealed in the states in which they have been enacted.

Mrs. Roosevelt denounced the anti-collective bargaining legislation in an appearance before 500 Democratic women leaders in this city. She predicted that Indiana's Democratic candidate for governor, Matthew E. Welsh, will be elected Nov. 8 and that the state's three-year-old "right-to-work" law will be repealed by the legislature next January.

The "right-to-work" law is a major issue in the Indiana election campaign, with Democrats supporting repeal of the compulsory open-shop law, and Republicans opposing repeal.

In her talk with the Democratic women's group, Mrs. Roosevelt attacked the validity of the "right-to-work" law, said it has been a factor in holding back the nation's economic expansion, and "hurts all of the workers of your state." She said "right-to-work" laws should be repealed.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the Democratic women:

"Some years ago, under Republican leadership, Indiana passed a 'right-to-work' law. I think all of you know that Sen. (Herbert H.) Lehman and I have joined in a committee to fight this law in many areas of our nation.

"We have tried to make clear just what this law really is. It has no validity as to worker 'rights.' It simply damages the workers' right to organize, and I am glad you will have a governor in Matthew Welsh who will lead the fight to repeal this law which I feel hurts all of the workers of your state.

"We are coming into a difficult economic period. Not many have thought about it, but you, in a state where you have steel and the automobile industry, must have already sensed what automation will do to workers.

'Battle for Mankind'

"It is essential not only to repeal the 'right-to-work' law, but we must have people in government to plan, to do things, to see that people will not suffer. It is a great battle for mankind."

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the Democratic women at a luncheon at which she was the honor guest after addressing a meeting earlier of the Indiana Teachers' Association.

The widow of the late New Deal President has led a nationwide fight for the past three years against the anti-collective bargaining "right-to-work" law. The Democratic Party platform has pledged repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes states to enact legislation that contradicts federal recognition of the union shop.

Mrs. Roosevelt is co-chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, a voluntary citizen's group that opposes the anti-labor "right-to-work" laws. Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) is her co-chairman.

The "right-to-work" law is an election issue to greater or lesser degree in the states of Indiana, Vermont, Delaware, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah, Iowa and North Dakota.

AFL-CIO Show Seen By 10,000 Overseas

New York—"AFL-CIO's Salute to the Armed Forces," a USO entertainment unit sponsored by the labor federation, recently returned from a 15,000-mile tour of U.S. bases overseas.

Nearly 10,000 servicemen at 17 isolated U.S. Navy and Air Force bases in Spain, Morocco, Naples, and Sicily saw the show headed by Eileen Barton, recording artist, and Johnny Woods, comedian and first vice president of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

The route they traveled is known as a "hardship circuit"—U.S. bases rarely visited by entertainers from the States. The tour was arranged as part of the continuing AFL-CIO Community Service—USO program on behalf of men and women in the armed forces.

The troupe gave 13 performances at U. S. bases in Spain to a total of 4,630 servicemen, including two at Torrejon, headquarters of the 16th Air Force.

In Morocco, the unit played to 4,000 servicemen and their families at six bases of the 16th Air Force and the U. S. 6th Fleet. Largest audience was in Port Lyautey, where 1,200 sailors at the U. S. Naval Air Base saw their first stateside entertainment in many months. The day before, at Sidi Yahia, the troupe played to a small but enthusiastic audience of 500 personnel stationed at the U. S. Navy Communications Base.

The labor-sponsored entertainment unit gave one performance at NATO Fleet Headquarters in Naples, and another at the 6th Fleet Naval Air Support Base in Sigonella, Sicily, which concluded the 30-day tour.

In Sigonella, the troupe played to 500 personnel and their families. Captain W. J. Frazier, base commander, wrote AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler: "On behalf of all of us here, I thank you and your organization for the wonderful show, "Salute to the Armed Forces."

The tour was made possible by a $10,000 contribution from AFL-CIO as "an expression of labor's concern for the well-being of Americans in uniform."

SAG Ballots In National Election

Hollywood—The 14,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild currently are balloting on top officers in the entertainment union's annual elections.

George Chandler, incumbent president, is unopposed for another one-year term. Also unopposed are the following non-incumbents: Dana Andrews, nominated for first vice president; James Garner, second vice president; John Litel, third vice president; Ann Doran, recording secretary, and Frank Faylen, treasurer.

There are 21 nominees for the 18 positions on the SAG board of directors.

Ballots are returnable before Nov. 11, and results will be announced at the Guild's general membership meeting here Nov. 21.

Democrats Favored to Keep Control of Senate and House

(Continued from Page 1)

of 65 seats—40 more than realistic Republican forecasts—to give the GOP a one-vote majority.

Assessing the 437 House races is more difficult than appraising Senate contests since many elections hinge on highly localized issues, unpredictable local moods and the personalities and backgrounds of candidates.

In addition a large number of congressional districts switch back and forth between the two parties every two years without regard to general voting trends. And there are about 90 "marginal" districts where the incumbent won by less than 55 percent of the vote.

The Republicans have put major emphasis on these "marginal" districts, and in addition are concentrating their efforts on three key states—Indiana, Connecticut and California—where, GOP strategists contend, the Democratic victories in 1958 were "disproportionately" high, even in the face of the Democratic sweep.

In normally Republican Indiana, for example, where the GOP had a 9-2 margin in the delegation, the Democrats captured six new seats two years ago. A major cause of this stunning upset was a strong protest vote against "right-to-work" supporters. In Connecticut, Democrats captured all six House seats previously held by the Republicans, while in California, they picked up three seats to take control of the delegation by a 16-14 margin.

In the Senate races, the Democrats' best hope of picking up Republican-held seats lie in these states:

Colorado — Lt. Gov. Robert Knous (D) had a slight edge in the closing days of the campaign to defeat Sen. Gordon Allott in his bid for re-election.

Iowa—Democratic Gov. Herschel Loveless was seen ahead of State Sen. Jack Miller (R) in the race for the seat being vacated by GOP Sen. Thomas E. Martin.

Massachusetts — Mayor Thomas J. O'Connor of Springfield, a surprising Democratic primary victor, appeared to be pulling close to veteran Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, with Kennedy's drawing power in his own state seen aiding O'Connor's campaign.

By contrast, the Republicans seem to be leading clearly in only one race for a Democratic-held seat —that of Wyoming's retiring Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney. This race pits GOP Rep. Keith Thompson against Democrat Raymond Whitaker.

Rated as tossups, in the closing days of the campaign, are the Senate races in Delaware and South Dakota. In the former, incumbent Democratic Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. is challenged by former GOP Gov. J. Caleb Boggs; in the latter, incumbent Republican Sen. Karl Mundt is opposed by Rep. George McGovern (D).

Three state races are so close that the popular vote for President is expected to be the key factor in determining the winner. These are the races in Kansas, Kentucky and New Jersey, where all incumbents are Republicans.

Sixteen of the 23 incumbent Democratic senators are rated certain or odds-on favorites to win. They include John J. Sparkman (Ala.), E. L. Bartlett (Alaska), John L. McClellan (Ark.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Allen Ellender (La.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Edward Long (Mo.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), B. Everett Jordan (N.C.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), A. Willis Robertson (Va.), and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)

In addition, it would be regarded as major upsets if Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) or Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) were to be defeated, although reports indicate these races may be close.

Four incumbent Republican senators—Henry Dworshak (Idaho), Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Styles Bridges (N.H.)—seem likely to be returned to office. A victory for Democrats Lucia Cormier in Maine or Herbert Hill in New Hampshire also would be upset wins—although a Democratic tide has been rising in New England in recent years.

In the three remaining races, Democratic candidates Lee Metcalf in Montana, Maurine Neuberger in Oregon and Claiborne Pell in Rhode Island appear well out in front in their campaigns for seats currently held by their party.

Voters to Ballot for Governor in 27 States

(Continued from Page 1)

Belt states in a bid to wipe out Democratic inroads of recent years.

In four southern states—Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and Texas—a Democratic gubernatorial victory is the nearest thing to a political certainty. It would be ranked as a major upset if the Republican candidate won in Missouri or Wisconsin. In Michigan Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson is favored to move into the statehouse being vacated by six-term Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

In seven other states, which presently have Democratic governors, election-eve odds were seen either even or slightly but not conclusively favoring the Republican challengers. In these states—Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Dakota, New Mexico and Washington—the pluralities rolled up in the presidential contest could tip the scale either way.

In Minnesota, Gov. Orville L. Freeman is battling for an unprecedented fourth term against an aggressive Republican opponent, E. L. Andersen, who has waged a gloves-off attempt to split the farmer-labor alliance in the state.

Republicans took out advertisements in every rural weekly newspaper in the state to attack Freeman for having ordered the closing of the Wilson Co. meat packing plant at Albert Lea last year during the Packinghouse Workers' strike. Andersen has said he would have used the National Guard to keep the plant open for strikebreakers, according to the Duluth Labor World.

In Washington, normally a Democratic stronghold, the re-election of Gov. Albert D. Rossellini is considered because of local issues to hinge on the margin of an expected Kennedy victory in the state.

Labor in New Mexico is actively working for the re-election of Gov. John Burroughs, who has pledged to veto any "right-to-work" law. His GOP opponent, former Gov. Edwin Mechem, is on record for outlawing the union shop. This race, as those in Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, is believed to be close.

The Democrats are hoping that any gubernatorial losses will be more than offset by the capture of governorships now held by Republicans.

In no state are the Republicans ahead by a margin that could be considered safe. In several states now held by the GOP, Democratic challengers are considered odds-on favorites.

Otto Kerner, Democratic candidate opposing Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton, has the endorsement of several normally Republican newspapers. Stratton, seeking an unusual third term, narrowly squeaked through four years ago even though Pres. Eisenhower carried that state by nearly 850,000 votes. His prestige has been hurt by scandals involving other state officials.

In West Virginia, where Democratic expectations are high, William A. Barron is strongly favored to win the governorship being vacated by Republican Cecil H. Underwood. There will be some ticket-splitting, but it is expected to work both ways.

In Maine, the Republicans hold the governorship only because the state does not elect a lieutenant-governor. When Democratic Gov. Clinton A. Clauson died last year, the Republican president of the state senate, John H. Reed, succeeded automatically to the post and is seeking a full term this year. Rep. Frank M. Coffin is favored to defeat Reed and recapture the statehouse for the Democrats.

Stakes High in Indiana

For labor, the stakes are high in Indiana, where Democrat Matthew Welsh is running against Lt. Gov. Crawford F. Parker, the man considered most responsible for blocking repeal of the state "right-to-work" law last year. Welsh, strongly on record for repeal, is expected to run ahead of the Democratic national ticket and is favored unless Nixon rolls up a greater-than-expected plurality in the state.

In Delaware, "right-to-work" is also an issue, although the Republican candidate, John Rollins, has taken no recorded stand on the union shop. The Democratic candidate, former Gov. Elbert Carvel, has repeatedly denounced R-T-W.

Voters in 34 States Pick Senators on Election Day

Following are the names of the major party candidates for the 34 U.S. Senate seats to be filled in the election Nov. 8:

State	Republican	Democrat
Alabama	Julian Elgin	*J. J. Sparkman
Alaska	Lee McKinley	*E. L. Bartlett
Arkansas	None	*J. L. McClellan
Colorado	*Gordon Allott	Robert L. Knous
Delaware	J. Caleb Boggs	*J. Allen Frear
Georgia	None	*R. B. Russell
Idaho	*Henry Dworshak	Robt. McLaughlin
Illinois	S. W. Witwer	*Paul Douglas
Iowa	Jack Miller	Herschel Loveless
Kansas	*A. S. Schoeppel	Frank Theis
Kentucky	*John S. Cooper	Keen Johnson
Louisiana	Geo. W. Reese Jr.	*A. W. Ellender
Maine	*M. C. Smith	Lucia Cormier
Massachusetts	*L. Saltonstall	T. J. O'Connor
Michigan	A. M. Bentley	*P. V. McNamara
Minnesota	P. K. Peterson	*H. H. Humphrey
Mississippi	Joe A. Moore	*James Eastland
Missouri	Lon Hocker	*Edw. V. Long
Montana	Orvin B. Fjare	Lee Metcalf
Nebraska	*Carl T. Curtis	Robert Conrad
New Hampshire	*Styles Bridges	Herbert W. Hill
New Jersey	*Clifford Case	Thorn Lord
New Mexico	Wm. F. Colwes	*C. P. Anderson
North Carolina	Kyle Hayes	*B. E. Jordan
Oklahoma	B. H. Crawford	*Robert S. Kerr
Oregon	Elmo Smith	Mrs. M. Neuberger
Rhode Island	R. Archambault	Clairborne Pell
South Carolina	None	*Strom Thurmond
South Dakota	*Karl Mundt	Geo. S. McGovern
Tennessee	Bradley Frazier	*Estes Kefauver
Texas	John G. Tower	*L. B. Johnson
Virginia	Stuart D. Baker	*A. W. Robertson
West Virginia	C. H. Underwood	*J. Randolph
Wyoming	Keith Thomson	R. B. Whitaker

* Incumbent.

NMU Files Answer In L-G Election Case

New York—The Maritime Union has filed an answer in federal court here denying without qualification all of the charges brought by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell against the union's biennial election held last spring.

In the pre-trial stage, the union sought to interrogate Mitchell orally but the presiding judge directed that the union proceed first with written questions.

Mitchell, moving under the Landrum-Griffin Act, charged that prior to the April-May election the union "failed to insure the secrecy of the ballot and violated the election provisions of the act by other conduct, including the violation of its own constitution."

The suit also alleges that the union failed to provide adequate safeguards to insure a fair election.

The NMU balloting was conducted during a 60-day period in the union's 30 port headquarters to fill 76 national and port posts. The Honest Ballot Association conducted the vote.

H. Howard Ostrin, NMU counsel, sharply criticized the Mitchell charges as being "vague, general and conclusory." He said a "myriad of vital fact details which the defendant must know to prepare its defense" was missing.

Specifics Lacking

For example, he added, the defendant must know the names and addresses of persons who engaged in the alleged violations, the dates, times and places of the alleged acts and the precise nature of the alleged violations.

The NMU contested one charge on constitutional grounds.

The union asserted that, if its action in publishing in the "Pilot," the union's newspaper, the photographs and statements of candidates violates the Landrum-Griffin Act, then that law violates the free speech guarantees of the U.S. Constitution.

The union pointed out that its constitution requires the special supplement, listing candidates in alphabetical order with a photograph and statement of each candidate, with the only restriction being one against libel.

In a separate comment, the NMU charged that Mitchell's suit, in timing and technique, amounted to "labor-baiting." The union noted that the charges were announced while it was opening its convention, that news media were informed before the union, and that the announcement was made in Washington while the suit was filed in New York.

Governors Will Be Chosen From These 54 Candidates

These are the Democratic and Republican candidates in the 27 states which elect a governor Nov. 8:

State	Republican	Democrat
Arizona	*Paul Fannin	Lee Ackerman
Arkansas	Henry M. Britt	*Orval E. Faubus
Delaware	John W. Rollins	Elbert N. Carvel
Florida	G. C. Peterson	Farris Bryant
Illinois	*Wm. G. Stratton	Otto Kerner Jr.
Indiana	Crawford Parker	Matthew Welsh
Iowa	Norman A. Erbe	Edw. J. McManus
Kansas	John Anderson	*George Docking
Maine	*John H. Reed	Frank M. Coffin
Massachusetts	John A. Volpe	Joseph D. Ward
Michigan	P. D. Bagwell	J. B. Swainson
Minnesota	E. L. Andersen	*O. L. Freeman
Missouri	Edward G. Farmer	John M. Dalton
Montana	Donald Nutter	Paul Cannon
Nebraska	John Cooper	Frank Morrison
New Hampshire	*Wesley Powell	B. L. Boutin
New Mexico	Edwin L. Mechem	*John Burroughs
North Carolina	Robert L. Gavin	Terry Sanford
North Dakota	C. P. Dahl	William L. Guy
Rhode Island	*Chris. DelSesto	John A. Notte
South Dakota	Archie Gubbrud	*Ralph Herseth
Texas	William M. Steger	*Price Daniel
Utah	*George D. Clyde	Wm. A. Barlocker
Vermont	F. Ray Keyser	R. F. Niquette
Washington	Lloyd Andrews	*A. D. Rosellini
West Virginia	Harold Neely	Wm. A. Barron
Wisconsin	Philip E. Kuehn	*Gaylord Nelson

* Incumbent.

Labor Backs Kennedy Leadership Role

Meany Assails Nixon Stand on U.S. Prestige

(Continued from Page 1)

The choice facing the American people, said Meany, is between the road to "growth and strength" charted by Kennedy or the road to "stagnation" outlined by Nixon and "his Old Guard colleagues."

"The workers of this country do not believe America has reached a dead end," he emphasized. "Like their fellow Americans, they stand resolute in the determination to win the future for the cause of freedom. They seek strong and courageous leadership and they are convinced they have found it in John F. Kennedy."

Meany was sharp in his criticism of Nixon's campaign claims "that America is stronger than ever before in history, that our prestige has never been so high and that our economy has reached an all-time peak."

"If that were true," he asked, "why should the American people and the rest of the free world be so concerned about the increasing menace of Soviet Russia's military and economic expansion? Why should we have to take insults and public threats from (Soviet Premier Nikita) Khrushchev? Why should the new and uncommitted nations pay more heed to the Kremlin than to us?"

If Nixon's claim that "America never had it so good" were true, Meany continued, "why has unemployment become so chronically high? Why is the steel industry limping along at 50 percent of capacity? Why are business conditions generally so drab?"

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that Kennedy is "on firm ground when he emphasizes the need to make up for lost time in national defense and the urgency for more vigorous action by our government to out-distance Soviet Russia in military power," and in pointing out that "actual polls, taken abroad by our own government, show our prestige has dropped alarmingly."

"America can achieve and maintain unquestioned military superiority," Meany said, "only if we acquire the economic power to support it."

In this regard, he assailed Nixon for telling a "big whopper" to the American people in stating that "the past eight years have been the brightest in American history." Meany predicted that forthcoming unemployment figures would show that the national jobless rate in October shot up above 6 percent —"a serious danger point"—and cited a New York Times editorial which "pointed to other danger signals" in the economy.

To meet these problems, he continued, Kennedy has outlined the "definite and inescapable responsibility" which the federal government has "to start our national economy moving forward again at a healthy rate." The Kennedy program calls for:

"Action—to build thousands of new schools and raise teachers' salaries.

"Action—to help finance construction of at least 2 million new homes a year for the next 10 years.

"Action—to spur scientific research, to provide hospitals and research facilities.

"Action—to restore our blighted cities and remove slums.

"Action—to build new roads and airports and vital community facilities, to develop our natural resources, to save our water supplies from waste and pollution."

In addition, he said, the Democratic presidential candidate proposes to step up farm income, raise the minimum wage and broaden coverage, and to restore the major depressed areas of the country.

"These programs," said Meany, "represent a major part of the unfinished business of America, too long neglected in the past. If we can get started on them next year, they will create millions of new jobs and stimulate demand for the products of all basic industries."

SEVENTH AVENUE was crowded with noonhour listeners when Sen. John F. Kennedy made the traditional late-October garment center appearance during his New York visit. The Democratic presidential nominee talked to an estimated 250,000.

Record-Breaking Vote Anticipated; Experts Give Kennedy Slight Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

of "Dick and Cabot" (Republican vice presidential nominee Henry Cabot Lodge).

● The cutting edge of the "religious issue" involving Kennedy's membership in the Roman Catholic Church and the curiously large number of "silent" voters who, a week before the election, apparently had not made up their minds.

In two of the seven major industrial states—New York and Michigan—Kennedy was considered leading by a wide margin. This would give him 65 of the 269 electoral votes needed for victory.

Regarding the other five—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California and Texas, with a total of 140 electoral votes—the experts disagreed. The consensus was that Kennedy would win most of them, which with smaller states he is sure to win would give him the election but the contest was considered so close that each big state might swing on a few thousand votes.

The universal judgment was that Kennedy's campaign since Labor Day had sharply cut if it had not overcome what was originally a long Nixon lead.

The final week of the campaign saw Kennedy increasingly on the attack, Nixon apparently hoping that the stepped-up Eisenhower campaign would prove decisive with voters.

Kennedy moved with banter and apparent confidence into a tour through 17 states, including final visits to California, Illinois, New York and Ohio, as he hammered home his major themes. He told vast crowds that America needs to "pick itself up and start moving again." He charged that Nixon was running from the Republican Party label, from his own conservative record and the tight-money, economic-slowdown record of the Eisenhower Administration.

He asked repeatedly how Nixon could claim the capacity to "face Khrushchev" when he didn't dare go into a fifth television debate with a rival candidate for the American presidency.

Ike Takes a Hand

Kennedy twitted Nixon about going into New York City, which was admittedly hostile territory, only in the presence of Eisenhower.

The Vice President battled hard, claiming that his deliberately planned strategy of hitting hard the last three weeks was beginning a counter-trend away from Kennedy.

He and the President entered New York with the purpose of outdrawing the great throngs the Democratic nominee had gained a week and two weeks earlier, and the crowds were impressive.

Nixon scheduled a swift but burdensome trip to Alaska to redeem his promise to campaign in "all 50 states"—despite the apparent certainty that the three Alaska electoral votes were unchallengeably in Kennedy's column.

He had ahead a strenuous campaign in his home state of California for the pre-election weekend, fighting for the state's 32-vote electoral college plum that his campaign managers acknowledged were essential to his election.

Many newsmen traveling with the Vice President thought he showed a sense of strain, an inner tension, reflecting the rigors of the campaign.

He apparently faced a difficult problem in associating himself with the Eisenhower Administration, thus laying claim to the President's support, while avoiding potential loss of votes because of some Administration policies.

This led him into quiet suggestions and positive statements that in effect repudiated certain Administration policies. One example was a Nixon letter that clearly pledged support of the Rural Electrification Administration's tradition of low interest rates, despite a seven-year effort by the Eisenhower Treasury Dept. and Budget Bureau to raise the rates.

The weight and significance of the vote on the "religious issue" was considered by most observers as unpredictable.

Kennedy repeated on a nationally televised forum show, the Columbia Broadcasting System's Face the Nation, earlier statements that he believed as a matter of deep conviction in the separation of church and state. "What more can I say?" he asked.

The general feeling was that the so-called "issue" would cut both ways, with some anti-Catholics voting against him no matter what he said, with other voters casting ballots for him in protest of the use of a religious test for office.

A vote of 65 million to 70 million citizens would for sure pass the 62 million rolled up in 1956, when Eisenhower won his second term, and the 61.5 million of 1952. In 1948, when former Pres. Harry S. Truman won the election, fewer than 49 million people voted.

A heavy turnout was anticipated on the basis of a growth in population and unusually massive registration campaigns, which boosted the number of people eligible to vote far above the 1956 level.

11-5-60

Voters to Decide Wide Range Of Issues in State Referenda

Arkansas voters will decide on Nov. 8 whether their state should provide minimum wage protection for workers not covered by the federal wage-hour law.

In Michigan, two big referenda issues will be a proposal to increase the state's sales tax and a proposition to call a constitutional convention for the purpose, among other things, of revising organic law to authorize a broader tax structure.

California voters must decide on a controversial water bond measure which the state AFL-CIO is vigorously opposing as a special-interest proposal.

In Washington State, a civil service merit system proposal on the ballot would write into law the principle of union recognition for state employes.

These are typical of issues that in many states the people will decide by direct vote. They deal with such matters as continuity of government in the event of an enemy attack, home rule for cities, legislative salaries, judicial districts, tax assessments and bond issues.

Conspicuously absent from the state ballots are so-called "right-to-work" propositions.

After the 1958 Republican election debacle, in which "right-to-work" was credited with bringing GOP candidates down to crushing defeat in California and Ohio and boosting Democratic pluralities in Colorado and Washington, leading Republicans served notice that they were strongly opposed to R-T-W referenda in the 1960 presidential election year.

The Arkansas State AFL-CIO won a two-front fight to get the wage-hour proposition on the ballot.

First labor circulated petitions and collected more than 41,000 signatures—nearly twice the required number. Then the state federation successfully defended the proposal against a court challenge brought by hotel and restaurant associations, retail stores and other business interests.

If enacted, the new law would establish an 80-cent minimum wage and a 48-hour ceiling the first year, 90 cents and 44 hours the second year and $1 and 40 hours thereafter. The state's only existing minimum wage law is an ancient statute setting a $1.25 daily minimum for a nine-hour day for experienced women workers.

In Michigan, labor and labor-supported Democratic candidates are asking voters to reject a one-third increase in the sales tax.

Also on the ballot is a constitutional convention proposal which labor is opposing because the convention would automatically be stacked against big population centers and the Republicans would have disproportionate representation. Representation would be on a basis of present legislative apportionment, which is heavily gerrymandered against city voters.

The California AFL-CIO has charged that Proposition No. 1 on the state's ballot, the water bond issue, is a "plum" which would benefit only giant landowners and speculators at the expense of the taxpayers.

A drive led by the State, County & Municipal Employes, actively backed by the State AFL-CIO, collected 110,000 signatures to enable Washington voters to act on a proposition to strengthen the state merit system, establish the principles of a grievance procedure and seniority rights and authorize written contracts with unions of state employes.

Urban Vote Elects Kennedy In Record-Setting Turnout

Frank Alexander for the AFL-CIO News

Pres.-elect John Fitzgerald Kennedy

35th President Wins Office With Democratic Congress

By Willard Shelton

A record-breaking turnout of 67 million voters has elected Sen. John Fitzgerald Kennedy 35th President of the United States, returning the White House to Democratic control after eight years of Republican leadership under Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In an exceedingly close and hard-fought contest, the voters also elected a Democratic Congress, cutting only slightly into the heavy margins piled up in the party's Senate and House victories of 1958.

The effect is to give the same political party responsibility for both the executive and legislative departments for the first time in six years and to give Kennedy the chance to seek support for a new legislative program stamped with his own marks of leadership.

The Democratic ticket of Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson gained its victory by winning huge pluralities in the cities of the big industrial states and in the Mid-Atlantic area, by holding a substantial part of the South and three of the New England states, and by picking up scattered successes in the Plains States and Mountain States.

The transition from the Eisenhower to the Kennedy Administration on Jan. 20, 1961, was begun when Pres. Eisenhower offered full cooperation during the interim. Kennedy moved quickly to name staff representatives to work in liaison with key government agencies, including the State and Defense Departments and the Bureau of the Budget. He was also to get intelligence summaries available to the White House.

In a statement acknowledging congratulations from Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and from Eisenhower, Kennedy repeated his campaign theme that "a supreme effort will be needed" for the country to move safely ahead in the 1960s. He pledged "every degree of mind and spirit" to the "long-range interests of the United States and the cause of freedom."

The election was so close that the popular vote was split almost evenly between the Kennedy-Johnson ticket and the Republican slate of Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge. With almost complete returns, Kennedy was credited with a hairline edge of approximately one-half of 1 percent, and this was subject to revision as absentee ballots were counted belatedly in some states.

The Electoral College vote was decisive, with Kennedy having an indicated total of 332 electoral votes to 191 for Nixon. An additional 14 electors were chosen—in normally Democratic Alabama and Mississippi—who had refused to bind themselves in advance to vote for the Democratic national ticket and who conceivably could cast their votes for Nixon or a token "third-party" beneficiary, or for Kennedy.

As the returns poured in from the great masses of voters—the total broke the previous record, set in 1956, by 5 million—these were features that seemed to have marked the tide:

- Kennedy was successful in identifying himself as the Democratic Party nominee, advocating a liberal Democratic program, and Nixon fell just short in his attempt to overcome the Republican Party's minority status by a personal appeal to independents and dissident conservative Democrats.
- There was this year, as in all recent presidential elections, a tremendous amount of ballot-splitting. Democratic candidates for the Senate and governorship lost in Massachusetts despite a plus-500,000 plurality for Kennedy; Rep. Lee Metcalf (D) was elected to the Senate in closely-divided Montana and Matthew E. Welsh (D) was elected governor of Indiana although Nixon carried both states, the latter by 200,000, and five Democratic congressmen were defeated in Indiana.
- Democratic candidates for Congress nevertheless got a higher percentage of the total vote, for the fourth straight presidential election, than the national ticket.
- The anticipated "farm state revolt" never came off. Normally Republican Plains States areas went solidly for Nixon, and in some cases the victory was sufficient to bring in other GOP candidates for governor, senator and the House.
- The so-called "religious issue" involving Kennedy's membership in the Roman Catholic Church may have weighed heavily in some sections of the South and in the farm belt and may have

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AFL-CIO News

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GOP Makes Gains:

Divided Government Ends As Democrats Hold Congress

By Gene Zack

The American voters, spelling an end to divided government, have given Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy a Congress in which his party retains a commanding majority.

The Republicans made some inroads at the polls into the top-heavy Democratic majorities of the past two years on both sides of Capitol Hill. Nearly complete tabulations showed that the GOP picked up two Senate seats and scored a net gain of 22 House seats.

Despite the Republican gains the Democrats—with a 64-36 lead in the Senate and a margin of 257 to 175 in the House with five races undecided—kept firm control of the legislative machinery.

The strong Democratic majorities in the forthcoming 87th Congress contrast sharply with the hairline control Pres. Eisenhower had when he came to office in 1952—control which the GOP lost two years later.

In the past six years of divided government the factor of a Republican Administration was a blockade to a broad range of measures proposed by a succession of Democratic Congresses. Vetoes or threats of veto from the White House killed or forced the watering down of bills designed to bolster the economy and extend government services in a variety of fields.

Ahead of the Democratic-controlled Congress which convenes in January will lie the immediate task of assessing whether the current decline in the nation's economy is sharp enough to necessitate emergency measures to put America back to work.

In addition it will be faced with decisions in the field of minimum wage, school construction, aid to depressed areas and medical care for the aged—fields in which meaningful action has been stalled for

(*Continued on Page* 3)

Nation's Jobless Rate Leaps to 6.4 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment shot upward to 6.4 percent in October, the third highest rate for October in 15 years.

The Labor Dept. said unemployment rose by 200,000 to a total of 3.6 million instead of dropping seasonally by that amount—a shift of 400,000.

Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, said in answer to questions at a press conference that unemployment was expected to rise to 4.1 million in November, 4.2 million in December and about 5.25 million in January and February.

The total of long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—swung sharply upward by 200,000 to a total of 1 million. This was double the total for pre-recession October 1957.

(*Continued on Page* 9)

Meany Pledges Kennedy 'Wholehearted Support'

The "wholehearted support" of the men and women of the trade union movement has been pledged to Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Expressing "warmest congratulations on your splendid victory," Meany said in a wire to the Democratic victor that the Administration which takes office next Jan. 20 "deserves the united backing of a determined American people" as it tackles "the task of building a better and greater America."

In a wire to Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, Meany extended his congratulations and promised labor's full support to the incoming Administration "as you undertake these new burdens."

Democrats Hold Senate Control, 64-36

No Change in Conservative, Liberal Ratio

A top-heavy Democratic majority will continue to rule the Senate for the next two years despite a Republican gain of two seats. The Senate line-up in the 87th Congress will be 64 Democrats and 36 Republicans.

Although the GOP captured previously held Democratic seats in Delaware and Wyoming, the composition of the new Senate in terms of liberals vs. conservatives remained basically unchanged.

Democrats Win 21

There were 34 Senate seats up for election this year—23 of them previously held by the Democrats and 11 by the Republicans. The final tally showed the Democrats won in 21 contests, nine of them in the South. The GOP was victorious in 13 races.

The Republican victors included Delaware's former Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who narrowly defeated incumbent Democratic Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr., and GOP Rep. Keith Thomson of Wyoming, who outpolled Democrat Raymond B. Whitaker for the seat being left vacant by the retirement of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D).

The voters sent four other newcomers—three Democrats and one Republican—to the Senate to fill seats previously held by members of their respective parties who declined to seek re-election. They include:

Oregon Victor

- Mrs. Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who was elected to fill out the unexpired term of her late husband, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger. A former member of the Oregon legislature, Mrs. Neuberger won handily over former GOP Gov. Elmo Smith. Since Neuberger's death earlier this year the seat has been filled on an interim basis by Democrat Hall S. Lusk.
- Montana's Lee Metcalf (D), veteran of four terms in the House, where he has been one of the leaders of the liberal forces. Metcalf eked out a victory over Orvin Fjare, a former GOP member of the House, to succeed retiring Sen. James E. Murray (D).
- Democrat Claiborne deB. Pell of Rhode Island, a political newcomer, who rolled up a better than 2-to-1 victory majority over Raoul Archambault, Jr., a conservative who has served in Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Bureau. Pell succeeds veteran Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D), who is retiring.
- Iowa State Sen. Jack Miller (R) who defeated Democratic Gov. Herschel Loveless for the seat left vacant when GOP Sen. Thomas E. Martin chose not to seek re-election.

Replacements Needed

There will be two other new faces in the Senate next year—replacements for Senators John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), victorious Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

Four key members of the liberal Democratic forces in the Senate—Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Patrick V. McNamara (Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)—won re-election by sizeable margins. At the same time, liberal GOP Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Clifford P. Case (N. J.) also were returned to office.

Mundt Wins

On the conservative side, Republican Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota narrowly won re-election in a close race with Rep. George S. McGovern, while Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) defeated Democrat Robert B. Conrad, a last-minute ballot substitute for the late Gov. Ralph Brooks (D), Curtis' former opponent, who died of a heart attack midway through the campaign.

Other GOP conservatives returned to office included Senators Gordon Allott (Colo.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), and Styles Bridges (N. H.).

In Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts, a strong tide which gave the Democratic presidential victor the Bay State's 16 electoral votes failed to carry Democratic senatorial contender Thomas J. O'Connor, Jr., to victory over incumbent Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R). Saltonstall won by a margin of nearly 100,000 votes.

MAURINE B. NEUBERGER
Oregon Democrat

LEE METCALF
Montana Democrat

34 Senate Winners

Alabama—John J. Sparkman (D)*
Alaska—E. L. Bartlett (D)*
Arkansas—John L. McClellan (D)*
Colorado—Gordon Allott (R)*
Delaware—J. Caleb Boggs (R)
Georgia—Richard B. Russell (D)*
Idaho—Henry C. Dworshak (R)*
Illinois—Paul H. Douglas (D)*
Iowa—Jack Miller (R)
Kansas—Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)*
Kentucky—John Sherman Cooper (R)*
Louisiana—Allen J. Ellender (D)*
Maine—Margaret Chase Smith (R)*
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall (R)*
Michigan—Patrick V. McNamara (D)*
Minnesota—Hubert H. Humphrey (D)*
Mississippi—James O. Eastland (D)*
Missouri—Edward V. Long (D)*
Montana—Lee Metcalf (D)
Nebraska—Carl T. Curtis (R)*
New Hampshire—Styles Bridges (R)*
New Jersey—Clifford P. Case (R)*
New Mexico—Clinton P. Anderson (D)*
North Carolina—B. Everett Jordan (D)*
Oklahoma—Robert S. Kerr (D)*
Oregon—Maurine B. Neuberger (D)
Rhode Island—Claiborne deB. Pell (D)
South Carolina—Strom Thurmond (D)*
South Dakota—Karl E. Mundt (R)*
Tennessee—Estes Kefauver (D)*
Texas—Lyndon B. Johnson (D)*
Virginia—A. Willis Robertson (D)*
West Virginia—Jennings Randolph (D)*
Wyoming—Keith Thomson (R)

*** Incumbent.**

CLAIBORNE deB. PELL
Rhode Island Democrat

MARGARET CHASE SMITH
Maine Republican

CLIFFORD P. CASE
New Jersey Republican

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Illinois Democrat

PATRICK V. McNAMARA
Michigan Democrat

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Minnesota Democrat

Governors to Name Replacements For Kennedy, Johnson Senate Seats

The governors of Massachusetts and Texas will soon have to make interim Senate appointments to replace their favorite sons who won election as President and Vice President.

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy—whose term as junior senator still has four years to run—is expected to resign before John A. Volpe (R), winner of the Massachusetts gubernatorial race, takes office in January. This will make it possible for Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo to replace Kennedy with a member of his own party.

Lyndon B. Johnson, re-elected senator at the same time that he won election as Vice President, is reported planning to serve in the Senate for the two-week period between the time Congress convenes and he is sworn in as Vice President.

In Massachusetts, speculation centers on two incumbent Democratic congressmen — Representatives Torbert Macdonald and Edward P. Boland—to succeed Kennedy in the Senate. The interim senator would hold office until the next general election in Massachusetts—1962. The voters then would pick a man to serve out the remaining two years.

Under Texas law, the senator named by Gov. Price Daniel could serve only 90 days—until the voters picked someone in a special election to serve out the balance of Johnson's six-year term. This is the same procedure followed four years ago when Daniel resigned from the Senate after winning the Texas governorship.

There is no indication as to who would get the interim appointment. By Texas custom, the appointee would not be one of the candidates in the special election.

Among those reported considering entering the race for the nearly-six-year term are Rep. James Wright, considered to be the favorite at this stage of the game; Daniel, himself; liberal Democrat Maury Maverick, Jr.; Waggoner Carr, unsuccessful candidate for the attorney general nomination; and former Gov. Allen Shivers, a so-called "Eisenhower Democrat."

Because Texans must pay their poll taxes in order to vote in any election in the state, it was thought the special election might be timed to coincide with city elections scheduled for April 1961. If Johnson were to remain in the Senate until the new Democratic Administration takes office Jan. 20, the 90-day rule on the special election would make a simultaneous city-senate ballot possible.

Democrats Keep Firm Grip on Congress

Victory Ends Division in Government

(Continued from Page 1)

the past six years because of GOP Administration opposition.

Underscoring the expectation that Democratic majorities in House and Senate would strengthen Kennedy's hand in the enactment of his liberal legislative program, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), in a post-election interview, promised early passage on his side of Capitol Hill of a "good program" tailored to the new President's specifications.

On the Senate side of Capitol Hill, where a new majority leader must be chosen to replace Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, the incoming Administration received similar assurances on its "New Frontier" legislative program. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), assistant Democratic leader in the 86th Congress, declared that "what he (Kennedy) wants we'll do—or break our necks trying."

Rayburn's statement — which specifically listed minimum wage modernization, schools, depressed areas and medical care —squared with Kennedy's previous indications that he would move for action in these areas in the first 90 days of his Administration.

Before Congress can move on an expected Kennedy program, however, it will have to face the problems created by archaic Senate and House rules which in the past have killed or crippled key liberal legislation. In its analysis of the record of the 86th Congress the AFL-CIO charged that important measures failed in the past two years because Congress had become "a prisoner of its rules."

Much of the criticism centers on the House Rules Committee, originally created to speed the flow of legislation to the floor but which, under control of a conservative Republican-southern Democratic coalition, has been used to gut liberal bills or prevent them from going to a floor vote.

Opening Day Fight

Reports indicate that when Congress convenes leaders of the House liberal bloc are set to wage an opening day fight to curb the Rules Committee's powers. It was uncertain, however, whether this would be an open floor fight or whether the battle would be waged within the Democratic caucus in view of the slight reduction in Democratic strength this year.

A showdown on this issue was averted two years ago when liberals reached agreement with Rayburn that the Rules Committee would free measures approved by standing committees within a "reasonable" time period. The projected cooperation of the committee was not forthcoming.

Dominant figures in the Rules Committee are Democratic Representatives Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.), arch-conservatives who have persistently assailed and blocked key portions of Kennedy's liberal program.

Efforts to limit the committee's powers would find a precedent dating back to 1949. At that time, on the day in which the 81st Congress was organized, Democrats put through a 21-day limit on the time that the committee had to clear legislation.

The 21-day rule broke the grip which conservatives had had on the Rules Committee since 1937, and opened the way for passage of major liberal legislation.

PAUSING FOR A POSE during the marking of their ballots are Vice Pres.-elect and Mrs. Johnson, who cast their votes in Johnson City, Tex.

Kennedy Got Big Lift From New York Labor

New York—Forty-five highly precious electoral votes were won decisively by Pres.-elect Kennedy following what political observers regarded as an outstanding campaign performance by organized labor in state and city.

The big triumph came in the metropolitan area where the five boroughs gave the Democratic winner an almost 800,000-vote majority over Vice Pres. Nixon. In the state itself, Kennedy's majority was more than 400,000 votes.

AFL-CIO unions in New York City in early October had put on a tremendous drive among workers and their families for a big registration. That was universally considered to have been highly successful. The next big question was, would all those registrants vote?

Spot checks in different election districts, particularly in areas where workers reside, show that about 90 per cent of registrants balloted in the election.

The Kennedy campaign had been aided immeasurably by the appearance at numerous labor-organized rallies of the Democratic standard bearer. Two of the biggest meetings were organized by the Liberal Party in New York's crowded garment center, and by Local 3 IBEW at Madison Square Garden.

So sweeping was the Kennedy victory in New York State that three new Democratic congressmen were elected in upset victories over Republican candidates. This is one of the few states where the Democrats gained House seats.

Cities up-state which traditionally have gone Republican moved into the Democratic column—Rochester, Auburn, Batavia, Buffalo, Elmira, Ogdensburg, Rome, Syracuse, Utica were among the urban centers which went for Kennedy.

In the registration drive, lists were combed by hundreds of trained union officials against membership lists to uncover unregistered union members. Batteries of phones were installed in borough offices which were manned 12 hours a day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. with calls going out either in Spanish or English as the case might be, asking workers and their families to register so that they could vote.

The New York City Central Labor Council set up a wives' division and women were urged to concentrate on neighborhood supermarkets and housing developments on a door-to-door canvass to get out the registration.

Old fashioned techniques like torchlight parades and somewhat more modern tactics, an airplane towing a registration banner, were used. There were radio and television programs galore. Special word was sent out to constituent local unions to organize listening parties for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's radio address last week in which he urged support of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

The payoff came Nov. 8. New York State went Democratic for the first time since 1944.

Puerto Rican Voters Re-elect Munoz Marin

San Juan, P. R.—Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and his labor-backed Popular Democratic Party have been returned to office in a heavy surge of votes.

Munoz Marin was re-elected for a fourth term, 456,380 to 249,590 for Luis Ferre, candidate of the rival Republican Statehood Party. His victory also carried in with him all other candidates of his party.

Two other parties failed to get 10 per cent of the vote and thus lost their status as legal parties —the Catholic Action Party with 51,590 votes, and the Independentist Party with 23,550.

Munoz Marin won in the face of pastoral letters from the island's three Catholic bishops opposing him and his party for supporting what they called "anti-Christian policies." The bishops had forbidden Catholics to vote for the party or its candidates.

The governor's party received a shade less than the 60-odd percent of the vote it has received in previous elections.

Majority in House High Despite Losses

The Democrats retained an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives even though Republicans scored an unofficial net gain of 22 seats.

The Democratic edge was 257 to 175, with 5 contests—involving four Democratic and one Republican seats—to be decided on the basis of late returns and absentee ballots.

At the end of the 86th Congress, the Democratic margin was 280 to 151 with six vacancies, three from each party. All 437 seats were contested in the Nov. 8 balloting.

With returns almost complete, Republicans took over 29 Democratic seats while Democrats captured 7 Republican seats, giving the GOP a net gain of 22.

The great majority of Republican gains represented a recapture of seats from freshman Democrats who had won in traditionally Republican areas in the Democratic sweep of 1958.

The Republican comeback was explained by experts as simply a reflection of the fact that a presidential election turns out a larger GOP vote than in off-years.

The Republicans recouped most of their 1958 losses in the midwestern states.

These were the seven Republican seats won by Democrats in the 1960 voting:

CALIFORNIA—James C. Corman (D), endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and by railway labor, won a traditionally Republican seat from Lemoine Blanchard (R) in the 22nd Dist.

IDAHO — Ralph R. Harding (D), backed by COPE and railway labor, pulled a stunning upset of incumbent Hamer H. Budge (R) in the 2nd Dist. as the state went strongly Republican.

NEW JERSEY—Charles S. Joelson (D), endorsed by the CIO, captured the traditional GOP seat in the 8th Dist.

NEW YORK—Otis G. Pike (D), backed by COPE and railway labor, upset Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R), a conservative member of the Education and Labor Committee, in the 1st Dist.

Joseph P. Addabbo (D), endorsed by COPE, won the traditionally Republican 5th Dist.

Hugh L. Carey (D), backed by COPE and railway labor, defeated four-term Rep. Francis E. Dorn (R) in the 12th Dist.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Julia B. Hansen, with COPE and railway labor backing, defeated Dale M. Nordquist (R) for the 3rd Dist. seat vacated by a Republican.

The Republicans won the following Democratic seats, most of which are traditionally GOP but which switched in 1958:

CALIFORNIA—John H. Rousselot (R) won the 25th Dist., once represented by Vice Pres. Nixon, from freshman incumbent George A. Kasem (D).

COLORADO—Peter H. Dominick (R) defeated liberal freshman Rep. Byron L. Johnson (D) in the 2nd Dist.

CONNECTICUT—Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R), a former House member, won the vacant Democratic seat in the 2nd Dist.

Abner W. Sibal (R) defeated Rep. Donald J. Irwin (D).

INDIANA—George O. Chambers (R) defeated Rep. J. Edward Roush (D), who had COPE and railway labor backing, in the 5th Dist.

Richard L. Roudebush (R) beat Rep. Fred Wampler (D), who was backed by COPE, railway labor and the Mine Workers, in the 6th Dist.

Earl Wilson (R), a former House member, defeated Rep. Earl Hogan (D), who was COPE and railway labor-endorsed, in the 9th Dist.

Ralph Harvey (R), also a former House member, beat Rep. Randall S. Harmon (D), who was endorsed by COPE and railway labor, in the 10th Dist.

Donald C. Bruce (R) defeated Rep. Joseph W. Barr (D), who was backed by COPE and railway labor, in the 11th Dist.

IOWA—James E. Bromwell (R) won over Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D), who was supported by COPE and railway labor, in the 2nd Dist.

KANSAS—Robert F. Ellsworth (R) defeated Rep. Newell A. George (D), who had COPE and railway labor support, in the 2nd Dist.

Walter L. McVey (R) beat Rep. Denver D. Hargis (D) in the 3rd Dist.

MAINE—Peter A. Garland (R) defeated Rep. James C. Oliver (D), who had COPE and railway labor backing, in the 1st Dist.

Stanley R. Tupper (R) beat John C. Donovan (D) in the contest for the vacant 2nd Dist. seat.

MARYLAND — Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R) defeated Rep. John R. Foley (D) in the 6th Dist.

MINNESOTA — Clark MacGregor (R) upset Rep. Roy W. Wier (DFL) in the 3rd Dist.

MISSOURI—Durward G. Hall (R) defeated Rep. Charles H. Brown (D), who had COPE and railway labor backing, in the 7th Dist.

MONTANA—James F. Battin (R) defeated Leo Graybill, Jr. (D), who was backed by COPE, railway labor and the Mine Workers, for the vacant 2nd Dist. seat.

NEBRASKA—Ralph F. Beermann (R) defeated Rep. Larry Brock (D) in the 3rd Dist.

Dave Martin (R) defeated Rep. Donald F. McGinley (D), who was endorsed by COPE and railway labor, in the 4th Dist.

NORTH DAKOTA — Hjalmar C. Nygaard (R) won the at-large seat vacated by Quentin Burdick (D) when the latter was elected to the Senate earlier this year.

OHIO—William H. Harsha, Jr. (R) defeated Frank E. Smith (D), who was COPE-endorsed, in the contest for the 6th Dist. seat.

John M. Ashbrook (R) defeated Rep. Robert W. Levering (D) in the 17th Dist.

OREGON — Edwin R. Durno (R) upset Rep. Charles O. Porter (D), who had COPE and railway labor support, in the 4th Dist.

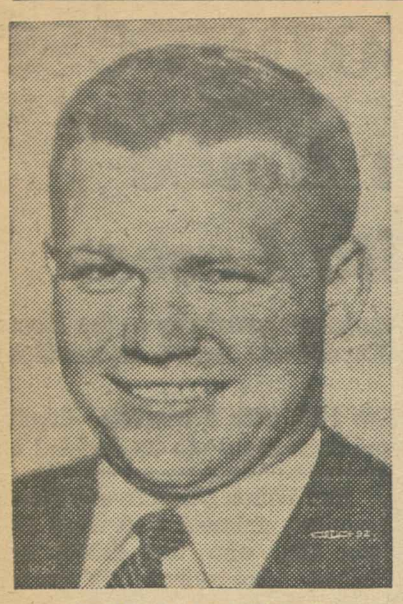
PENNSYLVANIA—William W. Scranton (R) defeated Rep. Stanley A. Prokop (D), who was endorsed by COPE, railway labor and the Mine Workers, in the swing 10th Dist.

George A. Goodling (R) defeated Rep. James M. Quigley (D), who was backed by COPE and railway labor, in the 19th Dist.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Ben Reifel (R) defeated Ray Fitzgerald (D), who had COPE and railway labor backing, in the 1st Dist.

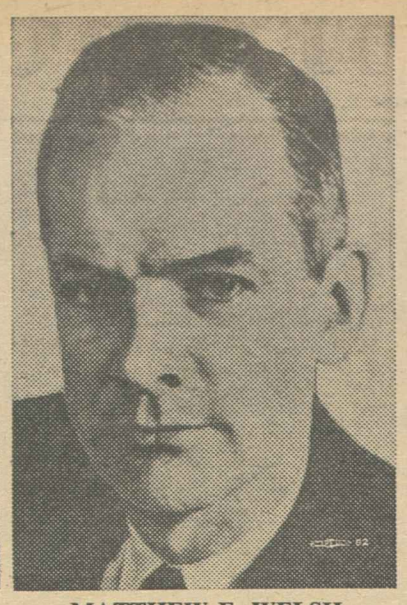
VERMONT — Gov. Robert T. Stafford (R) defeated freshman Rep. William H. Meyer (D),

WISCONSIN—Henry C. Schadeberg (R) beat freshman Rep. Gerald T. Flynn (D), who was backed by COPE and railway labor, in the 1st Dist.



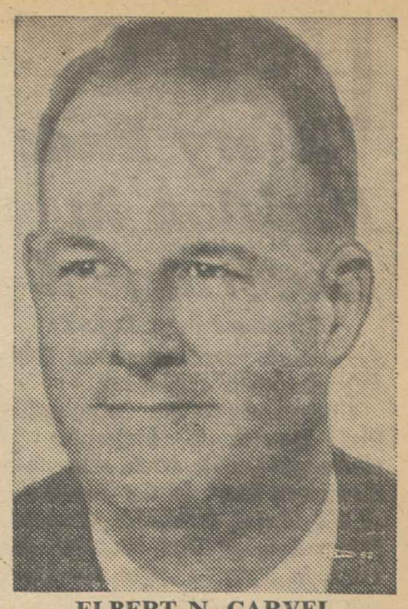
JOHN B. SWAINSON
Michigan Democrat

OTTO KERNER
Illinois Democrat



MATTHEW E. WELSH
Indiana Democrat

GAYLORD A. NELSON
Wisconsin Democrat



ELBERT N. CARVEL
Delaware Democrat

Democrats Win 15 of 27 Governorships

Changes in Control Shuffle Political Map

By David L. Perlman

Democratic candidates won 15 of 27 gubernatorial contests, ending up with a net gain of one state, but the shifts in control drastically reshuffled the political map. Adding holdover governships not at stake this year, the Democrats control 34 statehouses to 16 for the GOP.

Seven states elected Democrats to replace Republican governors, including Illinois where Gov. William G. Stratton was trounced in his bid for a third term. Other states captured from the GOP were Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

GOP Turns Out Six

Republican candidates in turn won in six states which had Democratic governors, including Pres.-elect Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts. The others were Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico and South Dakota.

Local issues and personalities so dominated the gubernatorial races that no clear-cut pattern emerged except the already-demonstrated fact that the coattails of presidential candidates have limited carrying power and ticket-splitting is prevalent in nearly every state.

Anti-labor campaigns waged by Republican candidates failed in Indiana and Michigan but were successful—along with other issues—in Minnesota.

Despite a Nixon landslide in Indiana, Democrat Matthew E. Welsh, who pledged to seek repeal of the "right-to-work" law, defeated the GOP gubernatorial candidate, present Lt. Gov. Crawford F. Parker. Parker has advocated tightening the ban on the union shop. The race was so close the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor defeated Welsh's running mate.

Victory in Michigan

In Michigan, Republicans who had been frozen out of the state house during the six terms of Gov. G. Mennen Williams were unable to block the election of labor-backed Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson to succeed Williams.

Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) was narrowly defeated in his bid for an unprecedented fourth term as Minnesota's governor. His successful opponent, Elmer L. Andersen, had attacked him for ordering the closing of a Wilson Co. meat packing plant during a strike by the Packinghouse Workers last year.

The sweeping victory of Democrat Otto Kerner in Illinois was anticipated, but it gives the Democrats a firmer political foothold in a see-sawing state. GOP Gov. William G. Stratton, who succeeded Adlai Stevenson, narrowly squeaked through to a second term in 1956 and was opposed for a third term by several Republican newspapers.

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D), who was reported "in trouble" in his re-election bid in Washington, surprised the pundits by running stronger than his party's presidential candidate and surviving the Nixon trend in the Northwest.

In Maine, however, Democratic Rep. Frank M. Coffin ran an unexpected second to GOP Gov. John H. Reed in the gubernatorial contest.

Midwest a Battleground

The Midwest was a hard-fought battleground in the gubernatorial races. Several farm belt Democratic governors who had made political history during recent years by breaking through traditional Republican voting patterns went down to defeat. Among these were Governors George Docking of Kansas and Ralph Herseth of South Dakota. The Democrats also lost the governorship they had held in Iowa.

At the same time, Democratic candidates William L. Guy in North Dakota and Frank B. Morrison in Nebraska were successful in replacing Republican governors even though Vice Pres. Nixon easily carried both states. While the last elected governor of Nebraska, Ralph Brooks, was a Democrat, his death earlier this year gave the governorship to Republican Lt. Gov. Dwight Burney. In North Dakota, Guy campaigned successfully on a platform that called for a state income tax to finance school expansion.

In Wisconsin, with its mixture of farm and industry, Democratic Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson again demonstrated his vote-getting ability.

So-called "right-to-work" laws were a factor—although not a dominant issue—in two states other than Indiana.

Delaware elected Democrat Elbert N. Carvel who, in a former administration, signed the bill repealing "R-T-W." New Mexico voters narrowly elected former Republican Gov. Edwin L. Mechem, defeating Democratic Gov. John Burroughs, a foe of "right-to-work."

Governors Elected

Arizona—Paul Fannin (R)*
Arkansas—Orval E. Faubus (D)*
Delaware—Elbert N. Carvel (D)
Florida—C. Farris Bryant (D)
Illinois—Otto Kerner (D)
Indiana—Matthew E. Welsh (D)
Iowa—Norman A. Erbe (R)
Kansas—John Anderson, Jr. (R)
Maine—John H. Reed (R)*
Massachusetts—John A. Volpe (R)
Michigan—John B. Swainson (D)
Minnesota—Elmer L. Andersen (R)
Missouri—John M. Dalton (D)
Montana—Donald G. Nutter (R)
Nebraska—Frank B. Morrison (D)
New Hampshire—Wesley Powell (R)*
New Mexico—Edwin L. Mechem (R)
North Carolina—Terry Sanford (D)
North Dakota—William L. Guy (D)
Rhode Island—John A. Notte, Jr. (D)
South Dakota—Archie M. Gubbrud (R)
Texas—Price Daniel (D)*
Utah—George Dewey Clyde (R)*
Vermont—F. Ray Keyser, Jr. (R)
Washington—Albert D. Rosellini (D)*
West Virginia—William W. Barron (D)
Wisconsin—Gaylord A. Nelson (D)*

*** Incumbent.**

'Right-to-Work' Foes Win in Indiana Races

Indianapolis—A strong labor-backed Democratic drive based on the "right-to-work" law issue bucked a heavy Republican vote for Richard M. Nixon here and won the Democrats the Indiana governorship and majority control of the state senate.

The Democratic victory increased hopes here that Indiana's anti-collective bargaining "right-to-work" law may be repealed by the state legislature early in the coming year. A hard fight was forecast, however, because the gubernatorial victory and the control of the state senate did not carry with it control of the lower house.

Matthew E. Welsh, the Democratic winner in the governorship race, ran on a platform pledged to make repeal of the "right-to-work" law the first order of business before the state legislature.

Tabulations indicated that Democrats were ahead in the Indiana Senate with 26 seats against 24 held by Republicans. In the lower house, however, Republicans were indicated to be holding 53 seats against 33 by the Democrats, with 14 others still undecided as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Welsh, who waged a vigorous campaign on the "right-to-work" repeal issue, won the governorship with a majority of approximately 25,000 votes, while Vice Pres. Nixon carried the state with a majority of 217,000.

The expected fight in the legislature in January over repeal of the "right to work" law was complicated by the election of State Sen. Richard Ristine, a Republican who in the past has opposed repeal, as lieutenant governor, a position which makes him the presiding officer of the State Senate.

The state AFL-CIO and a citizens' group, the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace, were credited with aiding Welsh's victory as well as Democratic control of the State Senate. These groups waged a vigorous campaign on the "right-to-work" issue issue during the past several months.

Dallas Sells, president of the Indiana State AFL-CIO, said: "We have hopes that we will be able to bring about repeal of this anti-labor 'right-to-work' law when the new legislature meets. This is not an issue on which all Democrats vote for repeal and all Republicans vote against repeal. There are Republicans in the state legislature who are also friends of labor and who would like to get the 'right-to-work' issue off the books for good."

Registration Paid Off in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg—Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy was handed Pennsylvania's 32 electoral votes by a 137,000 majority—the first Democratic presidential candidate to carry the Keystone State since 1944.

Groundwork for the victory was laid months ago in an intensive voter registration drive, sparked by organized labor, which sent Democratic registration in Pennsylvania above that of the GOP for the first time since the Civil War.

Majorities of over 100,000 in heavily industrialized Pittsburgh and 326,000 in Philadelphia, plus leads in other industrial areas, gave Kennedy the margin of victory.

Another key factor in the Kennedy victory was a switch in traditionally Republican hard coal areas which went for Kennedy, largely in resentment of the Eisenhower double veto of depressed areas bills.

Much credit must be given to the impact of Kennedy's personality and hard-hitting campaign stressing economic issues in this state, whose rate of unemployment is higher than the national average, and where steel is operating at 50 percent of capacity.

It is difficult to assess the role of the religious issue in Pennsylvania since the central and south-central rural areas of the state, its "Bible Belt," are traditionally Republican, though that issue may have cost the congressional (19th District) seat of the Democratic incumbent, James M. Quigley, who lost by 11,000 votes.

Prokop Lost Too

Pennsylvania also lost another incumbent Democratic congressional seat, the 10th District, where Stanley A. Prokop lost to William W. Scranton.

These GOP congressional victories reverse the former Democratic edge of 16-14 to a GOP edge.

In a hard-fought key congressional contest, George M. Rhodes, a Pennsylvania AFL-CIO vice president, won a seventh term representing the 14th District.

Democrats retained control of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives with 110 seats.

Short of the Kennedy victory, organized labor found its greatest jubilation in the fact that the Democrats picked up three State Senate seats which enables them to split the State Senate 25-25, with the Democratic lieutenant governor, John Morgan Davis, casting the decisive organizational vote giving Democrats control of the Senate for the first time in 22 years.

Election Brings New Leadership Tests

Both Parties Wrestle With Unity Problems

The 1960 election marked a clear point of new departure for both major parties.

For the Democrats, the immediate question is the effectiveness of the new leaders, Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, in putting together a legislative program that will command public support and congressional majorities that will pass the bills.

For the Republicans, a renewed and heated struggle seems in prospect betwen right-wing conservatives led by Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and the more modern-minded spokesmen represented by New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The role to be played by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, which undoubtedly would be a powerful one if he chose to claim a continued role in public life, depends on his own decision about his future.

Action in First '100 Days'

Kennedy said during the campaign that he would seek quick and decisive action on a long list of piled-up programs during the first "100 days" of the Administration. These programs range across both foreign and domestic policy.

The President-elect, however, will face a Congress that in structure will be almost identical to that of the 86th Congress that refused to pass the bills and one in which the bipartisan conservative coalition in the House, operating through the Rules Committee, is slightly strengthened.

Kennedy's task will be to furnish an impetus to passage through all the instruments at the command of the White House.

Whether he will seek revision of House and Senate rules to weaken the stranglehold of conservative committee chairmen who maintain power through the seniority system presumably will be decided in conferences between Kennedy and his legislative leaders, including Johnson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) and other veterans with great prestige.

An all-out attack on the seniority system may be labeled unlikely, partly because the only observable substitute would be a return to the caucus system for naming committee chairmen that liberals revolted against more than half a century ago.

Less drastic steps are available, including an increase in the size of certain key committees and rules revision to ease the clearance of legislative proposals to the House floor for action.

Rayburn said after the election that action will be completed during the first session of a Kennedy Congress on federal school-aid and depressed-area bills, on a new minimum wage measure and a medical-care bill tied, as in the Forand bill, to the social security system.

In the long run, the fate of Kennedy's domestic program may depend essentially on the prestige he builds in grappling with the whole range of problems that press upon the office.

Style and posture are vitally important to White House leadership and Kennedy is certain to face diplomatic offensives from the Soviet Union seeking to test his caliber. The totality of his foreign-policy recommendations can greatly affect his leadership in other fields.

The ultimate answer to the conservative coalition is to top it with a liberal coalition that draws support broadly from the people and from the groups that passed bills during the reform periods of the New Deal in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term—including southern Democrats who voted with the national party on both welfare and economic proposals.

The battle for control of the beaten Republican Party was signaled with blasts from Goldwater even before the election returns were in as he issued a public declaration that barely skirted criticism of Nixon's campaign tactics as "too liberal."

In a post-election statement, Goldwater assailed Rockefeller for failure to carry New York for the GOP and bluntly opposed Rockefeller's nomination for the presidency in 1964. The senator, seeking to stake out a claim for leadership, demanded that the party nationally adopt the totally conservative formula followed by the GOP under his own domination in sparsely settled Arizona.

An examination of the election returns, however, indicates that the Nixon formula was by no means the failure Goldwater imagines and that the Vice President's difficulty in fighting for the populous states that usually are decisive in a presidental race arose largely from his inescapable connection with the conservative Eisenhower record.

Nixon came exceedingly close to winning, if he did not actually win, a majority of the two-party popular vote. He rolled up a vote total far surpassing anything ever scored before by a losing candidate and only about 2 million short of Eisenhower's 35.5 million piled up in 1956 with the aid of the sudden Suez crisis.

New Voters Attracted

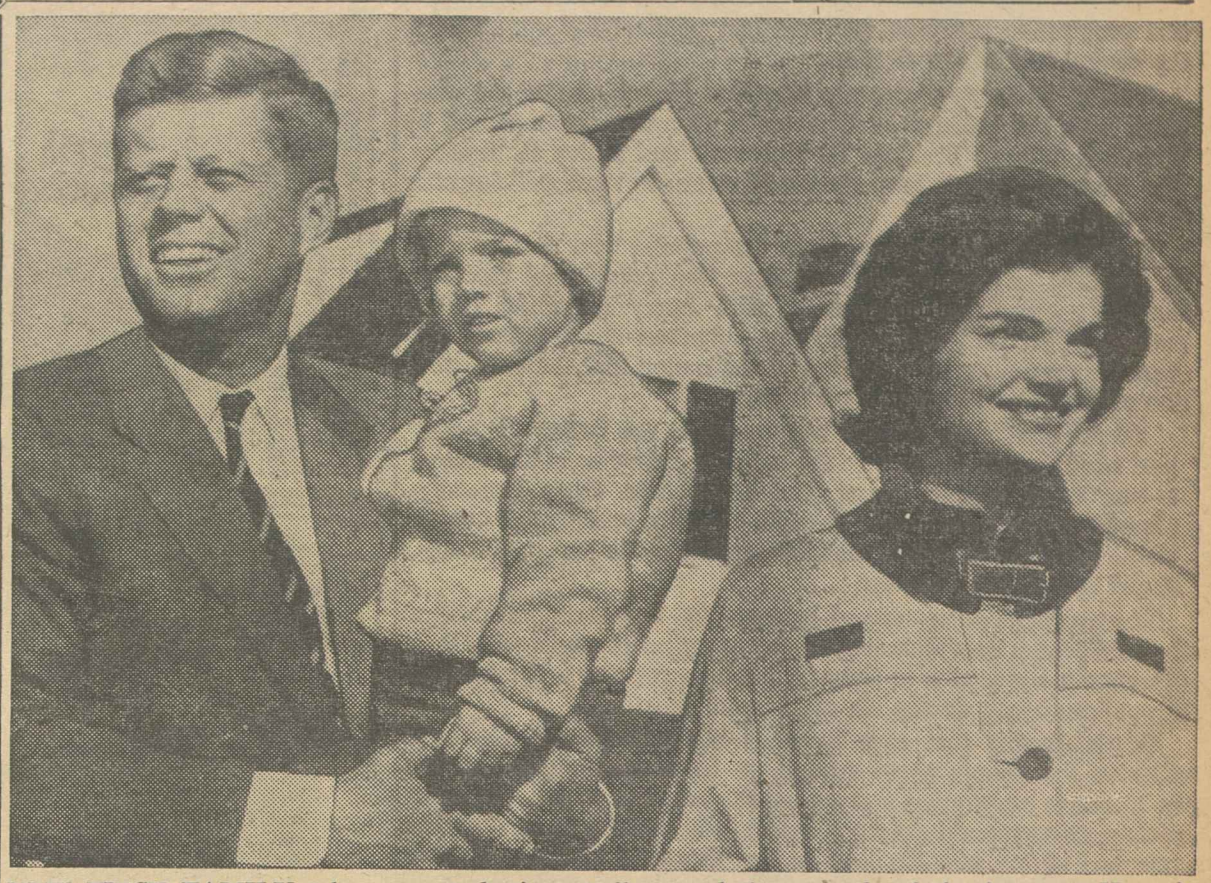
Kennedy's success was in raising the Democratic vote from Adlai Stevenson's 26 million to about 33.6 million—simply by attracting to himself new voters and voters shown ordinarily to be Democrats who switched to Eisenhower wholly on personality and special-issue grounds.

Nixon came so close to taking at least four of the six big states that gave Kennedy his Electoral College plurality that his effort to broaden his appeal by a campaign directed to independents and wavering Democrats, rather than conservative Republicans alone, must be rated a success even if not a electoral one.

As for Rockefeller, his future in the area of national office seems likely to rest more on whether he seeks re-election as New York's governor in 1962 and wins the state for a second time for himself than upon what happened to Nixon in 1960.

If he runs and is re-elected, he will be a power in the Republican Party, although he may never get support from the professional party leaders elsewhere who vetoed his desire to seek a convention nomination this year.

The fundamental problem of the GOP may be that it has been left, after the eight Eisenhower years, basically more conseravtive both in Congress and in positions of state leadership than it was during the Taft era. Except for Nixon and Rockefeller, observers run out of names when they speculate about possible nominees for 1964. It has no senators with national prestige as creative leaders in foreign policy and on domestic issues and it has no governors except Rockefeller in the big states that used to be natural springboards to national office.



NEW FIRST FAMILY takes a post-election stroll around the grounds of the home at Hyannis Port, Mass., with President-elect and Mrs. Kennedy wearing victory smiles and daughter Caroline just a little bit uncertain.

Humphrey Wins Heavy Minnesota Majority

St. Paul, Minn.—The Nov. 8 election results produced mixed emotions of gratifications and chagrin amoung members of organized labor in Minnesota.

Unionists were gratified to see the state's 11 electoral votes go to Sen. John F. Kennedy, and the tremendous majority given Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) in his successful bid for a third term in the Senate.

Freeman, Wier Lose

But labor was saddened by the defeat of Democratic Gov. Orville L. Freeman, who was seeking a fourth term, and disappointed by the defeat of Roy Wier (D) congressman from the 3rd District since 1948.

Liberals and trade unionists alike had some mild reason for rejoicing over an apparent small gain in the state House of Representatives.

With the State Senate firmly in the hands of a large Republican-conservative majority (whose members serve four-year terms and hence will not be up for election until 1962), it was essential to labor that control of the Minnesota House remain safely liberal. This now appears to be assured.

Freeman GOP Target

Primary reasons for the defeat of the labor-endorsed candidate for governor, observers agree, are these factors:

- Freeman for the past two years has been the special target of the Republican Party and the corporations that finance the GOP in the state.
- Freeman's successful Republican opponent, Elmer L. Andersen, St. Paul industrialist, succeeded in amassing a campaign expense fund of unprecedented proportions in the state.

GOP Spent Freely

Veteran political observers unanimously agreed they had "never seen anything like" the amount of funds the Andersen campaign committee was able to spend for entire newspaper sections as well as full-page advertising, scores of billboards, and radio and television time impossible to measure.

Significantly pinpointing the Republican strategy of "Get Freeman—never mind the others," was the fact that all other state constitutional officers from Freeman's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party were re-elected.

And P. K. Peterson, Minneapolis mayor, Humphrey's Republican opponent who was supposed to be the "top" GOP contender in Minnesota, was ignored by the Republican Party officials, concentrating on defeating Freeman, to about the same extent that he was ignored by the voters on election day.

Kennedy Holds Narrow Edge In California

San Francisco—An agonizingly "slow count" had supporters of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy in doubt for nearly 24 hours here before the Democratic candidate apparently captured the state's 32 electoral votes.

Kennedy's victory—by a scant 37,000-vote edge out of the near record-breaking turnout of more than 6 million votes—was subject to a possible reversal on Nov. 14 when California's estimated 230,000 absentee ballots are counted.

The Democrats clung to their 16-14 congressional margin losing the seat held by Rep. George A. Kasam in the 25th Dist. but elected James C. Corman to the previously Republican-held 22d Dist. seat.

Electoral Votes

States	Kennedy	Nixon	States	Kennedy	Nixon
Alabama	5(a)		Montana		4
Alaska		3	Nebraska		6
Arizona		4	Nevada	3	
Arkansas	8		New Hampshire		4
California	32		New Jersey	16	
Colorado		6	New Mexico	4	
Connecticut	8		New York	45	
Delaware	3		North Carolina	14	
Florida		10	North Dakota		4
Georgia	12(b)		Ohio		25
Hawaii		3	Oklahoma		8
Idaho		4	Oregon		6
Illinois	27		Pennsylvania	32	
Indiana		13	Rhode Island	4	
Iowa		10	South Carolina	8	
Kansas		8	South Dakota		4
Kentucky		10	Tennessee		11
Louisiana	10		Texas	24	
Maine		5	Utah		4
Maryland	9		Vermont		3
Massachusetts	16		Virginia		12
Michigan	20		Washington		9
Minnesota	11		West Virginia	8	
Mississippi		(c)	Wisconsin		12
Missouri	13		Wyoming		3
			TOTAL	332	191

(a) Under state law, 6 other votes are unpledged.
(b) Under Georgia law, these votes could be withheld from Kennedy.
(c) Electors with 8 votes are unpledged.

The Kennedy Victory

FOR THE NEXT FOUR years the government of the United States will be in the hands of a President and Congress of the same party, a party which campaigned on one of the most liberal and progressive platforms in American political history. This is the central fact of the election.

John F. Kennedy vigorously identified himself during the campaign with the policies of Democratic liberalism championed by Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. The American people have chosen to return to these policies after a decade of drift.

The Kennedy victory margin in the popular vote is razor-thin, the smallest in over 80 years of American presidential elections. But its geographical distribution, with heavy majorities in the nation's large cities and neighboring suburban areas, reflects perhaps the continuing urbanization of the nation and the concentration of urgent problems in these areas.

Of the conflicting patterns and trends in the voting—patterns and trends which underscore the regional character of the nation—one thing appears clear: The Democratic Party generally showed a good deal more strength than its presidential candidate. This is reflected in the large majorities the party will command in the 87th Congress.

The gap in popular support between the Democratic Party and the presidential candidate has existed in recent elections with Pres. Eisenhower never able to transmit his own popular support to the Republican Party during his eight years in office.

Of the factors that gave Kennedy his majorities in the large cities in the nation, there appears to be a relationship between the intensive registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns. In many of these cities the margin for Kennedy was decisive in carrying the state and giving him his lead in the Electoral College. Labor's major campaign effort was in registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

* * *

The election is over but the problems remain. There is new national leadership and the beginning of a new political era as Kennedy prepares to take the reins of office. The leaders who guided the nation through the past 30 years are moving off stage.

Kennedy mapped a detailed program in his campaign to conquer the "New Frontier" of the 1960's. His victory and the Democratic control of the 87th Congress provide the basis for implementing his program.

Joblessness—6.4 Percent

ANY LINGERING DOUBTS that the nation is in economic trouble were shattered the day after the election when the Labor Dept. finally released a report showing that instead of dropping an anticipated 200,000, unemployment jumped by the same amount to 3.6 million and 6.4 percent of the labor force.

The 6.4 percent rate is the third highest for October in 15 years, including three postwar recession periods. On the basis of the October report, unemployment is expected to top 5 million persons in January and February.

To prevent the situation from worsening, the outgoing Eisenhower Administration and the incoming Kennedy forces should initiate talks immediately on steps that can be taken in the next two months.

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End of Divided Government

Magazine Reports 'Bitter Harvest:'

Children of Migrant Workers Toil With Parents in Fields

"YOU MAY THINK it couldn't happen today," the readers of the 4.7 million-circulation Good Housekeeping magazine were told in the November issue, "but tens of thousands of youngsters still reap the bitter harvest of back-breaking toil, disease, injury and ignorance in the fields of our land."

A. E. Farrell, in an article entitled "End Child Labor Now," gave this portrayal of the life of children of migratory workers:

"Housed in hovels, clad in cast-offs, they are underfed, undereducated and overworked.

"They are viewed with suspicion and hostility by the communities around them. They call no place home. They are shunned by society today and condemned to poverty tomorrow. They were born unlucky.

"These are the nation's youngest workers."

Farrell and a photographer visited migrant camps in North Carolina in connection with the story.

"We saw dozens of kids as young as seven picking potatoes under a blistering sun.

"They were performing hard, adult labor, working rapidly, mechanically, without pause, dripping sweat as they stripped potatoes from the plants," the article said.

Farrell said there are an estimated minimum of 100,000 migrant children and there may be two or three times that number.

THE WRITER pointed out that agriculture is the only remaining "big business" in the nation "in which children form a substantial part of the labor force." And it is the only remaining big industry still exempt from child labor laws.

So, the author notes, the children in the fields not only miss school, including local children when "crop vacations" close the schools, but they work in a dangerous industry.

Late in 1959, the author recalled, 12-year-old Christine Hayes was picking potatoes with classmates on a farm near Blackfoot, Idaho, during a crop vacation.

"Christine's pony tail caught in the whirring parts of a potato-digging machine . . .

"The machine ripped off Cristine's scalp, ears, eyelids and cheeks. Rushed to the Latter Day Saints Hospital in Salt Lake City, Christine died, despite the desperate efforts of a team of plastic surgeons to save her," Farrell said.

In California, the author noted—the only state to collect such statistics—over 1,000 children were seriously injured while doing paid farm labor between 1950 and 1957."

The author saw in North Carolina a migrant camp "in which 40 or 50 people, men, women and children, live in a single quonset hut, griddle-hot under the sun, with only burlap sacks strung up on wires to provide 'privacy'."

The author quoted the San Jose (Calif.) Mercury as charging that "village conditions in Pakistan are no worse than in some California camps. . . ."

FARRELL SAID that "much can be done" to improve "the shocking plight of these children."

The author pointed out that a bill introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) to apply a 14-year-old minimum age for work on factory farms died in the last Congress but will be reintroduced.

Unionization may help, the article said, and many experts are supporting a federal minimum wage for agriculture.

The farm bloc has "smashed" past efforts to win a minimum wage, the author said, stressing that "only public pressure will convince Congress that it should act."

The author went on to suggest several ways in which interested citizens could work on the problem in their communities.

"In our affluent America, with its tail fins, credit cards and suburban complacence, it is easy to forget that millions of us still, quite literally, eat the fruits of the work of little children," Farrell wrote.

Perhaps that food will taste better, the author said, if each person does his part to stamp out the "dark age" blight of child labor still remaining.

Morgan Says:

Do-It-Yourself Campaign Sign A Contribution That May Live

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

UNIMPORTANT ITEMS raked in from the falling leaves of a reporter's notebook:

The 1960 presidential race may well go down in history as the year of the do-it-yourself campaign sign, the cardboard cliche on the side of a soap box. It would be lovely to think that these home-made, hand-scrawled slogans blossoming above the hustings from Hampton Roads to Hawaii represented a great American awakening in the garden of politics. Despite some reports to the contrary, the Kennedy-Nixon race certainly did seem to engage an extraordinary amount of public interest over the long, fatiguing route.

Morgan

But whoever turns out to be the unsung genius that first nailed a square stiff paper to a stick and printed on it "Nix On Jack" or "I Can't Stand Pat," I suspect that enterprising county chairmen encouraged the idea lavishly, not only to give traveling journalists the impression that the grass roots were fairly oozing with home-grown enthusiasm for the right ticket, but to save a tidy sum on printing bills.

SOME OF THE SIGNS WERE BITTER. A few were snide and more than one had the blot of bigotry on it. But for the most part they were daubed with competitive warmth and enthusiasm, a little like the insistently loyal homecoming parade signs at college. It was "yeah team" with variations. In Lewistown, Pa., for instance, on the Vice President's whistle-stop tour, one placard cropped up reading, "Nixon, the thinking man's candidate." Farther west, when Sen. Kennedy's bus-and-motorcade was curving through the Alleghenies outside Pittsburgh on a glorious Indian summer Saturday, there materialized towns with such wonderful names as Zelienople and Yellow Dog. Naturally in the middle of the latter community, somebody hoisted up a sign proclaiming they were "barking for Jack in Yellow Dog."

Crowdsmanship was a constant or rather a constantly variable factor in the campaign. There were those journalists who refused to take responsibility for estimates themselves but accepted figures from any cop who would give his name and rank, however wildly inaccurate the totals may have seemed.

There were the more careful ones who might be labeled the comparers. During the speech-making they would seek out local scribes or other eye-witnesses who might have a vague notion of the time, the weather and other factors involved when the opposing candidate made his appearance on the spot and then weighty comparisons would be made between the opponents' pulling power.

Three reasonably solid observations might be made about the crowds. One is that on the whole both Kennedy and Nixon drew impressively large turnouts, though if there were some kind of special applause meters available to measure fervor and devotion their needles might have been tilted a little more in the direction of the Senator. The second point is that in these seething masses of humanity it is a near miracle that somebody, notably including one of the contenders themselves, was not fatally trampled. Indeed the Vice President was incapacitated by an infection of his knee which he bruised in a crowd crush in North Carolina. Finally it seems a sound axiom that while big crowds do not necessarily mean you are winning, small crowds probably show you are losing or are at least in trouble.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST distinctive and perhaps the most decisive aspect of the whole campaign was the introduction of the confrontation of the candidates on television, however widely this series may have been mislabeled as "great debates."

Though I am not sure they were, as some of my colleagues vowed, the greatest step in democracy since the invention of the secret ballot, I do believe these appearances provided a great boon in edifying the electorate.

I do not go along with the argument of some of the sage observers of politics that the format was disastrous. Certainly it was not perfect and there ought to be a fair way found to eliminate the repetitive and the shallow questions. But what I think some of the critics overlooked was the fact that the four debates provided millions of voters their only real glimpse of the candidates, and under competitive conditions that may have proved revealing. There is a certain savagery about American political campaigns and I think these joint appearances before the eyes and ears of the nation have a needed civilizing effect. I, for one, hope they are here to stay.

'Spur to Continued Action:'

Labor Dept. Reports Progress By Negroes in Closing Pay Gap

SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT in the social and economic status of Negroes and other non-white American citizens has been reported by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.

Reporting to Pres. Eisenhower on a special Labor Dept. study, Mitchell said:

"A notable development in the United States in recent years has been the steady improvement in the social and economic status of Negroes. In education, type of work, income, housing and other areas for which measures are available, the historic differentials between whites and Negroes have narrowed.

"This report, while measuring progress, permits of satisfaction with past achievement only as a prelude to determination to forge ahead with vigor in opening the doors of opportunity ever wider. It is not a basis for complacency but a spur to continued action."

Here are some of the findings:

● There are almost 20 million non-white persons in the United States, representing about 11 percent of the population, a somewhat higher percentage than in previous years. Most of the gain for the non-whites was due to a drop in their death rate, although this is still higher than among whites.

● Sixty years ago, three-fourths of the non-whites lived in the rural South. In recent years the proportion has changed to about one-third in northern and western states; another third live in southern cities and only a third are still in southern rural areas.

● **While the gap between whites and non-whites in earnings is still considerable, Negroes have narrowed it to a notable degree. During the last 20 years the average earnings of non-white males have risen from 41 percent of that of white workers to 58 percent, while the percentage of Negroes in professions and skilled work has doubled.**

● Educational statistics show the Negro "still below the levels reached by whites, but rapidly gaining." Since 1940 the number of Negro boys and girls completing school has increased at more than double the rate of white children. Between 1950 and 1958 the number of college students increased by 49.8 percent with non-whites showing an increase of 86.4 percent.

● While Negroes have made great progress on the job front, they are still behind whites in skills, with the result that unemployment among Negroes is disproportionately high. The 1959 averages reveal a jobless rate of 4.6 percent for whites while that for non-whites was 11.5, or more than double.

"Nevertheless," Mitchell commented, "I think this study reflects a record of progress to which we can point with some degree of satisfaction."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

BOTH MAJOR PARTIES are amalgamations of great groups of voters from widely separated sections with different political philosophies, and after each election the party leaders are forced to face the inherited problems arising from this fact. The Democratic split is more widely observed because it arises from what often appears to be a clean-cut North-South breach, but the Republican difficulty may be more deeprooted if not so dramatically obvious.

A case may be made that the Republicans are a minority party that has not risen above that status since the election of 1928, and have little prospect of expanding unless there is a different leadership.

The two Eisenhower elections gave the GOP the presidency after five national defeats, but did not bestow majority status on the party as such.

In the deep depression of 1930 Democrats began an election-year trend that the Republicans have never really overcome. In the 30 years since then, the GOP has won control of Congress only twice—in 1946 and in 1952—and it was unable to retain control the next time the voters had a chance to speak.

The 1946 election was the "meat-shortage" freak immediately after the war when psychological weariness with strain and sacrifice had set in and voters were irritated by Pres. Truman's early-term difficulties in mastering the machinery of government.

Republican leaders freely conceded that if the election had come even a couple of weeks later, a turn in the tide would have been reflected. In 1948, of course, Truman won the White House himself, and the Democrats gained control of Congress again.

The 1952 GOP lead in Congress was attributable wholly to the Eisenhower coattails. The lead was thin, the party immediately began losing special elections, and the Democrats have now won four successive general elections despite votes on the presidency that in one case Eisenhower won and as between Sen. Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon was exceedingly close.

* * *

Moreover, the Republican problem is complicated by the dominant conservative philosophy of its senators and House members in facing problems of economic adjustment and human welfare.

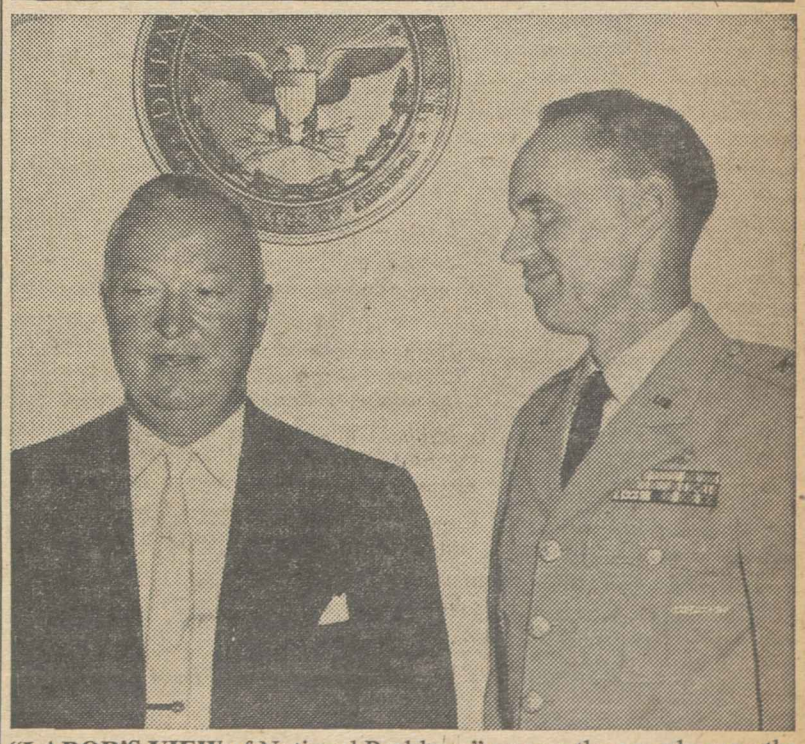
The people of our country live increasingly in heavily populated areas, almost all of them with piled-up accumulations of problems involving housing, schools, water pollution, and social service. The GOP philosophy in Congress is that these are "local" problems.

The people, however, are burdened with state and local taxation that has risen incredibly more rapidly than federal taxation and that is basically regressive, hitting hardest at those with least income.

There are no state or local sources for the billions required to rebuild America, and the mayors of the cities—who know the problems best— are almost unanimous in urging a far stronger federal role. Mr. Eisenhower has said No, the Republican leaders in Congress say No—and the answer does not win friends and influence voters.

Republican functionaries hope to make increasing inroads in the once solidly Democratic South, and they are showing some progress. They are doing it by identifying themselves with the most conservative forces in southern political life—the intransigents on civil rights, the businessmen who close plants when a union wins bargaining rights, the Democratic reactionaries who think that minimum wages and social security and federal leadership are monstrous alien dogmas.

This is the wave of the past in the South, which is inevitably going to be more thoroughly industrialized and where men of good will must eventually seek the transition of relations between white and colored races that sees the children of both better educated and the basic rights of all human beings acknowledged.



"LABOR'S VIEW of National Problems" was on the agenda recently at Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The guest lecturer was George T. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. With Brown is Brig. Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr., acting commandant of the college.

How to Buy:

'Super' Anti-Freeze Of Dubious Value

By Sidney Margolius

CAR OWNERS are being bombarded this Fall by a barrage of TV and other ads promoting new "long-life" and permanent-anti-freezes. We always thought that regular ethylene glycol was a "permanent" anti-freeze. At least that's the way it always has been advertised. But now these new products are being advertised as really permanent, as well as longer-lasting.

The truth is, one reason for the introduction of the new anti-freeze is that one out of three motorists have been taking the advertising for "permanent" anti-freeze literally. They have been leaving it in their cars year after year. This has reduced sales. Too, the new compacts have smaller radiators requiring about one-third less anti-freeze. So business has not been too good.

The new so-called all-year or "never-drain" anti-freezes are noticeably more expensive. Two brands cost $5 a gallon installed, compared to $3.25 or less for standard ethylene glycol. One, Dowgard, already includes the water. It costs $2.25 a gallon but you need more of it.

Thus, the new anti-freezes will cost about $7.50, or $10 in the case of Dowgard, to protect a standard-size car's cooling system down to zero degrees, compared to less than $5 for the traditional ethylene glycol. That's for the typical 4.5-gallon cooling system.

Not only are motorists confused by the conflicting claims for the new anti-freezes but so are servicemen. Some think the new products may be useful, others see no point to them.

Our own investigation indicates there seems to be little or no advantage in the new anti-freezes for their extra cost.

Let's see what they really are. There are two types of new anti-freezes. One type is being promoted as an all-year product which can be left in the radiator through the summer, but must be drained after twelve months. This includes Dowgard, made by Dow Chemical Co., and Prestone Long Life Coolant, made by Union Carbide Corp.

The other type is Dupont's Telar, promoted as a "never-drain" product which you can leave in indefinitely, unless it changes color from red to yellow. This indicates that the solution has become contaminated.

THE FACT IS, all these new anti-freezes are basically the same ethylene glycol plus stronger rust inhibitors. Union Carbide says frankly that it has added more rust inhibitor to make it last longer. But Dupont claims the inhibitor in its new Telar anti-freeze is an actually improved type. Still, all inhibitors are based on the same borax or some other form of sodium borate as before.

The new Dowgard, in addition to ethylene glycol and a stronger rust inhibitor, also contains about 45 percent water. You just pour it into the radiator without adding more water. The water is not ordinary water, but distilled water which has been "de-ionized" by running it over an electrical hotplate.

Thus, all that the new anti-freezes basically provide for their higher price is a beefed-up rust inhibitor. It isn't the ethylene glycol in an anti-freeze that wears out. It's the rust inhibitor. That and other reasons are why the manufacturers and also some independent authorities recommend, or used to recommend, that anti-freeze should be drained every spring, though many motorists don't.

But why pay $3 to $5 more for anti-freeze with a longer-lasting rust inhibitor that will take you through summer, when you can buy a pint can of rust inhibitor to put in your cooling system in the spring for 60 cents?

In fact, one company official, R. P. Bergan of Union Carbide, considers it may be as effective to buy the cheaper standard ethylene glycol as the new long-life coolants, even though his company makes both. In fact, he says, as do other experts, that plain water is a more efficient heat-transfer agent than ethylene glycol for summer when an engine may run very hot, especially in heavy traffic.

Too, there's a likelihood that it's safer to drain and flush the radiator at the end of winter to remove the impurities, as car manufacturers recommend, and as anti-freeze manufacturers themselves used to urge.

Thus, ordinary ethylene glycol drained after winter would seem even to have an advantage over the new versions.

STANDARD ETHYLENE GLYCOL sells for anywhere from $3.25 a gallon for the brand-name products installed by service stations, to as little as $2.35 in the case of some private brands of the consumer co-ops and service-station chains.

If you install it yourself, the price is as little as $2.39 or even less for private brands. The private brands of reputable retailers are generally the same quality—95 percent ethylene glycol—as the advertised brands. In fact, many are packaged by Dow and Union Carbide for retailers to sell under their own brand names.

Some of the very low-priced ethylene glycols sold for well under $2 may have been subject to quality watering (literally) and may provide only 85 percent ethylene glycol. In that case it may be safer to use a little higher proportion than ordinarily.

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Sponsored by AFL-CIO, Histadrut:

Students from 30 Nations At Israeli Labor Institute

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL—A new labor school dedicated to training trade union leaders for the nations of Africa and Asia has opened here with 70 students from 30 different countries.

For six months these students will be exposed to parallel programs in French and English covering a wide range of theoretical and practical courses on the role of trade unions in a democratic society and an insight as to how they can operate in the new conditions on these continents.

The Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Cooperation is a joint venture of the Israel Federation of Labor—Histadrut—and the AFL-CIO. The American Federation's Executive Council has voted to cover the costs of half the scholarship funds used to support students during their six-month training. Histadrut is operating the school and will cover the other half of the costs.

In a brochure describing the institute, Histadrut declares the school has one simple purpose—"to train cadres for leadership in the labor movement of Asia and Africa."

But in addition to its specific purpose of training personnel for the labor movements of Africa and Asia, the school is expected to "provide a forum for the meeting of trade unionists and members of cooperatives from different parts of the world." This, say Histadrut, "will contribute to an interchange of experience and ideas, and promote better understanding and cooperation among free and democratically organized labor movements."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Eliahu Elath, former Israeli ambassador to the U.S., are co-chairmen of the institute.

ORIGINAL PLANS had called for courses of study for 60 persons twice a year but 134 applications were received and the facilities were extended to take care of 70 students.

The teachers and lecturers have been drawn from leading academic circles in Israel, notably Hebrew University and Histadrut. A number of guest lecturers from other countries, including Asia and Africa, have also been invited to take part in the program.

Basic requirement is a secondary school education or its equivalent, with preference given to persons actively engaged in trade union or cooperative work. Students are required to have sufficient knowledge of either French or English.

Tuition, board and lodging are provided without cost to students but the sponsoring organizations must provide for travel and pocket money expenses.

THE SCHOOL'S PROGRAM will be presented in three stages. The first stage will cover theoretical studies, including lectures, discussion groups and reading under the instruction of the teaching staff.

The second stage will cover field work including extensive tours and inspection of trade unions, cooperatives and various economic enterprises, with special emphasis on projects in development regions.

The final stage will cover specialization in selected fields with each student applying himself to intensive study in the area related to his work in his home country.

The program of studies includes subjects in the area of cooperatives, labor economics and economic development. There will be about 300 hours of lectures and 400 hours of practical experience by the time the six-month course is concluded.

During the past two years Histadrut had conducted a dozen seminars on specific subjects. The institute is the result of the widespread interest demonstrated at these seminars, Elath said.

English-speaking students have been enrolled from Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda.

French-speaking students represent Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy, Mali, Niger, Sengal, Togo and Upper Volta.

Four Freedoms Project:

Union-Backed Retirement Hotel Set to Open in Miami Beach

THE FOUR FREEDOMS HOTELS project—a new concept of living for trade union retirees—will reopen the President Madison Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., in December as the first unit of a proposed coast-to-coast chain of union-sponsored, non-profit residence hotels.

The hotel's reopening was announced by William R. Steinberg, head of the Four Freedoms project and president of the American Radio Association. "The authors of this project," he said, "have believed for a long time that something beyond a pension plan is necessary and desirable for many trade union retirees. A group of unions banding together to pool their resources have found the answer in the Four Freedoms project."

THE PRESIDENT MADISON and each succeeding unit in the project will offer permanent living with all of the pleasures of a vacation at an all-inclusive cost of $125 per month per person, Steinberg said.

More than 20 international unions, state central bodies or other union groups or officials have endorsed the hotels project.

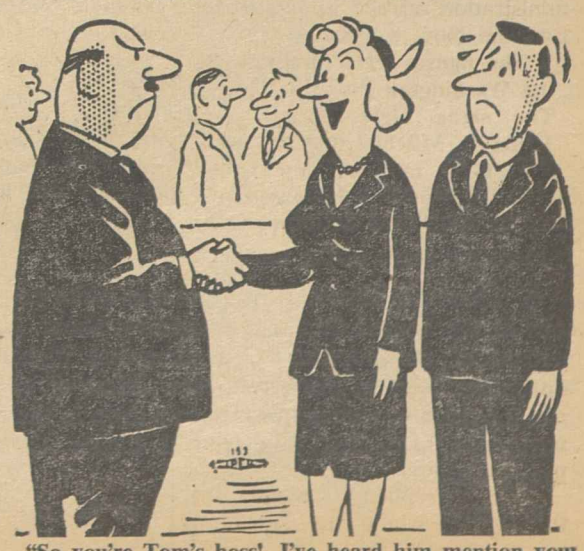
The first unit is located on the ocean front in one of Miami Beach's most desirable areas. Its 205 guest rooms have been newly redecorated and the entire hotel has been refurbished with "extras" for the comfort of those of retirement age. Each room will have a private bath, radio, telephone and central air conditioning.

In some areas ramps have replaced stairs, doors have been refitted without treads, non-skid floor surfacing installed, handrails securely fixed beside bathtubs, and windows have been made easy to manipulate. There will be nothing "institutional" about a Four Freedoms Hotel; guests will be free to come and go as they please and will be able to transfer to other units as they are opened.

Trained dietitians will prepare meals. The spacious pool, only a few yards from the ocean, and a sun deck will be used by the President Madison guests. Inside the hotel there are recreation rooms, hobby shops and a television theater.

Among the unions or groups whose officers have endorsed the Four Freedoms Hotels project are the Maritime Union, Potters, Steelworkers, Office Employees, Brewery Workers, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Aluminum Workers, American Radio Association, and Woodworkers.

Also, the Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers, Longshoremen, Sailors Union of the Pacific, Laundry Workers, Masters, Mates & Pilots, Broadcast Engineers, Machinists Dist. 15, Electrical Radio & Machine Workers Dist. 4, Stonecutters, New York State AFL-CIO, Florida State AFL-CIO, Kings County (Wash.) Labor Council and others.



"So you're Tom's boss! I've heard him mention your name so often, Mr. Slavedriver!"

In Henderson Textile Strike:

Union Vows Faith In Jailed Leaders

Henderson, N. C.—Eight officers and members of the Textile Workers Union of America, still protesting their innocence, have begun serving prison terms ranging from two to 10 years for participation in an alleged conspiracy to commit strike violence.

In an emotion-laden scene the unionists presented themselves at the Vance County courthouse here following denial of a long series of court appeals and failure of a last-minute bid to Gov. Luther H. Hodges for executive clemency.

Then, while hundreds of TWUA members crowded around them singing "Solidarity Forever," the convicted unionists bade tearful farewells to their families before being led to waiting police cars for the trip to Central Prison in Raleigh.

Imprisoned were TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton, the union's Carolinas' director; TWUA Staff Representatives Charles E. Auslander and Lawrence Gore; Pres. Johnnie Martin of Local 578; and union members Warren Walker, Calvin Pegram, Robert Abbott and Malcolm Jarrell.

The eight had been convicted on charges of plotting a series of dynamitings in 1959 during the union's long strike against the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. The dynamitings never took place.

Farewell Dinner

The night before the unionists began their prison terms they gathered at the Vance Hotel—headquarters for the union during the strike which still continues at the mills—for a farewell dinner with strikers and TWUA international officers.

In an atmosphere of deep gloom the union paid tribute to the eight men whose conviction, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said, came as "the climax of a long series of injustices against Henderson textile workers."

Pollock appealed to "the many people of North Carolina who are greatly troubled by what is taking place here today to raise their voices in behalf of these men toward the end that this injustice will be remedied."

TWUA, he declared, "has complete faith in the integrity of these men. We are deeply grieved at the hardships and sacrifices they are about to undergo. We know they will face their ordeal with the kind of courage that has always marked the struggle of textile workers for social justice."

Pres.-Emeritus Emil Rieve, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, said: "This has happened before and it will happen again as long as there is injustice against workers."

Said Sec.-Treas. John Chupka: "We hope this will leave an imprint on the consciences of all Americans. These men are not being punished for any crime. They are being imprisoned for what they believe in."

Speaking on behalf of himself and the other men being imprisoned with him, Payton told the gathering:

"None of us has any desire to be a hero or a martyr. We'd much rather go home to our families. But the struggle to build the labor movement is just as worthwhile as the sacrifices for Christianity. Let's hold our heads high and face this test with courage."

Later, appearing before television and newsreel cameras, Pollock stressed that the unionists were "victimized by a special agent of the police" who, according to the court testimony, attempted to induce the men to bomb the main offices of the struck plant and a power substation.

The TWUA members, said Pollock, were "indicted and tried with extreme haste and were sentenced to harsh and vindictive terms for a crime that never occurred. It was a crime that could not occur unless the state, itself, lit the fuse."

Payton, who joined Pollock in appearing before newsmen, denied on behalf of all eight strikers that there was "any wrongdoing at Henderson." He went on:

"There is no rancor nor bitterness in our hearts.

"Neither is there any burden upon our consciences.

"We have nothing to hide. We are not ashamed of any of our actions in Henderson."

SOLEMN-FACED Boyd E. Payton (right), Textile Workers Union of America vice president, is shown entering Henderson, N. C., courthouse before beginning long prison term with seven other TWUA members for alleged participation in conspiracy to commit violence during strike against Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. With Payton are his wife and TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka.

Labor Dept. Issues L-G Election Guide

"Electing Union Officers," a new 60-page illustrated guide, has been mailed by the U. S. Dept. of Labor to each of the 55,000 unions which has filed reports under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The new booklet was issued by the department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports in response to what it described as "a heavy flow" of inquiries about the new law's election requirements.

The booklet is officially designated as Technical Assistance Aid No. 5 and is available on request, the bureau announced, for distribution at union conventions and conferences.

A number of Landrum-Griffin cases involving union elections are now in various stages of legal action to ascertain the scope and intent of the law.

Teachers End Strike To 'Build the Union'

New York—Striking school teachers here returned to their classrooms to "build the union" and consolidate their gains after a one-day walkout, first in city school history.

Three prominent New York unionists, asked by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to help mediate the teachers' grievances, agreed to meet with the United Federation of Teachers, the Board of Education and School Supt. John J. Theobald to help solve the problems that brought the walkout of the UFT, which has almost 10,000 of the schools' 38,932 teachers.

The three labor leaders are Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council.

School officials indicated they are willing to give the teachers three of their objectives—a method for bargaining collectively, sick leave for substitute teachers and the checkoff of union dues.

The union walked out Nov. 7 and posted pickets at some 267 of Greater New York's 850 schools.

Theobald announced the same day that he was suspending 4,600 teachers who had failed to report to their classes. Under the state's Condon-Wadlin law, public employes who strike are subject to instant dismissal. The superintendent did not invoke the law but acted, he said, under a school board rule giving him authority to suspend teachers for unbecoming conduct.

The strike ended when Wagner announced that no teacher would be penalized who returned to work, and that the three-man labor committee had agreed to work with the union and school officials in solving their differences.

The union's delegate assembly agreed, after two hours of debate, to return to work and build for the future with the help of the united labor movement here.

The UFT said it walked out because school officials broke a promise to hold elections at which teachers could choose a collective bargaining representative. Theobald said no such promise had been made.

Union objectives include promotional raises for teachers with specialized training; equalization of salary increments (steps); and duty-free lunch periods.

Nation's Unemployment Rate Soars To Near-Record High of 6.4 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

The key seasonally adjusted rate of 6.4 percent, up from 5.7 percent in September, has been exceeded only in two of the three postwar recession years. The rate was 7.1 in October 1958; 5.8 percent as the recession eased in October 1954 and an exaggerated 7.8 percent during a coal strike in October 1949.

This was the unemployment picture which the Eisenhower Administration refused to confirm before the Nov. 8 election.

The figures were published in the Washington Post on Nov. 5. The same night, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell told the press at a GOP rally in New Jersey that the story of increased unemployment was "completely without foundation."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired Mitchell a request for release of the figures, saying that "continued suppression" could only be viewed "as deliberate denial to public of pertinent information on eve of election for patently political motives."

Mitchell replied to Meany that the figures would be issued "as soon as . . . available and ready for release."

Mitchell, apparently stung by printed accounts of how the Eisenhower Administration had broken the news of the seasonal drop in unemployment just before election day in 1954, 1956 and 1958, made no mention of these unofficial announcements but asserted:

"On the occasion of the past three elections, the official Labor Dept. figures were not compiled or available for release until after the election."

The overall job report combines a household survey taken early in the month by the Census Bureau and end-of-the-month payroll data compiled by the Labor Department. Meany in past years has asked several times for the early separate release of the Census Bureau figures.

The October job report showed that employment fell by some 300,000 over the month to a total of 67.5 million, still a high for the month.

The report attributed the job decline chiefly to post-harvest reductions in agriculture.

Non-farm payrolls remained almost unchanged at 53.7 million, with further cutbacks in factory jobs offsetting seasonal gains in trade and public school employment, the report said.

The report also noted a counter-trend in state insured unemployment. Workers drawing unemployment compensation increased by 80,000 to a total of 1.7 million instead of declining seasonally.

Workers on factory payrolls dropped by 165,000 to 16.4 million. The report said this drop was greater than seasonal, chiefly because of declines in primary metals, machinery, textiles and apparel. Auto jobs increased, while other changes were seasonal.

Bolstered by the callback of auto workers, the factory workweek reversed its decline and moved upward from 39.5 hours in September to 39.6 hours in October.

Average weekly earnings of factory production workers rose by 63 cents to an October high of $91.48 and hourly earnings moved up by 1 cent to a record high of $2.31.

Detroit Times Bought, Killed by Rival News

Detroit—A warning, "don't touch anything," which greeted Newspaper Guild members employed by the Detroit Times when they reported for work at 3 a. m. on Nov. 7 turned out to be a brutally abrupt announcement that their paper had been sold to the Detroit News—and folded.

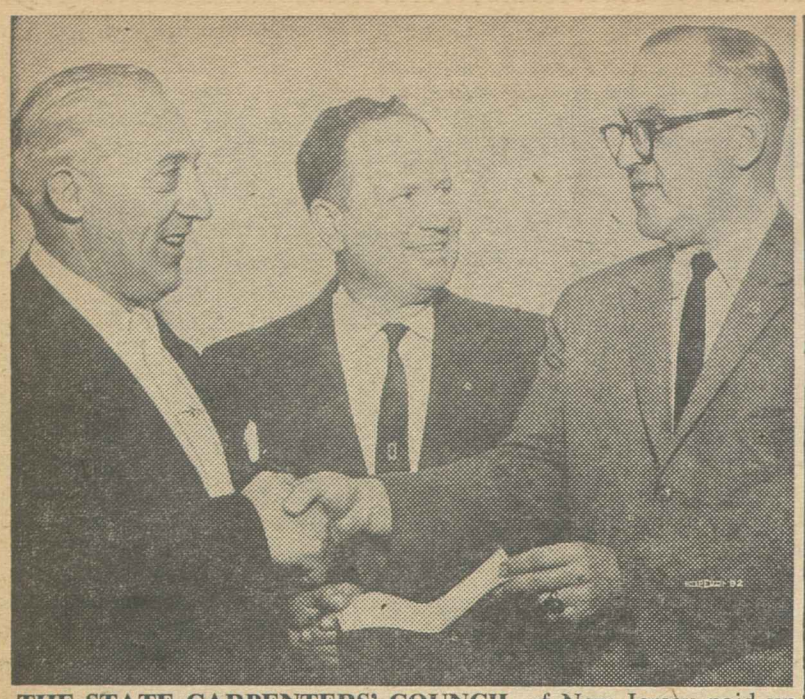
It was not until later in the day that telegrams were delivered to the homes of the Times' 1,400 employes telling them they were out of work. The sale eliminates 388 ANG jobs, about 160 on the editorial staff.

The callousness of the closing announcement was made worse when a News executive revealed that no more than 10 percent of the Times editorial staff would be retained by the News management.

The sale—and closing—was another in the series of deals involving Hearst newspaper properties that have cost thousands of jobs in the last few years. The latest prior transaction was Hearst's acquisition of the Gannett-owned Albany, N. Y., Knickerbocker News in mid-October and its closing to set up a Hearst monopoly in the city.

The telegrams firing ANG employes of the Times said that any severance pay due them under the Guild contract would be forthcoming. The News does not operate under a Guild contract. The price it paid for the Times was not made public.

ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, speaking in Washington, was sharply critical of the "abrupt" and "callous" manner in which Times employes were told of the sale.



THE STATE CARPENTERS' COUNCIL of New Jersey paid up its $10,000 pledge to the building fund of the Rutgers State University labor education center when this check was presented. Pictured left to right are Council Pres. Raleigh Rajoppi, Sec.-Treas. James Moss, and Dr. Irvine Kerrison of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations.

Nixon, Democrats Split In Oregon, Washington

Portland, Ore.—Voters in Oregon and Washington elected a new Democratic senator, re-elected a Democratic governor and gave majorities to Democrats in the legislatures of both states.

But they also went along with voters in the majority of the 13 western states in giving their total of 15 electoral votes to the losing candidate for president.

Oregon turned out of office one Democratic congressman, Charles O. Porter, and Washington elected a new Democratic congresswoman, Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen, to even the score. In other House races, six Republican and two Democratic incumbents were re-elected and one Democrat was leading.

Trend Bucked

This was the first time since 1912 that Washington had bucked the national presidential trend.

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini of Washington, whose administration was challenged by Republican Lloyd J. Andrews, was re-elected. Political forecasters had expected Sen. John F. Kennedy to lead Rosellini by 100,000 votes in Washington, and to pull him back into the statehouse by the slimmest margin. Instead, the voters rejected Kennedy and gave the governor a healthy majority.

One of the most famous names in Oregon politics was returned to the Senate. Mrs. Maurine B. Neuberger, widow of the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, handily won the Senate seat vacated by her husband's death. Her opponent was former Republican Gov. Elmo Smith.

Mrs. Neuberger had the endorsement of labor. Political polls showed that she was far ahead of her opponent from the outset, despite a leisurely, ladylike campaign. She will be the 10th woman to serve in the Senate and the first from a Western state.

Porter was defeated in Oregon's 4th Dist. by Republican Dr. Edwin Durno, 61, a former All-American basketball player. Porter had served two terms.

Mrs. Hansen, a liberal Democrat, bested Republican nominee Dale Nordquist in Washington's 3rd Dist.

Washington's five Republican members of Congress won re-election without serious challenge. They include another woman, Mrs. Catherine May of Yakima. In the 7th Dist., Democrat Don Magnuson's race with Republican John Stender, Seattle labor leader, will remain in doubt until absentee ballots are counted, although Magnuson now holds a slim lead.

Mrs. Green Wins Easily

Republican congressmen re-elected in Washington were Tom Pelly, 1st Dist.; Jack Westland, 2nd Dist.; Walt Horan, 5th Dist.; and Thor C. Tollefson, 6th Dist.

In Oregon's 3rd Dist., Rep. Edith Green rolled up a 2-to-1 majority over Wallace L. Lee, Portland insurance man who favored repeal of the federal income tax. Mrs. Green was Kennedy's campaign manager in Oregon and she has been mentioned frequently for a Cabinet post.

In the 2nd Dist., Democratic Rep. Al Ullman was easily re-elected. And in the 1st Dist., veteran Republican Rep. Walter Norblad beat Democrat Marv Owens by nearly 2 to 1. Oregon now has a two Democrat-two Republican split in the House.

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield maintained his monopoly of the Oregon Board of Control with the election of both his appointees, Sec. of State Howell Appling, Jr., and Treas. Howard Belton.

Appling's opponent was the widely-known and respected Monroe Sweetland, who was subjected to a virulent smear attack in the closing days of the campaign. Five persons are under indictment for political criminal libel because of a pamphlet circulated throughout the state accusing Sweetland of a history of subversive and criminal activity.

For Oregon Democrats, Sweetland's defeat was probably the most heartbreaking aspect of the election.

Clerks Cosponsor Special TV Show

For the first time in television history a labor organization will participate in the sponsorship of an entertainment spectacular when the Retail Clerks cosponsor the National Broadcasting Co.'s Dave Garroway "special" Friday, Nov. 18.

The program will be televised in approximately 150 cities across the nation and will be seen at 9 p. m. EST.

The RCIA for several months has been a participating sponsor of Garroway's "Today" show, seen five mornings each week over the NBC television network.

Liberals Lose Congressional Seats:

Nixon, GOP Run Strong In Rocky Mountain States

Denver—Labor-liberal groups in the Rocky Mountain states lost ground in this year's general elections in the five states—Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

All 21 of the region's electoral votes went to Nixon. Six of the region's ten senators are considered liberal, compared to a previous seven and only six of the region's 11 members of the House of Representatives are in the same category compared to a previous seven.

The results are all the more enigmatic because COPE organizations were at record high levels of efficiency in all these states, and in most areas Democratic Party organizations seemed to be in either respectable or excellent condition.

Careful precinct by precinct analysis of the returns may provide an answer, but a first glance at the tally sheets shows crazy-quilt, unexplainable patterns.

As reported in the AFL-CIO News in October, most of the area was conceded to be Nixon country at the start, but there was confidence that Kennedy was gaining through the month of October. He was given the edge in Montana, and by many observers in Colorado, a fighting chance in Wyoming, and a prayer of hope in Utah and Idaho. But Nixon won narrowly in Montana, heavily in Colorado, handily in the other three states.

Even more disappointing to Mountain States liberals, who have been sending increasingly liberal delegations to Congress during the past few years, were the results in House and Senate races. Only one bright point appeared in the five states: labor-endorsed Ralph Harding (D) edged out conservative incumbent Rep. Hamer Budge (R) in Idaho, where incumbent labor-endorsed Gracie Pfost (D) was re-elected in a walk.

In Idaho, Sen. Henry Dworshak (R) won neatly but not overwhelmingly over labor-endorsed Robert McLaughlin (D).

Standoff In Utah

In Utah, it was a standoff. Labor-endorsed Rep. David S. King (D) was re-elected. The other House seat, which was GOP, remained in doubt in the contest between labor-endorsed Blaine Peterson (D) and Walter Stevenson (R). There was no Senate race. Liberal William A. Barlocker (D) failed to unseat George D. Clyde (R) as governor.

In Montana, labor-endorsed Lee Metcalf (D), managed to move up from House to Senate, replacing retiring Jim Murray (D). His old seat was won by Arnold Olsen (D), but Montana's other seat was won by Jim Battin (R) over Leo Graybill Jr. The Democratic candidate for governor, Paul Cannon, lost to Donald G. Nutter (R).

In Wyoming, ground was lost on two fronts. Keith Thomson (R) moved up from House to Senate to replace retiring Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D). He defeated Ray Whittaker (D), and Thomson's House seat was won by William Henry Harrison (R).

In Colorado, largest of the five states, labor-liberal people are puzzling over an unpredicted turn of events. They lost by about 68,000 votes the presidential contest. They lost an uphill fight by Robert Knous (D) to unseat Sen. Gordon Allott (R) by nearly as many votes. They lost one of their three House seats. Incumbent labor-endorsed Byron Johnson (D), was swamped by Peter Dominick (R).

Liberals failed by 5,000 votes to replace incumbent Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R). Byron Rogers (D) and Wayne Aspinall (D), both returned to Congress in landslides, as was expected.

Republicans Sweep to Upset Victory in Ohio

Cleveland—Republicans regained control of the legislature as Ohio became the only large industrial state to give its electoral votes to Vice Pres. Nixon.

Nixon won Ohio's 25 electoral votes by a 269,000 margin and swept Republican candidates for the legislature and Congress to victory.

The GOP victory was regarded as a setback for the Ohio State AFL-CIO's plan to push for a comprehensive legislative program when the legislature convenes in January. Labor leaders believe they will have to concentrate more on fighting against attempts to weaken unemployment and industrial compensation laws and other liberal legislation than on trying for improvements.

The Democratic rout was a shock to political leaders, labor officials and political pundits who had predicted Ohio would give a majority to Sen. John F. Kennedy and continue with Democrats in control of the legislature. Their predictions were based mainly on increasing unemployment in the industrial areas.

The "religious" issue and public rebellion against Democratic Gov. Michael V. DiSalle's $350 million tax increase program, approved by the Democratic legislature, were given as the reasons for the Republican victory.

This was the first time that the voters had a chance to express themselves since the big tax boosts went into effect. DiSalle and the Democrats rode to victory in 1958 on the wave of opposition to the "right-to-work" proposal,

O'Neill in Comeback

C. William O'Neill, whom DiSalle defeated for governor, made a political comeback—despite labor's opposition because he supported "right-to-work" in 1958. O'Neill won a place on the Ohio Supreme Court, defeating Judge John W. Peck, a Democrat appointed by DiSalle.

In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Kennedy got a majority of 140,000. Democratic Representatives Charles Vanik and Michael Feighan, endorsed by COPE, won handily. Republicans Frances P. Bolton and William Minshall easily defeated COPE-endorsed opponents.

Most of the COPE-endorsed candidates in Cuyahoga County won in races for county offices and the legislature. This also occurred in Mahoning County (Youngstown), Summit County (Akron), Lucas County (Toledo) and Lorain County (Lorain).

But Democrats and labor leaders had hoped for a higher Kennedy margin in Cuyahoga, Mahoning, Summit and Lorain counties. In Mahoning, Kennedy had a 31,000 margin, but his supporters had hoped for 40,000. In Lucas, DiSalle's own county, Kennedy won by 12,000. Democrats thought he would get twice that. Kennedy carried Summit County, home of the Rubber Workers, by only 5,000.

Kennedy lost Hamilton County (Cincinnati) which is usually Republican, by 40,000. His supporters had hoped he would hold Nixon even there. In Franklin County (Columbus), Kennedy lost by 51,000. This was a worse defeat than Adlai Stevenson's in 1956.

Lorain County, where unemployment is high because steel mills are operating at half-rate, gave Kennedy only a 5,000 margin, half of what had been expected.

Missouri Labor Help Decisive for Kennedy

St. Louis—The efforts of the AFL-CIO, particularly in St. Louis and St. Louis County, were responsible for carrying Missouri for John F. Kennedy and a Democratic slate of state officers.

A Democrat, pledged to follow the liberal record of the late Sen. Thomas Hennings, also was elected in the person of Edward V. Long, lieutenant governor, who was appointed to Hennings' place when he died.

The Republicans elected only two to Congress from Missouri: Rep. Thomas Curtis, the veteran conservative from the 2d District in St. Louis County, and Dr. Durward Hall of Springfield, who displaced Rep. Charles H. Brown. Two terms ago, Brown unseated the ultra-conservative Dewey Short in a surprise victory.

Proof of the labor efforts, John Rollings, State AFL-CIO president said, was in the fact that heavy Democratic votes in Kansas City and Jackson County, St. Louis and St. Louis County overcame a large Nixon vote outstate.

Labor had staged a tremendous registration drive in September, putting a majority of the almost 100,000 registered in the St. Louis area on the rolls. But for this effort, Missouri might well have gone for Nixon. He carried outstate Missouri by almost 100,000 votes but Kennedy piled up enough in the metropolitan areas to overcome that edge.

Besides a sustained registration drive there were 687 COPE workers out on election day under the direction of Pres. Joseph Clark and Sec.-Treas. Oscar Ehrhardt of the St. Louis Labor Council.

The "religious" issue apparently affected the outstate vote but not as badly as had been feared at the start of the campaign. The most harmful effect was the indication that there may have been elected a number of additional conservative members of the legislature from rural areas. However, the new Democratic governor, John M. Dalton, has been friendly to labor. Dalton won with almost a 300,000 edge as compared to less than 25,000 for Kennedy. Long defeated Lon Hocker, St. Louis Republican attorney, by about 130,000.

Attacks on Labor Rebuffed:

Democrats Sweep Michigan Elections

Detroit—The labor-liberal-Democratic Party coalition won Michigan's 20 electoral votes for Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy and gained all statewide offices contested in Tuesday's election. Chosen to follow six-term Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) was the present lieutenant governor, Democrat John B. Swainson.

Swainson, who had support of the Michigan AFL-CIO COPE, had the toughest fight of the six successful statewide Democratic candidates, all of whom had labor endorsement. They are: T. John Lesinski for lieutenant governor, Sec. of State James Hare, Att. Gen. Paul Adams, Auditor Gen. Otis Smith, Treas. Sanford Brown, and U.S. Sen. Patrick V. McNamara.

Swainson was the victim of a vicious campaign as his Republican opponent played a cruel hoax on the state's 180,000 unemployed by claiming that he would create 100,000 jobs if elected.

McNamara was returned by a comfortable margin over his multi-millionaire opponent, Republican Alvin Bentley, who reportedly spent thousands of dollars in trying to wrest the seat from the Democrats.

11 Democrats in Congress

The State's congressional delegation remains at 11 Republicans and seven Democrats. All seven victorious Democrats had labor endorsement, as did the 11 Democratic losers. Democrats beat back a determined effort to win back the 7th Dist. seat held by Rep. James O'Hara. Democrats campaigned hard in three close districts, the 6th, 11th, and 18th, but failed to knock over Republican incumbents.

In the legislature, it appeared that the new House of Representatives will have 56 Republicans and 54 Democrats while the Senate will remain at 22 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The House had been split 55 to 55 during the last two years. The Senate is lopsidedly Republican because of the unrepresentative makeup of its districts. At present the 12 Democrats represent more people than do the 22 Republicans.

A school bonding proposal, backed by labor, won handily. A Republican effort to increase the state's sales tax had a slim lead in unofficial returns. Organized labor opposed the sales tax increase because it hit hardest those least able to pay.

Michigan labor had no recommendation on a series of changes preliminary to calling a state constitutional convention. The Michigan AFL-CIO had opposed the method of electing delegates to such a convention because it would permit a minority of the voters to elect a majority of the delegates. The new delegate set-up, however, is an improvement over the present structure.

The unofficial returns indicate that the COPE-sponsored voter registration probably contributed to the Kennedy and McNamara victories and certainly could be credited with giving Swainson the edge in his close battle.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS carried on news tickers are studied by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his office at federation headquarters. Reports on progress of voting were analyzed by AFL-CIO officials and staff members who traced progress of key races across nation.

Republicans Rebound In Four Plains States

A resurgence of traditional Republican strength through the grain and corn belt won a bloc of 28 electoral votes for Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon and recaptured top offices from Democrats.

The belt includes Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

With a Republican senate seat up in each state, the Republicans fought off strong challenges in Iowa and South Dakota and retained all four seats.

With four governors' chairs at stake, Republicans in Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota recaptured the top state offices. A Democrat was elected in Nebraska.

GOP Gains Seats

In the congressional races, the Republicans turned back recent Democratic inroads. The Republicans, whose advantage had been pared to 11 seats to the Democrats' 9 in recent years, captured 17 seats to the Democrats' 3.

This is how the key races turned out:

Iowa—In the major surprise in the region, Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D) was defeated by State Sen. Jack Miller (R) in his bid for the seat vacated by the retiring Republican Sen. Thomas Martin. Loveless won the governor's chair for the Democrats in 1956 for the first time since 1936. In the governor's race, Norman A. Erbe (R) beat out Edward J. McManus (D), who had labor's endorsement. In congressional contests, the GOP increased its edge from 5 to 3 to a margin of 6 to 2.

Kansas—Gov. George Docking (D), seeking an unprecedented third term, was defeated by Attorney-Gen. John Anderson (R). Docking, who was labor-endorsed, was the first Democratic governor in 20 years when he won his first term in 1956. In the Senate race, Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) won re-election over Frank Theis (D), a labor-endorsed lawyer. In the six congressional contests, Republicans retained three seats and swept two out of three Democratic seats.

Nebraska — Frank B. Morrison (D), a lawyer running with the endorsement of organized labor, won the gubernatorial race over John Cooper (R), a businessman and farmer. The Democratic victory came with the aid of a systematic registration and get-out-the-vote drive by labor. Gov. Ralph Brooks, who died in September, became the first Democratic chief executive in 18 years when he won a narrow victory in 1958. Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) won re-election over labor-backed Robert B. Conrad (D). Of the four congressional seats at issue, the Republicans retained their two seats and took the two Democratic seats.

Mundt Edges McGovern

South Dakota—In a seesaw battle decided by late returns, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) held on to his seat against the strong challenge of Rep. George McGovern (D). In a close governor's race, incumbent Democrat Ralph Herseth was defeated by Archie M. Gubbrud (R), former speaker of the state house. In the two congressional races, the Republicans retained their seat and captured the Democratic seat.

New England Democratic Rise Checked by GOP Resurgence

Boston—The Democratic tide which has been rising in New England in recent years has been at least partially checked by a Republican resurgence at the polls.

Although Sen. John F. Kennedy captured 28 of the areas' 40 electoral votes—the first Democrat to win any Electoral College support in New England since 1948—the GOP wiped out the Democratic majority in the region's delegation to Congress.

In the 86th Congress, New England had 19 Democratic representatives and 9 Republicans. This year the GOP picked up two seats each in Maine and Connecticut and the lone seat from Vermont to bring the lineup in the forthcoming 87th Congress to 14-14.

The Republicans captured the governorship of Massachusetts and the Democrats took over the governor's mansion in Rhode Island to leave the gubernatorial lineup unchanged at four Republicans and two Democrats. There was no change in the senatorial breakdown as three GOP senators won re-election and the Democrats held on to their one seat which was up this year.

Here is the state-by-state picture:

Maine — Incumbent GOP Sen. Margaret Chase Smith easily won re-election, defeating Lucia Cormier, minority leader of Maine's House of Representatives, in the nation's first all-woman senatorial contest.

In the gubernatorial race, Gov. John H. Reed (R) piled up a 30,000 majority to defeat Democratic Rep. Frank M. Coffin. The Democrats captured the governorship six years ago for the first time in modern history and held it until the death of Gov. Clinton A. Clauson a year ago. At that time Reed, State Senate majority leader, took over.

Republicans Peter A. Garland and Stanley R. Tupper won two previously Democratic House seats and the GOP held on to Maine's other congressional district to complete the Republican sweep of the state.

New Hampshire — Despite an unprecedented registration drive which added 17,000 new Democrats to the voting rolls this year, the Republicans returned right-wing Sen. Styles Bridges and Gov. Wesley Powell to office by substantial margins and held on to both House seats.

Vermont — The GOP recaptured Vermont's lone House seat which fell to the Democrats two years ago, as outgoing Gov. Robert T. Stafford defeated incumbent Democratic Rep. William A. Meyer. The Republicans also retained the governorship, electing former Speaker of the House F. Ray Keyser to succeed Stafford.

Massachusetts — Although Kennedy captured his home state's 16 electoral votes, the size of his margin was not sufficient to carry in the balance of the Democratic ticket. GOP Sen. Leverett Saltonstall defeated 35-year-old Mayor Thomas J. O'Connor of Springfield and former Federal Highway Administrator John A. Volpe (R) topped Democrat Joseph D. Ward for the governorship. The state's lineup in Congress remained unchanged at 8 Democrats and 6 Republicans.

Connecticut—In the only national contests in the Nutmeg State the Republicans regained two House seats—electing former Rep. Horace Seely-Brown in the 2nd Dist. and Abner W. Sibal in the 4th Dist. Two years ago the Democrats had swept all six congressional races.

Rhode Island — The Democrats held on to the Senate seat being vacated by retiring veteran Sen. Theodore Francis Green as political newcomer Claiborne deB. Pell swept to a 2-1 victory over Raoul Archambault, Jr., former assistant director of Pres. Eisenhower's Budget Bureau.

The Democrats also recaptured the governorship as Lt. Gov. John A. Notte, Jr., easily defeated the GOP incumbent, Gov. Christopher Del Sesto. Completing the Democratic victory, the party held on to both of its seats in the House.

Liberals Score Victory In Mid-Atlantic States

Three middle Atlantic states—Delaware, New Jersey and West Virginia—followed pre-election predictions by re-electing two liberal senators, Democrat Jennings Randolph (W. Va.) and Republican Clifford P. Case (N. J.), while ousting conservative Democrat J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)

All three states gave their electoral votes to John F. Kennedy.

In the two gubernatorial elections—in Delaware and West Virginia—liberal Democrats recaptured two governorships which had been held by the GOP.

The Democrats picked up one GOP congressional seat in New Jersey.

These were the highlights in the three states:

Delaware—Elbert N. Carvel, a former governor and outspoken foe of so-called "right-to-work" legislation, won a narrow victory over Republican John W. Rollins, who had been silent on the "work" issue. Ever since the legislature repealed the state's "right-to-work" law in 1949—during Carvel's previous administration — anti-labor groups have sought to reimpose the ban on the union shop.

In the Senate race, the bulk of business and conservative support went to Frear, an ally and disciple of Virginia's Sen. Harry F. Byrd, but liberal Democrats apparently backed the GOP candidate, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, to carry him to victory.

New Jersey—Case again demonstrated his appeal to independent voters by coasting to victory in his Senate race against Democrat Thorn Lord. Labor endorsements were divided betwen the two candidates. In New Jersey, a district held for 20 years by liberal Republican Gordon Canfield, who did not seek re-election, was captured by Democrat Charles S. Joelson. Unemployment-hit Passaic and Paterson provided the victory margin.

West Virginia — As expected, Randolph easily defeated Republican Gov. Cecil H. Underwood in the Senate race while Democrat W. W. Barron captured the governorship. The six incumbent congressmen—five Democrats and one Republican—all won re-election.

Kennedy Victorious by Hair-Line Edge, Democrats Retain Control of Congress

Urban Areas Provide Margin for Senator

(Continued from Page 1)

explained the disappearance of the once-heralded farm "revolt."

Conversely, Kennedy may have picked up strength in some areas from both Catholic and non-Catholics in protest of use of a religious controversy in the campaign.

● In addition to carrying big urban cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, the Democrats gained substantially in the newer suburban areas surrounding such cities. This seemed to reflect the gradual decentralization of industry in which workers have followed their jobs and have continued to tend to support the Democratic Party.

● Johnson's extremely vigorous campaign in the South may have been decisive in holding not only his home state of Texas for the Democrats but also North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, with a total of 81 Electoral College votes.

● Negro voters in northern cities seemed to have voted heavily for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, with Republican National Committee Chairman Thruston B. Morton saying that only 10 percent to 12 percent had voted Republican.

● The heavy pre-election registration campaign by labor in big industrial states may have provided another cushion for the margin of victory by which the Kennedy forces won and for the maintenance of the general level of Democratic strength in Congress and among state officials.

Kennedy won six of the seven most populous states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Texas and California—and lost Ohio. The registration campaign was vigorous also in New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, all of which went to Kennedy except Indiana and Wisconsin.

Wage Floor Fight Lost In Arkansas

Little Rock—Arkansas labor lost its bid to gain a minimum wage law through a statewide referendum, but it took the combined efforts of a Rockefeller and a business-big farmer alliance to defeat the proposal.

Rockefeller Heard on TV

On election eve, Winthrop Rockefeller, brother of New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, appealed in a statewide television program for defeat of the minimum wage proposal.

Rockefeller said the proposed law—setting an 80-cent state minimum wage and a 48-hour ceiling the first year—would retard the state's industrial growth.

The proposition, put on the ballot by initiative petitions circulated by the State AFL-CIO, provided for a gradual step-up to a $1 minimum and a cutback in straight-time hours of work to 40 by 1963. The state's present minimum wage law is an antiquated statute setting a $1.25-per-day minimum for experienced women workers.

The minimum wage proposal was defeated by a vote of 201,967 to 126,814.

State AFL-CIO officials said conservative business groups and the State Farm Bureau spent "unprecedented sums" to defeat the proposal, including heavy newspaper advertising.

Single Vote Per Precinct Wins Illinois

Chicago—Sen. John F. Kennedy left the Cook County line with a margin of more than 320,000 votes over Vice Pres. Nixon, but the downstate tide slashed the majority to a few thousand—less than one vote for each of the state's 10,015 precincts.

Kennedy's quip that he hoped to ride to victory here on the coattails of Sen. Paul H. Douglas and Judge Otto Kerner, the Democratic candidate for governor, was more than a jest.

Douglas won a third term in the Senate by some 425,000 votes, while Kerner ended the third-term hopes of Republican Gov. William G. Stratton with a landslide jolt of over 560,000 votes.

Conservative Cash Seen

Meanwhile Kennedy's "surplus" was less than two-tenths of 1 percent of the 4,800,000 votes cast. Yet Kerner, Kennedy and Douglas campaigned together throughout the state. What accounted for the lop-sided difference in the victory margins?

Observers claim that the memory of Robert A. Taft is invoked at each election here by a large number of well-financed, conservative business leaders. Through an organization known as the United Republican Fund of Illinois, heavy campaign cash was put at the disposal of the Nixon forces.

Squads of office girls "loaned" by large business firms kept phones jangling constantly in executive suites with the message: "Dick Nixon can win if he carries Illinois."

At the Republican convention last July, several leaders of the United Republican Fund of Illinois sentimentally favored Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona as the presidential nominee.

Much of the money of Chicago Republicans was shipped downstate to buy saturation radio, television and newspaper ads.

The "religious issue" was the determining factor in many downstate areas. Thousands of southern Illinois families have migrated from Kentucky and Tennessee—both admittedly carried for Nixon because of Kennedy's Catholicism.

The Illinois congressional delegation is now 14 Democrats to 11 Republicans—the same ratio that prevailed in the 86th Congress. Edward Finnegan, a Democratic labor attorney vigorously backed by the Illinois State AFL-CIO COPE, won by whisker in Chicago's 12th District, formerly represented by the late Charles A. Boyle.

New Leadership!

Majority of Candidates Backed by Labor Win

A majority of the candidates supported by organized labor for the Senate, House and governorships were elected in the Nov 8 balloting.

The endorsements include those of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, the political action groups of affiliated AFL-CIO unions, Railway Labor Executives' Association and the United Mine Workers.

In the 34 Senate races, 30 candidates were endorsed of whom 18 were elected.

In the 27 gubernatorial races 23 were endorsed and 13 elected.

In the House election, 337 candidates carried labor endorsement from some or all of the labor groups indicating support of candidates and 187 were elected. A few races are still undecided.

In terms of COPE endorsements alone, which are made at the state and congressional district level by state AFL-CIO organizations, a majority of labor-supported candidates also were elected in the senatorial, congressional and gubernatorial races.

Issues are Key

Endorsements by labor groups are based primarily on the record or espoused program of the candidates in terms of a wide number of economic, welfare and labor issues.

In a number of senatorial, gubernatorial and House races neither candidate was endorsed by labor groups. In a few areas labor groups split on the question and both candidates for the office had backing of some labor group.

The AFL-CIO and a great number of its affiliated unions endorsed Senators John F. Kenedy and Lyndon B. Johnson for the presidency and vice presidency. A few took no position because of traditional policies of not endorsing candidates for the top national offices. No AFL-CIO union endorsed Vice Pres. Nixon.

Among the senators who were elected with labor support were Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), Maurine Neuberger (D-Ore.), Claiborne deB. Pell (D-R.I.), Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Jennings Randolph D-W.Va.),

Among the governors elected with labor support were Elbert N. Carvel (D-Dela.), Matthew E. Welsh (D-Ind.), John B. Swainson (D-Mich.), John M. Dalton (D-Mo.), Frank B. Morrison (D-Neb.), William L. Guy (D.-N. D.), John A. Notte Jr. (D.-R. I.), Albert D. Rosellini (D-Wash.), W. W. Barron (D-W. Va.) and Gaylord A. Nelson (D-Wis.).

Sikorsky Workers Withdraw from UAW

Bridgeport, Conn. — Production workers at the Sikorsky Div. of United Aircraft Corp. here and in Stratford have voted to withdraw from the Auto Workers.

In a decertification election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board the workers cast 2,557 votes for no union and 2,192 for the UAW.

11-12-60

Labor Target Of GOP Bid In Texas

Austin, Tex.—Texas moved back into the Democratic column in 1960 to help provide the margin of victory for John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

It appeared that the state would wind up with about 52 percent of the vote for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, a victory for which organized labor could claim a fair share of credit.

In every area where labor had substantial membership, intensive get-out-the-vote campaigns played an important part in the Kennedy-Johnson victory.

In the last few days of the campaign labor was made a target of the Republicans and so-called "Democrats for Nixon-Lodge." In full-page ads over the state the weekend before election the GOP launched the familiar—at least in Texas—anti-labor campaign, primarily attacking Walter Reuther. But this tactic failed to pay off in 1960.

As one Democratic campaigner who had played a part in former Gov. Allan Shivers' successful anti-labor drives in 1952 and 1954 put it: "I learned in 1956 that old dog won't hunt no more.."

Kennedy Plans Fast Start on Program

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Meets With Johnson on Legislation

By Gene Zack

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy has launched a series of top-level conferences aimed at getting his "New Frontiers" program off to a fast start in January.

Vacationing at Palm Springs, Fla., after the rigors of the long campaign, Kennedy held a round of meetings with top advisers and then flew west to Austin, Tex., for a major policy conference with his running mate, Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson.

In the midst of his plans for the incoming Administration, Kennedy paid a history-making courtesy call on his defeated rival, Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, at nearby Key Biscayne, Fla. Kennedy later told reporters the meeting was designed to renew the 14-year relationship between the two men and to discuss "some of the problems of transition" between the present and the incoming Administrations.

Earlier the President-elect assigned Clark Clifford, former special counsel to Pres. Truman, as his liaison with the outgoing Eisenhower Administration to insure an orderly transfer of power next January. After Kennedy names his Cabinet members and other key members of his official family they are expected to participate with Administration officials in talks on changeover plans.

Record-Breaking Vote

In the background, election officials across the country continued the slow final count of the nation's record-breaking 68 million votes with Kennedy clinging to a dwindling lead of approximately 235,000 popular votes. The popular vote margin promised to be the closest since 1888, when Grover Cleveland out-polled Benjamin Harrison by 90,000 votes but lost in the Electoral College.

In California, riding the crest of a wave of absentee ballots, Nixon surged into the statewide lead in a down-to-the-wire tabulation to capture his home state's 32 electoral votes. This trimmed Kennedy's Electoral College edge to 300 votes—31 more than he needed for election. It was the narrowest electoral margin since 1916, when Woodrow Wilson won re-election with a majority of only 11 votes.

The heavy vote turnout—an all-time record of 63.4 percent of the nation's nearly 107 mil-

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Republicans Score Major Gains in State Legislatures

LABOR'S APPLAUSE went to Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, recipient of the 1960 Murray-Green Award for community service. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, left, congratulates Mrs. Meyer, who received the AFL-CIO honor for her dedicated service to the American health, welfare and education fields. Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, right, presented the award on behalf of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee of which he is chairman.

Labor Pins Hopes On 87th Congress

By David L. Perlman

Labor's hopes for meaningful improvement in unemployment compensation, minimum wages and repeal of anti-union legislation rested more heavily than ever on Congress as a flood of conservative votes from small towns and rural areas washed away many of the liberal Democratic beachheads in the state legislatures.

The two big exceptions were California, where labor-backed Democrats retained and increased 1958 gains, and Pennsylvania, where a previously Republican state Senate is now evenly divided with a Democratic lieutenant-governor in a position to cast tie-breaking votes.

Overall, however, the trend was a return to conservative domination of legislatures—a domination built on legislative districts which deny residents of big industrial cities their proportionate share of state representatives and senators.

In states where so-called "right-to-work" laws were an issue in the legislative and gubernatorial elections, the results were mixed.

Opponents of "right-to-work" laws were pleased with the returns from Delaware and disappointed with the gubernatorial outcome in New Mexico. Indiana, the chief batleground, remained a question mark as the Democrats won the governorship and captured control of the Senate, while the Republicans took the lieutenant-governorship and won the previously Democratic House.

Key to Reapportionment

Control of the legislatures and governorships will play a key role in the reapportionment of congressional delegations in the 25 states which either gain or lose seats as a result of shifts of population. Here the Democrats were in better shape since the three states with the biggest change — California, Florida and Pennsylvania—all have

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House Seat Shifts Face 25 States

Twenty-five states which will gain or lose congressional seats in 1962 as a result of population shifts face the politically-explosive task of redrawing congressional districts.

Final census totals, on which the every-10-years reapportionment of Congress is based, gave the biggest gain—eight new seats—to California. Florida will have four new seats and Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio and Texas each gain one.

The biggest loser is Pennsylvania, which must eliminate three seats. Arkansas, Massachusetts and New York each lose two seats and Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina and West Virginia each lose one representative in Congress.

The 21 seats lost exceed the seats

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Murray-Green Award:

Labor Honor Given Mrs. Agnes Meyer

By Don Gregory

American labor presented its 1960 Murray-Green Award for community service to Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, author-journalist, at annual ceremonies in Washington.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany lauded Mrs. Meyer as an "outstanding lady" who has made notable contributions through her work in federal aid to education and in other areas of social welfare.

More than 900 trade union officials and members saw Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers present the Murray-Green medallion and a check for $5,000 to Mrs. Meyer. Beirne is chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, official arm of the AFL-CIO working in the nation's voluntary health and welfare field.

Kennedy Hailed

"One week ago America reached a bright new plateau in this struggle for purpose and dignity with the election of John F. Kennedy to the presidency of the United States," he said in presenting the award.

"We in America stand with him on the edge of the new frontier, confident of our ability, under the leadership of the President-elect, to move America forward domestically and internationally."

Meany, in his first public appearance since the election, told the gathering:

"We expect the successful candidate to carry out the platform in the days ahead when he takes over his job as President of the United States."

He said only those who opposed

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End of Bias Held Matter Of Survival

New York—We have "no choice" but to eliminate racial prejudice in this country, declared Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union at an Equal Opportunity Day dinner sponsored by the National Urban League here.

The fight for equality of opportunity for all races, colors and creeds in this country is no longer a battle of moral principles alone, said Curran. Instead it is "a matter of national survival."

"Those who stand in the way of genuine equality of opportunity for all citizens are betraying their country. Those who will

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Conference on Civil Rights Urges 3-Point Program for Unions

Chicago—The AFL-CIO and its affiliates were urged to take three steps toward improving human relations within the trade union movement by the 6th Labor Conference on Civil Rights held here.

In adopting the report of the parley's discussion group on "AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept. Progress Report" the 500 delegates recommended:

- That all national and international unions and state and city central bodies appoint persons to work full-time in the field of civil rights.
- That the executive boards of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates examine the anti-discrimination clause provisions of their constitutions and set up committees to study ways to improve the enforcement powers of those clauses.
- That local unions establish procedures for handling civil rights grievances, including provisions for appeal to the parent union and the AFL-CIO.

Boris Shishkin, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told the progress report discussion group that 14 international affiliates of the federation have set up civil rights committees of their own.

"Of these," Shishkin said, "six international unions have also set up their own internal staff civil rights machinery since last September."

He also said that the number of state central bodies which have civil rights committees has passed the 20 mark. To coordinate and extend rights activities of the AFL-CIO, regional advisory committees have been established, Shishkin said.

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ON BEHALF OF the National Urban League, Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers presents an award to Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union for "outstanding contributions to the Urban League's goal" of equal opportunity. Shown at the New York ceremony, left to right, are Martin E. Segal, dinner chairman; Carey, Curran, and Lester B. Granger, league executive director.

Elimination of Racial Prejudice Matter of Survival, Curran Says

(Continued from Page 1)

not raise a hand to help toward the objective are shirking their duty," Curran declared.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram to Urban League Pres. Theodore W. Kheel, declared that the labor movement "will not rest until Equal Opportunity Day marks not a future hope but a past triumph."

Meany, congratulating the Urban League on "another year of constructive achievement," and reaffirming the "close bonds" between the two organizations, declared:

"When I had the great privilege of receiving your award last year, I pledged the unremitting efforts of the labor movement to the advancement of our common cause. I renew that pledge tonight, for it is well for us to remember, even when we are celebrating our gains, that a long, hard road still lies ahead.

"The last year has seen progress toward the goal of equal opportunity. But no one in our ranks or in yours can be satisfied with that record. Racial discrimination is still a powerful force in American life. That force must not only be defeated, but must be destroyed."

Curran, an AFL-CIO vice president, and Charles G. Mortimer, president of General Foods, received the League's 1960 Equal Opportunity Day awards for "outstanding contributions towards the Urban League goal of equal opportunity."

This year, Equal Opportunity Day falls on Nov. 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It is a day intended to remind Americans of the principle of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

Curran cited the NMU's long history of opposition to racial discrimination. As with the other democratic safeguards written into the NMU constitution, the principle of non-discrimination was spelled out clearly, he said.

During the war years when some employers felt they had a right to reject NMU seamen because they were Negroes, Curran recalled, Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt backed up the union's position by stating:

"Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry as well as in any other industry should be his loyalty and his profesional or technical ability and training."

The Equal Opportunity Day award was presented the maritime leader for the Urban League by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James B. Carey, who remarked that "Joe Curran has brought a lot more equal opportunity into the maritime industry than any other man."

The dinner was attended by representatives of business, labor, government and civic organizations. Guests from abroad included United Nations ambassadors from Korea, Haiti, Philippines, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana and Liberia as well as members of delegations from Honduras, Iran and other nations.

Yule Seal Sale Backed By Meany

The 1960 Christmas Seal campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on behalf of the 13.5 million members of the federation.

"I am certain," Meany said in a letter to Pres. Herbert C. DeYoung of the association, "that American union members will carry forward the battle against tuberculosis by buying and using Christmas Seals."

Organized labor is proud of its volunteer work and its record of contributions in the annual campaign, and the AFL-CIO president is confident, he said, that members will continue to support the efforts of the 2,500 affiliated local tuberculosis associations as part of labor's "ongoing program of public service."

He asserted that despite great advances in the fight against tuberculosis, 35 million people are already infected and must be protected from developing an active form of the disease.

In announcing the AFL-CIO endorsement, DeYoung expressed thanks for the "substantial and continuing support by organized labor of the fight against TB, our nation's Number One killer among infectious diseases."

Murray-Green Award:

Mrs. Agnes Meyer Gets Labor Honor

(Continued from Page 1)

the victorious candidate are raising the issue of the lack of a mandate from the people.

A telegram from Kennedy paying tribute to Mrs. Meyer as a "beloved and respected lady" was read at the dinner.

In her acceptance address, Mrs. Meyer expressed gratitude for the laudatory speeches and said: "I drank up every word as one who has found an oasis after eight years of wandering on a desert."

To Aid Africans

She announced her award check will be contributed to the new Afro-Asian labor training school being established in Israel by the AFL-CIO and Histadrut. She said she plans to leave in the immediate future for Israel to undertake a study of Histadrut.

"We can well be grateful to the Israelis and to our own labor movement that so promising a link between the western world and the newly independent nations has been forged," she said.

Mrs. Meyer praised Histadrut as "a unique labor union movement," and added:

"It was indeed due to Histadrut's broad program not only for the well-being of its membership, but for the well-being of the whole community, which made it possible for the state to begin its own social and economic responsibilities on a sound basis."

She said the Murray-Green Award "has given me more satisfaction than any other I have ever received." Throughout her career, she added, "the values I cherished often coincided with those held dear by the labor unions."

In his presentation speech, Beirne recounted Mrs. Meyer's effective work over the years in dealing with migratory labor, the public schools and "anything else she saw that needed federal attention."

He said her reports on federal agencies handling social welfare problems were "instrumental in the creation of the present federal Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare."

Labor was honoring Mrs. Meyer "for her outstanding contributions to the welfare of all the American people," he said.

Beirne likened Mrs. Meyer's efforts to the AFL-CIO's community service work, maintaining: "We can point to the increasingly active role labor is playing in the councils of community life."

"Labor has worked hard for social progress," he added, claiming that none of the pioneers in the labor movement "ever believed that the answers to all our human woes would be found in a pay envelope."

He said the present leaders of organized labor know that "trade unionists are people first, citizens first, husbands and wives, mothers and fathers first."

Labor continues to act on this belief as its community services network strives to strengthen the voluntary health and welfare agencies across the nation, he stressed.

Meany said the recent political campaign emphasized that "America will be a good neighbor to the rest of the world only if America is a good neighbor here at home." He said the AFL-CIO community services program is "the phase of our work which calls upon us to be good neighbors."

Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities director, said Mrs. Meyer's early work and writings "inspired the union counselling program of the AFL-CIO" through which rank and file trade unionists across the country serve their community agencies. Perlis was toastmaster at the dinner.

Also on the program were Eileen Barton, star of the recent USO tour, "AFL-CIO Salute to the Armed Forces," who sang three numbers, and Gene Archer of the National Broadcasting Co., who sang the national anthem.

Higher Safety Standards Needed To Reduce Crashes, Pilots Warn

Miami Beach—Delegates representing the pilots of the nation's 47 scheduled airlines met here to assess the progress of their union and to set policy in fields ranging from collective bargaining to problems of air safety.

As the Air Line Pilots opened their 16th biennial board of directors meeting—equivalent of a convention—ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen called on the federal government to act promptly on warnings by the union that higher safety standards are necessary to prevent future accidents resulting from compass failure.

Sayen told the 293 delegates that he has written to E. R. Quesada, administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, pointing out that compass error was at least a contributing factor in three fatal plane crashes in recent years. In addition pilots have reported numerous incidents of compass misdirection which fortunately were detected in time to avoid an accident.

To correct this hazard, Sayen noted, the ALPA had made five specific recommendations including a proposal that a compass discrepancy warning system be made mandatory on all aircraft employing electronic compass systems.

"To the best of our knowledge," he wrote Quesada, "neither the Civil Aeronautics Board nor the FAA has taken action to implement any of these urgent recommendations nor have any effective steps been taken by any government agency to prevent recurrence of this type of accident."

In his report to the convention, Sayen told the pilots that the long strike at Southern Airways resulted from the company's union-busting philosophy. The strike must be fought and won, he said, "with traditional weapons of labor, including the picket lines." Warning that defeat would encourage similar tactics by other airlines, he told the delegates: "The pilots of Southern must be strongly supported. The Southern strike must be won."

The union's membership was reported at a record high of more than 19,000.

During the two years since the last convention report, pilots' pay increased an average of 21 percent or $2,670, the union reported. Substantial pension and other fringe benefits were negotiated in addition to the pay raises.

In an address to the convention, Pres. Stuart G. Tipton of the Air Transport Association of America declared the industry has "entered perhaps the most crucial period in aviation history."

Deploring what he called "regulation for regulation's sake," Tipton said: "We can't continue indefinitely to astound everyone with our technological advancement and service improvements on a starvation diet of profits."

He warned that foreign airline competition could be as harmful to the U.S. airline industry as foreign flag competition has been to the merchant marine.

High Court Takes Appeal On Reactor

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to consider an appeal by the Atomic Energy Commission from a lower court ruling granting labor's demand that construction of a nuclear power reactor in a heavily-populated area be halted until safety problems can be solved.

The construction permit issued by the AEC to a group of private utility companies authorized construction of the giant reactor at Lagoona Beach, Mich., within the Detroit-Toledo metropolitan area. Although admitting that there were still "safety bugs," the AEC said these would presumably be resolved before the plant was completed and that no operating permit would be granted unless all safety standards were met.

Three unions with members living in the area—the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Auto Workers and the Papermakers & Paperworkers—argued in federal court that the AEC is required by law to determine that nuclear plants can be safely operated before authorizing construction.

By a 2-to-1 vote, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia agreed with the unions and declared:

"If enormous sums are invested without assurance that the reactor can be operated with reasonable safety, pressure to permit operation without adequate assurance will be great and may be irresistible."

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the AEC said insistence on solving all safety problems before construction begins could delay atomic energy projects by "several years."

State, Federal Action Urged:

Plight of Migrants Stirs Conference

San Jose, Calif.—The prospects for state and federal action to raise farm workers and their families to first-class status were bolstered here by California's second annual Conference on Families Who Follow the Crops.

The conference, sponsored by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth and attended by some 250 representatives of union, civic, social welfare, medical and farm groups, approved a wide range of recommendations.

The conference proposed specific actions in the areas of health, education, technology, employment, housing, citizenship, welfare and community action.

The conference was stirred by a documented study of the ill-health and disease which afflict farm worker families.

$3 Billion Industry

The study, carried out by Dr. Bruce Jessup of Stanford University at the direction of the State Dept. of Public Health, described conditions which prevail among the 65,500 migrant workers and their families and among 57,000 other seasonal farm workers in the state's $3 billion biggest industry.

The Jessup study told of a four-month old Mexican-American baby recently treated for acute diarrhea at a Palo Alto hospital.

This infant lived with a family of ten people who slept on two beds in a 9 by 12-foot canvas tent with a dirt floor. The report said this labor camp was in an apricot orchard within the city limits of Mountain View in the San Francisco Bay area.

The Jessup report also described a survey last August, when investigators found a labor camp of 1,600 people near Yuba City with no medical facilities and no running water.

Equipped with antiquated communal toilets, the camp was the scene of a severe diarrhea epidemic which hit almost every family while the survey was in full swing, it was reported.

The camp also was riddled with contagious skin infections, acute tonsilitis, asthma, anemia, tuberculosis, heart disease, arthritis and other diseases.

The study also reported that only four of the state's counties provided any special medical facilities for seasonal farm workers in outlying areas. Health departments in 35 counties flatly refused to accept migrants for medical care except in emergencies.

'Time for Action'

Dr. Malcolm H. Merrill, state director of public health, issued the study, which soon became widely publicized.

"It is high time for action," declared Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D) in saying that the health study should inspire bold legislative action in 1961. He promised specific proposals.

Dr. Garold L. Faber, Fresno County health officer, in commenting on the study, proposed a government-sponsored medical care insurance program for farm workers.

"The federal government subsidizes farmers for not growing certain crops—I believe that seven ranchers in Fresno County received more than $100,000 for not growing cotton—so why not subsidize the human resources, the health of the farm laborers?" Faber asked.

The conference delegates, in the area of health, proposed a network of state and local committees; abolition of residence requirements and a system of state and federal grants.

Jobless Benefits Urged

John Wedemeyer, state social welfare director, proposed extension of social security protection to farm workers.

"Certainly, unemployment benefits are needed here more than in any other kind of work," Wedemeyer declared.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.), chairman of a subcommittee which has held grass roots hearings on migratory labor problems, told the delegates the new Congress would adopt remedial measures.

He urged support of a program covering education; crew leader registration; a minimum wage; child labor protection; better housing and a review of the system of importing Mexican nationals.

OFFICERS of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on a visit to Washington. Pictured left to right are Alberto Schtirbu of Argentina, secretary; Newspaper Guild Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., executive committee co-chairman; Meany; Luis Carnero Checa of Peru, co-chairman; and Nicholas Pentcheff, treasurer.

America's Water Supply Fouled, Unified National Policy Urged

The AFL-CIO again has warned of the continuing pollution of America's water supply and called for "a national water policy solidly integrated with a national resources and energy policy."

"All these facets are elements of the stupendous central problem of providing America with the foundation upon which to upbuild its material strength and its non-material enjoyment," declared Labor's Economic Review, a publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The publication discussed "America's Future Water Supply" in its long-term aspect but also commented on the coming National Conference on Water Pollution, Dec. 12-14.

The conference was set by Pres. Eisenhower earlier this year in a message in which he vetoed a $900 million, 10-year federal grants-in-aid program to help municipalities build sewage treatment plants. The President called pollution "a uniquely local blight."

The AFL-CIO noted that, although it is represented on the steering committee of the conference, this top group is dominated by business and management.

"The importance of the impending conference," the AFL-CIO declared, "is that its deliberations will constitute a battleground between those who regard pollution as of purely local concern and others who see it as a menace to the nation's future water supply, its industrial development, economic expansion and ability to provide out-of-door recreational opportunities to our growing population."

There are some 30,500 industrial and sewage outlets into rivers, streams and lakes serving about 100 million people. But, the AFL-CIO noted, the wastes from only about 76 million people have been given any treatment.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch also was quoted as commenting that "the world's cleanest people . . . bathe with scented fats and drink a factory's slime."

"Of course, our water company cleans up the liquid for us—this same liquid in which not even hardy carp can live—by putting chemicals in it to kill other chemicals from upstream.

"The water is not, of course, cleaned up again before it is put back in the river, it is re-enriched."

Ike Vetoes Progress

The AFL-CIO said that, in addition to raw or partially-treated sewage, the nation's water courses gradually are being made unfit for drinking and recreational purposes "by rotting vegetable matter, silt, corrosive chemicals, industrial oil, dead fish, acids, germs of myriad kinds including viruses—of typhoid, dysentery and cholera—canning filth, dyes, radioactive wastes, effluents from hospitals and mortuaries, slaughterhouse leavings and many other pollutants."

The first meaningful water pollution control legislation was passed in 1912. A Federal Water Pollution Control Act was enacted in 1948 and strengthened in 1956, but a further strengthening fell before the Eisenhower veto of 1960.

The AFL-CIO publication cited statistics on water use, population growth and water supplies and pointed up the urgency of the problem by quoting from a House Public Works Committee report which accompanied the vetoed bill.

That report urged quick action to build thousands of sewage treatment plants to meet a "severe" problem. The best economy, the report said, was to act now so "we may not be forced to spend vast sums in the future on a crash program to provide water sufficient for our very existence."

Water Pollution Parley To Seek End of Blight

The National Conference on Water Pollution will be held Dec. 12-14 in Washington, D. C.

Pres. Eisenhower proposed the conference last February as he vetoed an increase in federal aid for sewage plant construction. The President called water pollution "a uniquely local blight."

In announcing the conference, Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney of the U.S. Public Health Service pointed out that construction has lagged far behind needs and "a huge national deficit" in needed sewage facilities has accumulated.

Some 1,000 representatives of government, industry, labor and civic groups are expected to take part in the three-day meeting. George H. Taylor, AFL-CIO economist, is the only labor representative on the 35-member steering committee.

Panel sessions will cover the impact of water pollution on public health and economic development; water resource management; legal, financial and public responsibilities of government and industry and research and training needs.

Blatnik to Speak

Water pollution problems will be discussed at a Dec. 12 banquet by a panel composed of Senators Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) and Francis Case (R-S. D.) and Representatives John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and William C. Cramer (R-Fla.)

It was a Blatnik-sponsored bill which ran into the first Eisenhower veto of 1960. The House upheld the veto by a 249-to-157 rollcall tally, failing by 22 votes to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary to override.

The labor-backed Blatnik bill would have authorized $90 million a year for 10 years for grants to help communities fight water pollution. The existing program allows grants of $50 million a year.

Democratic senators, including presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, sharply criticized the Eisenhower veto. They said the vetoed bill provided a minimum of federal aid needed for a problem requiring an interstate approach.

The Eisenhower veto message, in calling pollution "a uniquely local blight," said the promise of large-scale federal aid "would tempt municipalities to delay essential water pollution abatement efforts while they waited for federal funds."

He said state and local governments and industry have "the major responsibility for cleaning up the nation's rivers and streams."

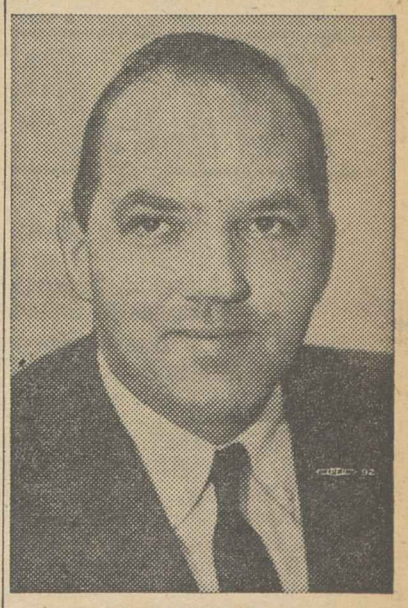
As for the federal responsibility, Eisenhower said he was arranging for the national conference to "help local taxpayers and business concerns" realize their obligations. He outlined several other minor federal roles as well.

Peter McGavin Elected to Maritime Post

The executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has elected Peter M. McGavin, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as executive secretary-treasurer of the department.

He succeeds the late Harry O'Reilly, who died Oct. 2.

A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., McGavin worked in Detroit auto plants as a youth and was appointed a general organizer for the former AFL in 1941. He returned to the AFL organizing staff after serving with the army in the southwest Pacific during World War II, and was assigned to Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.



Peter M. McGavin

Promotion to regional director for Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia followed in 1949, and in March 1953 McGavin was named assistant organization director for the AFL. Meany later appointed him as his assistant.

At the time of the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, Meany retained McGavin as his assistant. He has since served as a troubleshooter for Meany.

He will assume his new position Jan. 1, 1961.

Labor Dept. Issues Revised Fact Book

The U. S. Dept. of Labor has announced the publication of the revised edition of "The American Workers' Fact Book."

The popularly written book, first published in 1956, contains information on the labor force, labor market, employment and unemployment, productivity, wages, earnings and living standards. It also covers social and labor legislation, unions, labor-management relations and foreign labor activities.

The book reveals, for example, that 9 of every 10 gainfully employed workers have the opportunity to build up retirement and survivor protection under the social security system.

The revised edition is obtainable, at $1.50 per copy, from the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The People's Mandate

SEN. KENNEDY is wise enough not to be trapped into doubting his mandate from the people because those who oppose his program—and fundamentally opposed his election—keep pointing to the closeness of the popular vote. He is not entering office as 50.2 percent President of the United States. He will be endowed with the full powers, and he would be less than faithful to his oath of office if he did not exercise the full powers on the basis of his conscience and convictions.

Abraham Lincoln was elected with only about 40 percent of the popular vote, but when he was confronted with secession he used all his powers—and, according to his enemies, stretched them—to raise the armed forces necessary to prevent national self-dismemberment. Woodrow Wilson was elected a minority President in 1912, with fewer popular votes than the two Republicans, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, who ran against him, but Wilson's program was the New Freedom, and he carried it through.

Kennedy in his first post-election press conference pointed out that he "went to the country with a very clear view of what the U.S. ought to do in the Sixties. I'm going to do my best to implement those views. . . .

"The margin is narrow but the responsibility is clear."

Those attacking the validity of the Kennedy mandate for domestic social reform and progress—and this is what they have in mind—apparently want to hoodwink the people into believing that under the American system the loser gets a mandate even though his opponent wins the presidency and the power to put through his program.

Political Manipulation

A LARGE DISCREDIT must be laid to the Administration for its abuse of power in suppressing the dismal report on October employment and joblessness until after the election.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in response to a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, refused to issue the report in advance of the election, and said that the monthly release would be issued at its usual time, which is around the tenth of each month.

The fact remains that in three previous election years, the October basic statistics actually were broken in advance. Pres. Eisenhower himself made public references to them on Oct. 25, 1954, on Oct. 29, 1956, and on Oct. 31, 1958—and in each case the raw figures were released the next day.

This year, the raw figures were distinctly unfavorable to the Administration. Against the normal pattern, the adjusted rate of unemployment jumped from 5.7 percent to 6.4 percent—perilously close to true recession levels.

The conclusion is inescapable: This Administration broke the statistics in advance of the 1954, 1956 and 1958 elections, when the figures seemed politically favorable to the party in power, and refused to release them in 1960, when they were politically unpalatable.

This partisan performance is a disservice to the work of career officials. The release or suppression of basic government statistics according to their presumed election effects is inexcusable political manipulation.

AFL-CIO News

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'Hey! I'm the Referee'

A Teacher and an Idea:

'Unionism' in Classroom Informs Students of Bargaining Process

The following is excerpted from an article by Shirley Ward, past president of Teachers Local 898, Boulder, Colo., which appeared in The American Teacher, official publication of the AFT.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS are turning out too many citizens wholly ignorant of the fact that free enterprise and our amazing standard of living are not only the result of shrewd investment and management, but of the process of collective bargaining.

Students are usually surprised when this is pointed out. Too often their response to the term has been either indifference or suspicion.

Unless totally ignorant, they (even those from labor background) generally assume a common attitude: That collective bargaining inevitably leads to the domination by labor over management, that powerful labor leaders finally back a defenseless management against the wall — to plunder and dictate.

Somewhere along the way, they have missed the essence of the process: The meeting together, on equal terms under the law, of the representatives of both labor and management for the purpose of jointly determining working conditions and the definition of their relationship.

I am worried, too, about the direction of public thinking. The discrimination against public employes, the threat of right-to-work bills, the moves of the Chambers of Commerce into the schools through the so-called junior achievement programs and business-education days.

All of these have combined to educate citizens with half-truths about the American way of life. They have left out the contribution of labor entirely and deliberately. The schools, above all, should teach the whole truth.

TO ACHIEVE THIS, I took three classes in U.S. history and, in order to give the students a better understanding of labor's problems, I allowed each class to become a union for the three weeks' study of the era.

After two to three days of defining terms and general discussion, each elected a chairman, steward and secretary. The elections I conducted. Then for two class sessions I remained out of the room while the chairman conducted the following business in a democratic procedure. They were to decide:

Name of the organization; membership (union or closed shop); termination of the agreement; assignments for the three weeks; grading; absence and tardy policy; late paper and homework penalties; policy on non-participants in discussion, and seating arrangement.

When this had been done, I returned to the room, the representative of management, ready to write a bargaining agreement on the above items. I particularly stressed to the students, as we began, that their chairman and myself were on equal terms, that neither of us would dominate the other.

I found, to my astonishment, that all classes had truly come through with fair arrangements. In anticipation of deadlock, we had decided that arbitration would follow, but arbitration was not necessary with any of the classes.

We set forth immediately upon our agreements with seriousness. The chairman was to open the class each day, the secretary take minutes and the steward report the grievances.

I went about my teaching under the policies contracted by the students.

At the conclusion we set a day in each class for final evaluation. All three classes were in close agreement. Positive conclusions were:

- Collective bargaining definitely improves interest and morale of the workers and that the democratic process in the labor union offers the only real opportunity for choice and self-responsibility within the corporate structure.

- The students noted the dangers inherent in any such process: The need for education of the membership; the necessity for the members to be alert, participating and willing to compromise for the betterment of all; and that leadership had to be responsible, able and democratically selected.

The greatest joy I received from the entire trial was that of seeing students come to a better understanding of their society and ultimately of themselves and their destiny.

Morgan Says:

Kennedy's Leadership Qualities Will Be Tested in White House

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

TO A LOT of Washington correspondents, including this one, it will no longer be "Hi, Jack" but "How do you do, Mr. President." All the strangeness of the transition seems somehow personally wrapped up in that important little alteration of address.

Morgan

The aura of the office of chief executive of the United States is awesome and grand but no greater than to fit the awful responsibility and power of the office. It will take some time to adjust to this change of approach but it is likely to take the President-elect less time than his friends.

It is said that John F. Kennedy has been running for the presidency almost without surcease since he was so narrowly defeated for the vice presidential nomination in 1956 in Chicago. This is just about true. And for a while there were those of us who felt it was just a kind of patrician compulsion, if you will; more than a sport of course, but less than an earnest quest. We were wrong. Perhaps it was just a personal challenge at first, though I doubt that now. The more Kennedy drove himself and the small loyal knot of people with him, headed by his still impish and sometimes impertinent brother, Bobby, and an extraordinary young Lutheran from Nebraska, Theodore Sorenson, his closest aide, the more he strove the more he seemed to want to strive and the more serious he became—a sort of curious mixture between boldness and caution cemented by a determination to lead rarely seen in American politics.

He has that inborn quality of leadership, one of the country's most respected pundits remarked privately of Kennedy a few weeks before the election. This does not mean, ipso facto, that he will lead well. And to some he will be suspect in this role because they remember him more sharply as virtually a playboy of the not too distant past.

But as a brilliant Harvard scholar remarked during the Los Angeles convention last July which Kennedy so thoroughly dominated, "there comes a time in every serious-minded young man's life, somewhere between his mid-thirties and his mid-forties, when he pauses and asks himself 'Who am I? Where am I going? What do I want?'" This interval, he mused, came to Jack Kennedy perhaps when he was near death after an operation for a back injury in the early 1950's during his first term as a senator. Some time along about then, the Harvard man said, Jack stopped chasing fun and started chasing the presidency.

Whatever the validity of that historical note, he has pursued the office with ardor and a masterful control of pace. To me, one of the most remarkable things which Kennedy demonstrated during the campaign—both during the primary stage and after the nomination—was a courageous capacity to strike back with purpose and yet restraint when he was put on the defensive. I have mentioned this before but perhaps it bears repetition. Stunned by the virulence of the anti-Catholic sentiment he encountered in West Virginia, he dropped everything, flew to Washington to make a moving speech before the nation's editors about his beliefs, then made that one of the major offensives of his campaign from then on. It took him only 48 hours over the Fourth of July weekend to answer publicly Mr. Truman's crotchety doubts about his experience. Then during the small climax of crisis at the convention, he met Lyndon Johnson on his home ground at the Texas caucus, devastated him, won the nomination, then turned around and summoned the Texan as his running mate. (Parenthetically, despite all the dubiousness over this combination, it may very well have been the winning stroke for the way the electoral votes broke down. Texas and the loyal areas of the South, under Johnson's artful, sometimes backstage cajoling, provided the margin against defeat.)

ONE OF THE MOST moving events of the whole campaign was Kennedy's lonely confrontation of the Houston Protestant ministers and the cool, controlled thinking-on-his-feet faculties he displayed under fire. Maybe that should have been the tip-off to the Nixon camp that he would be an enormously formidable foe in the debates.

Will this make him a formidable figure in the councils of the world? One must wait and see. Some complain that behind the verily disintegrating aspects of his boyish smile, is a cold, arrogant figure. That, too, will be tested in the cold, lonely cockpit of the White House but one hopes and feels that the qualities are of aloof strength rather than any imperiousness.

A profound part of Jack Kennedy's education was his exposure to nearly every corner of America and his recoil before the pockets of poverty and want he encountered in such states as West Virginia. One suspects there is humanity here and one waits eagerly to see the shape of things to come as moulded by this extraordinary young man.

As We See It:

U.S. Capitol Remodeling Project Is Strictly 'An All-Union Job'

MEMBERS OF almost every building trade union are working on the remodeling of the Capitol. Robert A. Moyer, vice president of Charles H. Tompkins Co., general contractors on the East Front renovation, said that stone masons, cement finishers, laborers, ironworkers, operating engineers, electricians, steamfitters, plumbers, plasterers, painters, carpenters, tile setters and bricklayers are working on the exterior and interior improvements. It is, he said, "an all-union job."

Paul Frome, author of "Washington, a Modern Guide to the Nation's Capital," recently published, also said on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program, that the Capitol is undergoing its "greatest renovation in history. The last great one was in Abraham Lincoln's time when the dome was erected on top and the statue of freedom on top of that."

Frome said that "all of the original sandstone features are being copied in marble, with the sculpture, design and construction under the guidance of Paul Manship, who is perhaps our greatest living sculptor today." Speaker Sam Rayburn is mainly responsible, said Frome, since he pushed the bill for the renovation through Congress.

Two painters who worked on the dome, Leonard Armstrong, of Seat Pleasant, and Emory Shine, of Washington, told of their work in a broadcast from the headquarters of Local 368.

Shine said that they had to chip off and sandblast 32 coats of paint from the dome, all applied since that part of the Capitol was erected in 1865. The final color now is off-white, he said, to match the marble in the wings.

ARMSTRONG SAID that painters on the job included a Greek, Lithuanian, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Canadians, a French Algerian and a number of Americans. Nine injuries occurred.

The exterior is now finished. Moyer said that the work on the interior will not begin until after the inauguration.

Frome said that the renovation is being undertaken to make the Capitol more attractive and also to provide additional office space.

"The student of history has a field day here," he observed. "This is the building where George Washington laid the cornerstone, where Thomas Jefferson came to preside over the Senate, and where Abraham Lincoln was the first to lie in state in the rotunda after his assassination at the end of the Civil War."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE ISSUE of Electoral College reform has been raised in the wake of the close race between Pres.-elect Kennedy and Vice Pres. Nixon. Although as in the past the discussion may get nowhere, it is a legitimate issue.

There are two basic evils in the system by which the President is chosen, actually by the electors and not by the people directly.

One is the danger of a minority President—a candidate who by a freak distribution loses a majority of the popular vote but wins enough strategically situated states to get a majority in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives, if a contest goes there. This has happened in two instances since the Civil War—in 1876-77, when Rutherford B. Hayes became President although Samuel Tilden got a popular majority, and in 1888, when Grover Cleveland had a popular majority but lost in the Electoral College to Benjamin Harrison.

The second is the constitutional independence of each elector, once chosen, to cast his vote for any person he wishes.

A Tennessee elector, chosen in 1948 on a pledge to Harry Truman, actually voted for the Dixiecrat candidate, Strom Thurmond. A Utah elector this year, chosen as pledged to Nixon, has talked about casting his vote elsewhere as a "protest" of the system.

This irresponsibility of members of the Electoral College arises from the constitutional convention of 1787, which thought that theoretically wise men chosen from the states were better equipped than the people to select the wisest of all as President. The system was repudiated early in our history by the citizens, who demanded that electors pledge themselves in advance. But the constitutional power of the electors remains, an anachronism from the 18th century, posing a constant threat that sometime defections by electors in a close election may throw the decision into the House and produce a genuine crisis.

* * *

THE TROUBLE about Electoral College reform is that frequently the reformers propose to cure one potential inequity but not another or to add a third.

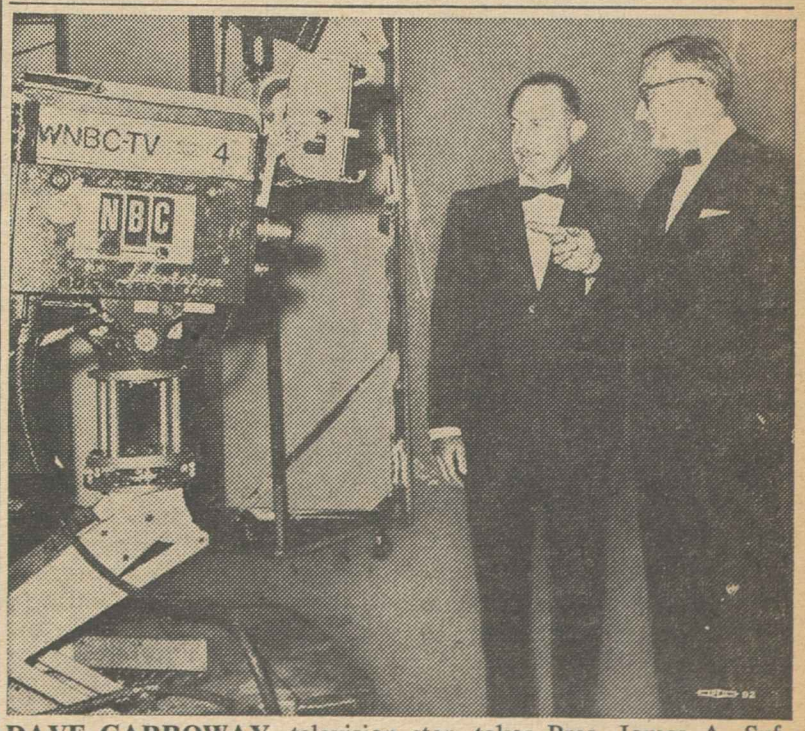
One suggestion is that in each state, the Electoral College vote be divided according to the relative popular vote instead of on a winner-take-all basis. This year, for example, Nixon would get only a small majority of Ohio's 25 electoral votes instead of all of them; Kennedy would get only a proportionate share of New York's 45 votes instead of all. As it happens, the end-result, the election of Kennedy, would not be changed, but the Electoral College margin would be closer.

This would not cure the distortion that arises from assignment of Electoral College votes to the states according to the total congressional representation of each. The smallest state as well as the most populous has two senators: Nevada, Arizona, Alaska and Vermont, therefore, are over-represented in the Electoral College and New York, California and Illinois under-represented. It would still be possible for a candidate to lose the popular vote and win in the Electoral College.

A second proposal is that the electoral vote of each state be split according to congressional districts, the people of each district deciding by majority vote how their elector shall cast his ballot, with only two electors in each state—for the senators—chosen by statewide vote.

This would be vastly worse, for the congressional districts are notoriously gerrymandered to give disproportionate power in the House to rural and small-town residents and deprive urban and suburban citizens of an equal voice. It would pile a new distortion on top of existing ones.

A constitutional amendment abolishing the electoral system to allow selection of the President by popular vote could be achieved by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and ratification by 38 of the 50 states.



DAVE GARROWAY, television star, takes Pres. James A. Suffridge, left, of the Retail Clerks, behind the scenes at "Dave's Place" during a break in filming a television "spectacular" at Rockefeller Center, New York City. Suffridge's union co-sponsored the Garroway program on the full NBC-TV network Nov. 18.

The New U.S. House of Representatives

(Numerals denote district; AL: At Large)

ALABAMA

1. Frank W. Boykin (D)*
2. George M. Grant (D)*
3. George W. Andrews (D)*
4. Kenneth A. Roberts (D)*
5. Albert Rains (D)*
6. Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D)*
7. Carl Elliott (D)*
8. Robert E. Jones (D)*
9. George Huddleston, Jr. (D)*

ALASKA

AL Ralph J. Rivers (D)*

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes (R)*
2. Stewart L. Udall (D)*

ARKANSAS

1. E. C. Gathings (D)*
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D)*
3. James W. Trimble (D)*
4. Oren Harris (D)*
5. Dale Alford (D)*
6. W. F. Norrell (D)*

CALIFORNIA

1. Clem Miller (D)*
2. Harold T. Johnson (D)*
3. John E. Moss (D)*
4. William S. Mailliard (R)*
5. John F. Shelley (D)*
6. John F. Baldwin (R)*
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)*
8. George P. Miller (D)*
9. J. Arthur Younger (R)*
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)*
11. John J. McFall (D)*
12. B. F. Sisk (D)*
13. Charles M. Teague (R)*
14. Harlan Hagen (D)*
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R)*
16. Alphonzo E. Bell, Jr. (R)
17. Cecil R. King (D)*
18. Craig Hosmer (R)*
19. Chet Holifield (D)*
20. H. Allen Smith (R)*
21. Edgar W. Hiestand (R)*
22. James C. Corman (D)†
23. Clyde Doyle (D)*
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)*
25. John H. Rousselot (R)†
26. James Roosevelt (D)*
27. Harry R. Sheppard (D)*
28. James B. Utt (R)*
29. D. S. Saund (D)*
30. Bob Wilson (R)*

COLORADO

1. Byron G. Rogers (D)*
2. Peter H. Dominick (R)†
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)*
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D)*

CONNECTICUT

1. Emilio Q. Daddario (D)*
2. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R)†
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D)*
4. Abner W. Sibal (R)†
5. John S. Monagan (D)*

AL Frank Kowalski (D)*

DELAWARE

AL Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D)*

FLORIDA

1. William C. (Bill) Cramer (R)*
2. Charles E. Bennett (D)*
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D)*
4. Dante B. Fascell (D)*
5. A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (D)*
6. Paul G. Rogers (D)*
7. James A. Haley (D)*
8. D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D)*

GEORGIA

1. Elliott Hagan (D)
2. J. L. Pilcher (D)*
3. E. L. Forrester (D)*
4. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D)*
5. James C. Davis (D)*
6. Carl Vinson (D)*
7. John W. Davis (D)
8. Mrs. Iris F. Blitch (D)*
9. Phil M. Landrum (D)*
10. Robert P. Stephens, Jr. (D)

HAWAII

AL Daniel K. Inouye (D)*

IDAHO

1. Mrs. Gracie Pfost (D)*
2. Ralph R. Harding (D)†

ILLINOIS

1. William L. Dawson (D)*
2. Barratt O'Hara (D)*
3. William T. Murphy (D)*
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)*
5. John C. Kluczynski (D)*
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D)*
7. Roland V. Libonati (D)*
8. Daniel Rostenkowski (D)*
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)*
10. Harold R. Collier (R)*
11. Roman C. Pucinski (D)*
12. Edward R. Finnegan (D)
13. Marguerite Stitt Church (R)*
14. Elmer J. Hoffman (R)*
15. Noah M. Mason (R)*‡
16. John B. Anderson (R)
17. Leslie C. Arends (R)*
18. Robert H. Michel (R)*
19. Robert B. Chiperfield (R)*
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D)*
22. William L. Springer (R)*
23. George E. Shipley (D)*
24. Melvin Price (D)*
25. Kenneth J. Gray (D)*

INDIANA

1. Ray J. Madden (D)*
2. Charles A. Halleck (R)*
3. John Brademas (D)*
4. E. Ross Adair (R)*
5. George O. Chambers (R)†‡
6. Richard L. Roudebush (R)†
7. William G. Bray (R)*
8. Winfield K. Denton (D)*
9. Earl Wilson (R)†
10. Ralph Harvey (R)†
11. Donald C. Bruce (R)†

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel (R)*
2. James E. Bromwell (R)†
3. H. R. Gross (R)*
4. John Kyl (R)*
5. Neal Smith (D)*
6. Merwin Coad (D)*
7. Ben F. Jensen (R)*
8. Charles B. Hoeven (R)*

KANSAS

1. William H. Avery (R)*
2. Robert F. Ellsworth (R)†
3. Walter L. McVey (R)†
4. Garner E. Shriver (R)
5. J. Floyd Breeding (D)*
6. Robert Dole (R)

KENTUCKY

1. Frank A. Stubblefield (D)*
2. William H. Natcher (D)*
3. Frank W. Burke (D)*‡
4. Frank Chelf (D)*
5. Brent Spence (D)*
6. John C. Watts (D)*
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)*
8. Eugene Siler (R)*

LOUISIANA

1. F. Edward Hebert (D)*
2. Hale Boggs (D)*
3. Edwin E. Willis (D)*
4. Overton Brooks (D)*
5. Otto E. Passman (D)*
6. James H. Morrison (D)*
7. T. A. Thompson (D)*
8. Harold B. McSween (D)*

MAINE

1. Peter A. Garland (R)†
2. Stanley R. Tupper (R)†
3. Clifford G. McIntire (R)*

MARYLAND

1. Thomas F. Johnson (D)*
2. Daniel B. Brewster (D)*
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D)*
4. George H. Fallon (D)*
5. Richard E. Lankford (D)*
6. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R)†
7. Samuel N. Friedel (D)*

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte (R)*
2. Edward P. Boland (D)*
3. Philip J. Philbin (D)*
4. Harold D. Donohue (D)*
5. F. Bradford Morse (R)
6. William H. Bates (R)*
7. Thomas J. Lane (D)*
8. Torbert H. Macdonald (D)*
9. Hastings Keith (R)*
10. Laurence Curtis (R)*
11. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)*
12. John W. McCormack (D)*
13. James A. Burke (D)*
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)*

MICHIGAN

1. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)*
2. George Meader (R)*
3. August E. Johansen (R)*
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R)*
5. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R)*
6. Charles E. Chamberlain (R)*
7. James G. O'Hara (D)*
8. James Harvey (R)
9. Robert P. Griffin (R)*
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)*
11. Victor A. Knox (R)*
12. John B. Bennett (R)*
13. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)*
14. Louis C. Rabaut (D)*
15. John D. Dingell (D)*
16. John Lesinski (D)*
17. Mrs. Martha Griffiths (D)*
18. William S. Broomfield (R)*

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie (R)*
2. Ancher Nelsen (R)*
3. Clark MacGregor (R)†
4. Joseph E. Karth (D)*
5. Walter H. Judd (R)*
6. Fred Marshall (D)*
7. H. Carl Andersen (R)*
8. John A. Blatnik (D)*
9. Odin Langen (R)*

MISSISSIPPI

1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D)*
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D)*
3. Frank E. Smith (D)*
4. John Bell Williams (D)*
5. Arthur Winstead (D)*
6. William M. Colmer (D)*

MISSOURI

1. Frank M. Karsten (D)*
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R)*
3. Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan (D)*
4. William J. Randall (D)*
5. Richard Bolling (D)*
6. W. R. Hull, Jr. (D)*
7. Durward G. Hall (R)†
8. Richard Ichord (D)
9. Clarence Cannon (D)*
10. Paul C. Jones (D)*
11. Morgan M. Moulder (D)*‡

MONTANA

1. Arnold Olsen (D)
2. James F. Battin (R)†

NEBRASKA

1. Phil Weaver (R)*
2. Glenn Cunningham (R)*
3. Ralph F. Beermann (R)†
4. Dave Martin (R)†

NEVADA

AL Walter S. Baring (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Merrow (R)*
2. Perkins Bass (R)*

NEW JERSEY

1. William T. Cahill (R)*
2. Milton W. Glenn (R)*
3. James C. Auchincloss (R)*
4. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D)*
5. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R)*
6. Mrs. Florence P. Dwyer (R)*
7. William B. Widnall (R)*
8. Charles S. Joelson (D)†
9. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R)*
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)*
11. Hugh J. Addonizio (D)*
12. George M. Wallhauser (R)*
13. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)*
14. Dominick V. Daniels (D)*

NEW MEXICO

AL Joseph M. Montoya (D)*
AL Thomas G. Morris (D)*

NEW YORK

1. Otis G. Pike (D)†
2. Steven B. Derounian (R)*
3. Frank J. Becker (R)*
4. Seymour Halpern (R)*
5. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)†
6. Lester Holtzman (D)*
7. James J. Delaney (D)*
8. Victor L. Anfuso (D)*
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D)*
10. Mrs. Edna F. Kelly (D)*
11. Emanuel Celler (D)*
12. Hugh L. Carey (D)†
13. Abraham J. Multer (D)*
14. John J. Rooney (D)*
15. John H. Ray (R)*
16. Adam C. Powell (D)*
17. John V. Lindsay (R)*
18. Alfred E. Santangelo (D)*
19. Leonard Farbstein (D)*
20. William Fitts Ryan (D)
21. Herbert Zelenko (D)*
22. James C. Healey (D)*
23. Jacob H. Gilbert (D)*
24. Charles A. Buckley (D)*
25. Paul A. Fino (R)*
26. Edwin B. Dooley (R)*
27. Robert R. Barry (R)*
28. Mrs. Katharine St. George (R)*
29. J. Ernest Wharton (R)*
30. Leo W. O'Brien (D)*
31. Carleton J. King (R)
32. Samuel S. Stratton (D)*
33. Clarence E. Kilburn (R)*
34. Alexander Pirnie (R)*
35. R. Walter Riehlman (R)*
36. John Taber (R)*
37. Howard W. Robison (R)*
38. Mrs. Jessica McC. Weis (R)*
39. Harold C. Ostertag (R)*
40. William E. Miller (R)*
41. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D)*
42. John R. Pillion (R)*
43. Charles E. Goodell (R)*

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Herbert C. Bonner (D)*
2. L. H. Fountain (D)*
3. David N. Henderson (D)
4. Harold D. Cooley (D)*
5. Ralph J. Scott (D)*
6. Horace R. Kornegay (D)
7. Alton Lennon (D)*
8. A. Paul Kitchin (D)*
9. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)*
10. Charles R. Jonas (R)*
11. Basil L. Whitener (D)*
12. Roy A. Taylor (D)*

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Don L. Short (R)*
AL Hjalmar C. Nygaard (R)†

OHIO

1. Gordon H. Scherer (R)*
2. Donald D. Clancy (R)
3. Paul F. Schenck (R)*
4. William M. McCulloch (R)*
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)*
6. William H. Harsha, Jr. (R)†
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)*
8. Jackson E. Betts (R)*
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)*
10. Walter H. Moeller (D)*
11. Robert E. Cook (D)*
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)*
13. Charles A. Mosher (R)
14. William H. Ayres (R)*
15. Tom V. Moorehead (R)
16. Frank T. Bow (R)*
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)†
18. Wayne L. Hays (D)*
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D)*
20. Michael A. Feighan (D)*
21. Charles A. Vanik (D)*
22. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R)*
23. William E. Minshall (R)*

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher (R)*
2. Ed Edmondson (D)*
3. Carl Albert (D)*
4. Tom Steed (D)*
5. John Jarman (D)*
6. Clyde Wheeler, Jr. (R)†

OREGON

1. Walter Norblad (R)*
2. Al Ullman (D)*
3. Mrs. Edith Green (D)*
4. Edwin R. Durno (R)†

PENNSYLVANIA

1. William A. Barrett (D)*
2. Mrs. Kathryn E. Granahan (D)*
3. James A. Byrne (D)*
4. Robert N. C. Nix (D)*
5. William J. Green, Jr. (D)*
6. Herman Toll (D)*
7. William H. Milliken, Jr. (R)*
8. Willard S. Curtin (R)*
9. Paul B. Dague (R)*
10. William W. Scranton (R)†
11. Daniel J. Flood (D)*
12. Ivor D. Fenton (R)*
13. Richard S. Schweiker (R)
14. George M. Rhodes (D)*
15. Francis E. Walter (D)*
16. Walter M. Mumma (R)*
17. Herman T. Schneebeli (R)*
18. J. Irving Whalley (R)
19. George A. Goodling (R)†
20. James E. Van Zandt (R)*
21. John H. Dent (D)*
22. John P. Saylor (R)*
23. Leon H. Gavin (R)*
24. Carroll D. Kearns (R)*
25. Frank M. Clark (D)*
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D)*
27. James G. Fulton (R)*
28. William S. Moorhead (D)*
29. Robert J. Corbett (R)*
30. Elmer J. Holland (D)*

RHODE ISLAND

1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2. John E. Fogarty (D)*

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. Mendel Rivers (D)*
2. John J. Riley (D)*
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)*
4. Robert T. Ashmore (D)*
5. Robert W. Hemphill (D)*
6. John L. McMillan (D)*

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel (R)†
2. E. Y. Berry (R)*

TENNESSEE

1. B. Carroll Reece (R)*
2. Howard H. Baker (R)*
3. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)*
4. Joe L. Evins (D)*
5. J. Carlton Loser (D)*
6. Ross Bass (D)*
7. Tom Murray (D)*
8. Robert A. Everett (D)*
9. Clifford Davis (D)*

TEXAS

1. Wright Patman (D)*
2. Jack Brooks (D)*
3. Lindley Beckworth (D)*
4. Sam Rayburn (D)*
5. Bruce Alger (R)*
6. Olin E. Teague (D)*
7. John Dowdy (D)*
8. Albert Thomas (D)*
9. Clark W. Thompson (D)*
10. Homer Thornberry (D)*
11. W. R. Poage (D)*
12. James C. Wright, Jr. (D)*
13. Frank Ikard (D)*
14. John Young (D)*
15. Joe M. Kilgore (D)*
16. J. T. Rutherford (D)*
17. Omar Burleson (D)*
18. Walter Rogers (D)*
19. George H. Mahon (D)*
20. Paul J. Kilday (D)*
21. O. C. Fisher (D)*
22. Robert R. Casey (D)*

UTAH

1. M. Blaine Peterson (D)†‡
2. David S. King (D)*

VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)†

VIRGINIA

1. Thomas N. Downing (D)*
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)*
3. J. Vaughan Gary (D)*
4. Watkins M. Abbitt (D)*
5. William M. Tuck (D)*
6. Richard H. Poff (R)*
7. Burr P. Harrison (D)*
8. Howard W. Smith (D)*
9. W. Pat Jennings (D)*
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)*

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly (R)*
2. Jack Westland (R)*
3. Mrs. Julia B. Hansen (D)†
4. Mrs. Catherine May (R)*
5. Walt Horan (R)*
6. Thor C. Tollefson (R)*
7. Undecided

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)*
2. Harley O. Staggers (D)*
3. Cleveland M. Bailey (D)*
4. Ken Hechler (D)*
5. Mrs. Elizabeth Kee (D)*
6. John M. Slack, Jr. (D)*

WISCONSIN

1. Henry C. Schadeberg (R)†
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)*
3. Vernon W. Thomson (R)
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)*
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)*
6. William K. Van Pelt (R)*
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)*
8. John W. Byrnes (R)*
9. Lester R. Johnson (D)*
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R)*

WYOMING

AL William Henry Harrison (R)

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* Re-elected.
† Denotes change of party.
‡ Recount pending.

CORDIAL HANDSHAKE is exchanged by Pres.-elect Kennedy and the man he defeated for office, Vice Pres. Nixon. In a move designed to emphasize national unity, Kennedy interrupted his post-election vacation in Florida to visit Nixon, vacationing at another Florida resort. Conference dealt with orderly procedures for transfer of power from Eisenhower-Nixon Administration to new Democratic leadership.

Kennedy Aims for Fast Start on Program; Meets With Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

lion civilians of voting age—slowed the tallying of votes in close contests for congressional races. The latest count on the House gave the Democrats 260 seats to 176 for the Republicans, with one race—for the seat held by Rep. Don Magnuson (D-Wash.)—still in doubt.

In races not settled until a week after Election Day, the Democrats captured a Republican-held seat in Utah with the election of M. Blaine Peterson, while GOP candidate Clyde Wheeler, Jr. defeated incumbent Democrat Victor Wickersham. Two other incumbent Democrats—Representatives Frank W. Burke (Ky.) and Morgan Moulder (Mo.)—narrowly won re-election in late counting of ballots. (Recounts have been asked in the races the Republicans apparently lost.) The Republicans thus took over 30 seats which the Democrats held in the 86th Congress while the Democrats captured eight GOP districts for a net Republican gain of 22 seats.

There was also a possibility that the Republican gains might be trimmed slightly as two defeated Democratic candidates filed recount petitions which could result in the overturning of present standings. The recount petitions were filed by Rep. Edward Roush (D-Ind.), who was defeated for re-election by 12 votes out of more than 213,000 cast, and by Dorothy O'Brien, who lost to Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.) by 1,713 votes out of a total of 186,000.

The Democratic margin of 41 seats in the House, coupled with a top-heavy majority of 64 to 36 in the Senate, is expected to aid Kennedy's bid for prompt action in the 87th Congress on a wide range of measures—including minimum wage, school construction, aid to depressed areas and medical care for the aged.

The Kennedy Administration's legislative goals were seen almost certain to be the keystone of the Texas conference between the President-elect and Johnson, who for the past six years served as Democratic majority leader in the Senate. Also expected to be discussed between the two leaders and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), who was to join them at Johnson's LBJ ranch, was the question of revising the structure or power of the House Rules Committee. Under southern Democratic-conservative Republican control, the committee has been the graveyard for much major liberal legislation. Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) said he was opposed to any Rules Committee changes.

Efforts to keep alive the GOP-Dixiecrat axis which has dominated Congress for most of the past quarter century have been launched by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), who warned that the GOP would oppose or seek to modify depressed areas and minimum wage legislation.

Dirksen denied that there had ever been any formal "coalition" between right-wing Republicans and southern Democrats, but added that he expected the two groups to remain "in conformity" with the conservative viewpoint.

Reinforcing the hope that the Kennedy Administration would get off to a fast start in the legislative field, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N.Y.), apparently slated for the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee, put majority members to work nearly two months before Congress convenes, lining up study groups for the presentation of legislative proposals by Dec. 12 for consideration when the new Congress opens.

Boost Paper Minimums, Labor Asks Mitchell

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to reconsider a tentative Walsh-Healey Act minimum wage determination for the paper and paperboard container and packaging products industry which labor has charged is "unduly low" and based on an "unsound" splintering of the industry into four segments, each with a different wage floor.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the Secretary of Labor is empowered to determine minimum wages, based on prevailing rates, for employes of firms which do at least $10,000 worth of business with the government. This is the first time the act has been employed in the paper container industry.

Proposed Minimums Hit

In a statement of exceptions filed by the AFL-CIO and two affiliates, the Pulp-Sulphite Workers and the Papermakers & Paperworkers, labor challenged the proposed establishment of four separate minimum wages—$1.20 an hour in the wrapping products field, $1.30 in non-textile bags, $1.37 in sanitary food containers and $1.53 in corrugates and solid fiber boxes.

Declaring that the divisions were artificial and that a considerable number of companies manufacture products in two or more of the categories, the union statement of exceptions declared:

"By allowing splintering of industries into many separate segments for minimum wage purposes, the Secretary (of Labor) is inviting undue lengthening and complication of Walsh-Healey determination procedures . . . leading to an administrative morass and to unrealistic distinctions which are largely artificial."

Labor also charged that each of the four proposed minimum wage determinations is "unduly low and appears to be based on erratic and inconsistent analysis."

The statement also pointed out that the wage survey on which the proposed wage floors are based was made more than two years ago.

2 Shoe Unions Join In Pacts for 13,000

St. Louis — Two AFL-CIO unions, the Boot & Shoe Workers and the United Shoe Workers, have negotiated a two-year contract with the Intl. Shoe Co. covering some 13,000 workers in four states.

The agreement, reached after members of both unions had voted to strike if necessary, provides wage increases totaling 8 cents an hour, raises hospital benefits by 50 percent, and liberalizes vacation and holiday provisions.

The New Senate

ALABAMA
Lister Hill (D)
*John J. Sparkman (D)

ALASKA
*E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D)
Ernest Gruening (D)

ARIZONA
Carl Hayden (D)
Barry M. Goldwater (R)

ARKANSAS
*John L. McClellan (D)
J. William Fulbright (D)

CALIFORNIA
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)
Clair Engle (D)

COLORADO
*Gordon Allott (R)
John A. Carroll (D)

CONNECTICUT
Prescott Bush (R)
Thomas J. Dodd (D)

DELAWARE
John J. Williams (R)
*J. Caleb Boggs (R)

FLORIDA
Spessard L. Holland (D)
George A. Smathers (D)

GEORGIA
*Richard B. Russell (D)
Herman Talmadge (D)

HAWAII
Hiram L. Fong (R)
Oren E. Long (D)

IDAHO
*Henry C. Dworshak (R)
Frank Church (D)

ILLINOIS
*Paul H. Douglas (D)
Everett M. Dirksen (R)

INDIANA
Homer E. Capehart (R)
Vance Hartke (D)

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)
*Jack Miller (R)

KANSAS
*Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)
Frank Carlson (R)

KENTUCKY
*John Sherman Cooper (R)
Thruston B. Morton (R)

LOUISIANA
*Allan J. Ellender (D)
Russell B. Long (D)

MAINE
*Margaret Chase Smith (R)
Edmund S. Muskie (D)

MARYLAND
John Marshall Butler (R)
J. Glenn Beall (R)

MASSACHUSETTS
*Leverett Saltonstall (R)
†John F. Kennedy (D)

MICHIGAN
*Pat McNamara (D)
Philip A. Hart (D)

MINNESOTA
*Hubert H. Humphrey (D)
Eugene J. McCarthy (D)

MISSISSIPPI
*James O. Eastland (D)
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Stuart Symington (D)
*Edward V. Long (D)

MONTANA
Mike Mansfield (D)
*Lee Metcalf (D)

NEBRASKA
Roman L. Hruska (R)
*Carl T. Curtis (R)

NEVADA
Alan Bible (D)
Howard W. Cannon (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
*Styles Bridges (R)
Norris Cotton (R)

NEW JERSEY
*Clifford P. Case (R)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)

NEW MEXICO
Dennis Chavez (D)
*Clinton P. Anderson (D)

NEW YORK
Jacob K. Javits (R)
Kenneth B. Keating (R)

NORTH CAROLINA
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)
*B. Everett Jordan (D)

NORTH DAKOTA
Milton R. Young (R)
**Quentin N. Burdick (D)

OHIO
Frank J. Lausche (D)
Stephen M. Young (D)

OKLAHOMA
*Robert S. Kerr (D)
A. S. Mike Monroney (D)

OREGON
Wayne Morse (D)
*Maurine B. Neuberger (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph S. Clark (D)
Hugh Scott (R)

RHODE ISLAND
John O. Pastore (D)
*Claiborne deB. Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Olin D. Johnston (D)
*Strom Thurmond (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
*Karl E. Mundt (R)
Francis Case (R)

TENNESSEE
*Estes Kefauver (D)
Albert Gore (D)

TEXAS
†*Lyndon B. Johnson (D)
Ralph W. Yarborough (D)

UTAH
Wallace F. Bennett (R)
Frank E. Moss (D)

VERMONT
George D. Aiken (R)
Winston L. Prouty (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd (D)
*A. Willis Robertson (D)

WASHINGTON
Warren G. Magnuson (D)
Henry M. Jackson (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
*Jennings Randolph (D)
Robert C. Byrd (D)

WISCONSIN
Alexander Wiley (R)
William Proxmire (D)

WYOMING
Gale McGee (D)
*Keith Thomson (R)

*Elected or re-elected in 1960.
**Elected in special election last June.
†Both Pres.-elect Kennedy and Vice Pres.-elect Johnson will resign their Senate seats. Replacements have not yet been named by their respective governors.

GOP Scores Gains in State Legislatures

Labor Faces Fight on Key Social Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

both Democratic legislatures and governors.

Of 43 states which voted for members of the legislature on Nov. 8, party control changed in one or both houses in 12 states.

The GOP—in most cases making a comeback from 1958 setbacks—captured both houses of the Ohio and Idaho legislatures, won the lower house from the Democrats in Connecticut, Illinois, Montana, Wisconsin and Wyoming, broke a tie to take control in Michigan, and regained control of the Senate in South Dakota.

The only new gain for the Democrats apart from Pennsylvania was in Utah where they won control of the Senate.

An AFL-CIO News survey gave this picture from a cross-section of key states:

CALIFORNIA—Two years ago, the Democrats swept into control of the legislature for the first time in the state's history. Prospects for continued improvement in social legislation—including a state minimum wage law—were advanced when the Democrats picked up two Senate seats to give them a 30-to-10 margin and retained control of the lower house. The Democrats, still smarting under a Republican redistricting of congressional seats after the 1950 census, will have eight new seats to distribute throughout the fast-growing state.

COLORADO — Republicans picked up seats in both houses, but not enough to take control.

CONNECTICUT—Despite the Democratic sweep, the Republicans recaptured the House by a 56-vote margin. Two years ago, the House was slimly Democratic for the first time since 1876. The return to normal GOP control was almost inevitable because of the lopsided representation given to small towns.

DELAWARE—The Republicans picked up six seats in the lower house, but the Democrats remain in control with a 20-to-15 margin. The Senate remains 11-to-6 Democratic. While party designations in this state do not always correspond to liberal-conservative divisions, whatever faint danger there was of enactment of "right-to-work" legislation has apparently been ended by the gubernatorial victory of Elbert N. Carvel (D), a member of the Delaware Council for Industrial Peace, leading citizen group fighting "work" laws.

ILLINOIS — Gov.-elect Otto Kerner (D) will have to work with a Republican legislature as the GOP narrowly regained the House and retained control of the Senate.

INDIANA—Labor is hoping that the growing conviction of Republican leaders that "right-to-work" is an albatross hanging heavily around the neck of the GOP will bring sufficient Republican votes in the House to pass a repeal bill. There are enough votes in the Democratic-controlled Senate to send it to Democratic Gov. Matthew Welsh, who was elected on a platform calling for repeal.

MASSACHUSETTS—While the voters of this state were electing a Republican governor, they also increased the Democratic majorities in both houses of the legislature. Democrats added four Senate seats and 14 House seats.

MICHIGAN—The GOP picked up one very important House seat to end an even split and give them a 56-to-54 margin of control. The Republicans retained the Senate control which is virtually guaranteed by the permanently-frozen apportionment of districts.

MONTANA—Republicans captured the House, normally Democratic. But the Democrats held on to the Senate, normally Republican.

NEW MEXICO—Democrats—not all of them liberal—continue to control the legislature but the election of a conservative Republican governor makes this a state to watch for renewed "right-to-work" activity.

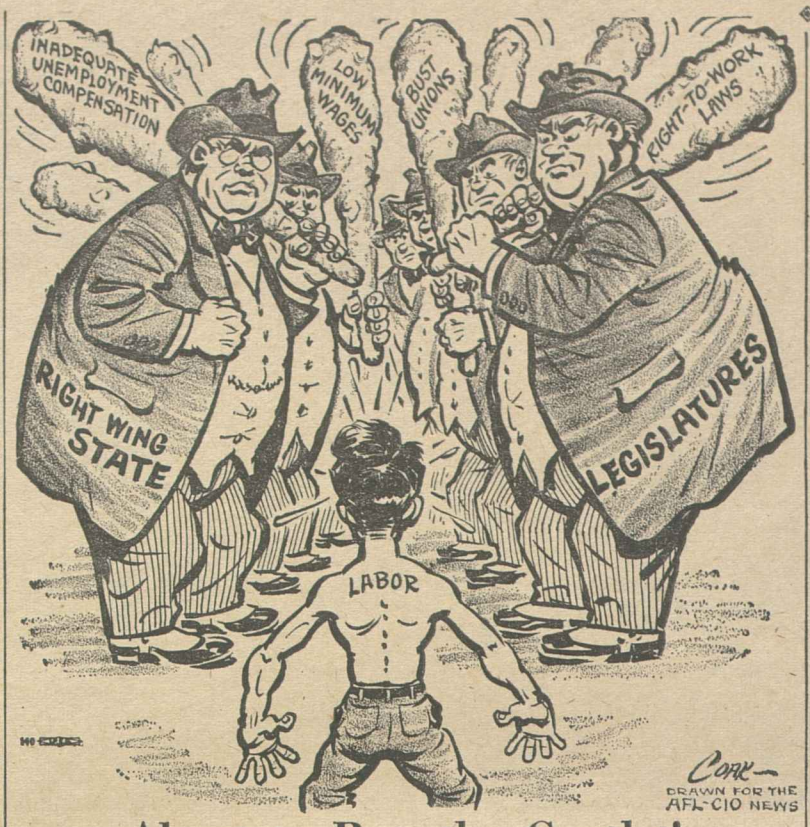
NEW YORK—An all-out labor effort in upstate cities including Buffalo, Rochester and Utica helped liberal Democrats pick up seven seats in the lower house. In New York City, the Democrats gained another Senate seat. But the Republicans, traditionally strong in the small towns which dominate the legislature, retained control of both houses.

RHODE ISLAND—Strengthened Democratic majorities in both houses plus election of a Democratic governor led state AFL-CIO officers to predict "legislation setting up collective bargaining for state employes, increased and broader coverage for minimum wage, consumer protection laws and strengthening workmen's compensation."

SOUTH DAKOTA — Republicans regained the Senate. State AFL-CIO comments: "Labor faces a very dismal two years."

WEST VIRGINIA — Outlook, with a liberal Democratic governor elected to office and continued Democratic legislature, is "a fairly liberal legislative program in the 1961 session," the State AFL-CIO reports.

WISCONSIN—The Republicans recaptured the lower house and retained the Senate, adding to the problems of re-elected Gov. Gaylord Nelson (D).



About to Run the Gantlet!

Wide Range of Issues Decided by Referendum

Two state referendum issues strongly opposed by labor carried by narrow margins in balloting on Nov. 8, nearly complete tabulations indicate.

Michigan voters authorized a Republican-backed increase in the state sales tax from 3 to 4 cents—while electing a Democratic governor opposed to a higher sales tax.

In California, a controversial $1.75 billion water bond issue which the State AFL-CIO had opposed as a "plum" for big landowners and speculators barely squeaked through.

On the bright side, voters in Washington State approved a civil service law which opens the door to union recognition and collective bargaining for state employes. In New York, a labor-backed proposal to raise state subsidies for low-rent housing and urban renewal programs was adopted.

Labor in North Dakota lost its fight to keep on the statute books a "full crew" law which required, for safety purposes, a minimum six-man crew on trains over a certain size.

Defense and Billboards

In other issues decided by the voters, 14 states adopted civil defense recommendations authorizing the legislatures to provide for continuity of government in event of enemy attack. Idaho voters declined to lower the voting age to 19, Oregon refused to put further curbs on highway billboards, Mississippi voters agreed but Arkansas voters refused to make it easier to close public schools to avoid integration.

Michigan authorized a vote next April on whether to hold a constitutional convention and eased the difficulty of getting constitutional amendments adopted by permitting approval in a referendum by a majority of the votes cast for or against the amendment. Previously it had required a majority of the total voting in the election.

Oklahoma voted against withholding state income taxes and Georgia voters, deciding the cost of marriage was high enough, turned down a proposal to increase the fees for marriage licenses by $1.

Civil Rights Meeting Okays Positive Program

(Continued from Page 1)

He reported that in nine out of 10 cases of human rights complaints, compliance is obtained by prompt cooperation of the affiliate involved. He outlined steps taken by the AFL-CIO to strengthen its civil rights compliance procedure and gave in detail action on some recent cases.

The report of the discussion group on equal job opportunities adopted by the parley noted that general support for an Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act is growing. The report said chances for passage by the 1961 session of the General Assembly are good since Democratic Gov.-elect Otto Kerner has pledged to support a fair hiring bill.

Biggest single problem, outside of getting two or three Republicans in the State Senate to vote for the bill, is education of the legislators, business groups, labor and the general public, the report said.

Keenan Honored

Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, was given the individual civil rights award "in recognition of distinguished and life-long service in behalf of all who labor—of all the needy—of devoted service to organized labor's civil rights and housing programs." Last year's individual award went to Illinois Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D).

John E. Cullerton, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, accepted the award for Keenan. The IBEW secretary's message to the parley said:

"Let me assure you that the leadership of the AFL-CIO will continue to press for enactment by Congress, without further delay, of laws to carry out and enforce the principles of freedom and justice set forth in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. There is no place in America for second-class citizenship based on race, color or creed."

Building Service Employes Local 73 was given a "distinguished civil rights award" for its work in getting anti-bias clauses in all of its contracts and union services.

Other unions cited were Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Local 194; Packinghouse Workers Local 247; Retail Clerks Local 1515; Meat Cutters Local 547; and Mailers Local 2.

Before the parley opened, Morris Bialis, conference chairman and a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Jacob Siegel, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, urged creation of a federal cabinet post on human rights.

UAW Adds Wirtz To Review Board

Detroit—W. Willard Wirtz, Chicago attorney and arbiter, has accepted appointment as a member of the public review board of the Auto Workers succeeding the late Dr. Edwin E. Witte.

Wirtz has been a member and general counsel of the War Labor Board, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, and member of the Illinois State Liquor Control Commission.

The UAW established the review board in 1957 to "police" union ethics and to act on appeals of members. The board has seven members.

House Seat Shifts Face 25 States

(Continued from Page 1)

gained because the House reverts to its normal membership of 435. It has been temporarily at 437 as a result of seats given to Alaska and Hawaii when these former territories were granted statehood.

If any state which is entitled to additional representation fails to redistrict, the additional representative or representatives must be elected at large on a statewide basis in 1962. If a state which loses representation fails to redistrict, all congressmen from that state must be elected at large.

Beyond that, Congress has as yet set no guidelines or requirements for redistricting. In the absence of some congressional directive, most states where the legislature and governor are from the same political party are expected to redraw district lines so as to give the incumbent party the most and safest congressional seats. Other factors are involved, however, including rural and small town versus big-city areas and the political influence of incumbent congressmen.

In 14 of the states involved—the Southern bloc plus California, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia—the Democrats control the legislatures and the governorships. The Republicans have comparable control in Iowa, Kansas, Maine and New York.

In California, the Democrats have the opportunity to recover from the unbalanced redistricting imposed by a Republican legislature after the 1950 census.

11-19-60

One district set up by the GOP, known as the "dumbbell district" because of its peculiar shape as it stretches across six miles of Los Angeles, was designed to confine as many Democratic votes as possible into a single congressional area. The Democrats, who now have a 16-to-14 edge in California's congressional delegation, are likely to end up with two-thirds of the state's 38 seats in 1962.

The capture of a single seat in the Pennsylvania Senate gave the Democrats control of the legislature and of reapportionment, but the hard facts of population changes within the state may make it impossible to avoid the loss of some Democratic seats.

In New York, Republican political strategists are reported ready with a plan to slice Democratic seats from New York City and combine two upstate districts now represented by Democrats into one.

The 1960 census — and the resulting redistricting—shows a continuation of the westward movement of population and political strength. The western states, led by California, showed a 38.9 percent population growth, more than twice the national average.

The South, however, retains its political strength in the House. Gains in Florida and Texas made up for losses in other states to keep the representation of the 11 states of the Old Confederacy at 106 seats.

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States Face 'Work' Fights In Aftermath of Elections

High Court To Review Districting

The Supreme Court, reversing a hands-off policy of 14 years' standing, has agreed to hear arguments in a case seeking to compel state legislative redistricting to end "gross discrimination" against city residents.

The court decided to consider, during its current session, a challenge to the constitutionality of Tennessee's state legislative districts, which have remained unchanged since 1901.

Since 1946 the court has repeatedly refused to intervene in cases charging the "gerrymandering" of either state or congressional districts on the ground that the question should not be settled by judicial action but only in the political arena.

A favorable decision for city dwellers in the Tennessee case could open the gates to a series of court actions across the country to force wholesale redistricting. In many states rural areas dominate state legislatures despite the heavier concentration of population in urban areas.

Assuming the courts ordered redistricting on the state level, a major overhaul of congressional districts might eventually result once the legislatures more accurately reflected the concentration of voters in the big cities.

Cities Support Action

The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers—including legal officials from cities in all 50 states—filed a brief in support of the appeal for redistricting, pointing out that legislative apportionments "made when the greater part of the population was located in rural communities, are still determining and undermining our elections."

As a consequence, the brief continued, "the municipality of 1960 is forced to function in a horse-and-buggy environment where there is little political recognition of the heavy demands of an urban population."

The municipal group, citing examples of what it called "rural bias," pointed out that the 8 million voters in New York City elect only 90 members of the State Assembly, while 7 million voters upstate choose 118 members. In Connecticut, they continued, Hartford has two representatives in the State House for its 116,000 residents while Colebrook, with a population of 547, also has two representatives.

The case before the court was brought by residents of Shelby County, Tenn., who said the 50-

(Continued on Page 8)

Full Powers To Be Used By Kennedy

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy intends to exercise the full powers of the presidency and assert active direction of the executive branch of the government, it was revealed in Palm Beach, Fla., where he neared the end of a post-election vacation interrupted by a one-day trip to Washington for Thanksgiving Day with his family.

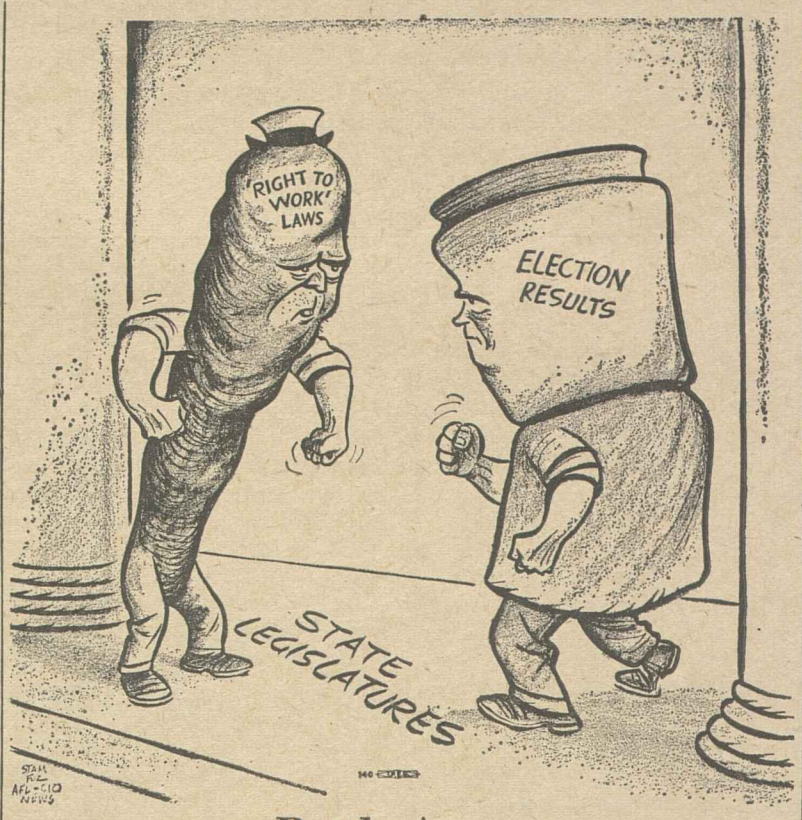
Kennedy's attitude toward his responsibilities as chief executive was indicated to reporters by Clark M. Clifford, who has been serving as liaison man to establish arrangements with the Eisenhower Administration for an orderly transfer of authority next January.

Clifford, who was intimately identified with the former Truman Administration as special counsel to the President, made these points after lengthy discussions with Kennedy:

- The President-elect probably will not fill the White House post of assistant to the President, which under the Eisenhower Administration has been exceedingly powerful.
- Kennedy's White House staff of policy-coordinators and personal advisers will be smaller—"much smaller"—than the 50-odd members now serving Eisenhower.
- Kennedy will seek to obtain "control of the Executive Branch" by moving with dispatch to place his own appointees in about 1,800 top-level, medium-level and other policy-making posts.

The disappearance of the job of assistant to the President

(Continued on Page 8)



Battle Arena

Drive Seen For Repeal In Indiana

Opponents of so-called "right-to-work" laws scored substantial gains in every state but one in which "R-T-W" was an issue on Nov. 8, but the tightest presidential election in history carried the final decision into legislatures that meet early in the coming year.

Efforts to repeal existing "right-to-work" laws are expected to be made in the legislatures of both Indiana and Utah with repeal possible but not certain.

In Indiana, success depends on action in the Republican-controlled house; in Utah, it hinges on the action of Gov. George D. Clyde (R), who has backed "right-to-work" in the past.

Hope in Some States

The composition of the new legislatures and state administrations in Delaware, Vermont and New Mexico raised hopes that anticipated renewal of attempts to pass anti-union shop legislation in these states will continue to be blocked.

A clear-cut victory on the "work" issue was shut out in the threatened states on Nov. 8 by the narrow margin of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's popular vote and by the fact that the vote on the "right-to-work" law was defined by the position of candidates for state office rather than on a direct ballot referendum.

Republican Kansas, which approved a compulsory open shop constitutional amendment in 1958, was the single state in which opponents of the anti-labor legislation suffered a loss. Here, Democrats who oppose "right-to-work" laws lost both the governorship and a number of key legislative seats. The only bright spot in the Kansas picture is the fact that Gov.-elect John Anderson (R) is personally not opposed to labor.

But even a Democratic sweep

(Continued on Page 8)

50,000 Face Benefit Cut:

Recession in Steel Drains SUB Fund

Pittsburgh—More than 50,000 jobless members of the Steelworkers face a sharp pre-Christmas slash in supplemental unemployment benefits because of the deepening recession in the steel industry, USWA Pres. David J. McDonald has warned.

McDonald said a 25 percent reduction in SUB payments is scheduled to be put into effect by U. S. Steel Corp. and eight other industry giants in December because of an "abnormal" drain on SUB funds resulting from the protracted slump in steel output. A few smaller producers already have instituted similar cuts.

The USWA president said that the impending reductions in jobless aid "serve to emphasize again the very real crisis in steel production and employment," and point up the need for prompt action by the federal government to implement the Employment Act of 1946 "to keep the recession in steel from snowballing into all other industries."

Ironically, the cuts in SUB benefits will come almost on the heels of an average 9.5-cent hourly wage hike for USWA members still on the job in basic steel. The increase, effective Dec. 1, represents the second round of economic benefits under the 30-month contract signed by the union and major producers last January to end the 116-day nation-wide steel shutdown.

$5 to $12 Cuts

For the 50,000 idled workers, the SUB reductions will trim from $5 to $12 a week from their unemployment benefits. Under the SUB agreement first negotiated in 1956, the combination of regular state unemployment insurance and SUB is supposed to give a jobless union member 65 percent of normal earnings, but a complex financing formula calls for a tapering off in benefits when the funds dip below fixed levels.

"The fact that the steel industry has been in a protracted production slump which has kept

(Continued on Page 3)

UAW Denounces Kohler Co. Tactics As a 'Masquerade' of Compliance

By Eugene A. Kelly

Detroit—The Kohler Co. not only has failed to deal fairly with 1,600 former workers but has tried to persuade the National Labor Relations Board to approve its conduct and give it a "certificate of compliance," the Auto Workers charged here.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said UAW attorneys met with an NLRB aide after Kohler Co. lawyers had met earlier with the same official in an attempt to "persuade the NLRB that it has lived up to board orders" to reinstate UAW strikers and bargain collectively with the union. The union presented evidence seeking to support its charge that Kohler is not in compliance.

Said Mazey: "Kohler has masqueraded at acting in good faith" by a "surface approach" to meeting its full responsibilities.

Mazey estimated that, since the NLRB order against Kohler was issued last Aug. 26, the company owes former strikers more than $200,000.

"But, more important, Kohler owes former strikers their jobs," he said. "There has been only a faint gesture on Kohler's part to meet this important phase of the NLRB order."

The UAW official gave this report on the present status of the union's six-year-old fight with the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing wares firm:

Protest Pressed

Only a "fraction" of the 1,600 Kohler strikers are back on the job in a capacity demanded by the NLRB. Hundreds have not been offered re-employment. Those that were re-employed are working a 32-hour week—a schedule planned by Kohler two weeks or so before the NLRB order was announced permitting the company to keep all its strikebreaking employes on the job.

Mazey said Harold A. Cranefield, UAW general counsel, sent a protest to NLRB Counsel Rothman to "ward off Kohler's move to escape" its responsibilities.

The evidence indicates, Cranefield said, that the Kohler Co. has tried to persuade NLRB officials that it has fully complied with certain sections of the board order of August while refusing to comply with two other paragraphs pending an appeal to the courts.

"Please be advised on behalf of Local 833 that we strongly protest

(Continued on Page 7)

Rail Unions Call for End To Racial Bias

The leadership of the nation's railroad unions has pledged to "press with vigor" a drive to wipe out racial discrimination in hiring, promotion and union membership in the railroad industry.

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association said representatives of 23 railroad crafts adopted without dissent a four-point resolution upholding the principle of equal rights.

The RLEA resolved:

- To seek equal rights "for all workers in the railroad industry including employment in all crafts

(Continued on Page 8)

"SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY" displayed by union publications was hailed by Prof. Ben Yablonky (at microphone) of University of Michigan's Dept. of Journalism, at Detroit meeting of Intl. Labor Press Association. Seated are Marie V. Downey, managing editor of the Electrical Workers' Journal, and Max Steinbock, editor of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Record, whose publications won recognition in ILPA contest. At far right is R. C. Howard of Labor, president of ILPA.

Labor Press Judged Often Better Than Dailies On the Great Issues

Detroit—In many cases the labor press is dealing "more effectively" with the great questions of the day than does the daily press, the Department of Journalism of the University of Michigan has observed in announcing the results of the annual Journalistic Awards Contest of the AFL-CIO's International Labor Press Association.

Prof. Ben Yablonky, a member of the department's staff, declared:

"I have been greatly impressed with the professional quality of the publications. They are generally fine looking jobs, using attractive formats, well edited and well written, indicating the publications are relying more and more on professional journalists.

"The publications, too, display a sense of responsibility to the entire community in dealing with questions which go beyond the primary problems of the individual union—questions of war and peace, of unemployment and high prices, of health and old age—questions which are the concern of all Americans, not just those of union members.

"And in many cases the publications deal more effectively with such big questions than the daily newspapers which ought to do a better job considering their great advantage in money and manpower."

Internationals Cited

Among international union publications, the RWDSU Record and the Electrical Workers' Journal were singled out for their editorial excellence. The IBEW publication also received the award for the best front-page format for magazines. Labor, publication of the Railroad Brotherhoods, received two top awards, also.

Among state and local central bodies, the Michigan AFL-CIO won the top award for editorial excellence. Three publications, however, won two awards each: the Chicago Federation News, the Oregon Labor Press and the Toledo Union Journal.

In contests among local union publications, the American Aeronaut, organ of Lodge 727, Machinists, received top award for editorial excellence for newspaper format, while 1199 Drug News of New York, RWDSU, received editorial excellence for magazines. The Drug News also won the award for the best front page.

A list of all winners follows with "(1)" signifying awards in the category and others as winning certificates of merit.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Editorial Excellence—News Format—(1) RWDSU Record, N. Y., (2) Oil, Chemical and Atomic Union News and (3) The Machinist.

Editorial Excellence—Magazine Format—(1) Electrical Workers' Journal, (2) Service Employe and (3) American Teacher.

Best Front Page—News Format—(1) Labor Newspaper, (2) The Government Standard and (3) Steel Labor.

Best Front Page—Magazine Format—(1) Electrical Workers' Journal, (2) Firemen & Oilers Journal and (3) American Teacher.

Best Single Editorial—(1) Labor Newspaper, (2) NMU Pilot and (3) Catering Industry Employe.

Best Original Cartoon—(1) Seafarers Log, (2) Equity and (3) Maintenance of Way Employes Journal.

Best Feature Article—(1) UAW Solidarity, (2) Textile Labor and (3) Catering Industry Employe.

CENTRAL BODIES AND TRADE COUNCILS

Editorial Excellence—News Format—(1) Michigan AFL-CIO News, (2) Milwaukee Labor Press and (3) Service Union Reporter, Los Angeles.

Best Front Page—News Format—(1) Chicago Federation News, (2) Toledo Union Journal and (3) Detroit Building Tradesmen.

Best Single Editorial—(1) Chicago Federation News, (2) New Jersey Labor Herald and (3) Oregon Labor Press.

Best Original Cartoon—(1) Oregon Labor Press.

Best Feature Article—(1) Oregon Labor Press, (2) Quarterly Review, Los Angeles and (3) Michigan AFL-CIO News.

Best Regular Special Column—(1) Toledo Union Journal, (2) Milwaukee Labor Press and (3) Kern County, Calif., Union Labor Journal.

Best Community Project—(1) Toledo Union Journal, (2) Detroit Building Tradesmen and (3) North Bay Labor Journal, Santa Rosa, Calif.

INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

Editorial Excellence—News Format—(1) American Aeronaut, (2) The Record, Local 1-2 Utility Workers, (3) Electrical Union World, Local 3, IBEW, New York and (4) Overture, Local 47, Musicians, Los Angeles.

Editorial Excellence—Magazine Format—(1) 1199 Drug News, (2) 32B, Building Service Employes, New York and (3) Boston Firefighters Digest.

Best Front Page—News Format—(1) The Record, (2) 32 Events, Building Service Employes, N. Y., and (3) Air-Scoop, Local 148 UAW, Long Beach, Calif.

Best Front Page—Magazine Format—(1) 1199 Drug News, (2) 32-B and (3) 338 News, RWDSU, New York.

Best Single Editorial—(1) Silvergate Union News, District 50, Machinists, San Diego, Calif., (2) 32 Events and (3) Salary Journal, UAW, Local 300, Paterson, N. J.

Best Original Cartoon—(1) 338 News, (2) 32-B and (3) The Sentinel.

Best Feature Article—(1) Voice of 770, (2) 1199 Drug News and (3) Engineers News Record.

Best Regular Special Column—(1) Dining Room Employe, N. Y., (2) The Garment Worker and (3) The Voice of 770.

Best Community Project—(1) Cyclone, Local 669, UAW.

ILPA Weighs Standards:

Labor Editors Plan Expanded Services

Detroit—The Intl. Labor Press Association, credited with an important role in the Kennedy-Johnson victory, stepped up its continuing drive to expand and improve trade union publications.

The annual convention here attended by 250 delegates adopted a new dues structure that would double the income of the association, with the new funds earmarked to assist local unions in starting publications and to help other papers improve and expand. Some of the dues increase would go also toward accelerated regional conferences and education programs all geared to raise the standards of the labor press.

The labor editors heard high praise and an expression of "deep gratitude" from Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy for the role of the labor press during the campaign. Kennedy wired the convention:

Wire From Kennedy

"I have had the opportunity of reviewing a number of union publications and I am convinced that the astute handling of the election issues brought new understanding of their great significance to millions of union members across the land. This could, in an important measure, explain the success of trade union political action this year."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention "there is no part of our movement that has greater potential value than the labor press. It is, or ought to be, the most effective single avenue of communication between union leadership and union membership."

He added: "Your organization has worked valiantly and effectively to root out undesirables and outright crooks who have masqueraded as labor publishers, and to improve the editorial quality of your member papers. But I am sure you agree with me that in the latter respect, especially, there is much that remains to be done. I hope your convention will be the basis for further progress."

ILPA Pres. R. C. Howard, business manager of the weekly Labor, in his keynote address said that he "doubted whether anyone could challenge the statement that our standards are improving." He noted that "even our critics admit this." With the increase in dues "the role of the labor press will be expanded" to meet the needs of the future, he asserted.

Bernard R. Mullady, ILPA secretary-treasurer, in his report to the delegates said that the organization's membership had been increased to 333. During the year 40 applications were approved and nine members were lost, largely due to the publications going out of business.

'Liberal Mandate'

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the convention that "as far as the labor movement is concerned we think there is a mandate for liberal and progressive government and that it ought to be carried out," as a result of the election.

Biemiller said that the critical fact facing the country today is America's stagnation in economic growth. Unemployment has risen to the point "to give us grave doubts as to the future of the country unless we take decisive action," he added.

He predicted that there would be 5 million unemployed in January and a vital need of pumping purchasing power back into the economy including legislation on depressed areas, federal aid to school construction and teachers' salaries, minimum wage, housing and a Forand-type health bill.

"We lost some good members in this Congress but the situation is not hopeless," Biemiller said, with the White House in new hands. "But we are not looking for miracles," he added.

If it had not been for religious prejudice, Kennedy would have been elected by a landslide, Dr. Warren Miller, director of the Political Behavior Program of the University of Michigan, told the meeting. "Only religious bigotry made it a close campaign," he said. "If Kennedy had been a Protestant he would have won by the same margins as Eisenhower."

Religion a Voting Factor

Miller's remarks were made during a panel discussion on the subject, "Why People Vote the Way They Do." He declared that surveys by his organization showed that only about 20 to 25 percent of the normally Catholic Republican vote went to Kennedy while Democratic Catholics largely returned to the Democratic fold. On the other hand, Kennedy lost some 20 percent of the normally Democratic Protestant vote on the basis of the religious issue.

Kennedy Thanks Editors For Coverage of Issues

Detroit—Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy has thanked the nation's labor press for having brought understanding of the significant election issues "to millions of union members."

In a telegram to the Intl. Labor Press Association convention here, Kennedy declared:

"Please extend to the officers and members of the AFL-CIO Intl. Labor Press Association my deep gratitude for the unprecedented support which the labor press gave to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket during the campaign.

"I have had the opportunity of reviewing a number of union publications and I am convinced that the astute handling of the election issues brought new understanding of their great significance to millions of union members across the land. This could, in an important measure, explain the success of trade union political action this year.

"Victory at the polls, however, means that our job is really just starting. The complexity of the problems which we face in the 1960's and our attempts to meet them will require a high degree of public understanding and public support. To this end I look to the labor press as an essential medium of education.

"The labor press has carved an impressive niche in its long tradition this year. Individually, as labor editors, I extend to you a warm salute and a heartfelt thank you for an excellent job. May this year's ILPA convention be your most successful."

Strike Looms Dec. 3 On Canadian Rails

Montreal, Que.—Some 110,000 non-operating employes of major Canadian railways may be forced to strike at 8 a. m. on Dec. 3, Vice Pres. Frank Hall of the Railway Clerks has said here.

Hall, chairman of a negotiating committee representing 15 unions, said he made the announcement with "extreme regret" but that the workers had "no other course available."

The unions are seeking wage increases and improvements in working conditions. A board of conciliation handed down an award giving the workers pay hikes totaling 14 cents an hour in two steps, but the railroads refused to accept it. Minister of Labor Michael Starr was trying to bring the parties together to avert a walkout.

Forecast for 1961:

Experts See Rise in Jobless Rate Despite Business Activity Boost

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Unemployment is likely to increase next year even in the face of a modest improvement in the economy, a leading economist has forecast.

Dr. Daniel B. Suits of the University of Michigan's Dept. of Economics, using projections that have been reliable since 1953, predicted a slight increase in the gross national product while unemployment hits a level of 4.3 million, compared to 3.6 million in October of this year.

The forecast was backed up by a consensus of experts attending the university's eighth-annual Conference on the Economic Outlook.

Three-fourths of the 52 experts—most of whom serve as economists and economic analysts in business, government and industry—expect joblessness to rise. The average forecast was 4.2 million unemployed in 1961.

The great majority of the group expected business to continue its moderate decline for several months before activity turns up again.

The contributing factors cited were lack of vigorous consumer buying, especially in durables like automobiles; continued declines in inventories and in new plant and equipment; increased unemployment and decreases in family formation and housing starts.

The mid-1961 upturn was not expected to be sharp. The experts expected it to be prompted by increased government spending, an easier money policy and higher consumer spending, especially for services and housing. Inventory replenishment and year-end plant investment also are expected to help.

Higher Living Costs Seen

The survey of the 52 participants also disclosed that:

- On the cost of living, 82 percent expect it to go up next year;
- On average hourly factory earnings, 82 percent foresee an increase, with the average forecast arriving at $2.34 an hour in 1961. It was $2.29 in September.
- On corporate profits before taxes, 22 percent see an increase ahead while 56 percent expect a decline.
- On the gross national product, 83 percent expect an increase and 13 percent a decline. Most foresee a GNP of between $504 and $515 billion, compared to a rate of $503 billion for 1960's third quarter.

Suits, using a mathematical model of the economy, said the GNP will rise about 2 percent next year and total $515 billion.

Despite this improvement, he predicted, many new workers entering the labor force will be unable to find jobs. He said the labor force will rise to 71.4 million but unemployment will increase by 500,000 to 4.3 million or about 6 percent of the work force.

Suits, who last year correctly forecast 1960 auto sales at 6.5 million, said total car sales next year probably will decline 300,000 units to 6.2 million. He expected non-farming housing starts to increase by 200,000 to 1.4 million, thanks chiefly to lower interest rates.

His forecasts were based on assumptions of no change in consumer credit terms; a $4.5 billion increase in spending by government at all levels; a projected boost of $2 billion in government defense orders next year; easing of the money market; a drop of $300 million in government interest payments.

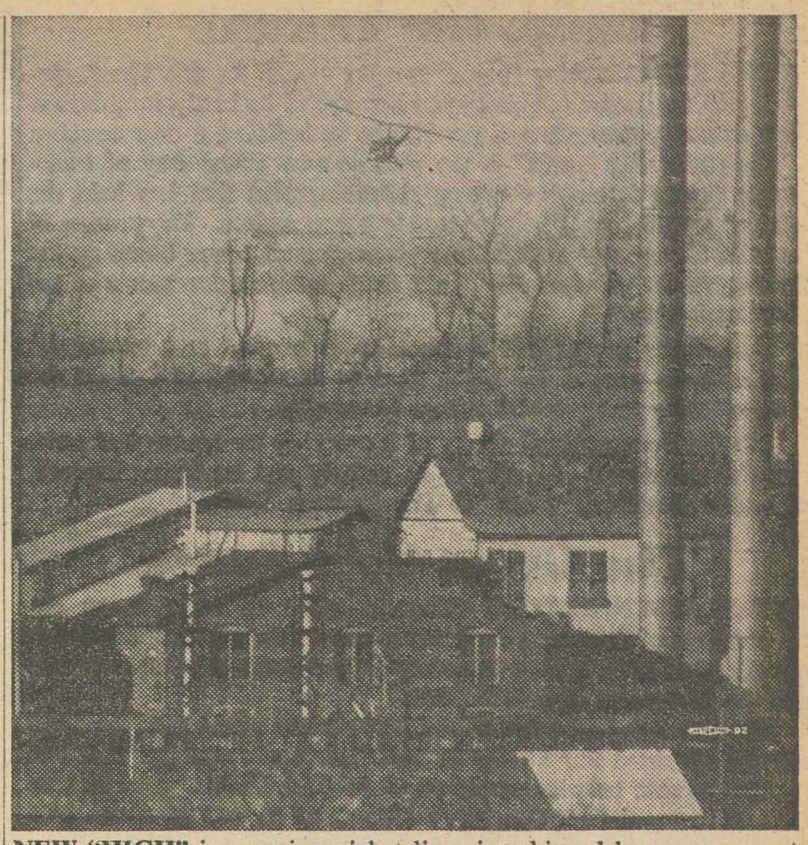
Price Hikes Not Due to Wages

Prof. Simon Rottenberg of the University of Chicago, substituting for Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther, told the conference that wage increases have not been responsible for inflation during the post-war period.

Rottenberg said 93 percent of the price increase occurring between 1946 and 1958 was concentrated in five years: 1946-48, 1950-51 and 1956-58.

The mid-1946 to mid-1948 rise, he said, came from pent-up consumer demand, fueled by war-accumulated government bonds and other liquid assets. The mid-1950 to mid-1951 rise resulted from the Korean War and the mid-1956 to mid-1958 rise from "intensive" business expansion.

Rottenberg said labor got less than its proportionate share of productivity gains, noting that productivity rose over 37 percent in the 1947-57 period while earnings and fringe benefits rose 35 percent.



NEW "HIGH" in crossing picket lines is achieved by management of Trojan Powder Co., Allentown, Pa., which ferried personnel into plant via helicopter after company was struck by Local 477 of the Chemical Workers following expiration of old contract. Dispute centers on wages, pensions, seniority, grievance machinery.

Job Safety Duties Listed By Brownlow

Harrisburg, Pa. — On-the-job safety was described as "a three-way responsibility" by Pres. James A. Brownlow of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. in an address to the annual Occupational Safety Conference of Pennsylvania's Dept. of Labor & Industry here.

The employer, Brownlow declared, has the obligation to provide a safe and healthful place of work and safety-protected tools and equipment, and to enforce safety regulations fairly.

The worker's obligation is to follow established safety practices and to avoid any action which might harm him or his fellow-workers, he added.

Government's obligation, Brownlow said, is to provide sound industrial safety and occupational health legislation, enforced through "fully trained inspectors, well-paid and not subject to political appointment or removal."

Atomic Problems Stressed

Earlier the conference heard Leo Goodman, secretary of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s Atomic Energy Technical Committee, charge that transfer of responsibility for some aspects of radiation safety from the Atomic Energy Commission to the states jeopardizes the health and welfare of workers.

Goodman said that labor will seek repeal of the act providing for the shift. He continued:

"We shall urge instead legislation to establish a separate federal agency to control and regulate radiation hazard from all sources in cooperation with all agencies throughout government."

The conference was attended by more than 500 safety engineers, union and management safety directors and insurance company representatives.

Harry Boyer, co-president of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO and a speaker at the conference, described the annual meeting between labor and management representatives as "vitally important." He emphasized that "organized labor strongly supports good safety practices and necessary regulations and rigid enforcement—by legal means if required."

Steel Slump Brings Cut in SUB Checks

(Continued from Page 1)

the operating rate at around 50 percent for more than half the year," McDonald said, "has added vast numbers of steel workers to the unemployment rolls and endangers the fund from which the companies pay SUB.

"Reductions in such payments come only in abnormal periods of long recession which our nation cannot stand and for which methods must be devised to correct."

Since 1956 when the union first negotiated the SUB program, the USWA president pointed out, these funds have poured $132 million into the nation's economy to bolster purchasing power in the steel areas and to help cushion the shock of unemployment.

Without these payments, he asserted, the two business downturns which have occurred in the past four years—the 1957-58 recession and the current slump—"would have developed into runaway depressions in many areas of our nation."

McDonald emphasized, however, that SUB is "no substitute for full employment," and called on the industry and the government to join in devising means "to provide the type of economic growth our nation necessarily must have to meet the challenge of modern times."

"We need and must have programs in America to make the Employment Act of 1946 more than mere words on the law books of our land," McDonald declared. "We need schools, we need highways, we need roads—not only to maintain social progress but also to insure the rate of economic growth necessary for this nation to keep pace in the modern world."

He also called on steelmakers and the government "to consider with us the need for a shorter workweek" to help ease some of the joblessness resulting from growing automation.

Labor Protests NLRB Outlawing Of Long-Legal Checkoff Clause

Organized labor has protested a National Labor Relations Board ruling that a union contract violated the Taft-Hartley Act because it contained a requirement that members must notify both management and the union of their revocation of dues-checkoff authorizations.

The board ruled last October that because it contained such a provision, a contract between Mine Workers Dist. 50 and the Boston Gas Co. did not constitute a bar to a representative election. The ruling invalidating the UMW pact was handed down on an election petition filed by the Utility Workers.

In a brief filed with the NLRB, the AFL-CIO contended that thousands of union contracts contained similar provisions based on a Justice Dept. interpretation of Taft-Hartley 12 years ago. The federation warned that if the board failed to overturn its ruling, "widespread disruption of peaceful labor-management relations would result."

Similar challenges to the board's position were filed by three constituent departments of the AFL-CIO—the Industrial Union Dept., the Building & Construction Trades Dept., and the Metal Trades Dept. —and by 11 affiliated international unions.

The AFL-CIO brief was submitted by General Counsel J. Albert Woll and William S. Tyson. It pointed out that in 1948 the assistant attorney general reviewed the language of a contract specifically calling for sending of written revocation notices to both union and employer and gave approval to the language involved.

"For more than 12 years," the AFL-CIO brief asserted, "labor and management have relied in good faith on this interpretation of the assistant attorney general. It is plain that (he) did not consider the notification requirements to impinge upon the employe's individual choice."

In the Boston Gas case, the NLRB contended the UMW contract violated the employe's rights because it required him to notify the union, as well as the company, of his intent to revoke a dues checkoff authorization.

The brief pointed out that provisions similar to the one in question are in "widespread use in innumerable labor-management contracts" covering hundreds of thousands of employes, and added:

"The AFL-CIO is disturbed by the decision . . . because it is convinced that unless this decision is reversed labor unrest on a mammoth scale will result."

The IUD brief—submitted by General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Associate General Counsel David E. Feller—pointed out that the NLRB, until very recently, had "consistently held" that the provisions of the section dealing with the checkoff were "entirely outside of its jurisdiction."

The department contended that the checkoff provisions were inserted in the Taft-Hartley Act only in the section dealing with the types of payments which management could legitimately make to a trade union and therefore were matters for Justice Dept. rather than NLRB supervision.

New Seamen's Union Wins Key Ruling

Philadelphia — The Intl. Maritime Workers Union won a key decision in its battle to organize crews of "runaway" ships when Judge Edward J. Griffiths of the Common Pleas Court here rejected a request for an injunction to halt the IMWU's picketing of the 44,000-ton Ore Monarch.

The Monarch, flying a Liberian flag and manned by Cayman Islanders from the West Indies, is owned by D. K. Ludwig, acknowledged "kingpin" of the runaways. It has been tied up since Oct. 21. Ludwig's attorneys announced an appeal to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

DiSalle Calls Legislature on Aid to Jobless

Columbus, O.—Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D) has called the Ohio Legislature into special session seeking emergency action to extend the duration of unemployment benefits.

DiSalle will ask the legislature for a temporary extension—for the fourth time in three years—of jobless benefits from the present maximum of 26 weeks to 39 weeks.

There are currently 172,000 unemployed in the state, DiSalle reported, with the number expected to rise to 200,000 by Christmas.

While the Democrats have a majority in both houses until January, when the newly-elected Republican-controlled legislatiure takes office, a substantial number of GOP votes would be necessary to bring about passage by the two-thirds margin needed for the legislation to go into effect immediately. With only a simple majority, the extension would not be effective for 90 days.

Cause for Thanks

THERE IS something "extra" to offer thanks for this Thanksgiving as the nation pauses to pay homage to its hardy forebears—their courage, strength and persistence in building a new country.

The something "extra" is the process now under way of transferring power from an outgoing Administration that has held the reins of government for eight years to a new regime. The process of peaceful changeover of enormous governmental power based on the decision of the voters is one of the magnificent achievements of the democratic system.

Americans accept this changeover as normal and expected; but millions around the globe gaze at this civilized dedication to continuity and peaceful change in unbelief.

It is this demonstrated ability of democracy to survive and prosper, this transferral of power in an orderly and intelligent manner, that adds something "extra" to Thanksgiving 1960.

The Great Gold Scare

PRES. EISENHOWER'S dramatic move to bring home dependents of American servicemen abroad to "protect" the dollar has centered attention on the complex problems of trade balances and the movement of gold overseas.

The situation first came to the fore several years ago. In 1959 exports exceeded imports by $1 billion annually and the U.S. had an unfavorable balance of payments of $3.5 billion. In 1960, as a result of a major effort, exports will exceed imports by about $4.5 billion but the unfavorable balance of payments will still be about $3.5 billion.

The 1960 deficit has not resulted from an increase in foreign aid or military aid to American allies. It does not stem from expanded U.S. private investment overseas or from increased American tourism.

It results, in the main, from the transfer of foreign-held U.S. dollars in American short-term securities from the U.S. to western Europe, where interest rates are higher. This move has been characterized as "hot money in pursuit of high-interest rates."

The solution to this problem is not to bring back military dependents from overseas posts, or to cut the foreign aid program, or to get our allies to absorb some of the cost of our military aid programs.

The solution rests in maintaining confidence in the currency by restoring high levels of economic activity.

The Administration is hard put to admit that the reason foreign-owned dollars are leaving the U.S. is because the American economy is sagging or because unemployment is rising or because industrial production is falling or because the United States has to ease the money supply, thereby reducing interest rates to stimulate the economy.

If the flow of foreign-owned and American-owned dollars to western Europe is stopped, the balance of payments situation would come back to manageable proportions.

This means action by the Federal Reserve System to bring down interest rates on long-term securities—which would ease business borrowing and mortgage lending—and strengthened short-term rates which would increase the ability of the U.S. to keep foreign-owned and American-owned dollars in the United States.

The real way to restore and maintain confidence in the American dollar is to restore confidence in the American economy—to get it back on the move to full employment and full production.

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Thanksgiving—1960

'It's Cheaper to Die:'

Doctors Lag Behind the Times, Medical Care Scandal Grows

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO Bernard De Voto compared the opposition of the American Medical Association to government participation in health care to that of a town which has heard that a dam has burst and that the flood waters are rushing toward it.

"The AMA has prepared to meet the flood," De Voto wrote, "by saying that it must not get here, that the flood waters are communistic, that we shall all be lost if they reach the city limits."

Hostile waters are now everywhere pounding around the citadel of organized medicine itself. Never before has the medical profession been under such widespread attack. Never before has its prestige sunk so low. Critical articles, essays and books are appearing everywhere.

In one new book on the medical profession, titled "It's Cheaper To Die," author William Michelfelder asserts: "Millions of Americans feel that medical service has deteriorated into a business and the ideal of rendering care to sick humanity has become tainted with the opportunism of commerce."

Many factors have contributed to this attitude. The staggering cost of medical care, which has climbed faster than any other item on the consumer price index, is the most important.

The expense of new techniques of treatment is a main cause of steep medical costs, but doctors are doing very well for themselves, too.

Also responsible for the growing antagonism toward medical men is the shortage of doctors. Past policies of the AMA have curtailed the number of physicians, and today there simply are not enough to go around. Overworked doctors are curt and abrupt with their patients. It is difficult, if not impossible, to get a doctor to one's home. Few patients are getting the kind of careful care or attention they feel they are entitled to.

HOSTILITY to organized medicine has also reached a peak because of the unyielding attitude of the AMA toward highly popular and much publicized proposals for government-sponsored medical insurance for the aged. In addition, the startling revelations of high profits and questionable practices in the drug industry made by Senator Estes Kefauver's (D-Tenn.) Senate subcommittee have been associated in the public mind, justifiably or not, with organized medicine.

The rising bitterness in the consuming public is reflected not only in the large number of articles and books critical of the profession's policies. It can be seen in the growing number of malpractice suits against physicians, which broke all existing records last year. It is on view in the spread and success of comprehensive medical plans such as the labor-supported Health Insurance Plan of New York. It is apparent in angry letters to the editors, and even in jokes and cartoons of which the doctor seems invariably to be the butt.

"It's Cheaper to Die" paints a good picture of such widespread and insidious practices as fee-splitting, kickbacks, incompetent or unnecessary surgery, and commissions from diagnostic laboratories. As specialists take over a larger proportion of medical practice the use of fee-splitting gimmicks between specialist and general practitioner is becoming ever more common. Another device being used more and more by doctors as a greater number of patients is covered by insurance is the hiking of fees over what is covered by the insurance. A patient may, for instance, be protected by surgical insurance which pays $200 for a certain operation. The physician, knowing that the patient is covered for $200, will send a bill for $350 on the assumption that the patient can afford to pay the balance, whereas he would have charged only $200 had the patient not had insurance at all.

Whatever else they say, writers in this field make one unmistakable point and the evidence for it is overwhelming: the imbalance in the doctor-patient relationship must be redressed. The consumer must be given a far larger voice in the economics of medicine.

The medical profession has not kept up with the shifting social and economic conditions which dictate a change in the traditional fee for service system. The costs of medical care are now too steep. Patients are no longer willing to accept calmly whatever fee the physician sees fit to impose. The abuses of the system have been too many and are by now too well documented, and the impression gained by the public of doctors as men who are willing to become rich through the misfortune of others is too well ingrained to be easy to dispel.

Public Affairs Institute—Washington Window

Morgan Says:

Exotic, Poverty-Striken Haiti Poses Positive Challenge to U.S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

IN AN INFORMAL straw poll taken in Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, just before our elections, Haitians favored Senator Kennedy for U.S. president over Vice President Nixon by approximately five to one. Those who picked the winner indicated they did so because they identified him with the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy and they had high hopes a Kennedy administration would "do something" for Haiti. The United States has already done a lot, financially speaking, for Haiti—at least $56 million worth of loans, grants, surplus foods, technical and other assistance during the Eisenhower years alone—and although much more must be done, it must be done in a framework that will better help Haitians do something for themselves.

Morgan

This reporter has spent 10 days in Haiti, the only French-speaking nation in the western hemisphere, alternately dozing and looking. Perhaps the dozing would have been more serene if the looking had not been so startling. Today the headlines stem from a cluster of little crises in Central America. Tomorrow they could just as easily spiral dangerously upward from the beautiful, exotic, poverty-stricken, wretchedly-governed country of Haiti.

Its physical position alone is enough to give the steadiest statesman insomnia. It shares the island of Hispanola uncomfortably and unhappily with the rightist Trujillo dictatorship of the Dominican Republic on the east and the leftist dictatorship of Castro's Cuba is considerably less than 100 miles away across a narrow strip of the Caribbean to the west.

The only continuing institution in Haitian politics is the army. There is no such thing as a bona fide political party system. Regimes are changed when dissident factions are powerful enough to oust the ins. Haiti's nearly four million people are 95 percent illiterate; they present the worst population problem in proportion to arable land in the western hemisphere; they are diseased and undernourished and so is their economy.

Haiti's whirlpool of woes is not the fault of one man or one faction but largely a legacy of violent history: cruel exploitation by the Spanish and French, costly freedom from the French a century and a half ago and ensuing internal bleedings inflicted by competing black and mulatto leaders, the brooding bitterness which still lingers after a 20-year occupation by U.S. Marines ended only in the mid-thirties, and now the staggering problems of bringing a primitive even pagan society into the age of jets, missiles, and the exploding nationalism of dark-skinned peoples.

It would be hard to imagine an area more ripe for violent change than the underprivileged land of Haiti. Oddly, neither Castro nor Khrushchev seems to have given major attention to Haiti—yet. But while the safety and security of the hemisphere depend in part on the health and vigor of this little third of an island, there is a challenge to us Americans here which rises above our own self-serving needs.

HAITI IS SMALL enough so that it could, under ideal conditions, be a kind of pilot plant for improvement of all Latin America. It would take so little, comparatively speaking, to get roads built, the gashing wounds of erosion bound with dams and reforestation, education expanded, industry established, agriculture balanced, health improved. But conditions are not ideal. People and problems have to be dealt with as they are. Haiti is corroded with anti-American prejudice. This flows largely from the "racial problem" and the inevitable envy of the haves by the have-nots. There are bright spots in the Haitian picture which I hope to touch on in another broadcast. But in the forefront of the turbulent Latin American panorama confronting President-elect Kennedy is the big, throbbing fact of little Haiti.

Churches Advised to Expand Fight For Protection of Migrant Labor

By Robert B. Cooney

A study group has recommended that Protestant churches throughout America—"in their fight to eradicate social evils surrounding the use of migrant labor"—support the extension of all major protective labor legislation to farm workers.

This recommendation, submitted to a three-day conference sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ in Washington, D. C., included protection of collective bargaining, minimum wages, jobless insurance, child labor and workmen's compensation.

Some 250 church, government, social welfare and labor delegates gathered from 34 states to attend the conference.

The aim of the conference was to frame "a 10-year master plan that the Protestant churches will set in motion to free migrants from the shackles of economic, social and educational deprivation."

The recommendations from the various study sections covered the fields of employment, education, housing, health and welfare, resettlement and religious ministry.

The Rev. Shubert Frye of Syracuse, N. Y., heading the Conditions of Employment section, reported that his group felt the traditional emphasis on helping the farm worker should be shifted to providing farm workers with the means to help themselves.

It was for this reason that his group supported the right of farm workers to unionize and the belief that churches should support the principle of collective bargaining in agriculture while remaining neutral as between growers and workers.

In a separate development, the second report of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor was made public.

16-Point Proposal

The President's Committee, headed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, listed 16 proposals for state and federal action.

There was no mention of extending to farm workers the legal right to organize and bargain collectively. The question of extending the federal minimum wage to agriculture was listed as a research project.

The President's Committee urged federal review of foreign worker import programs to prevent adverse effect on Americans; elimination of residence requirements barring migrants from education, health and welfare services; crew leader registration and extension of state disability and child labor laws.

In a panel discussion at the National Council of Churches' conference, Franz E. Daniel, AFL-CIO assistant director of organization, pointed out that an organizing campaign is making headway among farm workers in California.

"We have demonstrated that migratory farm laborers can be organized. As a result of our efforts, wages have been raised more than $12 million in nine California areas," Daniel said.

Sen. Harrison Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), chairman of a Senate Labor subcommittee on migratory labor, told the conference that the election of a Democratic Administration promised "high hopes" for legislative action.

Williams set as a goal a "decent, adequate minimum wage," but said that "across the country we are advised this (the present $1 an hour federal minimum) would cause great problems." He said the result probably would be an arrangement "incorporating in part the piecerate system where that prevails."

Williams also said that, with regard to the once-proposed cut-off age of 16 for child labor, this has proved "unrealistic both in terms of needs of farmers and it would multiply the problem of young people when their mothers and fathers go to the fields."

Williams said the minimum age would not be below 13 and that provisions would be made to protect youngsters against hazardous work and ensure continuity of schooling.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

THE SUPREME COURT'S AGREEMENT to review a lower-court decision involving the legality of Tennessee's state legislative districts means that the high tribunal is going to take another look at an inequity that pockmarks the nation—the "rural gerrymander" that deprives city and suburban residents of equal representation in almost all our legislatures, including Congress.

In the Tennessee case, residents of Shelby County (Memphis) began court action charging that a predominantly rural legislature has refused to revise the districts so as to take account of population changes.

The state constitution commands the legislature to redistrict every 10 years after each census, to correspond with the changes, and the legislature has simply ignored the requirement. The Shelby County residents say that as a result they now have one-tenth the representation enjoyed by residents of rural counties.

The Supreme Court has never intruded in this field, taking the viewpoint that the creation of legislative districts is basically a "political" matter, not suitable for adjudication by the courts. In all our history, no apportionment of either a state legislature or of a state's districts for election to Congress has been upset by a U.S. Supreme Court decision. In the most recent case, decided in 1946 and involving the congressional districts of Illinois, the ruling opinion of Justice Felix Frankfurter warned against approaching this "thicket."

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WHAT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED is that in at least one case, involving congressional districts in Missouri, the state supreme court did invalidate an inequitable apportionment approved by the state legislature. The legislature could not meet quickly enough to revise the districts in line with the court's decision, and the result was that for one or two elections all Missouri congressmen were elected by statewide vote.

Also often overlooked is the fact that the 1946 U.S. Supreme Court's decision was reached by a close 4-to-3 vote.

A group of Cook County (Chicago) citizens went to a special three-judge federal court seeking relief from a system that allowed one Illinois congressional district to have more than 900,000 population while others had fewer than 300,000.

The special court said it would have had "no doubt" of its power to outlaw these districts except for the Supreme Court precedent, and the case was bucked up on appeal. In the high court, three justices including Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas said the districts should be invalidated. Three joined in the Frankfurter opinion that the "political thicket" should be avoided. The deciding vote was given by the late Justice Wiley Rutledge, who declined to endorse Frankfurter's reasoning.

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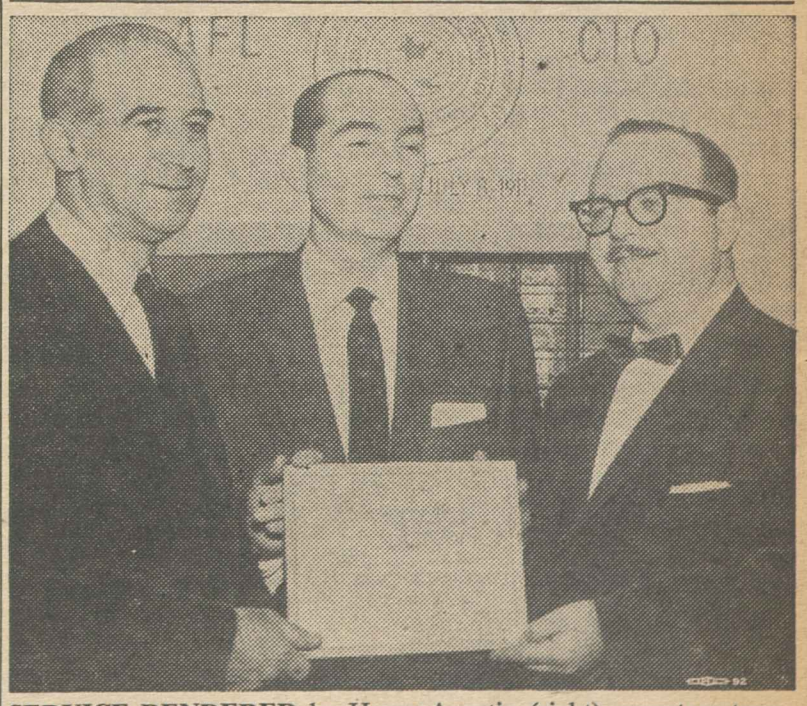
THE SUPREME COURT may decide in the Tennessee case that it does not believe it wise to override the precedents. But the dissenting opinion in the Illinois case was a powerful one, and in the fullness of time the viewpoints of dissenters often have been adopted as valid by a new majority.

The courts would not necessarily intrude deeply into the "thicket" by invalidating legislative districts that are grossly and manifestly inequitable in a popular government. They would not have to attempt to spell out details of what would be acceptable or to substitute judicial judgment for legislative decision in a political field. The decision might swing on a matter of degree, and might lay down merely broad ground-rules within which political officials could exercise their rights freely.

Any major change in the state legislatures that reduced the almost nationwide "rural gerrymander" would presumably have an eventual effect on congressional districts, since a more fair representation of urban residents in the states would lead to a more fair apportionment of the lower house of Congress.



SERVICE RENDERED by Harry Avrutin (right), secretary-treasurer of Union Label & Service Trades Council of Greater New York, in helping provide free public concerts, has won him citation from non-profit Municipal Concerts, Inc. With Avrutin are Julius Grossman (left), director of concert organization, and Al Knopf (center), vice president of New York Musicians' Local 802.

TRADE UNIONISTS studying under the international labor training program of Cornell University were guests of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs at luncheon during two-day orientation session in nation's capital. Students, scheduled for eventual foreign service assignment, conferred with representatives of State and Labor Departments and Intl. Cooperation Administration in program arranged by Harry Pollak, AFL-CIO international representative.

Big Three Auto Giants Turn Down Ike's Proposal for Talks with Union

Detroit—The giants of the automotive industry have flatly rejected a proposal—originally made here by Pres. Eisenhower—that labor and management hold regular meetings, not connected with the collective bargaining process, to discuss mutual problems.

The suggestion was put forth by the President last month when he addressed a dinner meeting of auto industry executives, and was followed up a few days later by Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther in letters to the heads of the "Big Three"—Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

Turning down the proposal, Kenneth D. Cassidy, Ford's vice president of industrial relations, said his company did not believe that "acting in concert with the UAW" would be "either sound or consistent with the position and function that each of us has in the American scheme of things."

GM also turned down the proposal in a letter to Reuther, the contents of which were not disclosed. A rejection was expected shortly from Chrysler.

Eisenhower had told the auto industry officials that "labor and business leaders must sit down in a calm atmosphere and regularly discuss—far removed from the bargaining table—their philosophies, their needs, and above all their common responsibility to this free nation."

Following up on the President's suggestion, Reuther proposed creation of a permanent "automobile industry joint management-labor conference," consisting of "top level, policy-making executives from the automobile manufacturing corporations and leaders of the UAW at the policy-making level," to meet "at least four times a year."

Reuther Urges Wide Talks

The UAW president urged that subjects considered at the joint conference should be "as wide as possible, covering the full range of problems that involve our common interest." He specifically ruled out any discussion of collective bargaining problems at these sessions.

Cassidy's letter of rejection contended that Eisenhower's principal concern, in suggesting the series of conferences, was "focused on the institution of free collective bargaining, the process by which the terms and conditions of employment are worked out for employes represented by the UAW and other unions."

Ford, he said, has "from time to time" met with UAW officials "on an informal, non-bargaining basis conducive to frank discussion" of collective bargaining matters, and would continue to do so. He added, however, that the company would not participate in the conferences Reuther suggested because they would be "expressly directed at and confined to joint action on matters outside the scope of collective bargaining."

Doherty Cleared Of Hatch Act Charge

Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers has been absolved by the U.S. Civil Service Commission of charges that he violated the Hatch Act when he authorized the use of his name in a pre-convention advertisement urging Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson to be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The charge, reportedly brought by the Post Office Dept., had been sharply denounced by the Letter Carriers as a vindictive attempt at retaliation by Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield because Congress overrode Pres. Eisenhower's veto of a pay raise for government workers.

Doherty, an AFL-CIO vice president, is technically subject to Hatch Act restrictions on political activities by government employes because he is on leave without pay from his job as a letter carrier. Closing of the case on the ground of lack of evidence of any Hatch Act violation was announced by the CSC's general counsel, Lawrence V. Meloy.

At the same time, Meloy announced that charges also were being dropped against Dr. Walter Baumgarten, Jr., part-time medical officer at the commission's St. Louis regional office, who signed a similar public appeal urging the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson.

"Thank God, we still have freedom of speech in the United States of America," Doherty declared when informed that the charges had been dropped.

Doherty said he regarded his vindication as a "demonstration of democracy." Earlier he had charged Summerfield with being "the first postmaster general in modern times to try to make the suppression of free speech a way of life in the postal establishment."

Some observers regarded the Doherty and Baumgarten decisions as evidence of broader recognition by the Civil Service Commission of the right of federal employes to express their opinions publicly on political candidates and issues. They saw it as a follow-through to a precedent-setting case during the 1952 campaign when a federal court reversed a Civil Service Commission ruling that an employe who wrote a letter to a newspaper on a political issue was guilty of a Hatch Act violation.

Commission officials, however, refused to draw any general conclusions from the decisions, declaring that the line between the right of employes to express personal views and the ban on partisan political activity is so finely drawn that each case must be judged separately.

The Hatch Act, ostensibly aimed at keeping the career civil service out of politics, has been repeatedly criticized as making "second class citizens" out of federal workers. The principal postal unions have called for outright repeal of the law while the Government Employes, largest of the federal white-collar unions, seeks modification of the act.

Goldberg Elected to Foreign Policy Group

New York—Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, has been elected to the board of directors of the Foreign Policy Association—World Affairs Center, here.

The organization is a non-profit, educational group.

GATT Agrees To Act:

Sweatshop Goods Trade Ban Sought

Geneva, Switzerland—The world's leading trading nations have agreed here to take steps to end the flooding of markets with sweatshop goods that cost jobs of organized workers.

Machinery to deal with what the economists call "market disruption" was set up by the 38-member nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade during their three-week autumn session.

The action was taken under the prodding of the U.S. after the AFL-CIO had pushed the State Dept. to raise the issue of the low-wage goods from areas such as Hong Kong and Japan.

The trade group, called GATT after the initials of their pact, established a permanent committee on market disruption. It will keep a watch on trade developments that foreshadow a market-flooding situation and try to head them off.

Regular consultations will be held under the committee's auspices between low-cost labor countries and the nations which are threatened by floods of imports from them. Specific cases of market disruption will be investigated.

The decision to take concrete action was the outgrowth of a report by a working party set up at last spring's GATT session. Bert Seidman, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, attended that session as an observer.

The Intl. Labor Organization has just undertaken to work with the trade body in collecting and analyzing information on conditions that produce sweatshop labor and the impact they have on trade. The situations in the various branches of the textile and clothing industries will be the first to come under scrutiny, the ILO said.

ILO experts will concentrate on wages and employment, while the trade organization staff will deal with production and cost factors other than labor, as well as with trade flows and their impact on economic activity.

Douglas Dillon, U.S. under-secretary of state, first brought the issue of market disruption out into the open at a GATT session in Tokyo last year. He warned that the expansion of international trade in an orderly fashion could be seriously compromised unless action was taken.

Because of the political, economic and social consequences that floods of cheap labor goods had in countries with better labor conditions, these countries might be forced to protect themselves by imposing import restrictions, he said.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Charles W. Adair, Jr., of the State Dept., welcomed the positive action taken by the trade group. It opened the way to a solution of the problem of how to provide steadily expanding markets for the exports of developing countries without upsetting conditions in other nations, it was stated.

At the same time it was hoped that the work being undertaken will help solve the issue of discrimination by many countries against Japanese goods.

The ending of this discrimination would lighten the burden of those countries which try to help Japan by not barring her exports.

Safe Machinery Issue Placed on ILO Agenda

Geneva, Switzerland—The drive to protect workers from death or injury from unsafe machinery was advanced another step at the four-day session here of the Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body.

The 40 worker, government and employer members of the executive unit decided to place the question of banning the sale, hire or use of improperly guarded machinery before the 1962 Intl. Labor Conference.

Spokesmen for labor had strongly pressed at the last session of the Governing Body for a start on the drafting of international regulations, but the decision to send the problem forward to the ILO conference was postponed.

One of the aims of the worker delegates is to get an international agreement that will make it possible "to fix responsibility for the use of unsafe machinery," Ruby Faupl, AFL-CIO member of the ILO executive, had said.

The inclusion of the item of inadequately guarded machinery on the 1962 Conference agenda "will prove to workers everywhere that the ILO is acting on their problems," Jean Moeri, Swiss chairman of the worker delegates, said when the question was again raised.

Victory for Workers

The Governing Body's affirmative decision was a victory for the workers group and their new chairman, a veteran of ILO sessions.

The election of Moeri, secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, by the workers to succeed Sir Alfred Roberts as chairman was announced to the joint executive by Faupl.

Sir Alfred's departure after heading the workers group for 12 years was caused by the inability of his own British union to continue to spare him for ILO duties, Faupl said. The American spokesman paid tribute to Moeri as having won the respect of all for his "humanity, humor and understanding of the problems and objectives of the ILO."

A Soviet bid to inject Cold War issues into an organization dedicated to the non-political objective of promoting social justice by raising living standards was quickly squelched.

Worker delegates joined with the non-Communist government and employer representatives to vote down Soviet government delegate Ivan Goroshkin's demand that the ILO embark on a program "to liquidate colonialism and its disastrous consequences in the field of labor and workers' living conditions."

The Governing Body decided over the objections of the U.S.S.R. to go ahead with plans to set up an Intl. Vocational Training Information and Research Center.

The endowment fund for the ILO's Intl. Institute for Labor Studies in Geneva has now reached $875,000, David A. Morse, the 93-nation organization's American director general, announced during the session. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was one of the endorsers of the plan to establish the institute because of the help it can give the newly developing countries.

Federal Programs Also Backed:

TWUA Urges NLRB 'Reform,' Charges 'Shocking Delays'

New York—Sweeping "reform" of the National Labor Relations Board to end "shocking delays" in the administration of labor-management laws has been urged by the Textile Workers Union of America.

The union's 22-member executive council, holding its quarterly meeting at TWUA headquarters here, charged that "the present malfunctioning of this vital agency is causing chaos in the area of labor-management relations."

The council declared the administrative delays were "inexcusable" since Congress had appropriated money for additional staff members and had modernized the board's procedures by making possible delegation of the heavy workload in representation cases.

In other actions, the TWUA council:

● Urged the incoming Kennedy Administration and the 87th Congress to act "promptly on a bold legislative program" early in 1961 which would include a $1.25 hourly minimum wage with extended coverage, area redevelopment legislation, federal aid to education and housing, and medical care for the aged based on the social security system.

● Opposed industry suggestions that depreciation allowances should be eased, charging the proposed changes would "yield a bonanza in tax savings for textile corporations but would not stimulate economic growth."

● Called on Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy to establish a textile development agency to promote the discovery of new industrial and consumer uses for textile products.

● Pointed to a heavy toll of in-plant accidents which it laid on textile industry speedups and called for establishment of joint labor-management safety committees to reduce such accidents "to the absolute minimum."

The TWUA executive council said that the "inordinate delays" in labor board handling of workers' cases "constitute a monstrous denial of justice to all parties and have inflicted much suffering on the part of workers who are victims of discrimination, and bitter disillusion among large numbers of employes seeking the elementary rights of self-organization."

The union called for both "immediate relief" from the present conditions and a study of longer-range reforms.

Noting that a vacancy will soon occur on the NLRB, the council urged the appointment of an administrator—rather than "merely a partisan of either labor or management"—who will be able to "meet the administrative challenge from a position of experience."

In its appeal to Kennedy for creation of a textile development agency, the TWUA charged that the Eisenhower Administration has "neglected the problems of the textile industry" and has "refused to implement" recommendations made last year by a Senate Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R. I.).

Textiles 'Stagnating'

The Pastore subcommittee found that the textile industry has failed to share in the nation's postwar growth, the TWUA said, adding that "the basic problem of the textile industry is its failure to expand. Lacking the dynamism of other basic industries, the textile industry is stagnating."

The union's resolution on action in the field of industrial safety noted that although the average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing industries has fallen sharply in recent years, the accident rate in the textile industry has remained at the same high level of 9 accidents per 1 million man-hours which existed in 1954.

The TWUA charged that textile manufacturers have generally been so involved in speeding up textile machinery that it has not maintained sufficient interest in "maintaining safe operating conditions and working habits."

Union Asks Aid to Win Freedom for 8 in Prison

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has called on the entire trade union movement to support efforts to secure the release of eight TWUA officers and members now serving prison terms in North Carolina.

The eight unionists—including TWUA Vice Pres. Boyd E. Payton—are serving prison sentences of two to 10 years on charges that they conspired to dynamite plant property during a strike at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C. The dynamiting never took place.

The TWUA executive council, at its quarterly meeting here, called on unions to "appeal to the consciences of the people of North Carolina and, through them, to the state authorities," to "remedy the injustice" done the unionists. The council reaffirmed its belief that the men were innocent of any crime.

"TWUA does not regard these men as criminals," the council said. "Rather we look upon them as martyrs to the cause of labor."

Retail Clerks Vote to Step Up Sears' Boycott

Chicago—The National Chain Store Committee of the Retail Clerks voted at a special meeting here to "reaffirm and intensify" the union's nationwide boycott of Sears Roebuck & Co. merchandise.

More than 100 leaders of RCIA local unions heard reports on the struggle which started last May when Sears management laid off 262 workers for honoring a picket line of striking Machinists in San Francisco.

The Machinists settled their strike, but RCIA launched a "Don't Buy Sears" campaign when management refused to rehire some employes, gave inferior jobs to others and failed to bargain in good faith, according to union charges.

Picketing To Continue

The RCIA leaders decided to continue picketing Sears stores on an informational basis; to advise union members and the public of Sears anti-labor policies; and to step up demonstrations in various cities aimed at cutting Sears' patronage.

RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge said Sears must meet these conditions before union objectives can be achieved: end "Shefferman-type" coercion and corruption in company-union relations; bargain in good faith; grant union security provisions at least equal to those in contracts with Montgomery Ward, largest Sears' competitor; and clear up the San Francisco problem stemming from the improper firing of employes for honoring the Machinists' picket line.

RCIA has more than 350,000 members. It has called their attention to an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement of last August denouncing Sears' labor policies.

"We urge all members of organized labor and their friends," the statement said, "not to patronize Sears-Roebuck stores until management ceases to interfere with the self-organization of employes, and until it demonstrates good-faith acceptance of union security contract clauses."

Pilots Re-Elect Sayen, Raise Strike Benefits

Miami Beach—The Air Line Pilots re-elected C. N. Sayen to his fifth term as president and voted all-out support—backed up by higher strike benefits—to Southern Airways pilots who have been refused reinstatement by a union-busting management.

The ALPA's 293-member board of directors at its biennial meeting here—equivalent of a convention — approved a $60-a-month raise in benefits to the 130 pilots who have been replaced in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has described as a "strikebreaking and union-destruction program."

The increase brings the strike benefits for Southern pilots to a range of $410 to $710 a month. The higher rate was made retroactive to the 120th day of the dispute, which began June 5.

Although the original strike issues were settled on the basis of National Mediation Board recommendations, the company refused to reinstate its regular pilots. The Civil Aeronautics Board has scheduled a hearing on union demands that Southern Airways be deprived of its operating certificate and government subsidies.

Sayen was re-elected without opposition after supporters of James M. Landis, a former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, failed to muster the two-thirds vote needed under the union's constitution to permit a non-pilot to be placed in nomination.

Landis received 4,694 of a total of 11,498 votes cast.

In other elections, Capt. D. J. Smith of Trans World Airlines was re-elected to his fourth term as treasurer. New officers chosen were Capt. John Carroll of TWA, first vice president, and Capt. Paul Atkins of American Airlines, secretary. The ALPA president serves a four-year term; other officers are elected for two years.

The convention, which moved into an unscheduled second week, also adopted a resolution calling for amendment of the Federal Aviation Act to limit the power of the administrator and guarantee consultation with interested parties and full hearings before rules changes are made. The union asked also for the right of appeal from the administrator's decisions.

In a related resolution, the ALPA urged that administrators of the FAA be drawn from the ranks of civil, rather than military, aviation. The present administrator, E. R. Quesada, is a retired Air Force general.

The delegates also heard criticism of the CAB from a management representative, United Airlines Pres. W. A. Patterson, who charged that "most CAB members are not men with aviation background but rather use their positions . . . only as stepping-stones to achieving other goals."

F. M. Chapman Of Carpenters Dies at 55

Seattle, Wash.—Frank M. Chapman, 55, for six years treasurer of the Carpenters, died here after a protracted illness.

A veteran of 35 years in the trade union movement, Chapman joined a federal labor union of lumber workers in Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., in the mid-20s and later was instrumental in bringing about the affiliation of West Coast lumber worker FLUs with the Carpenters.

Chapman became the first business agent of Carpenters Local 1845, Snoqualmie Falls, and remained a member throughout his lifetime.

In the early 50s he was named West Coast coordinator for lumber locals for the international and in 1954 was appointed director of the union's Dept. of Organization. Later the same year he was appointed treasurer to succeed S. P. Meadows, who had resigned, and was re-elected to the post without opposition in 1954 and 1958.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Esther Chapman, a daughter and four grandchildren, all of Seattle.

Texas Labor Backs $4,000 Teachers' Base

Gonzales, Tex.—"Full support" for moves to raise teachers' salaries has been pledged by the executive board of the Texas State AFL-CIO.

The board declared it was "appalled" at the low salaries paid to Texas teachers and called for an immediate increase in teachers' minimum pay to $4,014 a year.

Training Conferences Set for CSA Staffers

New York—The AFL-CIO Community Services program will be highlighted in six cities across the nation with a series of regional training conferences for local CSA representatives.

Announcing the meetings, the first of which was scheduled to start Nov. 28 in Westbury, L. I., Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said 148 CSA field staff representatives from 87 major cities are expected to participate in the three-day meetings.

The local CSA staff members work full-time as labor representatives with united funds and community chests to strengthen the relationship between organized labor and the network of community health and welfare agencies, Perlis said.

Designed to help the local CSA men and women in the development of community service programs, the conferences will focus for the first two days on the priority programs of CSA, consumer education and retirement planning. The third day will be devoted to blood-banking, also a priority, and will feature top authorities in the field. Perlis said there will be "full discussion" of the agreement signed Oct. 18 by the American National Red Cross and AFL-CIO-CSA.

Conferences scheduled, their dates and locations, are:

Island Inn, Westbury, L. I., Nov. 28-30, for CSA staff from New England, New York and New Jersey.

Hershey Hotel, Hershey, Pa., Dec. 12-14, for CSA staff from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., Jan. 16-18, for CSA staff from Michigan.

Morris Inn, Notre Dame, Ind., Jan. 23-25, for field representatives from Ohio and Indiana.

Coronado Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, for CSA staff from six midwestern states.

Conferences also will be held in the South and Far West, but dates and places have not yet been set.

UAW Charges Kohler Still Defies NLRB

(Continued from Page 1)

any such determination," the union counsel said.

"We assert that very few strikers entitled to reinstatement upon application . . . have actually been reinstated to their former or substantially equivalent positions. Most strikers have been denied the type of reinstatement required by the board's order. Many such have been wrongfully denied any re-employment."

UAW attorneys pointed out that any indication by the NLRB indicating approval of the company's claim of compliance in any respect might serve to upset a decree of enforcement issued later by a federal court.

Close Scrutiny Urged

"The most elementary prudence on your part," the UAW told the NLRB, "would dictate the closest possible scrutiny of any claim by Kohler to have complied with parts of the order . . . while it persists, admittedly, in refusing to recognize or bargain with Local 833 as also required by the order, thereby admittedly continuing its defiance."

An NLRB spokesman said neither the board nor its employes have made any commitments to anyone; that the board order against Kohler still stands; and that the NLRB will take no position in a matter over which the courts have jurisdiction.

About 400 of the Kohler strikers have been rehired by the company on lesser jobs or for shorter work periods, the union said.

Meanwhile UAW asked the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to take jurisdiction over all appeals, and Kohler management filed a petition to transfer jurisdiction to the appellate court in Chicago.

Liberals vs. Conservatives:

Republicans at Odds On Role in Congress

Republicans in Congress, still in the minority despite election gains, are locked in a new struggle over the role the GOP should play under the incoming Kennedy Administration.

The internal disagreements have been pointed up by post-election statements by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), speaking for the right-wing, and by Sen. Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and other spokesmen for liberal forces.

The Old Guard leaders have called for opposition to the Kennedy Administration on social welfare legislation and are seeking to revive the coalition of right-wing Republicans and conservative southern Democrats to block the Administration.

By contrast, Case has urged GOP members to join the Democratic majority "in supporting constructive legislation" and in "working effectively toward social progress."

The degree to which one of these opposing views might prevail may depend, in large measure, on the position taken by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon who, as the defeated GOP presidential candidate, is now titular head of the Republican Party.

In the wake of the elections—in which the Republicans gained two seats in the Senate and scored a net gain of 22 House seats—Dirksen and Halleck contended that the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition had been strengthened and warned the President-elect that the conservatives will "have to be reckoned with."

Halleck served notice that he would oppose what he called "radical, wild-eyed spendthrift proposals," while Dirksen said that the coalition would oppose or seek to water down depressed areas and minimum wage legislation.

Goldwater Declares War

Goldwater, sharply critical of Nixon's losing presidential campaign on the charge that the Vice President did not stress Republican conservatism, called for "top-level discussions" to decide the course the GOP should follow. Rejecting the liberal views of GOP senators on the eastern seaboard, Goldwater said a merging of conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans into the same party "would be desirable."

Case—re-elected to his second term by the largest vote margin of any Republican senator this year—said the move to join with southern Democrats "in attempting to block progressive legislation . . . is certainly not my view of what the role of the Republican Party should be."

Urging support of "constructive legislation," Case told fellow Republicans: "We should not block merely for the sake of obstructionism. The problems facing the country are real. Solutions must be found, and we should lend our support to efforts to find sound and effective ones. . . . The Republican Party can make a vital contribution by . . . working effectively toward social progress."

At the same time, Case and liberal Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) announced their intention to join in a fight to amend the Senate's rules to make it easier to end filibusters — usually employed by Dixiecrats to block civil rights legislation.

In a joint statement, the three said they would "support the Senate's right to act by majority vote after reasonable debate," instead of being hampered by present rules requiring a two-thirds vote to end a talkathon. A similar fight in 1959, in which GOP liberals joined northern and western Democrats, brought about a less sweeping amendment in the Senate rules.

The dispute currently plaguing the Republicans over the party's future role is not expected to result in any open battle for leadership similar to the challenge to the Old Guard mounted by the small bloc of GOP liberals in the Senate two years ago.

CIVIL RIGHTS AWARD to Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, is accepted on his behalf by John E. Cullerton, second from left, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers, at Sixth Annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights held at Chicago. Left to right are Vice Pres. Morris Bialis of the Ladies' Garment Workers, chairman of the conference; Cullerton; Municipal Court Chief Justice Augustine Bowe, who is chairman of Chicago's Commission on Human Relations; Hilton E. Hanna representing the Meat Cutters, and Jacob Siegel, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Rail Unions Call for End To Race Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

and promotions in accordance with their ability."

- To press "to secure the full benefits of union organization for all such workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."
- To ask "all our affiliates to take prompt and decisive action in their separate organizations to bring into effect the purpose of this resolution."
- Endorsement of "the policy resolutions on civil rights and civil liberties adopted by the AFL-CIO" at its last convention.

The resolution was introduced at the RLEA meeting by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, which represents railroad dining car employes.

In other action, the RLEA called for strengthening of farmer-labor ties and expressed concern about "the depression which has raged in agriculture in recent years."

It pledged support to programs to help "restore full parity of income to the family farmers of our nation."

Leighty said the RLEA meeting also discussed legislative goals for the new Congress, including safety legislation, bills to block reckless abandonment of passenger service and the need to strengthen job protection for employes of railroads which merge.

'R-T-W' Repeal Drive Seen in Indiana, Utah

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in Kansas would have been but the first step in a long legislative road to removal of the "right-to-work" amendment from the state constitution.

Indiana, Utah Victories

Signal victories were scored for "R-T-W" repeal prospects in both Indiana and Utah.

In Indiana, a strong anti-"right-to-work" drive backed by the Indiana Council for Industrial Peace and organized labor elected Democrat Matthew E. Welsh to the governorship and gave Democrats control of the state Senate. This substantial victory was achieved despite a 222,762 majority in the presidential election for Vice Pres. Nixon, a GOP sweep that ran well ahead of pre-election predictions.

Using repeal of the "right-to-work" law as a principal weapon, organized labor concentrated its big guns on defeat of the GOP candidate for governor, Crawford Parker, and on election of Welsh and a Democratic majority in the Senate. In the campaign, Welsh pledged repeal of "right-to-work," while Parker, who as lieutenant-governor blocked repeal in the legislature in 1959, said he would veto any repeal measure.

Effectiveness of the "work" repeal drive as a campaign issue was shown by these results: Welsh defeated Parker by 23,117 votes despite Nixon's sweep of the state, and ran ahead of Kennedy by over 75,000 votes. Parker ran behind Nixon's commanding lead by 124,580 votes, indicating a storm of ballot-splitting aimed at the former's defeat.

The Democratic victory in the governorship and control of the Indiana Senate—labor's two principal objectives—were moderated by loss of control of the House and the lieutenant-governorship.

GOP Votes Needed

Hopes for repeal of Indiana's four-year-old "right-to-work" law by the legislature next year depend upon whether a sufficient number of Republicans in the House join with Democrats in seeking removal of this unpopular law. Many GOP leaders have expressed a desire to get the "right-to-work" issue "off our backs."

In Utah, prospects for repeal were heightened by Democratic capture of the legislature—the Senate 14 to 11, and the House 36 to 28. This Democratic victory was achieved despite the fact that Nixon won the state by a vote of 203,789 to Kennedy's 168,016.

The chance of "right-to-work" repeal in Utah, however, was jeopardized by Republican capture of the governorship. The Republican victor, George D. Clyde, has opposed repeal of the law and could act adversely on a repeal measure approved by the Democratic legislature.

11-26-60

Gains in Delaware

In Delaware, Democrats were victorious in the governorship race and retained control of both houses of the state legislature.

Gov.-elect Elbert N. Carvel (D), a member of the Delaware Council for Industrial Peace, opposes "right-to-work" laws. Another Democrat, Mayor Eugene Lammot of Wilmington, was elected lieutenant-governor. Lammot opposes "right-to-work" laws. Democrats won the state Senate 11 to 6, and the House 20 to 15.

In New Mexico, Democrats made gains in the legislature, both in the Senate and House, but lost the governorship to Republican Edwin M. Mechem by a narrow margin.

Vermont Holds Firm

Prospects for blocking "right-to-work" legislation also continued to remain bright in Vermont, another prime target for anti-labor forces, as a result of the election. The two principal supporters of "right-to-work" proposals in the state were defeated in their bids for seats in the state Senate. They were C. Douglas Cairns, chairman of the so-called Vermont Freedom of Association Committee, and Rep. Richard A. Snelling, who introduced the last "right-to-work" bill in the legislature.

Kennedy to Exercise Full Powers of Office

(Continued from Page 1)

clearly indicates that Kennedy intends to function without any policy-making "chief of staff" serving as a bar between other officials and himself.

The "staff system" under Eisenhower made Sherman Adams, the President's assistant for six years, almost a deputy, with wide power to channel information and projected solutions of issues to the chief executive.

In the early years papers that reached Eisenhower were required to move through Adams, whose review and clearance were essential.

Adams was forced out of office in 1958 and was replaced with Gen. Wilton B. Persons, who has not sought to exercise a comparable authority. The "staff system," however, has largely remained, with the agenda for Cabinet meetings fixed in advance by a secretary who was also responsible for receiving and summing up written documents indicating policy disagreements between Administration subordinates.

Clifford indicated that Kennedy desired to maintain personal contact with all close advisers in the White House and to keep himself accessible also to Cabinet members and other policy-making officials.

Clifford said that selection of a new director of the budget, to work closely with present Budget Bureau officials, probably will get top priority from Kennedy.

He said that about 80 officials, including cabinet members, under secretaries, assistant secretaries and White House advisers, made up the top level of appointments.

In the next category he placed about 400 to 500 posts that include policy-making functions although the appointees rank below department assistant secretaries. In a third list he placed about 1,200 other jobs.

Magnuson Winner In Close Election

Nearly two weeks after Election Day, the final House race was settled with the re-election of Democratic Rep. Don Magnuson (Wash.) by a narrow margin.

Magnuson's victory meant that the line-up of the House in the 87th Congress will be 261 Democrats to 176 Republicans—barring an overturn of any of the close elections on which recounts have been asked.

High Court To Review Redistricting

(Continued from Page 1)

year-old apportionment gave them only one-tenth of the representation of counties with much smaller populations. Although the state constitution requires redistricting every 10 years on the basis of population, they continued, the legislature has ignored this command.

The decision to hear the redistricting case came a week after the high court reversed a lower court's decision and ordered a trial on a complaint by Negroes in Tuskegee, Ala., that a 1959 redistricting plan was deliberately designed to exclude them from voting in Tuskegee.

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Meany Hails Goals for 60s, Hits 'Timidity' of Methods

GOP-Dixie Axis Plans Blockade

By Gene Zack

The Republican Old Guard signaled a drive to keep alive the right-wing coalition which has dominated Congress for nearly a quarter century as House GOP Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) conferred with two key conservative southern Democrats.

Following a Capitol Hill huddle with Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), unofficial leader of the Dixiecrat bloc, and with Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), Halleck expressed confidence that the conservative alliance would continue to function in the 87th Congress.

"We've seen eye-to-eye in the past," Halleck told reporters, "and I expect we'll see eye-to-eye in the future."

Opposition Declared

The avowed goal of the coalition is to block, or drastically water down, the liberal program which Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy is expected to send to Congress following his inauguration.

In any maneuver to check the Kennedy Administration's program, the powerful House Rules Committee—of which Smith is chairman and Colmer is the second-ranking Democrat—would play a major role. Created originally as a "traffic cop" to speed the orderly flow of legislation to the House floor, the committee has been transformed into a bottleneck for liberal legislation under its conservative leadership.

In the 86th Congress, Smith and Colmer lined up with four conservative Republicans—votes controlled by Halleck—on the committee to cripple a housing bill and kill measures on federal aid to education, minimum wage and jobsite picketing.

House liberals have discussed ways of revising the structure or power of the Rules body. Although Kennedy has declared publicly that the rules governing the House are the concern of the House, he is known to be anxious to avoid any blockade of his "New Frontiers" program.

Among proposals for curbing the

(Continued on Page 8)

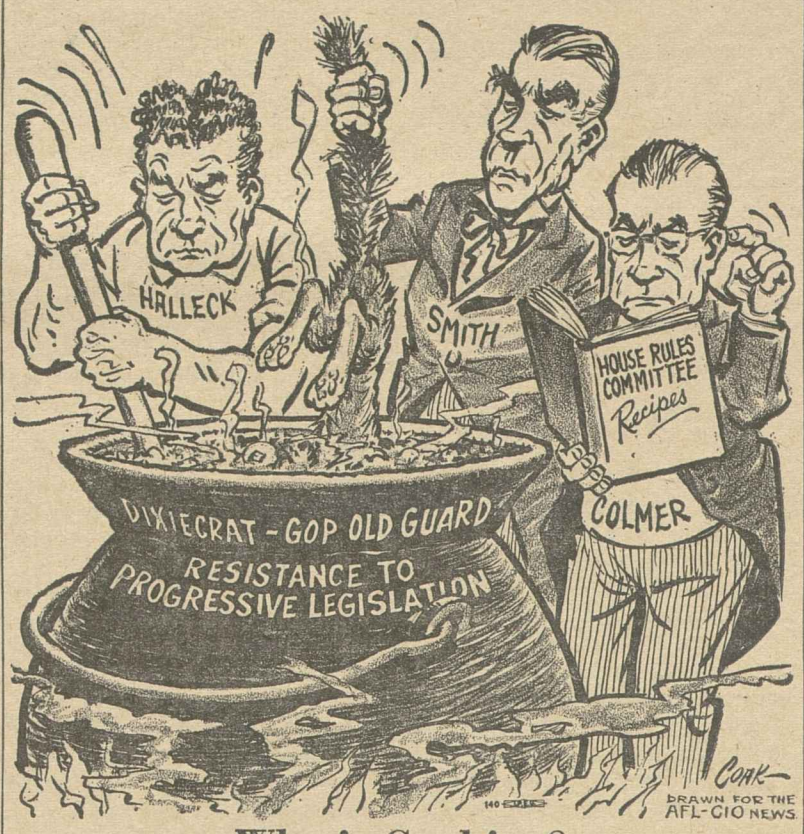
UAW Wins New Round in Kohler Case

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has denied a motion by the Kohler Co. to transfer the company's appeal of a National Labor Relations Board ruling to the Seventh Circuit Court in Chicago.

The ruling upheld the argument of the Auto Workers that the Washington, D. C., court should have jurisdiction. The court ruled at the same time that the UAW's petition for review of the NLRB decision and the NLRB's petition for enforcement should be consolidated so that arguments may be heard together on the issues.

The labor board issued an order last Aug. 26 directing the management of the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing ware firm to bargain with the union and offer jobs to most of the 1,600 former employes who struck the company in 1954.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey earlier charged that Kohler not only had failed to deal fairly with many former workers but had tried to persuade the NLRB that it has complied substantially with the order of Aug. 26 and should be given a certificate of compliance.



What's Cooking?

Food, Apparel Prices Spurt:

October CPI Soars To a Record High

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living soared to a record high in October, the government has announced. The increase is the biggest for a single month since last April.

The Consumer Price Index, pushed by price hikes across the board, rose by 0.4 percent above September to 127.3 percent.

The October CPI means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.73.

"Contraseasonal rises in some food prices, combined with higher prices for new cars, most elements of housing and women's and girls' apparel, were the major factors in the increase to a new high," the Labor Dept. reported.

Wage increases will go to nearly 1.1 million union members whose pay is tied to the October CPI through escalator clauses.

About 975,000 workers, chiefly in the auto and farm equipment industries, will receive 2 cents an hour. Another 80,000 workers will receive hikes of about 1 cent an hour.

The wages of some 500,000 steel workers also are tied to the October CPI under the contract signed last January. The amount of the wage change will turn on the still undetermined costs of the new steel worker insurance program.

A companion government report showed that longer hours of work and rising employment in the auto industry boosted spendable earnings by about 50 cents to $81.50 a week in October for a factory worker with three dependents and to $73.93 for a worker without dependents.

Despite the rise in consumer prices, the buying power of factory workers' earnings was slightly higher in October than in September.

Both spendable earnings, which means take-home pay after deduction of federal income and social security taxes, and buying power, which means take-home pay minus the increased cost of living, were at record highs for October, the report noted.

Compared to a year ago, spend-

(Continued on Page 8)

President's Group Submits Report

A non-partisan President's Commission on National Goals has outlined a series of domestic and foreign objectives for America in the 1960s in a report which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany endorsed as to goals but criticized as speaking "only timidly" on methods of attaining them.

The commission summoned the nation to take action in such fields as civil rights, medical care, economic growth, housing, education, automation and agriculture at home; and foreign trade, aid to underdeveloped nations, defense of the free world and support of the United Nations in the international arena.

Meany Differs on Remedies

Meany, a member of the 11-man commission named by Pres. Eisenhower last February, said the majority had "correctly described the goals" toward which the nation should strive in the next decade, but added:

"The commission's report marches right up to the issues, always faces them boldly, then often turns away without making the necessary . . . proposals for attaining" the ends which it believes necessary.

On the domestic front, the commission—headed by Henry M. Wriston, president of the American Assembly at Columbia University—called on America to work toward:

- Progress in the field of civil rights, with particular stress on school desegregation and equal opportunities in employment and housing.
- Mobilization of "private, corporate, municipal, state and federal" resources to provide a higher proportion of the gross national product for education.
- **Stimulation of national growth "to provide jobs for the approximately 13.5 million new additions to the work force during the next 10 years; to improve the standard of living; and to assure U.S. competitive strength." The commission made no flat recommendation on the growth rate toward which the nation should aspire, but appeared to lean strongly in the direction of a 3.4 percent annual improvement.**
- Reduction of the cost of medical care, extension of health insurance "through both public and private agencies," and a boost in federal grants for constructing hospitals and other medical facilities.
- "Encouragement" of the states to meet a "minimum standard" in unemployment insurance for both the "adequacy" of benefits and the duration of payments.
- Development of a sound agricultural policy geared to reducing oversupply, raising the nutritional levels of American families, insuring a "fair return" to farmers, and providing jobs for some 1.5 million farm operators now earning less than $1,500 annually.
- **Advance planning by industry so that the introduction of technological changes can be achieved "with sensitive regard for any adverse impact upon individuals."**
- Allocation of a larger proportion of federal funds for basic research. The government now spends only $800 million annually in this area.
- Increasing the financial resources of state and local governments.
- Insuring urban populations more equitable representation in state legislatures "where they are now under-represented."

In the international arena, the commission called for development

(Continued on Page 8)

ICFTU Joins with Christian Group To Work for Democracy in Spain

Brussels, Belgium—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has unprecedentedly undertaken a program of active cooperation with another international labor organization in its continuing pressure campaign against Falangist Spain.

The ICFTU executive board meeting here voted to work with the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, popularly known as the Christian International, in a drive to topple Dictator Francisco Franco from his seat of power in Madrid.

Unity of Labor

The significance of this step is twofold:

First, Spain is a Catholic country and the Christian International is a Catholic labor movement with affiliates in different parts of the world. It would be difficult indeed to label this organization as Communist, as Franco propagandists have sought to label the ICFTU.

Second, it represents some progress in a decade of negotiations between the two democratic labor organizations to work together on the international front.

The ICFTU executive board voted unanimously to prepare a joint statement with the Christian International and with their respective Spanish affiliates in exile calling for intensification of a worldwide campaign against Franco's dictatorship.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged full cooperation in carrying out the principles of a resolution which called for sponsorship of delegations of Spanish trade unions in exile to visit unions in western Europe and North America so that the support of the free trade union movement for the cause of Spanish labor can be revitalized.

The resolution also called for a program of increased activity in Spain to be undertaken with the

(Continued on Page 7)

METHODS FOR MEETING challenge of automation were discussed by Pres. Harold C. Hanover (standing) of New York State AFL-CIO at shorter-workweek conference sponsored by New York City Central Labor Council. Trade union leaders who participated in program are shown at head table, including Harry Van Arsdale (second from left), president of New York City central body, and Building Service Employes Pres. David L. Sullivan (third from left), chairman of city committee.

New York City Unions Set Drive To Meet Impact of Automation

New York—Unions here have marshaled their strength to win action by government, industry and labor to resolve the increasing problem of displaced workers resulting from automation. More than 250 labor leaders attending a day-long conference on the subject, "Unions Meet Automation," have lined up in a drive to end what they termed "stagnation" by business in failing to prevent rising "automation" unemployment.

The conference was sponsored by the Shorter Workweek Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council, established in the spring of 1958. It drew representatives from 80 local and international unions in the New York area.

Cases Cited

Trade union leaders heard speakers and panelists outline experiences their unions have had with workers who have lost their jobs through automation.

A telegram to the conference from Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy declared: "Automation can represent hope rather than despair, can increase living standards rather than unemployment. But it will require the ability to adapt to the necessary changes and a high degree of statesmanship. A meeting such as yours can make important contributions to the solution of the problems automation raises."

The conference also received a message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was unable to be present because of attendance at a meeting of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"We Must Prod Business"

The assertion that the increasing number of displaced workers is costing the United States a loss in prestige second in importance only to its loss of prestige in international affairs was made by Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America.

"This is a period when we've got to change things," he declared. "We've elected Kennedy to the White House to do things. But we must also prod American business to do things, to do its share." He held that business has not only failed to act on automation, but has resisted everything that would make for a balanced economy and for industrial growth. He said that organized labor's task is "to generate enough interest and concern and alarm to win action."

"We cannot allow the investment in human beings to be lost," Barkin declared.

Harold C. Hanover, president of the New York State AFL-CIO, told unionists that the problem "is whether the American people and our free society will be subjected to vast dislocations during the next 10 or 12 years." He asserted that a shorter workweek, longer vacations and earlier retirement for workers will not come automatically, but that labor and government will have to work together to win these objectives.

Major Goals Set

The Shorter Workweek Committee proposed major goals aimed at getting management and business to meet what the committee calls their "social responsibility." These included: consultation between labor and management before changes are made in production or personnel; introduction of innovations on a gradual basis; the finding of other jobs or provision for training allowances.

Other goals urged were provision through contracts for severance pay for employes displaced by automation; compensation for increased responsibilities; creation of new jobs and adjustments in wages and prices when increased productivity is involved; the shorter workweek.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city labor council, under whose auspices the Shorter Workweek Committee was established, pointed out that there have been numerous conferences on automation followed by reports by research experts and economists on the results of these conferences. He asserted that a "harvest of shame" would prevail in every shop in the nation if unions were not on the scene to protect workers.

California Health Aid Expansion Proposed

Sacramento, Calif.—California will face a "crisis of unmet needs, lowered quality of care and inflated costs" in its medical services unless it begins planning at once for balanced expansion, the Governors Committee on the Study of Medical Aid and Health has warned in its report.

Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who appointed the 19-member committee nearly a year ago, hailed the report for its "depth, detail and objectivity" and declared it provided a "sturdy foundation for planning a healthful future for California."

The committee's findings included:

- California, which now graduates 500 new physicians a year, must raise that number to 750 without delay by establishing a new state medical school and expanding other medical schools, and increase the number of graduates to 1,340 a year by 1975.
- Regional advisory health councils, composed half of medical profession representatives and half of public members, should be established to work through a state health council to coordinate expansion of health services on a regional basis and thus avoid "haphazard" locating of new hospitals which could waste as much as $1 billion by 1975.
- **State insurance officials should require "grade labeling" of medical insurance as a guide to consumers and studies should be started at once to devise financial plans for extending "prepayment for health services . . . to cover substantially the entire population" of the state.**
- State health and welfare departments should be merged; overlapping state health services should be reorganized with the aim of making all public health services available through "one door" at the county level.

The committee pointed out that Californians spend $2 billion a year on medical services, 75 percent of it through private channels. Group medical practice coupled with prepayment "may become the predominant means of providing medicine in the future," it declared.

Brown has already announced he will ask the 1961 legislature for funds to begin work on a new state medical school in San Diego and to establish some method of coordinating and planning new hospital construction.

Economic Trends Warns:

Low Buying Power Threatens Recovery

The nation's recovery from recession in the "soaring 60's" is being hindered by the "dangerous illusion that the vast majority of Americans have as much income as they need," the AFL-CIO Economic Trends and Outlook has warned.

Asserting that the nation needs a more rapid rise in buying power, the November issue of Trends, published by the AFL-CIO Committee on Economic Policy, pointed to an eight-year "pep talk" by some economists, commentators, columnists and even by Pres. Eisenhower himself that more buying power would be somehow "inflationary."

"No one would pretend," it said, "that consumer buying power is the only significant factor in today's economy. But those who have an honest concern for the problems of today and tomorrow should view with alarm the growing misconception about the ability of the average American to buy what can be produced."

5 Percent Growth Needed

The publication asserted that American living standards must continue to improve if America is to achieve a healthy 5 percent economic growth rate.

"Neither economic health nor better living standards can become a reality," it said "if there is not a steady real increase in the buying power of those who earn wages and salaries.

"America needs much better public services. America needs to overcome poverty. But America also needs a more rapid rise in buying power if it is to move forward through the 60's without disastrous recession losses."

Economic Trends saw danger in the fact that the weakness in U.S. consumer buying power is "continually underplayed" while "a dangerous illusion continues to spread." The publication declared:

Not Enough Momentum

"Consumer income is at an all-time high, is the report on every side . . . But conditions, and the statistics themselves, illustrate that even high levels of consumer income, high wages and high employment figures are just not providing enough momentum or enough buying power for the 1960 economy.

"Confident or not confident, the individual American consumer has not much more wherewithal for buying than he had a few years ago."

Soft spots in the economy, the AFL-CIO publication asserted, include these: slipping output, sluggish increases in sales, weakening inventories, discouraging employment reports, and a mass of other "economic indicators of trouble."

Personal income reached an all-time high of about $408 billion for the third quarter of 1960. But the average yearly rise in buying power of after-tax per capita income, said the publication, has slowed down to 1.2 percent in the past four years—a slowdown that "cuts the forward momentum of the economy."

Reports of high wage levels, it continued, seldom emphasize the fact that average weekly earnings have been wavering below last January's level of $92.29.

Three Key Factors

"Weekly net spendable earnings of a factory worker with three dependents stood at $81 in September 1960, but because prices had risen, real buying power was below September 1959. Factory payrolls fell still further in October."

The publication asked: "Why then is there such a widespread illusion in America that almost everyone really has enough money, or, as an editorial in the New Republic recently remarked in passing, 'most people in our affluent society are still affluent'?"

At least three major factors have contributed to the mistaken belief that Americans are mostly all rich, the Review said.

It listed these: an eight-year barrage of misinformation about inflation has emphasized that wages and other income were abnormally and often "dangerously" high; the so-called wage-price spiral was erroneously blamed for every rise in the consumer price index despite the fact that unit costs of factory production workers' wages actually went down; the constant comparison of today's record levels with yesterday's performance, instead of today's or tomorrow's needs.

"Many who have clear evidence that they are not well-to-do have been reading every day that most Americans are," Economic Trends said. "It is not surprising that the illusion of riches has spread."

There have been vast improvements, it said, since the 1930's, when "one third of a nation was ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed." But by 1960 standards, it pointed out, "at least one-fifth of this nation is in the category of ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed."

It recalled the fact that nearly 30 million Americans were in spending units with incomes of less than $3,000 a year in 1958; that millions of non-farm workers cannot even get the benefit of a $1 minimum wage because they are excluded from coverage of the federal wage law; that 1.6 million Americans working on farms average $600 a year from all sources of income.

Public belief in pressures from consumer buying power was heightened, the publication asserted, by Pres. Eisenhower's plea in 1957 that Americans "buy carefully" lest they "fan the fires of inflation."

Even at that time, it said, what America needed was more, not less buying power. A few months later the President suddenly called for more buying. And in the last few months of the Eisenhower Administration, there has been a "desperate political effort to hide" economic inadequacy, including a "distorted press release" about the Department of Labor's city worker's family budget, the periodical asserted.

IUE Fights Texas Picket-Line Case

Tyler, Tex.—Lawyers for two leaders of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers here have asked the Texas Supreme Court to set aside contempt convictions on charges of violating a temporary order restricting picketing at the local General Electric Co. plant.

Judge Looney Lindsey of Gilmer, Tex., sentenced James Pierce, IUE international representative, to serve three days in jail and pay a $100 fine. Raymond J. Beall, chief steward of IUE Local 782, was ordered to serve two days in jail and pay a $100 fine. The men served three hours of their sentence before being released by order of the Supreme Court.

An order by Judge Connally McKay of Tyler had prohibited unlawful acts in connection with picketing. Pierce and Beall, along with other IUE members, set up a peaceful picket line during the strike. Management contended they blocked the exits. The union asserted the court order was void because it violated rights of free speech and assembly.

Injunctions Called 'Inadequate':

Church Study Group Urges T-H 'Emergency' Revisions

New York—Overhaul of the Taft-Hartley Act to give the President an arsenal of weapons with which to deal with so-called national emergency strikes has been recommended in a unique church-sponsored study based on last year's 116-day shutdown of the basic steel industry.

The study, sponsored by the National Council of Churches, said that the record-breaking steel dispute proved that the existing emergency disputes procedures of Taft-Hartley have been proven "inadequate and should be revised."

Compulsory Arbitration Rejected

At the same time the report opposed compulsory arbitration, declaring such a move would be "quite unthinkable."

The study—prepared by a special committee headed by Charles P. Taft, former mayor of Cincinnati and chairman of the council's Dept. of Church and Economic Life—said a variety of governmental procedures would prevent either management or labor from "devising strategy (to) improve unfairly its own position."

Under the existing emergency disputes section of the law the President has only one course of action in a major dispute: the ordering of the union to vacate its strike for a so-called "cooling-off period" of 80 days.

Taft's committee also urged major changes in the law's provisions dealing with the appointment of a Board of Inquiry. The study called for giving the President "discretionary powers" to:

- Order early intervention by a "non-political" board.
- Determine the "form and extent of mediation" employed by the board.
- Authorize the board to make "public recommendations" as to the area of settlement, if the board "concludes that such a step is necessary."

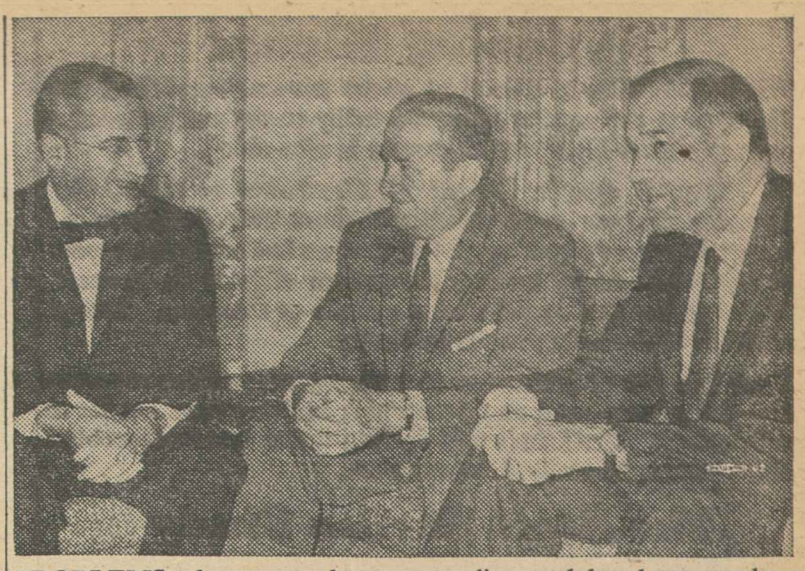
The study prepared for the National Council of Churches said that the long steel dispute "highlights a growing concern that collective bargaining, as we know it, can prove to be an adequate instrument" for the solution of "public-interest" disputes. It added:

"It seems clear enough that our society, though still maintaining the basic right to strike, has advanced to the point where work stoppages will increasingly be felt to have outlived their usefulness."

The report, designed to probe the "ethical implications" of the steel stoppage, was sharply critical of both labor and management for taking such firm positions almost a year in advance of the shutdown that they "created a serious roadblock to bargaining."

It also criticized the nation's newspapers, magazines and radio and television networks for "inadequate treatment" of the negotiations and for failing to make any "objective evaluation" of the issues in dispute.

On the government's role, the report said that the White House "threw its weight, first on one side then on the other," until a settlement was achieved "under heavy White House pressure" when Vice Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell brought industry and union negotiators together.



PROBLEMS of state employes were discussed by these speakers at the 22d annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Employes' Council, AFL-CIO, in Harrisburg, Pa. Seated left to right are Reuben H. Miller, council president; Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; and Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

AMA Fires a Warning Across Kennedy's Bow

The American Medical Association, stepping up its warfare against proposals to place health care for the aged under social security, has served warning on Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy it will use what it calls medicine's "tremendous strength" to battle such legislation in the 87th Congress.

"Ornery," Says Truman

Addressing a meeting of the association's House of Delegates in the nation's capital, AMA Pres. E. Vincent Askey labeled health-care legislation "a step toward socialized medicine," and contended that the Kennedy margin of victory was "so narrow" that it did not constitute "a mandate for any massive program of social change."

In New York, former Pres. Harry S. Truman acidly branded the medical lobby as a "mean and ornery" group which "has always been against anything that was for the welfare and benefit of ordinary people."

(The AMA, he said, "was against Roosevelt, it was against me and now they are going to be against Kennedy on every forward-looking step he goes to take.")

High on the agenda at the four-day session of the House of Delegates, governing body for the 179,000-member doctors' group, was a proposal to devise a single nationwide voluntary medical insurance program in an effort to blunt the drive for health care legislation.

Hospital Group Warning

The scheme drew immediate opposition from the American Hospital Association and the Blue Cross Association, largest single insurer in the health field. Both groups registered objections to the AMA plan to include commercial insurance companies, contending these private firms would receive preferred treatment.

Speaking for the two groups, Assistant AHA Dir. James Hague declared "we don't believe in commercial health insurance," and cautioned that adoption of the AMA proposal "could lead only to weakening the Blue Cross-type operation."

Despite the opposition, the 5,000 doctors who make up the House of Delegates voted unanimously in favor of the proposed nationwide voluntary health insurance plan that would "coordinate the efforts" of commercial and non-profit insurance firms.

The resolution raised the old AMA battle cry that "medicine controlled by the federal government under a compulsory system would result in inferior medical care, red tape and high costs." It added:

"Voluntary health insurance is the primary alternative to a compulsory governmental program. . . . Current social, political and economic developments compel a new and revitalized effort to make voluntary health insurance successful."

The AMA and most of the commercial insurance industry, with the active support of the Eisenhower Administration, led the fight in the 86th Congress which succeeded in blockading the AFL-CIO-backed Forand bill to finance health care for the aged through social security.

Deadline for Hillman Award Is Announced

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation—created by the Clothing Workers to honor the memory of the union's first president—has announced its 11th annual competition for outstanding contributions to the literary and dramatic arts.

Prize awards of $500 each are being offered in the fields of daily and periodical journalism, fiction, non-fiction, radio, television and motion pictures. In particular, the foundation is seeking contributions dealing with the protection of individual liberties, improved race relations, a strengthened labor movement or the advancement of social welfare and economic security.

Deadline for entries is Feb. 3, 1961. Entries should be addressed to the Sidney Hillman Foundation, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

AFL-CIO Praised For Welfare Aid

New York—Organized labor has won new praise for the role it plays in supporting voluntary health and welfare agencies.

In a nationwide television program exploring voluntary fund-raising, carried on the American Broadcasting Co. TV network, news commentator John Charles Daly saluted the AFL-CIO as the nation's "single largest" group of contributors. Trade unionists give nearly one-third of all the funds of these agencies.

Appearing on the program, Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, outlined labor's support of both the independent funds and those which join together in united funds and community chests to avoid a multiplicity of campaigns.

Pennsylvania Employes Seek No-Strike Repeal

Harrisburg, Pa.—Repeal of the state law which prohibits commonwealth employes from striking will be urged on the legislature in 1961, delegates decided at the 22d annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Employes' Council.

Repeal is high on the list of goals adopted by some 200 union representatives. So is a pay boost of $2 a day for all state employes; civil service status; and inclusion of state workers in the unemployment compensation system.

19 Points Framed

These objectives were listed in a 19-point program adopted by the convention. Also included were uniform working conditions; hospital, surgical and medical benefits; overtime pay at the rate of time and a half; safety protection for Pennsylvania government workers; and expense payments for on-the-job injuries.

Reuben H. Miller, state council president, conducted the sessions. Speakers included Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and Pres. Arnold S. Zander of the State, County and Municipal Employes.

"Labor is not interested in patronage, political power, or a third political party," McDevitt said in a report on labor's part in the election of John F. Kennedy as President and Lyndon B. Johnson as Vice President.

He said the nation urgently needs a $1.25 minimum wage law; a bill to help restore economic health to workers in depressed areas; medical care for the aged tied to social security; expanded public housing; stronger civil rights legislation; and changes in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts to give unions equal rights with employers at the bargaining table.

McDevitt once was president of the former Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Zander told the delegates that undue restrictions on political activity by government employes put them in the status of "second class citizens."

"It is likely," the union president said, "that continued recruitment into public service of high caliber persons cannot be maintained if they are put in an inferior status as far as citizenship rights are concerned."

AFL-CIO, Red Cross Agreement Aims at National Blood Program

Organized labor has taken a "strong initial step" toward establishment of a national blood program by entering into a statement of understanding with the American National Red Cross in this area, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

In a letter to the presidents of national and international unions and state and local central bodies, Meany urged affiliates to work with local Red Cross blood centers—or to cooperate with other types of blood banks in areas where no Red Cross blood facilities exist—to "strengthen and expand existing services."

National Program Sought

Meany pointed out that the "lack of a comprehensive national program of blood banking is a major concern of organized labor," adding that the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in 1959 pledged its support to the Joint Blood Council, of which the Red Cross is a member agency, in a drive toward "development and maintenance of a national blood program."

Noting that the AFL-CIO has commended the Red Cross for its system of regional blood centers, Meany said that the statement of understanding was entered into because this regional system "provides a workable pattern for furnishing blood to substantial numbers of sick and injured at no cost."

"The growth of blood banking in our nation during the last 10 years," Meany wrote to the officers of affiliates, "has given rise to a number of problems. Standards are needed in the procurement, processing and storage of blood. Blood should be available to anyone needing it, at the lowest possible cost, preferably without charge.

"There is a need for research on blood and its products, and a need for the participation of organized labor and other interested citizen groups at all levels.

"We are opposed to any trend towards commercialism in blood banking.

"There is no shortage of blood, only a lack of an effective means of providing it on an equitable nationwide basis."

The statement of understanding—signed for the AFL-CIO by Leo Perlis, director of Community Service Activities, and for the Red Cross by Dr. Sam T. Gibson, director of the ARC's blood program—commends the Red Cross for its broad utilization of representative citizen groups, its stand against segregation of blood by racial origin and its high standards of medical supervision.

For its part, the Red Cross salutes the AFL-CIO's interest in improving the blood bank system and recognizes the Community Services arm of the federation as the "constituted organized labor channel for cooperative relations."

Labor Plays Role In Day-Care Meet

Improvements in day-care services for the children of working mothers were recommended at a National Conference on Day-Care for Children by 500 representatives of labor and community organizations, meeting in Washington, D. C.

Delegates adopted an action program at the conference, sponsored by the Children's Bureau of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor. Among the labor participants were Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, and Mrs. Esther Peterson, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Deafening Silence

THE WISE MEN in control of affairs have not explained why living costs are moving upward steadily at the same time that chronic, persistent high-rate joblessness is also rising.

A few years ago, in the second Eisenhower recession, the economics students were concerned about this phenomenon. They wrote survey pieces suggesting that we had come upon new and mysterious times, because the pattern violated the general rule that prices tend to fall during periods of recession. Today the silence in the daily press is deafening.

There is a rate of joblessness that approaches genuine recession levels—6.4 percent—and an all-time high in living costs has hit us simultaneously. The factors add up to a major inherited problem for the incoming Kennedy Administration.

The Steel Strike Study

A SURVEY GROUP named by the National Council of Churches, headed by Charles P. Taft, has produced a thoughtful study of the 1959-60 steel strike and the implications of such industrial conflicts. Mr. Taft, whose honorable experience with such problems goes back to the bitter struggle of Steelworkers 20 years ago in seeking recognition from Tom Girdler of Republic Steel, will not object to questions about the adequacy of his report.

One question arises from the fact that the Taft report does not specifically mention the calculable advantage to the giant steel companies in forcing a strike in the industry.

The contract was about to expire, and the industry knew it, and it poured out steel enough to meet all advance orders. When the 116-day strike was ended, the inventories of buyers were still high enough so that all backed-up demands were met in a few weeks, and since then the industry has operated at a sharply reduced rate.

It is difficult to believe that the companies were not aware of such facts and prospects. It is difficult to believe that they did not know that without a strike they would have been forced to layoffs—and that with layoffs the workers would be entitled to unemployment compensation and company-paid supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB). With a strike, the companies were not liable for SUB and their tax ratings for unemployment compensation did not suffer. Their inventory situation was adjusted and they still made a profit.

A second question about the Taft report involves a certain underemphasis on the steel industry's demand for work-rule changes that confronted the union with a choice of fight or surrender.

Work-rule changes involve highly complex and intricate issues that nevertheless are reducible to bread and butter for flesh-and-blood American families. They are issues that may be properly handled in easy-going conferences between industry and labor, away from the pressures of the bargaining table, if industry will agree that labor has a right to speak about them. The fact remains that for the Steelworkers union, when the time came last year, they had to be handled under the pressure of company demands and an expired contract that could be met with picket lines—or nothing.

Mr. Taft's commission needs to go beyond the ground it covered, generous and equitable as it was in its attitudes, before it grapples with the root-causes of such a thing as the steel strike.

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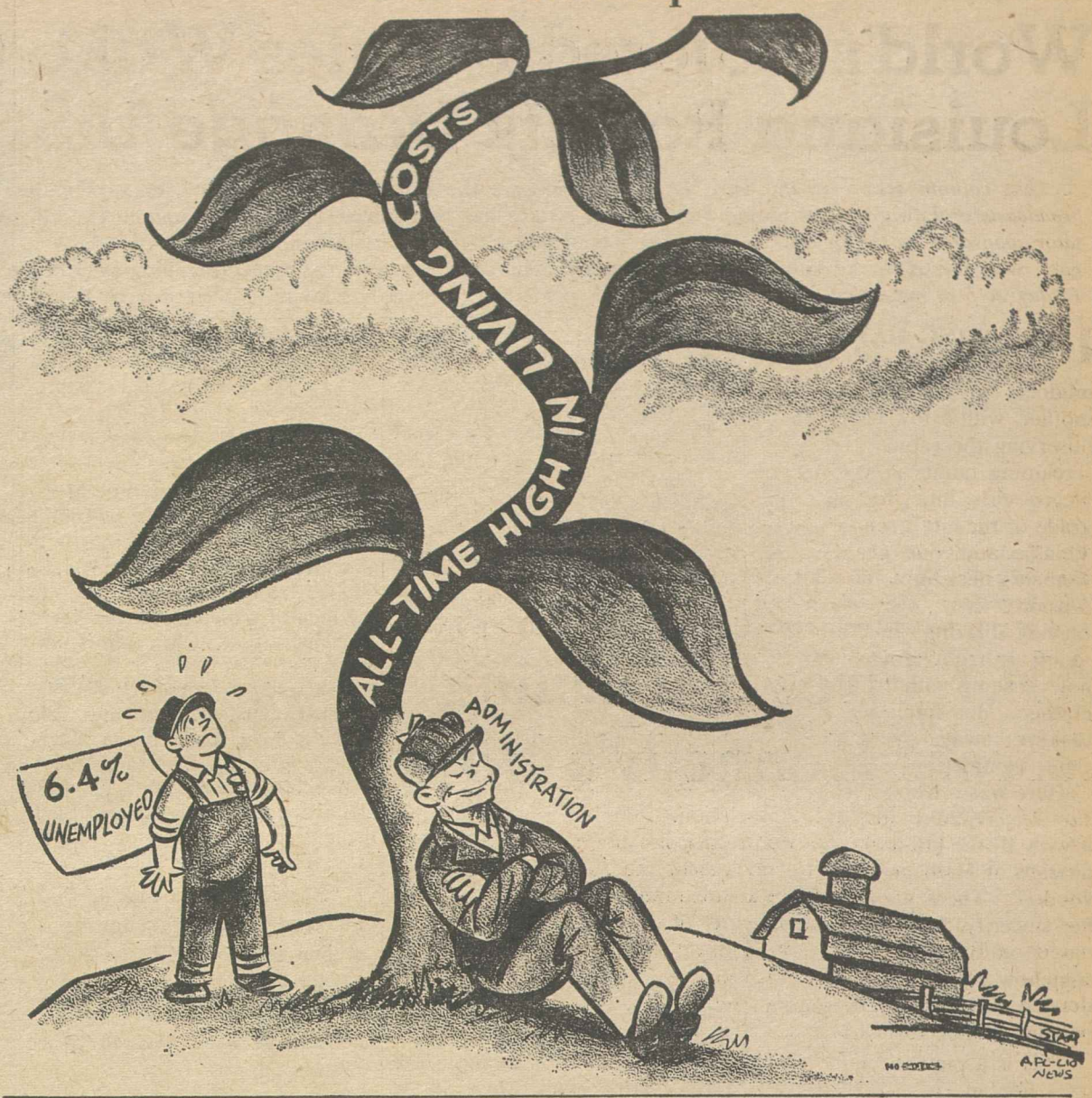
Won't it Ever Stop?



Priest Writes in Commonweal:

Solidarity in Kohler Case Should Sober Employers, Inspire Labor

The Kohler Co. strike of the Auto Workers is now in its seventh year, and it is still entangled in litigation. In this discussion, excerpted from an article by the Rev. Charles Owen Rice in The Commonweal, the advice is given that unions are well advised to fight to the bitter end to defend the rights of workers:

By Charles Owen Rice

WHEN THE United Automobile Workers struck the Kohler Company on April 5, 1954, everyone knew it would be a long, hard strike, but no one realized just how long and how hard.

A look at the background shows that the labor troubles of the Kohler Company are not of recent origin.

That heavy-handed paternalism and its inevitable accompaniments of favoritism and arbitrary decision characterized Kohler before the big changes wrought in employer and worker psychology and relationship by the depression, the New Deal and the rise of modern industrial unionism is no cause for wonder; but it is highly unusual that the changing times brought no change in company attitudes, and there is the root of the trouble.

In 1933, Kohler workers organized under an AFL federal charter, and the company in countering followed a common pattern of the day by forming the rival Kohler Workers Association, a company union. The AFL local union struck for 11 weeks in 1934 and in the course of that strike, company guards fired into a crowd at the main gate, killing two and injuring thirty. After the National Guard broke the strike, and the company broke the AFL union, the Kohler Workers Association easily won an election. Kohler had 20 years of peace, but what most accounts of the present strike seem to miss is the fact that the KWA itself eventually turned against Kohler. The members in 1951 voted to affiliate with the Auto Workers, but the company would not unbend even to its own creature.

The UAW did not win bargaining rights, nor a contract, until 1953. That first contract was a poor one, without even a seniority clause, and when its one-year term drew to a close the UAW demanded improvements. Herbert V. Kohler would give them nothing, since in his words, "You don't have to give them anything to bargain." An NLRB examiner later called it, "bargaining not to reach but to avoid agreement." Kohler laid in an arsenal of guns, clubs and tear-gas equipment; and his hired detectives and photographers maintained "illegal surveillance" not only on workers, organizers and strangers but also eventually on officials of the NLRB and the Senate committee.

The union trimmed its demands and even kept its members at work five weeks beyond the contract termination date, but Kohler was adamant and the strike was on.

AT A COST of $10 million the UAW kept faith with the 2,000 strikers and supported them until, after two years, it sadly advised the bulk of them to find work elsewhere.

Formal complaints brought the labor board into the controversy. Six million words and nineteen hundred exhibits were compiled, and in 1957 Examiner George A. Downing issued a report condemning the company, and finding for the union. The matter went to the full board, and in August of this year a final decision was handed down, giving virtually complete victory and vindication to the strikers and their union; at least on paper.

The crux of the decision is the determination that this strike, which began as an economic strike, became an unfair practices strike after June 1, 1954 because the company offered a wage increase to non-strikers without consulting the legal bargaining agent, UAW Local 833. Members of the NLRB were split only because one wanted to sustain the union in everything.

Kohler spokesmen condemned the NLRB ruling and immediately appealed it to the U.S. Court of Appeals vowing that if they lost they would take it to the Supreme Court.

Local after local of the Textile Workers Union of America in the South and a few scattered locals of other internationals in the North have been destroyed by tactics similar to those of Kohler. No industrial union, however big, can feel safe and unthreatened.

On the other hand, while the UAW's persistence, its victory in the NLRB and its prospect of almost certain eventual victory in the Supreme Court do not banish the various threats to union survival, they should cause other willful employers to think twice before following the Kohler course of action. And they should encourage other unions, and their members, to stand fast and pursue every remedy at hand, no matter how many years or how great pains are required, when dealing with scofflaw industrial power.

Morgan Says:

World's Colored Peoples Wake, Louisiana Racists Damage U.S.

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network, Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

I AM BEING HAUNTED by a news picture taken during last week's Mardi Gras of madness in New Orleans. It shows a young mother, with a tow-headed baby boy in her arms, observing the rabid rites of a festival of hate by screaming taunts at the integration of four little Negro girls into the first grade of the city's schools. Veins stand out on the woman's neck in a purple passion, her eyes are blackly blazing and her mouth is a quivering livid hole gushing with strident epithets. Her small son is looking away over her right shoulder.

Morgan

Here was a woman who saw her civic duty and did it with all the blindness and hot feeling of a black peasant of Haiti possessed by the pagan ritual of voodoo. There undoubtedly was no question of her sincerity. But it was the sincerity of savagery based on the pathetic but poisonous belief that somehow evil spirits would rise from the daintily-dressed Negro girls to invade and damage the persons of her own children.

This is a picture which should haunt the country. For in its twisted ignorance and carbolic prejudice it is as deadly in its way to our security and well-being as a nuclear warhead. This lady from Louisiana is not herself to blame for her act. It stems from dark animal fears that have been nurtured by demagogues and demented minds for turbulent centuries of human history. Indubitably she felt her taunts and screeches were saving her family from some kind of fate worse than death but in reality by her behavior she could not have made their future more insecure.

If he is to survive and prosper, her son cannot look away over a protective shoulder as he grows up. His mother, like a priestess of a discredited jungle religion, was trying to hoot down facts that he is going to have to live with. These facts are not only woven into the legal fabric of the United States, they are rooted in a growing reality—a reality in which Negroes and other minority groups are not only going to demand but see their demands fulfilled for recognition as human beings.

This is what the rude awakening of Asia and Africa is all about. This is what the, on the whole, remarkably restrained and intelligent striving of the Negro community of our own country is concerned with. No amount of the cruel nonsense of apartheid or white supremacy, whether in the Union of South Africa or the parishes of Louisiana, none of these stubborn little walls of racism is big enough to stem long the tide of the dark-skinned majorities of the world in their reach for full human rights.

Why should white men cringe in fear at this spectacle? They should better direct their fears, tinged perhaps with guilt, at the consequences should they continue to be irresponsible in leading and guiding other races to equality of opportunity. Such abandonment of leadership can only compound such dire consequences as have been witnessed from Little Rock to Leopoldville.

One of the most agonizing twists in the New Orleans situation is that the anguish and suffering of it were such a needless waste. Desegregation is already an established and legalized fact even though in some parts of the land it is still no more than a token fact, and it is only a matter of time before Negroes are able to realize the civil rights of first class citizenship guaranteed them by the constitution. Tinhorn politicians, bigots and racists may be able to delay this realization by playing on the fears and prejudices of immature citizens; they may be able to delay it but they cannot stop it. The tragedy of it all is that each community seems to insist on a Little Rock of its own before it can accept the lesson.

UNDER THE light-headed leadership of a sometime entertainer, Governor Jimmie Davis, the state government of Louisiana went on a jag of legislative delinquency designed to wreck the public schools rather than desegregate them. Now there are some signs of hesitation. Anticipating that the Supreme Court would throw out the state's attempt to interpose itself between the federal government and the New Orleans school board, Louisiana Congressman Otto Passman nevertheless says that through such proceedings, "we may have gained valuable time." Valuable time for what? For further weakening the fabric of American society? There is an extravagant irony in Passman's own position. As a ranking member of the House appropriations committee he has an almost wanton penchant for slashing the foreign military and economic aid budget. Yet his stand as a white supremacist is costing the country incalculably more. This is the kind of wounding waste which the New Orleans housewife and the nation can least afford. Encouragingly enough a courageous federal judge and local school board, among others, seem to realize this.

As We See It:

Quadrupled Inspection Force Needed in Food and Drug Fight

A SPOKESMAN for the Food & Drug Administration declared in a radio interview that the agency needs an inspection force at least four times its present size "before we are anywhere near adequate" to keep unsafe or impure products off the market.

Wallace Janssen, public information director for the agency, said its present force of 500 inspectors can check only "a fraction of 1 percent" of the $70 billion worth of merchandise for which it is responsible. He was interviewed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, As We See It, carried on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

Janssen said recent food and drug investigations have unearthed examples of "counterfeit drugs" sold at cut-rate prices to some pharmacies with no identification of the manufacturer. He said there has been "a flare-up in this racket" in recent months and the agency has launched a nationwide investigation.

Other investigations, Janssen said, have uncovered drugs and mechanical devices which falsely claimed to be effective in treating ailments ranging from heart disease and cancer to obesity.

A ROUTINE inspection resulted in the seizure of 23.5 tons of contaminated fish at Boston, he told Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO moderator of the program.

Janssen said the agencies' staff has been increased in recent years but still is far from the target set by a special citizens' committee which made a study of enforcement activities in 1955. Since then, he said, "Congress has given us some new obligations and we think we will have to more than quadruple the size of the FDA before we are anywhere near adequate to cope with this job."

As an example of the agency's expanded responsibility, Janssen cited the color additive amendments to the Food & Drug Act passed at the last session of Congress. The changes in the law were made necessary, he said, when it was discovered that coloring matter previously presumed to be safe had been found to be potentially harmful when used in large quantities.

Under the new law, he said, the agency has the responsibility for determining the amount of coloring matter which can safely be used in foods, drugs or cosmetics.

While manufacturers or distributors sometimes challenge FDA actions in seizing or banning impure products, Janssen commented, "we win about 99 out of 100 of our cases."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A STUDY of how Great Britain's Conservative Party, the Tories, revitalized itself after its 1945 and 1950 election disaster is running in the Wall Street Journal. The suggestion is made that the success of the British conservatives may hold "clues" for the Republicans in the United States; the Tories have now won three straight national elections and they are firmly established in power, while the opposition Labor Party is badly split and appears to have little prospect of a quick recovery.

"Clues" there are for the Republicans in the Tory comeback, and there are some Republican leaders who would know how to take lessons from the British example. This element is not represented, however, in the GOP leadership in Congress.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck, the Indiana partisan who played a dominant role in blocking moderate reform and welfare measures in the 86th Congress, has served public notice that he intends to try to do it again. He says that he and the southern Democratic chairman of the House Rules Committee, Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, see "eye to eye" about stopping what obviously will be a Kennedy program for action in the fields of minimum wages, school aid, housing and health care.

On the Senate side, the GOP leader will continue to be Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, who had less success in the upper chamber in blocking legislation than Halleck in the House—but not because he did not rally all possible Republicans to vote steadily with the most conservative southern Democrats. The Senate rules simply do not permit the conservative coalition to function as efficiently to prevent liberals from passing bills even when they are in a majority.

There is not the slightest indication that Messrs. Halleck and Dirksen are interested in receiving any "clues" to political success from the British Conservatives.

* * *

RAY VICKER'S STUDY in the Wall Street Journal emphasizes that the British Tories moved to destroy the party's "old image of being the big business party of defeat and depression." They "looked to the future, not the past. Unabashedly they adopted some welfare ideas espoused by the Labor Party. . . ."

The British Tories did more than this. They adopted in toto the national health insurance system that a Labor government had installed, which Republicans here still call "socialized medicine" without seeming to comprehend that to British conservatives the label seems preposterous.

They aimed no legislation against labor unions, as Republicans did in 1947 and as they voted to do last year in cooperation with southern Democratic conservatives. In effect, as Vicker emphasizes, "they took over Labor's program, only promising to handle it better."

* * *

THE BASIC FACT is that the Conservative Party in Britain is, and has been more than once in its history, considerably more liberal than the Republican Party in America—or at least than the majority of its spokesmen in Congress and state and county leaders are.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is trying to do something to revitalize the GOP by saying it is, or should be, respectable for Republicans to favor federal school aid and health care for the aged under social security. Sen. Clifford Case, a liberal just re-elected in New Jersey, wants the party to modernize its attitudes. But Sen. Barry Goldwater, an Arizona reactionary, is the hero of most of the men in control of the party machinery.

The applause Goldwater got for his Platform Committee proposals last July in Chicago was deafening, whereas Rockefeller got a barely polite reception. There is no liberal revolt looming on the scene for the Republicans.

A BRONZE PLAQUE in recognition of Max Greenberg's "devotion to the highest ideals of the labor movement" and "in appreciation of his outstanding leadership" was presented to the president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union at a testimonial dinner. Shown in the picture, from the left, are Greenberg; RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, and AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

SCREEN STAR KIRK DOUGLAS is shown in scene from new motion picture, "Spartacus," which Hollywood AFL-CIO Film Council, comprised of unions and guilds representing 24,000 film industry employes, is promoting across the country as an answer to "runaway" American movie productions. Douglas, producer of the picture, filmed it in U.S. in belief that the time saved in utilizing Hollywood skills would offset lower wage scales paid in European studios.

Film Council Boosts U.S.-Made 'Spartacus'

Hollywood — Thousands of AFL - CIO members, representing dozens of crafts in the motion picture industry, have turned themselves into voluntary press agents for the motion picture "Spartacus," which they have hailed as an answer to "runaway" American movie productions.

The campaign behind "Spartacus" is being spearheaded by the Hollywood AFL-CIO Film Council, comprised of unions and guilds representing more than 24,000 employes of the film industry.

Charge 'Runaway' Trend

In recent years, the entertainment unions charge, there has been a growing trend by American producers to film pictures abroad in order to escape American wage standards. The Film Council said the mounting runaway problem has resulted in severe unemployment in the American film industry.

The film company headed by Actor Kirk Douglas, star of "Spartacus," decided to make the motion picture in this country in the belief that the time saved through utilizing the skills of Hollywood craftsmen would offset the more advantageous wage scales prevalent in European studios.

The Film Council, declaring that "Spartacus" might prove the "turning point in the drive against runaway production," said union members are engaged in volunteer press-agentry for the picture to bring it to the attention of fair-minded producers and distributors as well as to the attention of millions of union members and their families.

Civil Rights Training Urged for Local Unions

Cincinnati—A proposal that labor develop its own civil rights' training course for local union officers was explored here at the first conference of AFL-CIO national and international union staff representatives in the civil rights field.

Sixteen civil rights specialists met with the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights to report on the advancement of equal rights within the labor movement and in private and public employment.

Broad Action Urged

They agreed that more AFL-CIO affiliates should establish civil rights committees of their own, and that each such committee be provided with a full-time staff; that each affiliate should extend committee action from the national level to the local level with the help of local unions; and that technical assistance and specific guidance should be given local unions in developing positive programs of their own.

Fraternal guests included Emanuel Muravchik and Jacob Schlitt of the Jewish Labor Committee, who proposed a training course for local union officers; and Harry Fleischman of the National Labor Service, who reported on new civil rights materials available for union use.

Dir. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and two assistants, Theodore E. Brown and Donald Slaiman, detailed the compliance procedure of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and the activities of two regional advisory committees, representing 13 states in the South and 6 in the Midwest.

Charles C. Webber, AFL-CIO religious relations representative, reported on his department's steps to advance the AFL-CIO civil rights program in labor and the community.

Others at the conference included Harry Alston of the Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers; Vice Pres. Frank Evans of the Allied Industrial Workers and Theodore Thomas, AIW international representative; H. L. Mitchell of the Meat Cutters; Leo Kramer, State, County and Municipal Employes; William Oliver and Eugene Wilson of the UAW fair employment practices department; Charles Chavers of the Ohio UAW staff; Richard Wadi of Cleveland UAW; James Turner, Rubber Workers; Ken Peterson and Richard Carter, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Ellison, Becker Head AFL-CIO In Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark.—George Ellison of the Glass Workers has been elected to the newly-created post of full-time president of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO and Bill Becker of the Meat Cutters to the new position of secretary-treasurer.

They won election, by a margin of some 17,000 votes to 11,000 for their opponents, at the third state constitutional convention here. Sam T. Selby, Steelworkers, was re-elected as vice president.

Ellison, of Ft. Smith, has been state executive secretary. He succeeds Wayne Glenn, retiring president. Becker, of Hot Springs, has been treasurer. Selby is from Benton, Ark. The changes were approved by delegates who amended the constitution and also chose 17 other members of the executive committee.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for a reduced work-week for fire fighters of 56 hours and a minimum wage of $300 a month; repeal of the state "right to work" law; aid in organizing all unorganized state employes.

AFL-CIO Unions Beat Back Raids

Danville, Ill. — Two AFL-CIO unions have beaten back attempted raids by unaffiliated labor organizations here.

In the first, the Machinists turned back a raid by Mine Workers Dist. 50 in a contest at the Danville General Electric Co. plant where the IAM has held bargaining rights for nearly 1,200 employes since 1955. The Machinists polled 673 votes to 288 for the UMW in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In the second election, the Packinghouse Workers, representative of approximately 300 workers of the Tee-Pack Co. for two years, defeated the Teamsters by a vote of 162 to 126.

John F. Schreier, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, and William Widman, AFL-CIO auditor and a long-time resident of Danville, assisted in both campaigns.

Participating in the IAM campaign were Daniel Healy, director of AFL-CIO Region XIV, and Field Representatives Henry Henry, Al Bradt and Rudy Eskovitz, while Ed Haines, assistant director of Region XIV, aided in the UPWA drive.

'To Stimulate Growth':

BCTD Proposes 10 Legislative Changes

A 10-point legislative program, keyed to rapid revival of prosperity in America, has been approved by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept.

"This legislative program," the Building Trades group declared, "is designed to stimulate healthy economic growth and to increase employment. It is in line with the basic legislative objectives of the entire labor movement. It also squares with the announced goals of the new Administration.

'Unfinished Business'

"In a very real sense, our program provides a fresh start on the 'unfinished business' of America. It will entail substantial federal investments, but these will be offset by increased federal revenues and will return incalculable dividends in national strength and national security."

The 10-point program and the department's comments follows:

● On-site picketing—"This was the number one legislative objective in the last session of Congress, which failed to live up to the commitments of leaders of both parties to bring it to a vote. It remains our number one objective. The purpose of this legislation is to restore to building trades workers the same rights to protect their jobs and standards by picketing as are enjoyed by other workers.

"These rights were taken away from building trades workers by the Taft-Hartley Act. This injustice was recognized by Pres. Eisenhower, who on three separate occasions urged Congress to correct it by passing legislation to permit on-site picketing.

"The bill to accomplish this purpose was sponsored in the last Senate by Pres.-elect Kennedy, who repeatedly has pledged himself to lead the fight for its enactment. With bi-partisan support assured in the next Congress, we are hopeful of victory at last."

● **Federal aid to education—"We urge a broad program of federal aid to education, including school construction and improvement of teachers' salaries. The need for such action is no longer debatable. It is a must for national security and national progress."**

● Housing and slum clearance—"We strongly advocate a housing program aimed at the construction of at least 2 million units a year for the next 10 years. This will require considerable expansion of federal mortgage guarantees at sharply reduced interest rates to home purchasers. Emphasis should be placed on providing low-cost housing and homes for middle-income families. The program must also be supplemented by housing aid for the elderly and by an effective slum-clearance and rehousing program, both urban and rural."

● Minimum wage — "We fully endorse legislation to increase the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to broaden coverage of the law to millions of low-paid workers now excluded."

● **Medical care for the aged —"We favor enactment of an insurance program tied to the social security system to protect older citizens from the heavy costs of adequate medical care."**

● Davis-Bacon amendments—"The Davis-Bacon Act, providing for the payment of prevailing wage rates on federally-financed projects, urgently needs amendments to bring it up to date."

● Aid to distressed areas—"A prompt start is necessary on a program similar to that adopted by the last Congress, but vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower, for the restoration of industrial activity and the creation of thousands of new jobs in communities where unemployment has become acute."

City Decay Is Evident

● Urban renewal—"The decay of our cities is self-evident. Modernization and renewal programs need encouragement and assistance from the federal government."

● Community improvement—"Likewise, many communities need federal help to improve their physical plant and services, to provide clean and adequate water supplies, to eliminate pollution, and to provide recreational facilities that will curb juvenile delinquency."

● Airports and roads—"Many old airports have been outmoded by the jet age. Congress should enact a broad new airport construction bill. This is vital to national defense as well as to development of peace-time transportation. The federal road construction program has not proceeded rapidly enough. We urge that funds be made available so that road construction can be speeded up."

Pres. C. J. Haggerty, of the department also announced that its annual legislative conference has been set for Mar. 20-24, 1961, in Washington and more than 3,000 delegates are expected.

Poll Tax Drive Key to Senate Race in Texas

Austin, Tex.—A drive to get as many union members as possible to pay up their state poll tax by Jan. 31 has been launched by the Texas State AFL-CIO.

Sherman Miles, legislative and political education director, told the state federation's executive board here that an intensive poll tax drive in 1957 made it possible for the Democrats to elect Sen. Ralph Yarborough, and a similar drive will be necessary to elect a successor to Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Democratic Vice President-elect.

Miles said certain interests hope working people will not pay their poll taxes in an "off year." From 1952 to 1953 there was a 38 percent drop in tax payments in the 14 major Texas counties. The 1957 campaign by labor held the decline in the major counties to 11 percent while the state as a whole declined 21 percent, Miles said.

The executive board approved a campaign to raise funds for the Texas Rehabilitation Center at Gonzales Warm Springs for the third consecutive year. First donation was in the form of a $5,000 check from the Chance-Vought employes' charity fund through Auto Workers' Local 893.

The state federation agreed to call on union members to state their preferences for Senate candidates with the proviso that only the state COPE can make a final recommendation of a candidate to be supported. Among the 15 candidates listed on a sample ballot are former Sen. William A. Blakley, Rep. Wright Patman (D), Rep. Frank Ikard (D), Maury Maverick, Jr.; former Rep. Martin Dies, and former Gov. Allen Shivers.

ILO Mission Finds:

U.S. Labor 'Strong Force' in Economic and Political Life

Geneva—Trade union rights in the United States "are secure and freedom of association is a reality" with few exceptions, according to Intl. Labor Organization freedom-of-association investigators.

The study of freedom of association in the U.S. was the first made under a resolution adopted by the ILO Governing Body providing for a continuing survey in ILO member-states to be made at the invitation of their governments. The mission was headed by John Price, chief of the ILO's Freedom of Association Survey Div., and spent from March to June 1959 in the U.S.

The report, "The Trade Union Situation in the United States," has just been made public by ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse. It notes that the labor movement in the U.S. is a "strong force participating in the economic, social and political life of the community."

The mission found a "stiffening of employers' attitudes" toward union contract demands which took the form of "efforts to curb their power, limit their effectiveness and make it more difficult for them to establish themselves in new fields."

"It is a contradiction to accept freedom of association in principle but to oppose the organization of a union in a particular plant or to deny it recognition," said the report. "The concern of many employers at the growing power of the trade unions can be understood, but from opposing the growth of trade union strength to opposing the existence of the unions may be only a step.

"While the mission was struck by the extent to which trade unions were being criticized at the time of its visit," the report observed, "it does not seem that their existence is imperiled. In other words, there does not appear to be a climate of opinion in which any fundamental attack on the principle of freedom of association is to be expected.

"On the contrary, the very existence of the strong trade union movement in the U.S. is one of the guarantees that freedom of association will continue to be respected in the future."

Furor growing out of allegations made before the McClellan committee was near its height when the mission was in the U.S.

It met with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, union leaders and members at all levels, government officials, leaders and members of employer organizations and experts in labor-management relations. It visited 23 cities in different parts of the country.

No 'Profound Hostility'

"Whatever criticisms there may be of so-called 'excesses' on the part of the unions," it said in its report, "there does not seem to be any profound hostility among the general public to unions as such."

The report included a study of labor laws and their operation, an examination of the relations between unions and employers, and an analysis of union administration. In addition it described the American scene and gave a brief history of the U.S. labor movement.

"The law certainly lays down the principle of freedom of association and establishes machinery for its protection," the report said, "but on the other hand the trade unions contend that it does not fully safeguard freedom of association in practice."

The mission came to no conclusion as the fairness or reasonableness of the "conditions and restrictions" it found imposed on the basic union right of organization.

Ethics Codes Cited

The report noted the high level of democracy in U.S. unions, cited the AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices as weapons against corruption and to safeguard democracy, and observed that barriers against Negro membership have dropped sharply in the last few years. It noted, however, that the bars still exist in some parts of the country despite efforts of international unions and the AFL-CIO to eliminate them.

Particular note was taken of the plight of agricultural workers, who are left unprotected by the laws guaranteeing the right of organization to other workers.

"It was suggested to the mission," the report said, "that the fact that farm workers are excluded from the bulk of social legislation has been interpreted by many people as meaning that the official policy of the U.S. and of the state governments is to deny them any right of association at all. This, however, is an extreme position which it would be difficult to justify."

QUARTER CENTURY of service to the trade union movement and community affairs expended by Robert A. Rosekrans (second from right), assistant director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, was saluted by labor and social leaders at luncheon in New York City. Left to right are Richard A. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes and an AFL-CIO vice president, Msgr. John J. O'Donnell, pastor of Guardian Angel Church, New York City; Rosekrans; and Mrs. Sylvia N. Rachlin, executive vice president of Special Social Services, New York City.

Hungry, Exploited Migrants are America's 'Harvest of Shame'

"We live anywhere—in a tent—under a shade tree—under a river bridge. We drink water out of a creek or anywhere we can get it. Five or six families drank out of one cup—a tin can—anything else. We are to blame. We tolerate that stuff."

So spoke a migratory farm worker in "Harvest of Shame," an hour-long documentary telecast nationally over the Columbia Broadcasting System and narrated by Edward R. Murrow.

In the wake of the telecast, grower protests to CBS were countered by an appeal from the National Consumers League to CBS Pres. Frank Stanton "to stand firm against the immense pressure which is and will be exerted . . . by corporation agriculture." NCL Gen. Sec. Vera Waltman Mayer congratulated CBS for rendering "a great public service."

Strike Meeting Shown

The documentary unfolded the problem by following the northward trek of migrant families in the east coast stream. It showed a strike meeting of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in California. It closed with the return of the East Coast migrants to Florida.

At the California strike meeting of cherry pickers, workers stood and aired their grievances. The worker who complained of the lack of drinking water and of the unsanitary conditions, went on to say:

"If we'd stick together and say we won't do it, we won't pick your cherries until you give us some rest rooms in the field for the ladies and some for the men—and some water fit to drink, we won't pick them. We'd get them."

Murrow pointed out that farm workers are denied the federal guarantee of the legal right to organize and bargain collectively. Agriculture has been exempted from almost all social welfare and labor legislation, it was noted by Murrow and others interviewed on the program.

Pres. Charles Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation expressed the view that "the agricultural worker needs to have the right to have jobs—freedom to move about—freedom to quit if he doesn't like it—freedom to protest—freedom to negotiate where they are organized.

"The right to strike at the time of the harvest," Shuman added, ought to be regulated in some manner."

The program showed a weary woman of 29 kneeling in the field. She explained she earned $1 a day, less than it cost her to feed her 14 children, and the reason she could not afford to put the youngest in a nursery. A camera shot of their one-room quarters focused on a mattress and it was explained the holes in it were made by rats.

"I feel sad," commented Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell as he was interviewed by Murrow.

"I feel sad because I think that it is a blot on my conscience as well as the conscience of all of us whom society has treated a little more favorably than these people.

"They certainly have no voice in Congress and their employers do have a voice. Their employers are highly organized and make their voice and terms and conditions known to our legislators. I know of no greater pressure lobbies, so-called, in Washington than the farm group. . . ."

Growers' Double Standard Hit

Mitchell pointed out that the government protects the farmer against loss on certain crops and the farmer accepts this "government largess" while exerting "tremendous" pressures against aid to farm workers.

"It is morally wrong, it seems to me," Mitchell declared, "for any man, any employer to exploit his workers.

"In this day and age, I don't think we should tolerate it."

Murrow closed the program by observing that "only an enlightened, aroused and perhaps angered public opinion can do anything about the migrants."

"The people you have seen," Murrow commented, "have the strength to harvest your fruit and vegetables.

"They don't have the strength to influence legislation. Maybe we do."

ICFTU Spurs Drive To Democratize Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian International, including radio programs to the Spanish people and the possibility of setting up a radio station to broadcast these programs.

It called upon ICFTU affiliates in countries which provide financial aid to Franco, meaning primarily the United States, to press for the stopping of such aid. The ICFTU has already gone on record that it will boycott any international organization, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, if it should accept Franco Spain into membership.

In a special report on Spain, the ICFTU pointed out that despite the fact Franco has proclaimed himself a champion of anticommunism, in actual fact the Communists have remarkable freedom of movement inside Spain, and radio broadcasts and other propaganda emanating from Communist countries are not interfered with.

Obviously the existence of a "Communist danger" is indispensable to the regime in its trading on certain sympathies in the free world, the ICFTU said. Thus it is that Spanish people, and workers in particular, have no other sources of information than the Spanish press and radio, which are entirely controlled by the government, and, paradoxically, Communist broadcasts directed towards them from behind the Iron Curtain.

The report also pointed out that the economic situation inside Spain had deteriorated sharply, with unemployment and wage-cuts growing in intensity. To stem the growing dissatisfaction, the Franco regime has intensified repressive measures including intimidation and terror and large-scale arrests.

ICFTU General Sec. Omer Becu warned that if Franco, approaching 70, should suddenly die, the world might find itself with another Castro regime, and "We don't want a Cuba in Europe." That is why a union of democratic forces against Franco has been formed to help assure that any future transfer of power would be in a pro-democratic direction, he indicated.

ICFTU To Look Into Moroccan Repression

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions is sending a mission to Morocco to investigate harsh police repression of a strike demonstration at Larache which resulted in three deaths and several wounded.

The police measures, which also included the arrest of several union officials, are further evidence of increasing government interference in legitimate trade union activities, free labor spokesmen maintain.

Breadwinner-less Families on Increase

Ann Arbor, Mich.—One of every eight families in the Detroit metropolitan area had no wage earners when the University of Michigan made a survey early this year.

The university's Detroit Area Study has reported that the proportion of such families increased from 7 percent in 1955-56 to 12 percent in 1960.

Four out of every 10 families whose heads were 60 or older had no wage earner when the survey was taken. Among younger families, the proportion was less than 1 in 20.

2 Union Bodies Vote Support For Hutcheson

The executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has given a unanimous vote of confidence to Vice Pres. Mauriee A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, who has been sentenced to a prison term in Indiana of from two to 14 years for alleged bribery.

The BCTD council decided that Hutcheson should continue to serve as a vice president of the department pending final outcome of the case, declaring: "We are convinced that he will be cleared of the charges against him in the appellate courts."

Hutcheson and Carpenters' Vice Pres. William Blaier drew similar sentences growing out of an alleged state highway scandal. Both are free on $5,000 bail each pending arguments Jan. 4, 1961 on defense motions for a new trial. They plan an appeal if the motion is denied.

Earlier, the Carpenters' 12-man executive board, meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., expressed "complete faith and confidence" in the two union leaders. Hutcheson and Blaier were convicted, the board said in a statement, "not because the state proved its case, but rather because they are union officials in an anti-union state."

In addition to the prison terms, Hutcheson and Blaier were fined $250 each and were barred from voting or holding public office for five years. A third Carpenters' official, Treas. Frank M. Chapman, was convicted along with Hutcheson and Blaier. Chapman died Nov. 16 in Seattle, Wash.

Meany Hails Proposed Goals, Attacks 'Timidity' of Methods

(Continued from Page 1)

of a world position "neither defensive nor belligerent" and dedicated to seeking to ease tensions so that the "safeguarded reduction of armaments" can be attained. It specifically called for:

- **Joining with other free world nations in "seeking a gradual reduction of tariffs and quota restrictions . . . while safeguarding the national economy against market disruption (and) destructive competition as the result of grossly lower unit labor costs."**
- A "substantial increase" in the amount of foreign aid to the newly emerging nations "to be equitably shared by the major free nations."
- Maintenance of a firm stand in Berlin and in any other areas where America's "commitments and interests are squarely opposed to those of the Soviets."
- Maintenance "at whatever cost" of strategic and tactical forces strong enough to deter the Communist powers from surprise attack and to cope with major or limited military aggression.
- Enlargement of "personal and cultural contacts" with the Communist nations.
- A "step-by-step" advance in the area of disarmament, beginning with suspending nuclear testing under a safeguard agreement and aiming toward eventual control of nuclear weapons under "effective international inspection."

In his separate views, Meany was sharp in his criticism of the majority for placing so much reliance on private initiative and incentive and on the expansion of the roles of state and local governments to meet the new needs, declaring that while these were "important," the "failure to recognize" the superior resources of the federal government "would doom many of these worthwhile roles."

The report, he said, "grudgingly recognizes the role and responsibilities of the federal government," but sees it "only as a last resort."

He also expressed himself in disagreement with the "hasty optimism" shown by the commission in the call for enlarging contacts with people behind the Iron Curtain. Meany said that "little harm" would result from exchanges of artists, scientists, actors and professional technicians.

But he warned there would be great damage if the heads of government-controlled organizations—like the Soviet so-called trade unions—were welcomed as nongovernmental delegates and "permitted to gain respectability and legitimacy in the eyes of the free world."

'Timidities' Listed

The AFL-CIO president ticked off this list of "timidities" in the commission's report:

ECONOMIC GROWTH — The commission, he said, "tends to accept as valid" the projected 3.4 percent growth rate, despite the fact that many sound economists feel the nation "can, should and must grow" at an annual rate of 4.5 to 5 percent—a rate sufficient "to insure achievement of its goals."

CIVIL RIGHTS—The commission's call for "additional municipal, state and federal legislation" to insure private employment opportunities "timidly stops short of supporting the only realistic legislative step: an enforceable federal Fair Employment Practices law, supplemented by similar state and local laws."

The report sets a 1970 goal for desegregation in higher education, "but astoundingly sets no time goal at all for desegregation of publicly supported schools," urging only "progress in good faith." By 1970, Meany said, "all Negro children must have available to them the opportunity to attend all local schools, subject only to meeting uniformly administered academic standards."

TAXES—The report calling for new tax sources for state and local governments "should go one step further and recommend a federal income tax credit to the states . . . as a means of assuring a sound, equitable way of raising additional revenue, rather than enacting regressive sales and excise taxes."

EDUCATION—The report proposes only federal supplemental funds to states whose per capita income is inadequate, and provides other states only with federal funds on a matching basis. "What America needs," Meany said, "is federal grants to all states with further supplemental funds to those states whose per capita income is too low."

MEDICAL CARE — In the field of health care for the aged, which Meany called "easily the most pressing problem in this area," he charged that the report "refuses to take the next, necessary step and say such insurance should be extended through the tried and proved social security system."

UNEMPLOYMENT STANDARDS—The call merely for "encouraging" states to meet minimum standards "fails completely to recognize" the fact that in the past eight years the states have had "almost no record of success" when faced with requests from the White House for voluntary improvement in the amount and duration of benefits. Meany urged enactment of federal standards "requiring the states" to meet these goals.

Conservative Coalition Lays Plans for Blockade

(Continued from Page 1)

Rules Committee reportedly under consideration are:

- Dropping Colmer as a Democratic member because he bolted the Kennedy-Johnson ticket to support a slate of "unpledged" electors which won in Mississippi.
- Increasing the size of the committee by two members to permit appointment of two more Democrats and break the present six-six liberal-conservative tie.
- Making the Speaker of the House and the Majority and Minority Leaders ex-officio members of the committee, to make it more responsive to the leadership.
- Enacting some time limitation, similar to the 21-day rule used in the 81st Congress, to open the way for breaking the committee stranglehold and permit the full House to vote eventually on measures approved by standing committees.

Following his conference with Smith and Colmer, Halleck told newsmen that he was opposed to any of the suggested changes in the makeup and responsibilities of the Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, Kennedy returned to the nation's capital from his post-election vacation in Palm Beach, Fla., following the birth of his son — John F. Kennedy, Jr. — and plunged into a round of top-level conferences with party and other leaders, interspersed with visits to his wife and the baby at Georgetown General Hospital.

Cabinet Selection

The Kennedy talks centered on the twin subjects of the orderly transfer of power from the outgoing Republican Administration and the major task of selecting his Cabinet and other key members of his official family. He was scheduled to meet Dec. 6 with Pres. Eisenhower, for the first time since the election, to discuss the changeover.

There were strong indications that the Kennedy Administration plans to push for speedy approval of federal aid for school construction and legislation to liberalize the minimum wage law.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), slated to become chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, said after a meeting with Kennedy at the latter's Georgetown residence that he would try to have these measures through committee and ready for consideration within the first 30 to 60 days after Congress convenes.

Powell also told newsmen the President-elect favored swift expansion of a government program of free scholarships for African students desiring to study in the U.S.

Kennedy Selects Williams, Ribicoff

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy has announced the selection of the first two top-level members of his official family.

In rapid-fire order, Kennedy picked Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan as Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Williams served a record-breaking six terms as the Democratic governor of Michigan before declining to seek re-election this year. Ribicoff, now in his second term as Democratic governor of the Nutmeg State, was the first governor in the nation to support Kennedy in his bid for the presidency.

Year-Around Labor COPE Activity Urged

Utica, N. Y.—Organized labor should remain politically active throughout the year instead of concentrating only on the election campaigns, Louis Hollander, chairman of the Executive Council of the New York State AFL-CIO, declared here.

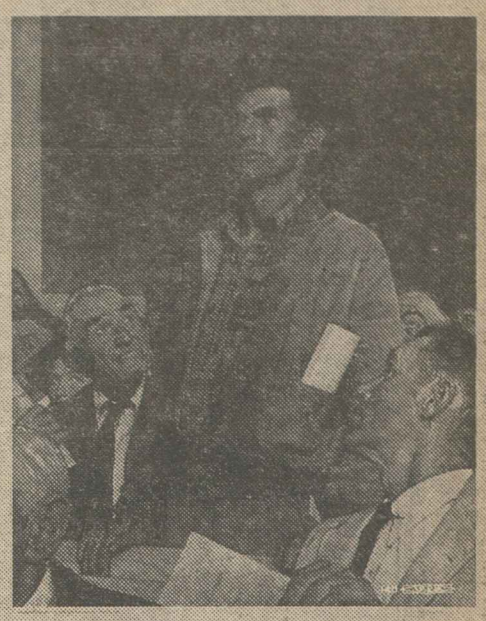
Speaking at a conference sponsored by the Greater Utica AFL-CIO, Hollander pointed to the narrow margin of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's victory in November as a major reason why labor "cannot slacken its pace or cease its interest and activity in this area."

Hollander said that labor must continue to work on the "political-economic" front, adding:

"Otherwise we run the risk of finding many major aims of labor and the community as well — in the fields of education, employment, housing—coming out on the short end of the votes in Congress and in the state legislature."

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression;.....

Human Rights Day Dec. 10th.



"For the people of the United States as well as for people everywhere, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a significant beacon in the steady march towards achieving human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Nation's Cost of Living Soars to a Record High

(Continued from Page 1)

able earnings were about 2 percent higher and buying power was about 0.5 percent higher.

The cost of living, at 127.3 percent for October, was 1.4 percent above October of 1959.

The Labor Dept. said that higher food prices were to blame for over 40 percent of the 1.4 percent over-the-year increase. In the non-food groups, the report said, nearly two-thirds of the advance was due to higher average prices for most components of housing, particularly higher shelter costs.

The CPI has been rising steadily during 1960.

The index was 125.6 in November of 1959. It dipped to 125.4 by January but since then moved upward, remained unchanged at 126.6 between July and August and resumed its climb.

12-8-60

As for the 0.4 percent hike from September, the Labor Dept. had this to say:

"The 0.6 percent increase in food prices reflected primarily higher prices for foods for home consumption, although prices for restaurant meals also advanced.

"Higher prices for eggs, most fresh fruits, tomatoes, pork, milk and bread contributed materially to the rise.

"Seasonal factors were to some extent responsible for the increase in average prices of eggs, milk and some fresh fruits. However, higher prices for grapefruit and tomatoes reflected extensive damage to Florida crops by the September hurricane.

"Higher pork prices stemmed from the large reduction in the spring pig crop in response to low prices for hogs at that time."

The index for all foods, the report said, was at 120.9 percent or 2.1 percent above a year ago. This is figured against a 1947-49 base of 100.

The Labor Dept. reported that the transportation index rose by 1.0 percent over the month as new model cars hit the market; housing went up by 0.2 percent as fuel use increased; the apparel index rose seasonally by 0.4 percent and the medical care index jumped 0.3 percent as a result mainly of higher hospitalization insurance rates and despite a drop in the cost of prescriptions and drugs.

Labor's Goals Broad, Pitts Tells Forum

San Francisco—Trade unionists are interested in a broad range of social aims and "refuse to conform to the idea that they should . . . pursue only narrow economic legislative goals," Thomas L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO, declared here.

Addressing a meeting of the Commonwealth Club, a nationally famed forum, Pitts challenged those who would depict labor as a group concerned only with "special interests" in legislation affecting collective bargaining, job opportunities, employment security programs and related social insurance needs.

Citizens First

Instead, he said, trade unionists are "first and foremost citizens and private individuals," and as such have embraced legislative activities aimed at correcting such problems as illness, the needs of the aging, housing, community facilities and consumer concerns and support such diverse programs as the implementation of equal rights and development of the nation's natural resources.

Pitts said that the state labor body's goals in the 1961 session of the California legislature include protection of the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively; support for the right of unorganized farm workers to receive social and economic protections enjoyed by unionized workers; improvement of unemployment and disability insurance; modernization of workmen's compensation standards; and health care for the aged tied to the social security system.

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Slump Hits 51 Job Areas; Kennedy Spurs Aid Drive

Rail Strike Prohibited In Canada

Ottawa, Canada — Canadian railroad workers have been deprived by their government of the right to strike and have been ordered by the authorities to work under a wage freeze for the next five months.

Hours before a strike deadline the Conservative government pushed through legislation suspending the right to strike until May 15.

The government wage freeze came in the face of a recommendation by a conciliation board for a 14-cent increase in a two-year contract — a recommendation which the unions accepted but management rejected.

Frank H. Hall, chairman of the joint negotiating committee of 17 non-operating unions representing 110,000 workers, said the unions would obey the law. But he warned that there could be "no meaningful negotiations" with the railroads during the life of the special act passed by Parliament.

The May 15 deadline in the special legislation is timed to follow the report of a Royal Commission which is probing Canada's transportation problems.

25 Cents Asked

The non-operating rail unions, arguing that their wage rates had fallen steadily behind those paid in the durable goods industry, had sought an increase of 25 cents an hour. After the railroads rejected the 14-cent recommendation of the government-appointed conciliation board, the workers voted 92 percent for a strike.

Passage of the no-strike legisla-

(Continued on Page 3)

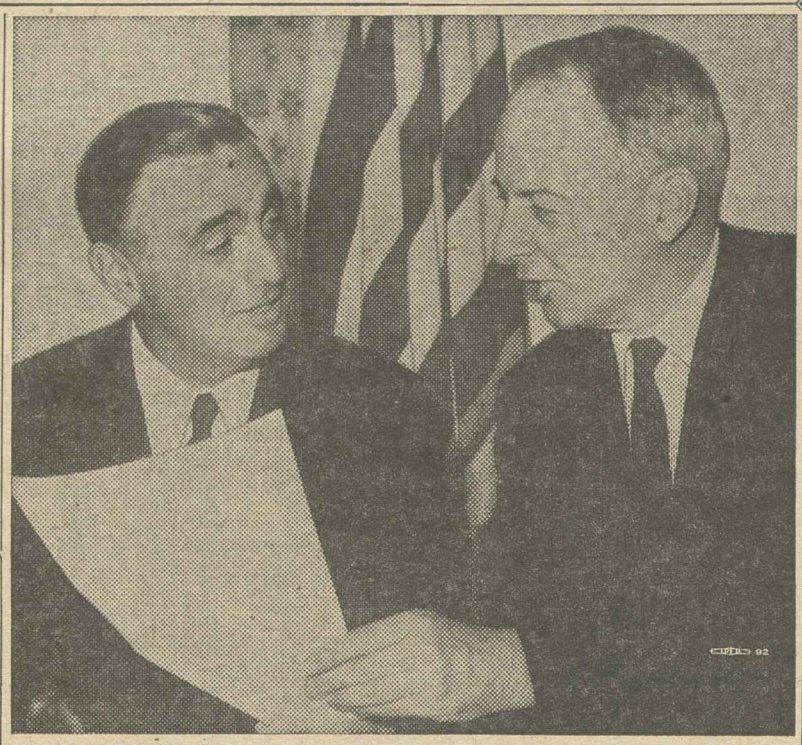
Court Rules Verbal Pact Binds Sears

Seattle—A federal court has ruled that Sears Roebuck & Co. here is bound by a verbal contract with the Retail Clerks and must submit a dispute over wage increases and union security provisions of the contract to arbitration.

U.S. District Judge Paul Boldt handed down the arbitration order. The Retail Clerks hailed the ruling as "another victory over Sears' anti-union policies."

This year Sears, for the first time in 20 years, refused to put into effect wages and working conditions agreed to by other Seattle retail stores. The union sued, claiming Sears was part of a multi-em-

(Continued on Page 6)



GOV. ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of Connecticut, left, slated to be Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in the Kennedy cabinet, meets with outgoing HEW Sec. Arthur S. Flemming at a luncheon conference in Washington.

Labor's Task 'Has Just Begun:'

Legislative Drive Urged by Meany

The decision of the American voters in electing John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the nation's 35th President "must be translated into legislative action in 1961," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared.

Meany, in a signed editorial appearing in the December issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, declared he was "reasonably confident" that the program for national progress contained in the Democratic platform and supported by Kennedy "will be favorably received by the new Congress."

Labor Support Asked

The AFL-CIO president called on the 13.5-million-member trade union movement to work actively in support of the legislative goals contained in the platform. He added:

"If we do, I feel sure the November victory will become a continuing triumph, not just for the labor movement, but for all America."

Meany said that the trade union movement could take "modest pride" in the outcome of the election, "despite the closeness of the vote," because there was "reason to believe that our pre-election registration campaign qualified many of the new voters whose influence was decisive in a number of crucial areas."

But, he warned organized labor, "we cannot waste time in self-congratulation. Our task is not over; it has just begun."

The trade union movement, Meany said, took part in the 1960 election campaign "on the basis of a program . . . which the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates generally adopted, but which the Republican platform and the Republican candidates generally rejected."

He said the program—"designed to end the economic stagnation our country has suffered for seven years . . . in which our rate of economic growth was cut in half and our 'normal' rate of unemployment doubled" — was designed to meet the nation's needs in such fields as housing,

(Continued on Page 8)

Task Force To Draft Program

By Willard Shelton

A special committee to draft a major federal program to aid depressed areas has been named by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy with the assurance that the subject will be high on the legislative preference list of the new Administration.

As Kennedy met for the first time since the election with Pres. Eisenhower and otherwise continued preparation for the changeover when he is inaugurated, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) was appointed chairman of the 10-member committee on areas with chronic joblessness and economic distress and Myer Feldman, Kennedy's own legislative aide in the Senate, was named staff secretary.

The committee was announced just two days before a Labor Dept. report revealed a sharp jump in the number of major employment areas with joblessness ranging above 6 percent.

Its membership of industrialists, union officials, legislators and others is drawn largely from West Virginia, but Kennedy made it plain that the program it produces is to be applicable to all areas suffering from heavy unemployment.

Cabinet Members Named

Meanwhile, in addition to having a long private conversation at the White House with Eisenhower, Kennedy continued the process of building his top-ranking official family by announcing two more cabinet members and a director of the Bureau of the Budget, who at once began conversations with comparable officials of the outgoing Administration.

- Rep. Stewart L. Udall of Arizona, rated as one of the ablest younger liberals in the House and an early Kennedy supporter for the Democratic nomination, was an-

(Continued on Page 8)

Production Cutbacks Take Toll

By Saul Miller

One-third of the nation's 150 major industrial areas were suffering from substantial unemployment last month as cutbacks in manufacturing made their impact across the nation.

The Labor Dept. reported that unemployment increased "to some extent" in three-fifths of the areas, adding nine major locations to the list of those with 6 percent or more of the work force unemployed.

The bi-monthly report showed 51 areas with substantial unemployment compared to 42 in September 1960 and 32 in November 1959. Two years ago during the recession there were 83 such areas.

Jobless Rise in 1960

The progressive rise in unemployment in major industrial areas in 1960 is revealed by the department's reports showing a low of 31 in January with a rise to 33, 35, 37, 42 and 51 in subsequent two-month periods. The total of 31 substantial unemployment areas in January 1960 was the lowest since November 1957.

Earlier in November, the Labor Dept. reported that the national unemployment rate had jumped to 6.4 percent for October, the third highest October rate in 15 years. Actual unemployment was reported as 3.6 million.

The November report showed an increase also in unemployment in the smaller job markets with a net jump of 7 to a total of 123. In November 1959 the total for small areas with 6 percent or more unemployment was 112.

The smaller areas have followed a pattern similar to the larger areas since the first of the year, with a January report of 107 and a rise to 116 two months ago.

The Labor Dept.'s report said that the latest survey "showed the

(Continued on Page 8)

Economic Slowdown in U.S., Canada Weakens Foreign Aid, ICFTU Says

Brussels, Belgium—The slowdown of economic growth in industrial countries and "the persistence of considerable unemployment in North America," meaning the U.S. and Canada, is endangering the future of assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world, the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has warned.

In a resolution, the board called for:

- Increased efforts to foster international economic cooperation and lowering of barriers to international trade.
- International agreements to stabilize markets of primary products, which are what most African and Asian countries depend on for their income.
- Increased financial and technical aid to developing countries. International balance of payments difficulties which arise in industrial countries should be met by "internal adjustments, but should not lead to reductions in assistance to developing countries."

In addition, the ICFTU praised United Nations activities in the

(Continued on Page 7)

A FAREWELL SALUTE to George V. Allen on his retirement as U.S. Information Agency director was paid by agency employes who are members of Government Employes' Lodge 1812. The picture shows, seated left to right: Stella Omohundro, Allen and Harold Cohen; standing, Lodge Pres. Bernard Wiesman, USIA Personnel Dir. W. H. Weathersby, Anthony Carlisle, Eugene Corkery, and USIA Asst. Dir. Edwin Deckard.

AFL-CIO Assails Doctrine:

'Brown-Olds' Policy Reaches High Court

The AFL-CIO has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the "Brown-Olds" formula for punitive reimbursement of dues and fees in cases where the National Labor Relations Board determines union security or hiring hall agreements are illegal.

In an amicus curiae brief filed with the court, the AFL-CIO urged the high tribunal to reverse a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which has upheld the formula in a case involving a local of the Carpenters Union.

The brief noted that eight appeals courts have had an opportunity to pass on the remedy. Six have flatly rejected it and another has ordered only partial enforcement. The eighth case is the one currently before the high tribunal.

The Brown-Olds formula, stemming from a case involving a company of that name in 1956, in terms of its underlying assumptions and its actual application "is opposed to reason, to history, to empirical data, to congressional policy and to the pronouncements of this court," the brief declared.

Based on False Assumption

The formula is based, said AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris and Theodore J. St. Antoine, on the NLRB's assumption "that workers would not join unions but for the existence of union security arrangements, a proposition plainly at variance with history and recent empirical data."

The board's "inevitable coercion" doctrine, the brief added, has been insulated "from any contact with the disturbing world of reality" by board actions refusing to consider evidence "which would contradict factually the conclusions reached through its unreasonable inferences."

The application of the remedy of a mass refund of dues and fees, the AFL-CIO lawyers argued, is an "abuse of the board's discretion to frame appropriate orders," with a "mechanical formula" substituted for an informed approach to the complexities of labor-management relations.

The remedy, the brief added "is essentially punitive rather than remedial" and is applied in terms of a "meat axe" or a "big stick"—these terms being used by NLRB personnel.

Rejected in 6 Courts

In every one of the six circuit courts where the formula has been "assayed in its pure form," the lawyers said, "unalloyed with misconceptions about its scope or with other extraneous considerations, the board's doctrine has been rejected."

The brief noted that as of Aug. 1, 1959, nine months after the NLRB undertook "full utilization" of the formula, a mass reimbursements remedy had been applied in about 30 final orders issued by the board. A survey of 11 of these awards, the brief declared, showed two awards of funds substantially greater than the union treasury involved, three approximately equal to the treasury, five substantially smaller than the treasury and one of an insignificant amount.

"Nothing could more effectively destroy the balance of bargaining power," the brief said, "than the continued applications of this pernicious board doctrine which could easily strip of financial resources or drive deeply into debt nearly half the unions it affects."

Oil Workers Schedule 600 Bargaining Talks

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers union has called for simultaneous bargaining on some 600 expiring contracts in the oil industry during the week of Dec. 19-23, a period designated by the union as "Collective Bargaining Week."

The contract goal is the 18-cent-an-hour general pay raise proposed by the OCAW's bargaining policy committee after a series of regional conferences earlier this year. These conferences were attended by delegates representing the union's 90,000 members in the oil industry.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight declared, in explaining the purpose of the simultaneous negotiating sessions:

"We want every oil company at the bargaining table at one time. We want them to know that oil workers are united behind this drive for 18-cent-an-hour general increases, and we want to give them a chance to act—singly or collectively—on this request without the need for waiting for the other companies or otherwise passing the buck."

Several oil companies have offered a 5 percent wage increase in a two-year contract, which Knight described as "the first signs of movement in negotiations."

The 5 percent proposed raise would average about 14.5 cents an hour but would freeze wages during the period of the contract. The union, in addition to asking a higher across-the-board increase, wants a reopener on wages within one year.

The union said the average straight-time wage in the oil refining, pipeline, production and marketing industry is currently $2.83 an hour.

No Witch-Hunt On L-G Act, Official Says

Boston—"Honest union officers will not be penalized for honest mistakes," Commissioner John L. Holcombe of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor-Management Reports told a labor law conference here.

In an address before the second annual Conference on Labor-Management Law at Northeastern University, Holcombe said the bureau had a "wholehearted desire to promote voluntary compliance" with the Landrum-Griffin Act. A significant portion of the bureau's program, he said, is aimed at offering technical assistance to the organizations affected by the new law.

He added that "it would be a disservice to the labor movement and the nation to discourage people from assuming union offices because of fear of fines or imprisonment for minor and unintentional reporting mistakes.

"The average, dedicated local union officer," Holcombe continued, "must be reassured that there are no penalties for honest mistakes. A union officer will be penalized only for willful violations. Criminal penalties apply to making a false statement in a required report, knowing it to be false, or willfully concealing, withholding, or destroying books, records, reports, or statements which must be kept."

In describing the bureau's investigative policies, he said there would be no "witch hunts or fishing expeditions." However, he said, "while we stress cooperation, we will not compromise our duty to weed out and punish those few who intentionally and willfully violate the law."

TV Contracts Hike Pay for Performers

Hollywood—The first joint negotiations in history by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television and Radio Artists with employers of television performers and announcers have resulted in an agreement providing substantial wage increases for more than 20,000 industry workers.

The agreement contains a new basis for calculating payments for all performers in TV commercials, the unions said. The new formula regulates payments not only on the number of times a commercial is used but also on the number of viewers, in units of millions or half-millions.

The SAG national board of directors approved the new terms unanimously and directed that they be submitted to 14,000 members in a nation-wide secret mail referendum. The AFTRA national board, meeting in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, voted to recommend approval at local membership meetings. AFTRA also represents about 14,000 industry workers. Some workers are members of both unions.

Bargaining talks had been held by the two unions with the Columbia, National, American, and Mutual broadcasting systems, and with TV producers and agencies.

Flight Engineers Seek Airline Training Plan

New York—The Flight Engineers re-elected all officers except one at their annual meeting here, and authorized appointment of a special committee to prepare a standard flight engineer training program to be used in future negotiations with the airlines.

Chosen for another term were Pres. Ronald A. Brown, Vice Pres. Harry S. O'Brien, and Sec.-Treas. Henry J. Breen.

Glenn Iverson was elected technical vice president succeeding Boyd S. Moore of Montreal. Moore has returned to his flying post with Trans Canada Air Lines, but agreed to accept a consultant position as technical assistant to the president. Don Byrne joined the FEIA staff as a full-time employe rather than a consultant in public relations.

Standard Training Sought

Oscar Bakke, director of the Bureau of Flight Standards of the Federal Aviation Agency, addressed the final session.

Delegates agreed that a special committee should prepare a standard training program as the basis for future contract negotiations.

"It has become apparent," the officers said, "that the only way we are ever going to get competent training programs on the airlines is to negotiate them . . . since the companies, in the interest of dividends, will give as little training as they can get away with."

The union reported it has paid expenses of 13 flight engineers assigned to assist civil aeronautics teams investigating 10 airline accidents in the first 10 months of this year. The 13 are among the 110 specialists that FEIA will offer to send anywhere in the world to help find the cause of accidents, the union said.

Wage, Pension Gains Avert Potters' Strike

East Liverpool, O.—Wage conference committees of the Potters have ratified and signed new two-year agreements improving wages and conditions of 5,000 workers at nine general ware plants and 2,000 workers at five chinaware plants.

The pottery agreement was reached just before a strike deadline. The chinaware pact provides the first pension plan in that portion of the industry.

Union Pres. E. L. Wheatley said five manufacturers agreed to pay 1.5 cents per dozen into a pension fund for all chinaware shipped as of Jan. 1, 1961; to pay $9.67 per month per employe into a health and welfare fund into which employers and union members formerly paid $3.19 each per month; to pay an additional 3 cents an hour in wages as of Dec. 1, 1961; to add Thanksgiving to the list of holidays,

The employers are Sterling China-Wellsville China Co. at Wellsville, O.; Mayer China Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Buffalo China Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Walker China Co., Bedford, O.; and Jackson China Co., Falls Creek, Pa.

The other agreement, with the U.S. Potters Association, provides a 3-cent wage increase as of Dec. 1, 1961; improvements in the health and welfare plan; and clarification of seniority clauses.

It covers workers of the Hall China Co. here; Harker Pottery Co., Chester, W. Va.; Edwin M. Knowles China Co. and Homer Laughlin China Co., both of Newell, W. Va.; French-Saxon China Co. and Royal China Co., Sebring, O.; Salem China Co., Salem, O.; Taylor, Smith & Taylor Pottery Co., Chester, W. Va.; and the Canonsburg Pottery Co., Canonsburg, Pa.

Pajama Plant In Mississippi Votes Union

West Point, Miss.—The Clothing Workers have broken through a hostile and anti-union tradition of this northeastern Mississippi town to win a National Labor Relations Board election and bargaining rights for 300 employes of the Knickerbocker Mfg. Co., makers of men's pajamas.

The victory—by a 157-to-131 vote—came on the union's third try at organizing the plant. A nucleus of union supporters in the plant "never gave up" despite two election defeats, the ACWA said.

ACWA Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason, co-director of the union's Southern Organizing Dept., said a major factor in offsetting anti-union propaganda in the community was a letter written to Knickerbocker employes by officers of ACWA Local 307 in Booneville, Ind., whose employer is associated with the owners of the Mississippi plant. The letter described the benefits Local 307 members have received through organization.

AFL-CIO Researchers Report:

Wage Incentive Programs Losing Ground in Industry

So-called wage incentive plans—under which wages are geared to either individual or group production—are losing favor with both workers and management, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The department's monthly publication, Collective Bargaining Report, notes in its November issue that the use of wage incentives has declined from a post-World War II high despite the active efforts of some management consultant firms to "sell" piece rate or bonus systems as a means of boosting production.

The research publication reports that unions in several industries have been able to eliminate incentive systems through collective bargaining and substitute an hourly wage structure which provided fatter pay envelopes for all workers, including those who had been receiving the top rates of incentive pay.

Follow-up studies have shown that productivity did not drop as a result of the changeover and that management fears proved largely unfounded.

Most Workers on Straight Pay

Based on Labor Dept. surveys, the Dept. of Research estimates that only one-fourth of production workers are presently under a wage incentive plan. In non-manufacturing fields, AFL-CIO experts estimate that fewer than 10 percent of workers are under an incentive system, even considering commissions on sales as a form of incentives.

Careful policing of contracts by unions in industries which have traditionally been under incentive systems has minimized abuses. The overall experience, however, has been that incentive programs generally have fallen short of meeting either management's objective of increasing production or the workers' goal of higher pay.

Still another factor tending to downgrade the use of incentive systems the AFL-CIO publication points out, is the advance in technology in which the pace of production is set largely by the capacity of the machine.

Collective Bargaining Report points out that "where output depends on machines rather than on worker effort, there is little room for wage incentives for the workers."

Spurt During War

The big spurt in wage incentive systems came during World War II, the publication notes. "During the period of wartime wage control, unions frequently cooperated in the installation of an incentive program as a means of obtaining increased wages. Government agencies also encouraged incentive programs in the belief that they would contribute to needed increases in wartime production."

In practice, there is no evidence that incentive systems bring higher wages than regular hourly pay scales in comparable industries or plants. The Dept. of Research notes that wage incentives are less common in the Pacific Coast area than any other region. The West Coast is also the area in which worker earnings tend to be the highest.

Management, too, has found that incentive plans breed their own set of problems. A substantial percentage of companies surveyed reported that waste was greater under incentive systems, that quality deteriorated and the number of grievances increased.

To emphasize that incentives can be bargained out of a contract without loss of pay to workers, Collective Bargaining Report presents two "case studies."

Plan 'Bargained Out'

One, in the paper converting industry, involves a company with several thousand workers in seven plants in four states. A long-standing incentive plan was "bargained out" nearly five years ago. The agreement provided that the average hourly incentive earning for each wage group was made the straight hourly rate, which would be raised by an 8-cent general wage increase. Workers below the new base rates were brought up to the level and workers above the rate were guaranteed the rate they had been earning plus the 8-cent increase. It was felt that normal job transfers, quits, promotions and retirements would in time eliminate the differentials.

Careful follow-up surveys showed:

- No decrease in production.
- Less feeling of "pressure" to produce.
- A significant decrease in grievances and improved relations with supervisors.
- Less friction between workers and less complicated bargaining problems.

After five years, neither the union nor management regrets the change.

The other case study deals with the potash mining negotiations early this year in the Carlsbad, N. M., area in which five AFL-CIO unions were involved in negotiations with six companies, each with its own incentive system. Some workers were receiving up to 30 cents an hour less than employes of other companies doing similar work.

Again, inclusion of a general wage increase and protection against loss of earnings brought about an agreement after long and complicated bargaining.

The Dept. of Research publication reports that after six months under an hourly pay system "production has remained high . . . workers and management seem to be well satisfied."

THE SAMUEL GOMPERS SCHOOL, a new elementary and junior high school in Madison, Wis., was the scene of this presentation of a portrait of the school's namesake. Marvin Brickson (at right, holding picture), executive secretary of the Madison Federation of Labor, made the presentation to School Supt. Philip Falk, left.

Samuel Gompers School Dedicated at Madison

Madison, Wis.—The new Samuel Gompers School has been dedicated here, honoring a labor pioneer whose formal education was cut short at the age of 10 and who became an ardent advocate of public education.

It is for this reason that "it is fitting and proper that a school building should be named after the founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor," said Marvin Brickson, executive secretary of the Madison Federation of Labor.

Some 250 persons attended the dedication of the new school, which opened in early October for nearly 500 students. When additions are completed, the school will operate as an elementary and junior high school.

Brickson presented to the school a portrait of Gompers which had hung in the former Labor Temple here from 1921. The federation had the picture reframed and added a bronze plaque so it would make an appropriate gift for the school.

Alexander ("Scotty") Younger of Carpenters' Local 314, a longtime member of the school board, accepted the gift for the board.

Brickson, in a brief talk, described Gompers' early hardships and later achievements. Gompers, he recounted, was born in England and was brought to America at the age of 13. His schooling ended out of economic necessity at the age of 10 and, even while helping to build the Cigar Makers union and the AFL, he continued his own learning and strongly supported public education.

Conservative Coalition Kills Ohio Jobless Aid

Columbus—A coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats has killed a Democratic proposal to allow jobless workers to draw a maximum of 39 weeks of unemployment compensation instead of the present limit of 26 weeks.

The Ohio legislature met in special session, called by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D), to act in the face of continuing unemployment and exhausted benefits. The governor at a joint session of the House and Senate made an impassioned plea to the legislators to help the jobless and not to let politics color their judgment.

Presented first as an emergency measure in the Senate, it needed 22 votes for passage, got the votes of 20 Democrats, was opposed by 11 Republicans.

The Democrats then submitted the bill as a regular measure, to take effect 90 days after signature by the governor. It passed the Senate, 18-13, but lost in the House, 68-59. A constitutional majority of 70 was required in the lower chamber.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Elmer F. Cope said primary responsibility for the defeat rests with the Republicans. With a "few praiseworthy exceptions," GOP members "voted overwhelmingly against all efforts to help the jobless," Cope asserted. A minimum of support from them would, he said, have meant "badly-needed aid" to thousands of worker families.

Labor will make another attempt, when the regular legislative session begins in January, to have the benefit period extended permanently from 26 to 39 weeks. Democrats had a majority in the last session, will be in the minority in the coming session.

The latest state report shows 141,642 jobless workers receiving compensation, with 27,245 additional workers filling new claims. So far this year, 59,285 Ohio workers have been dropped from the compensation rolls.

At the current rate of exhaustions, an estimated 10,000 more workers will be dropped from the insurance rolls in January.

Final Rites Held For Mrs. Haywood

Taylorville, Ill.—Funeral services were held at St. Mary's Catholic Church here for Mrs. Kate Haywood, widow of Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the former CIO at the time of his death in February 1953.

Mrs. Haywood died Nov. 22 at the age of 69 at St. Vincent's Memorial Hospital—where an operating room had been donated by the CIO in memory of her husband.

Burial was in the Oak Hill cemetery where Allan Haywood is interred—a cemetery dominated by the life-size statue of a coal miner, an early martyr of the Mine Workers, the union Haywood joined when he came from England to work in the Illinois coal mines in 1906. He and the former Kate Dewsnap were married in 1909.

Survivors include a son, Albert Haywood, and a daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Lusk.

Postal Unions Name Merger Committee

Two unions of postal workers—the Post Office Clerks and the Postal Transport Association—have set up a committee to seek agreement on merger, an action they predict will pave the way for a union recognition law for federal employes.

Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the 100,000-member Post Office Clerks and NPTA Pres. Paul A. Nagle, whose union has 25,000 members, will head the 10-member committee scheduled to meet Jan. 3, 1961, and "to remain in session until a merger agreement is reached."

Last spring, NPTA members turned down in a referendum a proposal for merger with the Letter Carriers which had been strongly supported by Nagle. The union's convention this summer, however, directed the NPTA's board to continue to seek unity among postal organizations.

If negotiations between the two AFL-CIO affiliates are successful, the result could be a three-way merger in 1961. The Post Office Clerks and the unaffiliated 35,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen already have signed a merger agreement, subject to ratification by UNAPOC members in a referendum set for January.

Meanwhile the Post Office Clerks announced that the executive board of the United Postal Workers union in Boston has unanimously approved affiliation with the postal clerks, subject to membership ratification next month.

The 800-member local originally was affiliated with the Government & Civic Workers Organizing Committee of the former CIO and is now a part of the State, County & Municipal Employes. The SCME has made it clear that it has no objection to affiliation of the group with an AFL-CIO postal union.

In their joint statement announcing appointment of a merger committee, Hallbeck and Nagle pointed out that "a major objective of federal employes has been enactment of labor-management legislation to provide for recognition by the government of employe unions as the bargaining agents for their members."

They asserted that the "multiplicity of organizations claiming to represent sizable segments of federal employes" has been a major factor in blocking such legislation.

Canada Prohibits Railroad Strike, Imposes Five-Month Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

tion came just 12 hours before the Dec. 3 strike deadline.

Conservative Party Premier John Diefenbaker tried to defend his government's action in a national television appearance in which he agreed that the right to strike was inherent to democracy and insisted the rail workers were not being deprived of that right.

Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin in a public address challenged the Prime Minister's statements. "Mr. Diefenbaker is not telling the railway workers they can't strike," he said. "Oh, no, he's telling them you can't strike now, maybe some time in the future but not now."

The Liberal Party, the official opposition in Parliament, fought the Conservative Party's proposals but representatives of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, who have labor backing with one recently-elected New Party member, recalled that in 1950 the Liberals in power were faced by a similar situation and forced compulsory arbitration on the rail employers.

Some political observers saw the government's action as giving new impetus to the drive for a third party in Canada. Labor support for the New Party—which now unofficially carries that name—is growing rapidly.

Fifth Birthday

THIS PAST WEEK the AFL-CIO marked its fifth birthday on the figurative eve of a major change in the national political climate.

On Dec. 5, 1955, when the federation was born in the historic merger in New York City of the AFL and CIO, the political climate was at the best unpromising for the accomplishment of the labor movement's goals.

The national Administration was in the hands of the conservatives. The country had been shaken by the recession of 1954-55. There was an almost complete lack of leadership for legislation to promote economic growth, to meet the acute needs of the nation in the critical social and welfare areas.

In addition, there were within the Administration and in Congress anti-labor forces who were mobilizing to weaken and destroy the united trade union movement.

Since 1955 the AFL-CIO has weathered political attacks, economic recessions, legislative assaults and a sustained industrial campaign designed to weaken its affiliated unions.

But in the past five years the labor movement has progressed in the political area against strong odds, helping to maintain and expand the liberal bloc in Congress in 1956 and 1958, and this year aiding in the victory of Pres.-elect Kennedy.

The changing character of American industry, marked by a faster pace toward automation and technological changes and the growth in the size of the labor force, has brought new problems for the trade union movement.

As it enters its sixth year the AFL-CIO is a strong, going organization despite the increasing bitterness of the anti-labor attacks and the internal stresses and strains as it strives to blend into fuller cooperation the various elements that make up the national labor center.

The incoming Kennedy Administration holds the promise of a new era in American life, an era in which many of the goals and aspirations of the merged labor movement may come to fruition.

Action—At Last

THE BASIC ANTAGONISM of the outgoing Eisenhower Administration to an aid-for-depressed-areas program and its generally conservative and restrictive economic policies have contributed to dangerously spreading unemployment.

The Labor Dept.'s latest report showing more than one-third of the nation's major job areas with unemployment exceeding 6 percent is a direct reflection of the lack of positive action when the number of chronically depressed areas was at a lower level.

Pres. Eisenhower's veto of depressed area aid bills in 1958 and 1960 allowed these economic ills to go untreated. Now they have become aggravated and have spread.

Pres.-elect Kennedy, who showed a deep awareness of the problem during his campaign, has moved quickly to get the machinery moving for congressional approval of a program to aid chronically distressed areas. His special committee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), an author of the Eisenhower-vetoed legislation, is intimately acquainted with the facts and should move just as quickly toward some long overdue action.

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A Proud Record!

'Work for All:'

Beirne Cites Need for Creation Of Federal Automation Bureau

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, to the 1960 Southeastern Conference on Current Trends in Collective Bargaining at the University of Tennessee:

THE CREATION of a Federal Bureau of Automation would contribute to establishment of a proper climate within which we could all better face up to the problems created by automation. I see this Bureau, among other things, acting as a clearing house for knowledge and insight into the kinds of problems which exist and examination of possible solutions, as well as considering public policies which might be necessary to meet special situations.

It would not seem unreasonable that such a bureau would offer the suggestion that in certain industries the transfer and retraining commitment could not be handled by existing companies and could best be handled by some kind of state or federal system of subsidies.

The important thing is to establish public recogntion of the depth and scope of problems accompanying the wonder of automation. The establishment of such a federal bureau would accomplish this end.

A responsible management official properly oriented to human values should insist on writing into all collective agreements, in his particular plant or industry, an expression of concern regarding automation and would reduce to writing assurances that all would be done to minimize human suffering. This would include not only a determined statement that automation would be scheduled at such times and in such a manner as to minimize displacements, job downgradings, etc., but that each worker would be offered retraining, transfer or other opportunities to accommodate himself to changes wrought by automation.

Further our whole concept of unemployment compensation must be radically revised. The idea that unemployment compensation terminates at some point is a basically invalid concept. The first 26 weeks of a worker's unemployment is no more or less important than the second 26 weeks. Unemployment compensation should be paid during a worker's complete unemployment, provided he is ready and willing and able to work. Needless to say, existing levels of compensation are totally inadequate and as the possibility of widespread unemployment increases, these levels must be made more realistic.

SURELY A COUNTRY which can take onto itself the responsibility of penetrating outer space can take onto itself the responsibility of providing work for all its citizens or the alternative of unemployment income which will contribute ultimately to maintaining the kinds of purchasing power necessary to keep the economy going. The loneliness of the unemployed worker and his abandonment by society must be terminated once and for all. There is no economic or human justification for this situation. He is not alone. What happens to him is the concern of all of us.

The last suggestion I direct to the American worker rather than to any other segment of society. He must shake himself loose of all traditional concepts of immobility both geographically and with respect to job content. He must be willing and eager to accept retraining possibilities and, if necessary, move from one geographical area to another. This is a difficult thing to ask, particularly of mature workers, but the economic problems created by automation will not be met unless this degree of cooperation is obtained from workers affected.

So you see, I have outlined a three-level area of responsibility:

- Public responsibility
- Management responsibility
- The worker's responsibility.

The best time for all of us to start moving is before the problems become intense. I'm shocked at the manner in which we have accepted almost chronic unemployment in this country. I hope it is not indicative that we have become so dull to human suffering that we will continue to accept it into the future. Surely, current unemployment levels in this country should be a great enough stimulus to thrust us forward to seek some new answers. The American labor movement stands ready to do its part. I trust that management and the public are equally responsive.

Morgan Says:

Embittered Illinois GOP Leaders May Blemish People's Decision

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has called Pres.-elect Kennedy a coward, in effect, for not responding to a request from the Louisiana legislature for comment on the school desegregation fight in New Orleans. The Tribune's professed concern for civil rights in the South might be touching if it were not tinctured with extreme and explosive political cynicism. The World's Greatest Newspaper, to quote its own narcissistic masthead, is about as genuinely heated up over the welfare of minorities in the city of Mardi Gras as the Ku Klux Klan is burning over the fate of the American Indian. The Tribune's prime interest at the moment is to discredit the Democratic Party in the state of Illinois and if Sen. Kennedy can be belittled in the process, so much the better.

Morgan

The editorial denouncing Kennedy for "weaseling" in his refusal to comment on the Louisiana situation while it was still before the courts suggests the blueprint of a plan to create confusion and ugly doubt over the outcome of the presidential election, and for ulterior purposes. Kennedy spoke out clearly enough for the need of protecting and expanding civil rights during the campaign. If he failed to act on this need as President it would be tragically disappointing. But no such failure is implicit in his canny dodging of a trap of blackmail by declining to reply to a demand from segregationist legislators for his reaction to what they, in their own interpretation of objectivity, chose to label the "judicial tyranny" of New Orleans. The Tribune's motives can be measured by the fact that while it taunts the senator for lack of sincerity and courage in his silence it has nothing whatever to say about the silence of the man most eminently in position to exert moral leadership in the Louisiana crisis—Mr. Eisenhower. He is President of the United States and Sen. Kennedy is not, yet.

It is that adverbial dangle, "not yet," which provides the link between the Chicago Tribune's benign interest in the civil rights problem in the South and its noisy crusade, under headlines as black as thunderheads, against alleged election frauds in Illinois. So thin was Kennedy's victory margin over Vice Pres. Nixon—31 electoral votes; less than 200,000 popular votes—that the withdrawal of Illinois' 27 electoral votes plus a similar development in one or more southern states could reverse the outcome or at least throw the decision into the House of Representatives.

On paper there is a possibility of some such combine coming to pass. Some segregationist Southern politicians, including Louisianans, have been trying to threaten Kennedy with it unless he promises to go slow on civil rights. He has made no such promise and thus far has thwarted their only pitch in the picture—an attempt to bargain for a compromise of principle on civil rights. But, says the New Republic, "if compromise is held off the market, (the Southerners) are not in business for a minute—and they know it."

BUT WHAT, THEN, about the shadow cast over the outcome in Illinois? The lame-duck Republican election board has already delayed certification of a Kennedy victory (by little more than 8,000 votes) on a technicality. And Gov. Stratton, defeated for reelection, made something of a to-do with the declaration that Illinois could withhold its electoral vote if tangible evidence emerged of vote fraud in Chicago's Cook County where some irregularities have been noted and where the Tribune has concentrated its hue and cry.

If vote fraud exists it should be exposed in Cook County or anywhere else. The Democratic attitude is that if a recount is called for it should be done statewide because if there was cheating the Republicans downstate did more of it than the Democrats and Kennedy, if anything, would gain in a corrected count. If this is cynicism it can hardly match the cynical game the Republicans are reportedly playing. One informed Democrat's reaction from Chicago to Stratton's announcement today was the observation that "he is just trying to make a deal with the boys (of the incoming state Democratic administration) on patronage and maybe there'll be some sort of accommodation. The upshot in national terms? Absolutely nothing changed," this source insisted. The Tribune-GOP play (in which two other Chicago Republican papers have joined) is quite clearly according to a number of sources to try to discredit the Democratic machine so they can clobber it in the state in 1962.

As We See It:

East Zone Workers Fought Wage Cuts, Newscaster Says

WORKERS in the Communist East Zone of Germany demonstrated against wage cuts a number of times in the last year, August Soetebier, broadcaster for Radio in the American Sector (RIAS), reported on "As We See It," AFL-CIO public service educational program, heard on the ABC radio network.

Soetebier, 45, and a former newspaperman, said that the workers—forbidden to strike—quit work for two or three hours in protest against reductions. He said that the demonstrations were halted by police and state security forces.

The radio man warned against proposals to terminate or modify RIAS broadcasts in the interests of West Berlin peace.

Soetebier broadcasts a program each weekday morning at 5:30 from RIAS to workers in East Germany. He informs them in advance of proposed increases in their work norms, names and describes spies in factories and otherwise keeps them informed of trade union news in the Communist zone.

Another weekly program on RIAS tells East German workers about trade union activities in West Germany, the United States and elsewhere in the West.

"The younger generation in the East Zone," said Soetebier, "doesn't know much about the free labor movement. Only the people who remember the period before 1933—before Hitler came to power—have seen how the free trade union movement operates. We have to tell the young people in the East what free unions are."

Another RIAS program, a radio university, gives East German young people the facts about history, politics and economics.

"They don't get textbooks from the West and get a very one-sided education from their schools," Soetebier reported, "and so we give them the opportunity in the evening to hear famous professors from West Germany."

SOETEBIER SAID that the Communists jam RIAS programs both on a local and national basis. To offset this, RIAS programs are sent not only from West Berlin, but also from Munich and another station on the Bavarian frontier.

The Communists also attack RIAS in their propaganda, Soetebier said. Posters on billboards and fences, stories in the newspapers and messages on radio tax receipts accuse RIAS broadcasters of being war-mongers, spies and liars.

Soetebier said that current Communist policy in the cold war against West Berlin is to harass with "small things such as holding up vehicles on the autobahn coming into Berlin, and holding up vessels on the canals. It is difficult to counteract these tactics.

"But we in West Berlin believe that so long as the West stands behind us, we can stand these harassments. The Russians are now picking at us and trying to make us nervous but I do not believe they will risk a war."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

A CASE MAY BE MADE that in any Administration the tone and approach are reflected accurately in the conduct of the Dept. of the Interior, which means in the character and fundamental approach of the Secretary. It was perhaps not wholly a coincidence that in the first days of the Eisenhower Administration the famous quotation—"We are in the saddle as businessmen in a business Administration"—came from his first Secretary of the Interior, the late Douglas McKay.

Stewart L. Udall, the able young Arizona congressman who has been chosen for Interior by Pres.-elect Kennedy, can be expected to restore the great days of the department when it was concerned with the proper development of the natural resources of the country, the faithful development of conservation and recreation policies, an alertness to the public interest as distinguished from subservience to private greed.

In the Theodore Roosevelt Administration, which was marked by the first great surge of effective conservation work, Gifford Pinchot was the Chief Forester and head of what became the Forest Service. His influence was broad, because through his labors in government resources commissions he gave guidance to the conservation policies of the entire executive branch of the government.

Harold Ickes was surely one of the strong men of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet, with both an instinct for preservation of public rights in the public domain and a relish for combat that made him happy to battle fiercely with critics of the Administration, who were powerful and legion.

* * *

"TAKE A GOOD LOOK at it, because if the Republicans get in it will be the last dam dedication you'll see," said Harry S. Truman as he spoke at the ceremonies celebrating completion of the Hungry Horse Dam in Montana in 1952—and it was a campaign prediction that stood up.

In all the eight years of the Eisenhower Administration there was no drive for creation of a multipurpose federal power project combining flood control, power generation, recreation facilities, irrigation and fertilizers. The long-standing Interior Dept. fight to save the Hell's Canyon site from the low-level dams of the Idaho Power Co. was abandoned.

Douglas McKay had fought his own battles, as governor of Oregon, with Idaho Power, and there is reason to believe that he would have continued to battle on Hell's Canyon if he had been permitted to do so. If so, he was overruled—and the taint spread through the government.

On the rural electrification co-ops, the Dept. of Agriculture tried to force up the interest rates. In regard to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Eisenhower called its expansion a prime example of "creeping socialism," and the Dixon-Yates conspirators were encouraged to try to seize TVA territory. On transmission lines from federal dams, the government tended to try to force co-ops into wheeling agreements with private utilities that wanted to take ownership at the bus bar. In public lands, licenses were granted for "mining" operations that produced no mining but denuded the land of its timber.

* * *

TODAY THE NORTHWEST is starved again for power and New England has been starved for years. The Missouri River rages in floods every Spring and Fall, carrying away the precious topsoil and wasting a cumulative hundreds of millions of dollars in less serious kinds of damage. The water table is dropping year by year. The National Park trails in many areas have gone untended since the years of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

There is a desperate need to speed up the search for practicable ways to use water from the sea. The public lands policies must be revitalized and the wilderness areas that remain must be preserved as a trust for future generations that otherwise can never know the America that confronted the pioneers.

Udall possesses, in common with Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, who will be Kennedy's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the reputation of an effective liberal, interested in getting things done and willing to fight to achieve them. He need have no fear that he will lack opportunities, for the encroachment of private interests on the public domain is as old as the nation, and the need for reaffirmation of broad and creative policies is urgent.

Meany Calls for Support Of Crusade for Freedom

The voice of Radio Free Europe "must continue to speak loud and clear" to the peoples of the captive nations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in a statement supporting the Crusade for Freedom fund drive.

Meany urged "all Americans to give the greatest possible support" to the campaign to raise funds for Radio Free Europe, which he described as "a powerful ally in the battle against international communism."

Emphasizing that labor is "unalterably opposed to totalitarianism in any form," the AFL-CIO president said Radio Free Europe's "broadcasts to the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain have kept truth alive in many thousands of minds."

"We cannot afford to relax our efforts at a time when the survival of human liberty hangs in the balance," Meany declared.

JOINT DOCTOR-UNION committee to work toward improving quality and lowering cost of medical care was approved at meeting of trade unionists and representatives of Pennsylvania Medical Society in Hershey, Pa. Left to right are: Joseph F. Burke, co-president, Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO; Dr. Russell B. Roth, chairman of medical body's board of trustees; Steelworkers' Staff Rep. Bernard Greenberg; Medical Society Pres. Dr. Thomas W. McCreary; and Ladies' Garment Workers Vice Pres. William Ross, manager of Philadelphia Dress Joint Board.

Pennsylvania Doctors, Labor Pioneer on Care

Hershey, Pa.—Organized medicine and organized labor have agreed to the establishment of a joint statewide committee of doctors and labor representatives to work on problems affecting the quality, availability and cost of medical care.

The plan was approved at a two-day joint union-medical conference held at Hotel Hershey under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

First Met in 1958

It was the second time that such a conference involving the two groups had been held. The first meeting, in 1958, was sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Agreement on creation of the permanent liaison committee was reached by 50 representatives of labor unions in the state and 50 doctors after Dr. W. Benson Harer, vice chairman of the Pennsylvania Medical Society's board of trustees, called on both groups to "pioneer" in this field.

"We must try to find all possible ways of providing and obtaining good medical care at the lowest possible cost," Dr. Harer said. "This can be done only if both the medical profession and consumer groups are willing to experiment a bit—to pioneer.

"There is nothing sacred about the status quo. We must forget about how things were done in the past and learn how they can be done under present social and economic conditions."

During the two-day conference, doctors and unionists discussed five critical areas of health care. They included community services and health education of interest to both groups, permanent health centers and hospitals, health insurance coverage, liaison between medicine and labor, and health care for the aged.

Among those participating in the discussions were Dr. Thomas W. McCreary, president of the state medical group; Harry Boyer and Joseph F. Burke, co-presidents of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO; Mrs. Anne R. Somers, research associate at Haverford College; and Dr. Wendell B. Gordon, chairman of the Council on Medical Service, who served as conference chairman.

ABC-Morgan Launch College Essay Contest

A visit to New York City, including a visit to the United Nations, and a trip to Washington to work with the ABC news team covering the presidential inauguration will be the prizes awarded the boy and girl winners of an ABC Radio Network-Edward P. Morgan College Essay Contest.

The contest, a 600-word essay on the subject "What Do You Most Want the United States to Do at Home and Abroad in 1961?" is open to all U.S. college undergraduates. It was announced jointly by Robert R. Pauley, vice president in charge of the ABC radio network, and by Morgan, whose five-day-a-week news program is sponsored by the AFL-CIO.

Youth's Stake Great

In announcing the contest, Morgan said: "Pres.-elect Kennedy says the country must move ahead to a new frontier. Those who have the greatest stake are America's youth. It is fitting that they should be asked what they want the United States to accomplish at home and abroad in the '60s."

The contest runs through Dec. 28. The judges, in addition to Morgan himself, will include Emmet J. Hughes, former presidential assistant; John Crosby, nationally syndicated columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, and Dr. Paul A. McGhee, dean of the general education division of New York University.

The winners, one boy and one girl, will be flown to New York on Jan. 18 to lunch with industry leaders, visit the United Nations, where they will meet with officials, and attend a Broadway show. The following day, they will meet with government and labor leaders in Washington and take part in covering the inauguration. Morgan will work with the young people and use the winning essays as a part of his broadcasts.

Judging will be on the following basis: content (up to 70 points) and form (up to 30 points). Entries should be mailed to America in the '60s Contest, P. O. Box 12E, Mt. Vernon 10, New York.

'At Work' Films Now in Thai, Urdu

Four films from the AFL-CIO television series, "Americans at Work," have been translated into a total of 18 different languages by the United States Information Service for showings overseas. The bookbinders and glassworkers' shows are in 17 tongues, the potters in 14 and the plumbers in nine.

Arabic, Indonesian, Mandarin, Thai and Urdu are among the languages in which the program can now be heard. It is also broadcast in English each week over more than 170 domestic TV stations.

OEIU Calls For Study of Automation

The executive board of the Office Employes has called upon Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy and the new Congress to establish a federal commission to study the increasing growth of automation in the clerical field and to recommend steps to ease its impact upon workers.

Transistorized computers are replacing the huge, costly electronic machines of a few years ago and are having a far greater effect on employment, the OEIU board declared. Many traditional office occupations are threatened with extinction, it said.

The board proposed that the federal commission, when established, should consider setting up training centers for displaced clerical workers to enable them to learn how to operate the new devices. Also necessary, the board added, is a shorter basic workweek.

A similar commission should be created in Canada, where the problem is equally great, the board said.

OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin presided over the session, which met in Washington.

Clerks Win Election In Drugstore Chain

Los Angeles—A coordinated drive by five Southern California locals of the Retail Clerks has brought about the organization of eight drugstores in the Fox-McGowan chain.

Votes in representation elections held in five cities gave the RCIA a 52-to-22 victory.

In 'National Emergency' Disputes:

NLRB Member Raps 'Inflexibility' of T-H

Providence—The "inadequacy" of the emergency dispute provisions of both the Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor Acts has been sharply criticized by National Labor Relations Board Member John H. Fanning.

Addressing the 12th annual dinner of the Labor-Management Guild of the Thomistic Institute of Providence College here, Fanning called for modernization of the two laws to give the President a "choice of procedures," including possible seizure of an industry, in major disputes.

At the same time he ruled out "resort to such drastic solutions as compulsory arbitration," declaring such a course would mean "the end of free collective bargaining, at least in certain critical areas of the economy."

Fanning, declaring that the emergency disputes provisions of the two laws "have proved by and large unsuccessful," called for enactment of legislation spelling out new procedures to:

- Keep the President informed, either by a special administrative assistant for labor or by the U.S. Mediation Service, of "all labor disputes that have emergency potential."
- Empower the President to appoint a board of inquiry if he determined that "a strike or threatened strike would be a danger to the health and safety of the nation."
- Instruct the board to investigate and make recommendations to the President and, in cases of "serious hardship," authorize the board to order show-cause hearings that would focus on "the reasons why the parties refused arbitration."
- Authorize the President to "enter into agreements" with labor and management "to provide for temporary maintenance of service in essential areas."
- Authorize the President, in case of a strike, to seek an injunction, seize a company or industry, put into effect the recommendations of the board of inquiry, or take other steps which might help settle the dispute.

The existence of a plan under which the President has the option of choosing from an "arsenal" of weapons, Fanning said, would encourage both sides to settle the controversy themselves "in the fear that the presidential course of action might be disadvantageous to them."

Although the NLRB member was critical of both laws for their "inflexibility" and their attempt to "limit and formalize presidential action," he reserved his harshest comments for Taft-Hartley, describing the emergency disputes provision "a poor presidential tool."

'Abhorrent to Labor'

The injunction provision is "abhorrent to labor" and "contributes in no way to resolution of the underlying dispute," he said, and the fact-finding board, "unable to make any recommendations, serves no purpose at all since its report merely re-emphasizes the known fact of labor trouble."

Fanning also dealt with two other vital areas of challenge facing labor and management in the '60s—automation and arbitration.

He described automation as "the most challenging problem in labor relations for the current decade," and suggested that federal and state governments join with labor and management in conferences "to examine social and economic aspects of the impact of automation."

Effective long-range planning for technological changes, he said, can best be achieved "in an atmosphere apart from the emotional climate of the bargaining table."

Referring to the rapid increase in the inclusion of arbitration in labor-management contracts coupled with recent Supreme Court decisions granting broad jurisdiction to the arbitrator, Fanning envisioned a growing long-range emphasis on "the concept of arbitration as a process for developing a system of private law to regulate the life of the factory."

Court Orders Sears to Arbitrate Seattle Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

ployer bargaining unit operating under what is known here as the "Dorsey plan."

The court upheld the union and directed that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. The resulting contract, if put in writing will be the first written union security agreement with Sears since it adopted what RCIA calls its recent "policy of harassing unions."

One of the main issues in the dispute was Sears' refusal to observe the union security provisions of the oral agreement with RCIA Local 1207. The local asked for arbitration under the contract, but Sears denied it was bound. Judge Boldt held otherwise.

Boycott Continues

A boycott against Sears merchandise, sanctioned by the RCIA Chain Store Council and supported by the AFL-CIO executive council is continuing and will be intensified over the holidays, the union said.

A union spokesman said Sears has been following a policy of reaching agreement only when it has to, and then on an "under the table" basis as much as possible.

An arbiter's ruling here spelling out union security provisions would open the door to legitimate security agreements, he pointed out, in other negotiations with Sears.

The local contract covers more than 150 Sears employes.

In boycott activities, RCIA has staged demonstration picketing of numerous Sears stores, distributed bumper stickers and leaflets, and published an advertisement headed "Memo to Stockholders" in the Wall Street Journal.

Long Anti-Union Record

In the ad, RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge told stockholders of the long history of anti-union activity by Sears management, including the role formerly played by Nathan Shefferman, professional management "consultant" in labor relations policies.

The memo cited three examples of these policies—the sudden overturning of union security agreements in stores from Alaska to Illinois; the firing of San Francisco employes; and what is termed "brainwashing" techniques used against employes who have expressed pro-union feelings.

In August U.S. District Judge George B. Harris, of San Francisco, ordered the company to arbitrate the discharge of 144 RCIA members.

ILO Asked to Act:

ICFTU Charges Repression Of Free Unions in Morocco

Brussels, Belgium—The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has voted to file a complaint with the Intl. Labor Organization against the kingdom of Morocco, charging government interference with free trade unionism.

The ICFTU executive board, meeting here, earlier heard a first-hand report from a special ICFTU mission to Morocco which reported that it had been barred by police from pursuing an investigation into alleged violations of trade union rights, that one of the two mission members had been arrested and finally expelled from the country.

An ICFTU resolution charged:

- That the government is guilty of "violent, repressive measures" against striking trade unionists.
- That "repeated and unjustified seizures" are repeatedly made of the newspaper of the Moroccan Union of Workers.
- That trade unionists are arrested and held for months on end without trial and in disregard of Morocco law.
- That public employes are pressured "in such a way as to hamper their freedom to join organizations of their own choice."

At stake is the future of the Moroccan Workers Union (UMT), an ICFTU affiliate, with 600,000 members. It is held that the Moroccan government is determined to wipe out the UMT, headed by Mahuoub Ben Seddik, who was a guest speaker at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco in 1959.

Recently, an opposition union, called the General Union of Moroccan Workers, was organized with unofficial government sponsorship. ICTFU estimates that this organization has possibly 100,000 members.

The current crisis arose in mid-November when UMT negotiations with employers in the small fishing town of Larache broke down, resulting in a strike. A UMT official assigned to help the strikers was arrested but released the same day. When the strike continued, the police moved in. Two strikers were killed and an unknown number wounded, and the UMT official was re-arrested.

Apprehensive of a nationwide UMT strike in protest, the police undertook what an ICFTU statement labeled "a program of intimidation against UMT officers throughout the country."

The UMT asked the ICFTU headquarters for help and a two-man mission—an ICFTU official and a Belgian lawyer—were dispatched to Morocco Nov. 25. Earlier, ICFTU General Sec. Omer Becu had been told by the Moroccan director of the cabinet, who made a special trip from Paris to Brussels, that his government would cooperate in the proposed investigation.

Two Men Deported

However, when the ICFTU team arrived in Morocco, they found their way to Larache barred by the police. The lawyer was arrested for three hours in Tangier, then taken to Rabat. From there, both men were put into a plane and deported.

In recent weeks, Moroccan policy, according to observers, has taken a pro-Soviet turn. A squadron of Soviet Mig jets has been purchased by the government and it was recently reported that a shipload of arms had been delivered by the Bulgarian government. The French government said the weapons were intended for Algerian nationalist forces.

An even deeper internal issue in Morocco is the charge that the UMT is "anti-royalist" and that with its political supporters, the newly-organized National Union of Popular Forces, is seeking democratic changes in the government's monarchical structure, including land reforms and a basic constitution.

U.S. Economic Dip Seen Threat to Foreign Aid

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Congo and deplored Soviet attacks on Sec. General Dag Hammarskjold and the U.N. structure. It pledged support to free trade unions in Indonesia, Korea, Aden, Morocco and Japan which suffer government harassment.

Other ICFTU statements adopted were:

- A call for adoption of economic sanctions by the U.N. if the South African government refuses to change its apartheid (race segregation) policies.
- A call for a meeting in the near future of trade union centers in North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries to deal with the problem of embattled Algeria. The ICFTU has called for an end to military aid from NATO for French military action in Algeria and a referendum to allow the Algerian people to vote on their future.

The board also voted support of the AFL-CIO protest to the U.S. Dept. of State on the increase in the sugar quota for the Dominican Republic and welcomed the decision of the Organization of American States to impose collective sanctions against the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic.

It called for negotiations between the Indonesian and Netherlands governments on the future of West Irian, a disputed area in the Indonesian archipelago.

It also gave support of self-determination, including the right of secession from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland "without delay" for the peoples of those areas. The federation includes Southern Rhodesia and is a part of the British Commonwealth.

The board took into affiliation trade union organizations from newly independent countries in French-speaking West Africa, a new national center in Finland and a federation of South African workers.

Free Labor Group Formed In Caribbean

Brussels, Belgium—A new ICFTU regional labor organization has been born at America's back door. It is the Caribbean Congress of Labor, combining the trade union organizations in islands still under colonial rule, British, French and Dutch, with a combined worker membership of about 150,000.

Cuba and the Dominican Republic are excluded.

Although the Congress held its first organizing meeting in September in the island of Grenada, it was granted formal affiliation, plus ICFTU financial assistance, at the ICFTU executive board meeting early this month.

Larger Role Set

Originally, the Caribbean organization, which replaces the Caribbean Area Division of ORIT, was projected to parallel the creation of the West Indies Federation, comprising 10 British island possessions, which will become a sovereign country, completely independent in about two years. It includes the large islands of Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

The labor congress, however, will eventually include labor groups in other colonies such as British Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda, Bahamas, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, French Martinique and Guadeloupe.

President of the congress is Frank I. Walcott, secretary of the Barbados Workers Union and an ICFTU executive board member.

Local Urges Gifts To Solidarity Fund

Workers' Education Local 189 of the Teachers has called on members in the United States and Canada to make their annual Christmas contributions to the Solidarity Fund of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

In a letter to members employed by unions and educational institutions on worker education programs, Pres. Ben Segal said the money is used to provide scholarships for African and Asian unionists to attend ICFTU schools in Kampala, Uganda, and in Calcutta, India. Other unionists may send contributions, Segal said, to Mrs. Lee Stanley, 2930 Porter Street, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

ICFTU Board Calls Special March Parley

Brussels, Belgium — A special meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' executive board has been called for Mar. 13, 1961, in order to consider reorganization plans and new staff appointments to the international labor body. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany attended the sessions which voted to convene the extraordinary meeting, although normally the ICFTU board meets semi-annually in late November and July.

Reason for the special session was the failure of Pres. Arne Geijer and General Sec. Omer Becu to follow through with the reorganization plans on instructions voted by the ICFTU executive board last summer.

Becu presented a reorganization program to the board. It went undiscussed, however, because the ICFTU top officers proposed that the program be further studied by an ad hoc committee. This would have delayed all implementation of the program at least until next July.

Most board members expressed keen disappointment at the delay, which they said would slow down essential activities, especially in the vital areas of Africa.

Meany Named to Head ICFTU Solidarity Fund

Brussels, Belgium—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has been elected chairman of a key ICFTU body, the Intl. Solidarity Fund Committee. The AFL-CIO leader has been an ICFTU executive board member since the organization was founded in December 1949.

The committee administers the multi-purpose fund, to which ICFTU affiliates contribute voluntarily, for use in various trade union projects—organizing campaigns, trade union education, relief—throughout the world. Primarily, the money is used in areas of the world where free trade unionism is just starting or is weak, such as Asia and Africa south of the Sahara.

Most of the money has come from European and North American ICFTU affiliates. The AFL-CIO pledged and has just fulfilled a contribution over a three-year period of $1 million.

The Solidarity Fund Committee is a sub-group of the executive board and approves or disapproves applications for funds. As a standing committee, it meets during board sessions. Meany presided over the meeting for the first time Dec. 1. He succeeds Sir Vincent Tewson, who retired a few months ago as general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress.

Social Security Meets Only Half of Living Cost

Social security payments to the average retired couple cover about half of what is needed for a "modest but adequate" level of living in the average American city.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that budgetary needs in 20 cities for a retired couple, both 65 or older range from a low of $2,641 in Houston, Tex., to a high of $3,366 in Chicago. The overall average is $3,042 a year.

The absolute maximum social security payments for a man and his wife, both of whom worked and earned top salaries, is $240 a month or $2,880, which would barely cover the Labor Dept. budget. However, full payments of this kind are in a minority.

The average payment for a retired man and wife as of June 1960 was $123 a month, or $1,476—less than half of the overall average budgetary needs.

A man with full social security credits plus an allowance for a wife who has no social security credits would bring a maximum $180 a month, or $2,160, considerably below the BLS budget.

Normal Living

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that its budget was not a "minimum subsistence" budget, but one based on "the cost of a healthful, self-respecting manner of living which allows normal participation in community life."

It assumes that the couple is in reasonably good health, that they live alone in a two or three-room rental dwelling, that the home is equipped with a gas or electric cook stove, a mechanical refrigerator and small electrical appliances, that the wife does all of the cooking and most of the cleaning and laundry and that most of the income of the retired family is tax exempt because of its source or is not enough to require tax payments.

The cost of rent, heat and utilities, which represent slightly more than one-fourth of the total, ranged from $595 in Scranton, Penn. to $1,067 in Chicago.

Food and beverages accounted for about 29 percent of the budget and was lowest for cities in the South and highest for those in the Northeast, Pittsburgh was at the top, with food costs of $956 a year.

Clothing, housefurnishings, transportation, medical care and similar services ran from $1,174 in Atlanta, Ga., to $1,410 in Chicago. They represented 42 percent of the budget. Variation in medical costs was considerable among the 20 cities with an overall difference of $144 between the lowest, Scranton at $222 a year, and the highest, Los Angeles, at $366 a year.

Transportation costs, ranging from $133 to $195 a year, were lowest in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where public transportation is used more frequently than private automobiles.

Canada Living Costs Reach Record High

Ottawa—Canada's cost-of-living index has reached a new high of 129.6 percent of 1949 prices, a gain of two-tenths of 1 percent since October and a rise of a full two points during the past five months.

Living costs in the United States are also at a record high, although the base period does not permit exact comparison. The latest index for the United States was 127.3, based on a 1947-49 base period as 100.

Federal Jury Indicts Hoffa in Fraud Charge

Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa has been indicted for a third time by a federal grand jury—this time with two other persons on charges of misusing union funds in promoting a Florida real estate scheme.

The new indictment was returned in Orlando, Fla. and announced in Washington by Attorney Gen. William P. Rogers. Named with Hoffa, and facing maximum sentences if convicted of five years imprisonment and $10,000 fine on each of 12 counts, were Henry Lower, president of Sun Valley Inc. and former Teamsters business agent in Detroit, and Robert E. McCarthy Jr., former branch manager of the Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit.

Hoffa was previously indicted, tried and acquitted of wiretapping charges and obstruction of justice. The new indictment is the third in a four-year period.

The federal grand jury charged that in March 1954 Hoffa, Lower and McCarthey devised a scheme to defraud four Detroit labor unions and others by inducing them to purchase land from Sun Valley Inc. through means of false pretenses and promises. The indictment charges violation of mail and wire fraud statutes.

Goldberg Appeals to NAM:

Industrial Warfare Held Danger to U.S.

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers was urged to help "end the cold war which exists between labor and management in America today" by joining with labor to work out a program recognizing the "mutuality of interest" between the two groups.

The proposal came from Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel and general counsel of the Steelworkers, in a speech to the 65th annual Congress of American Industry.

Goldberg told the assembled businessmen and industrial leaders that unless "labor and management jointly adopt programs and procedures to better labor-management relations, they will both be in jeopardy."

He renewed his call for a National Council of Labor-Management Advisers to "help restore that sense of common purpose which we had during World War II . . . and which we need so desperately now."

Reviewing the widening gap between labor and management in the last few years and the positions taken by both sides, Goldberg declared that one fact emerged, that "the American industrial scene is not one in which poor, downtrodden, profitless business enterprises have every last penny extracted from them by powerful labor unions or their political allies in government."

One of the essentials of the American system, he said, is that so long as there is no general pattern of imbalance between labor and management "we do not interfere to redress every individual instance of economic disequilibrium."

A critical reason for bridging the growing gap between labor and management, Goldberg added, is the global cold war which requires America to "remain superior in all respects" to the Russians, including industrial and military strength. He noted:

"If we were really at peace and not menaced by the Kremlin, we could, perhaps, continue our traditional practices and carry on our traditional quarrels. But we are not at peace, and our whole way of life is being challenged . . . we simply cannot afford the luxury of the division and polarization of viewpoints which exist between" labor and management.

In renewing his call for a national council, Goldberg stressed that it would be tripartite, consisting of an equal number of representatives of labor, management and the public and would "advise" and "recommend" to the President programs to advance the goals of both labor and management.

Kennedy Names Group On Area Aid Program

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced for Secretary of the Interior.

- Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina, former textile operator, was named for Secretary of Commerce.
- David E. Bell, Harvard University public administration expert and onetime White House aide under former Pres. Truman, was announced for director of the Budget Bureau.

Seven additional cabinet posts and dozens of other top-ranking policy-making jobs remained to be filled as Kennedy marked his days with a long round of private conferences and moved carefully in making his key selections.

His conversation with Eisenhower was far longer than anticipated and was followed by other meetings involving Clark Clifford, Kennedy's liaison man in arranging a smooth transition of government, and Eisenhower's top assistant, Gen. Wilton B. Persons, and Eisenhower aides in the defense and foreign policy fields.

All signs indicated that the outgoing and incoming administrations were cooperating with maximum friendliness in arranging the transfer of power and responsibility on Jan. 20.

Kennedy announced the appointment of the Douglas committee on depressed areas with the reminder that during the West Virginia Democratic primary campaign he had pledged that he would, if elected, within 60 days "send to the Congress a program to assist West Virginia to move forward."

The selection of the Illinois senator as chairman of the group was taken to indicate that proposals worked out would probably go beyond the Douglas-Payne depressed area bill of 1958 and the Douglas-Cooper bill of 1960, both of which Eisenhower vetoed.

Douglas, principal sponsor of the measures, had somewhat modified the bill both years before final passage in an unsuccessful effort to meet the veto threat.

Main Objectives Listed

The committee is now given by Kennedy the task of developing a program with these major objectives:

- Spur economic growth in areas of chronic unemployment.
- Encourage new job opportunities in such areas.
- Remove handicaps to full development of the nation's industrial potential.
- Stimulate investment in new industry.

Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO, is a member of the committee, as is Michael F. Widman, assistant to the president of the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

IUD Asks Program To Halt 'Recession'

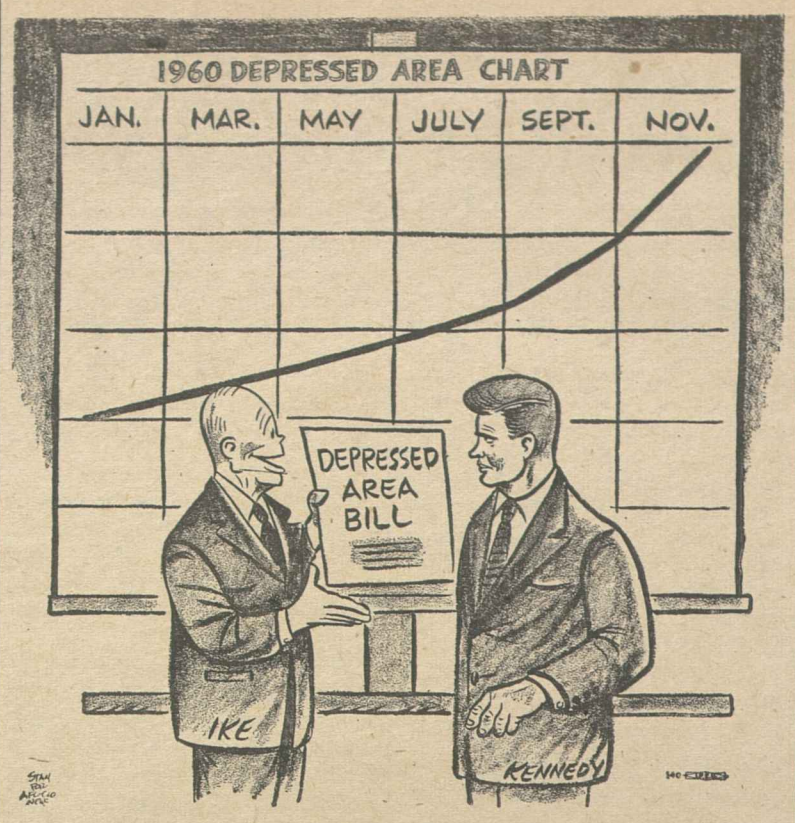
The Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has called for a "direct attack" on the current "full-blown recession."

The committee called specifically for a "broad-based temporary tax cut aimed at increasing the net spendable income of America's great mass of wage and salary earners," adding that such action would "clear the shelves of excess inventory" and bring "rising industrial activity, employment and tax revenue."

The committee also urged federal standards of unemployment compensation, action to bring down long-term interest rates, an expanded program of public works and an end to punitive labor legislation and reversal of National Labor Relations Board policies.

The current outflow of gold, it said, is in part "due to recession at home" and should not be used for "denying action to end unemployment and stagnation at home."

'Here's One I Vetoed Twice'



Slump Hits 51 Areas As Job Crisis Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

customary fall pickup in employment had failed to materialize in some areas and had dropped below seasonal expectations in others."

Employer estimates on future hiring requirements, the report added, pointed to a temporary rise in employment in some areas prior to the holiday shopping season "followed by a perhaps slightly more than seasonal decline in non-farm payrolls to mid-winter."

Labor Dept. officials have estimated unemployment in January and February 1961 will jump to about 5.25 million.

The nine areas newly classified as "areas of substantial labor surplus" are Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; South Bend, Fort Wayne and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.; Spokane, Wash.; Hamilton-Middleton, Ohio; Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.; and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.

Four major job areas were shifted from the 6 to 9 percent unemployment rate to the 9 to 12 percent category: Muskegon - Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa. Johnstown, Pa., was added to the group with 12 percent or more unemployment. The Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area and two areas in Puerto Rico are the other three in this group.

Consumer Income Seen Key to Economic Growth

San Francisco—A band of hardy unionists, close to 150 strong, set out in this city to explore the mysterious workings of economic growth, the recent presidential campaign's most hotly disputed issue.

They were warned, right at the outset of the California Labor Federation's four-day Labor Education Conference, that the failure to put to work a planned program of expanded growth could cost the nation by 1965 some $454 billion in goods and services and as much as 23 million man-years of employment.

Leon H. Keyserling, president of the Conference on Economic Progress and once chairman of former Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, told the explorers that the average American family could expect $6,250 more income between 1960 and 1965 under a high rate of growth —about 5 percent per year— than under the 2.5 percent rate that marked the past seven years.

He charged that the low rate of the Eisenhower years had cost the nation 15 million man-years of employment, a loss of $3,500 in the income of the average family,

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the conference that the key to economic growth could be found in the state of consumer income. Sagging income, whether measured in wages, per capita income or spendable earnings, was a major factor in the recessions that have marked the past decade, and consumer income would shape the nation's growth in the decade ahead, he said.

Ruttenberg called for government spending programs to meet real unmet needs of the American people as the basic means of stimulating the economy to a higher level of growth.

He cited the needs that have been passed over, first because of war, then later by Eisenhower Administration policy: education at all levels, low and middle-income housing, rebuilding of the deteriorating core of the nation's cities, development of transit, health and hospital services and facilities.

Growth Would Boost Revenue

While the short-run answer calls for deficit spending, Ruttenberg said, the substantially expanded rate of growth would produce increased tax revenues more than adequate to meet the cost over the long run. If necessary, a tax cut in lower income brackets could be utilized to supply the initial boost.

Dr. Earl F. Cheit, professor of economics at the University of California, sounded a note of dissent. Expansion of the nation's programs dealing with most sources of economic insecurity does not hinge on expanding the nation's growth rate, he declared.

Failure to bring unemployment and workmen's compensation, health insurance, and old age security programs to more adequate levels is not a failure arising from the country's lack of money—"the cost relatively is trifling," he said.

Meany Asks Strong Drive For Key Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

education, minimum wages, medical care and area redevelopment.

"We warned that stagnation could become recession unless these measures were undertaken promptly," Meany continued, and added:

"The shocking unemployment figures for October—withheld until after Election Day in a transparent political maneuver — justified our warning. They were even worse than we had predicted.

"This emphasizes the fact that our program was not devised for partisan political purposes, or as a campaign document. We meant it when we drew it up, and we mean it now.

"I am reasonably confident that this program will be favorably received by the new Congress."

Meany in the editorial took note of the fact that the coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats "frustrated our efforts" to win congressional support for similar legislation during the 86th Congress. Republicans have claimed this right-wing bloc has been strengthened since the GOP captured two additional seats in the Senate and 22 more House seats in the November elections.

New President an Ally

Meany said that while the coalition "has been slightly strengthened on paper," it will operate in the 87th Congress "under entirely different circumstances."

"This time," the AFL-CIO president declared, "the President will be an opponent, not an ally, of the obstructionists.

"This time the President will rally the nation for progress, not reaction.

"This time the President will be a man who has personally fought for wage-hour improvements, old-age medical care, area redevelopment, aid to education, and public housing."

He cautioned labor that "we, too, must do our part," and not put the entire burden on Pres.-elect Kennedy.

"As these and other issues again come before Congress," he said, "we must arouse ourselves and our fellow-members in their support."

12-10-60

CofC Expert Sees Unemployment Rise

The chief economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has predicted that unemployment in the early months of 1961 will "average higher than in 1960 and be troublesome."

Emerson P. Schmidt, an extremely conservative economist, said at the Chamber's annual business outlook conference that the nation is undergoing a "mild readjustment" that will probably last through the first half of 1961. The downturn, according to Schmidt, will produce reduced production and income, with the gross national product—the sum total of all goods and services—declining 1 to 2 percent.

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Joblessness Climbs Again, Hits Record for November

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS wait for new owners in the lobby of the AFL-CIO Building in Washington, D. C. Approximately 140 stockings, filled by members of Local 2, Office Employes, and other federation employes, were turned over to the Salvation Army for needy children aged 5 to 12. Pictured left to right: Mrs. Robert G. Van Vranken, Salvation Army volunteer worker; Mrs. Gordon Swyers, Salvation Army brigadier; Cleomine Lewis of Local 2, chairman of the stocking project; and Earl Ball, union shop steward.

Peak of 5.3 Million Seen in February

By Robert B. Cooney

The ranks of the nation's unemployed swelled by 452,000 between October and November, pushing the total jobless to 4,031,000—a record high for postwar Novembers.

"The trend in unemployment is upward—we see nothing in the offing which will bring unemployment down," commented Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Dept. manpower expert, in releasing the November job report.

Wolfbein forecast that unemployment would peak at 5.3 million in February. Whether a spring upturn results from the expected job rise in Easter trade, outdoor construction and agriculture "will be one of the acid tests of the economy," he said. Failing an upturn, the jobless total could hit 6 million, he added.

The twofold task facing the economy next year, Wolfbein pointed out, will be not only that of reabsorbing the jobless but of finding additional jobs for a net increase of 1.25 million in the civilian work force.

The November job report showed the key seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment remained virtually unchanged at 6.3 percent. It was 6.4 percent in October.

The 6.3 percent rate—meaning 63 of every 1,000 workers were looking for work and could not find it—has been exceeded in postwar Novembers only by the 6.5 percent in the 1949 recession. It compares to the 6.2 percent in November of the 1958 recession.

Jobless Rate Erratic

The jobless rate has moved upward in rather erratic fashion since May, when it was at a near-low for the year of 4.9 percent.

Wolfbein said he and two other economists who recently testified before the Joint Economic Committee had arrived independently at the judgment that the current downturn dated from last May, just after the usual spring improvement.

He viewed as "very serious" the fact that during 1960 some 500,000 jobs have been wiped out in manu-

(Continued on Page 12)

Bold Plans Urged to End Slump

San Francisco—The American economy is bogged down in a recession "for the third time in seven short years," and Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy must exercise "energetic leadership" to end the downturn, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg has declared.

Addressing the Commonwealth Club of California, a nationally famed public opinion forum, Ruttenberg warned that the burgeoning recession may push joblessness up past the 6 million mark—more than 7 percent of the labor force—by early 1961.

Gloomy Picture Painted

The new recession, he said, coming "hardly before the last vestiges of the slump of 1957-58 had been swept away," indicates that despite the so-called business "recoveries," the nation has been "moving further and further away" from maximum employment and production goals.

Ruttenberg painted this gloomy picture of the economy: Industrial

(Continued on Page 3)

Farm Union Drive Hailed By Churches

San Francisco—The National Council of Churches has rallied its 40 million members behind the AFL-CIO drive to organize migratory farm workers, and has called for legislation extending to migrants the protection of minimum wages and the right of collective bargaining.

Delegates to the council's fifth general assembly here unanimously endorsed a general board policy statement calling for "continuation of current efforts at responsible and democratic labor organization among these workers."

The Means: AWOC

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year announced creation of the Agricultural Workers' Organizing Committee which has initially centered its activity on bringing the benefits of trade unionism to agricultural workers in the rich California farm country.

In a series of key civil rights actions, the council:

- **Praised parents and religious leaders supporting school desegregation in New Orleans who "at great personal risk and sacrifice have stood firm in the Judeo-Christian and historic American traditions which uphold the dignity and worth of every individual, without regard to race or color."**
- Called on the church, em-

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Cabinet Nearly Completed:

Goldberg Chosen Secretary of Labor

By Willard Shelton

Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, has been designated as Secretary of Labor by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy announced the appointment to reporters from the front door of his Washington, D.C. home, with Goldberg standing by his side.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany accompanied Goldberg to the Kennedy home where the Secretary-designate joined the President-elect for the announcement.

Kennedy praised Goldberg, who has been general counsel of the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as "one of the country's leading experts" in the complexities of industrial relations, and a man who has shown "intelligence, wisdom and intuition."

The President-elect paid particular tribute to Goldberg's skill in devising the "effective and successful procedures" under which Communist-dominated unions had been expelled from the former CIO, and said the steps "marked a major setback to Communist infiltration of American democratic institutions."

He also praised Goldberg's role as counsel to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Goldberg pledged himself, with Kennedy, to strive energetically to eliminate the causes of unemployment, and the Secretary-designate also pledged that he would administer the labor laws "vigorously, fairly and without fear or favor."

Outgoing Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in a telegram to the man designated as his successor, warmly saluted Kennedy's appointee and declared the President-elect "could

(Continued on Page 12)

Trainmen, Conductors Unions Reach Basic Agreement on Merger Pact

Two of the nation's oldest railroad brotherhoods—the Railroad Trainmen and the Railway Conductors & Brakemen—have reached agreement in principle on merger, subject to membership ratification.

The Trainmen, with 200,000 members, is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The 25,000-member Conductors' brotherhood is unaffiliated. The merged union will retain AFL-CIO affiliation.

Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Trainmen announced approval of the amalgamation formula by his union's board of directors, which met at Cleveland. At the same time, Conductors' Pres. J. A. Paddock reported from Cedar Rapids, Ia., that the ORCB board had also voted approval.

Some details of the merger are still to be ironed out by a subcommittee to be named by the two union presidents. The basic plan was drafted by a committee of the top officers of the two organizations which began talks in September. Resolutions endorsing the principle of amalgamation were adopted by recent conventions.

Final approval of the merger must be given by the membership of each union in referenda votes expected to be held early in 1961.

The joint announcement declared: "The key principle of the merger is the maintenance of each craft and class of employes repre-

(Continued on page 11)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE named by Pres.-elect Kennedy to work out depressed area program for the new session of Congress is shown at its first meeting in Charleston, W. Va. Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) is shown at center rear; to his right is Myer Feldman, slated to be associate special counsel to Kennedy in the White House, who is top staff officer of the group. West Virginia State AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley is a member of the committee.

Douglas Speeds Action On Area Redevelopment

An area redevelopment bill will be among the first pieces of major legislation presented to the 87th Congress when it convenes Jan. 3, Sen Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), chairman of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's special task force on distressed areas, has indicated.

Moving quickly to meet the problem of chronic joblessness in 100 labor markets across the nation, Douglas called the 17-member task force into session in Charleston, W. Va., and followed this meeting up with a series of closed-door hearings in the nation's capital.

'Time For Action'

Douglas, who co-sponsored two area redevelopment bills vetoed by Pres. Eisenhower in 1958 and 1960, declared that "conditions of chronic unemployment have been studied at great length and at considerable depth" in recent years.

"I believe strongly that the time for action is now," he said.

The senator issued an appeal for bipartisan support for a new area redevelopment measure which he said would be presented "at the opening of the 87th Congress."

Seven Republicans representing Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia—three states pockmarked with areas of chronic depression—promptly pledged their cooperation, declaring in a wire to Douglas that they were "pleased to know that Pres.-elect Kennedy considers this problem to be urgent enough to become one of his first orders of business."

Six of the seven—Senators Hugh Scott (Pa.) and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), and Representatives Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.), James E. Van Zandt (Pa.), John P. Saylor (Pa.) and Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.)—voted for the Douglas area bill in the 86th Congress. The seventh, Rep.-elect William Scranton (Pa.), was elected to his first term in Congress in November.

As the special task force opened its hearings, Douglas emphasized that the group would concentrate its efforts on helping areas of chronic labor surplus and will not delve into the broader problem of dealing with the current economic downturn.

"Measures to deal with chronic conditions," the Illinois Democrat said, "are not primarily effective as across-the-board anti-recession measures, although in the long pull they may have an important influence on the business cycle."

In addition to working on area redevelopment legislation, the task force was reportedly drafting proposals for an emergency program which Kennedy could set in motion the day he takes office. A committee spokesman said the group was considering alternatives for immediate help which could be started with presidential action. They include:

- Increasing the amount of surplus food available to indigent families. During the presidential campaign, Kennedy repeatedly assailed the fact that surplus food packages distributed to these families provided only 5 cents worth of food per person per day.
- Granting additional concessions to firms in depressed areas bidding for government contracts.
- Launching certain public works projects which have been authorized by Congress but not started by the Eisenhower Administration.
- Setting up a rural redevelopment program under existing legislation.
- Revising the federal highway program to get more road projects under way in areas with high unemployment.

Stressing the "urgency" of the problem, Steelworkers' Pres. David J. McDonald, in a letter to Douglas, pledged the union's "wholehearted support" for the area redevelopment drive. McDonald reported "serious unemployment" in the steel and iron ore industry.

"Had distressed areas legislation been . . . signed by the President" two years ago, the USWA president said, "I have no doubt that much of the current blight in our communities would be a matter of history. We would at least have made a start at solving some of these problems."

Recount Yields Wickersham Win

Oklahoma City—Democrat Victor Wickersham has won re-election to Congress in the 6th Dist. on the basis of a recount of the 140,000 ballots cast in the November election.

Wickersham, who trailed Republican Clyde Wheeler, Jr., by 188 votes in the original tabulation, picked up 257 votes in the recount to win by a 69-vote edge.

The overturn of the election cut the GOP's net gain of House seats to 21, and made the lineup in the new House 262 Democrats to 175 Republicans.

Consumer Purchasing Rate Slows:

Higher Worker Buying Power Seen 'Essential' to Recovery

A meaningful increase in the buying power of American workers—who purchase nearly 70 percent of the nation's total output—is "essential" to help lift the nation out of the current recession, the AFL-CIO has declared.

A "major reason" for the present economic slump, according to the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, has been that "people have not been able to buy enough of the consumer goods and services that can be produced."

In the past several years, the review pointed out, there has been a marked slowdown in the rise of consumer buying power. From 1947 to 1956, it declared, per capita buying power rose at an average yearly rate of 2.3 percent. In the past four years, buying power has inched forward at a rate of only 1.2 percent.

Rising Income Needed

Rising real income, the AFL-CIO publication said, is essential not only for the growth of consumer markets but also to "provide working people with a share of the gains of improving productive efficiency."

Output per manhour has been rising at an average yearly rate of about 3.1 percent to 3.4 percent since 1947, according to Labor Dept. figures cited in the review. It forecast productivity increases ranging from 3.5 to 4 percent annually in the period ahead "if automation continues to spread and if the economy operates in high gear."

The increase in productivity, the publication went on, means that goods can be turned out with fewer employes and at a lower unit cost to the manufacturer. It added that unless workers received an increase in real income to stimulate the sales of goods, the nation will be faced with "widespread layoffs."

The needed rise in sales can come, in addition, from "substantial increases" in the expenditures by federal, state and local governments for more adequate public services and through increased business investment in new plants and machines, the review said.

"But," it added, "at the foundation of the economy is the consumer, who accounts for about 70 percent of total national production. And substantial increases of consumer spending are required, if sales and production are to rise fast enough to maintain prosperity."

Strong Unions Essential

Strong unions and effective collective bargaining, according to the publication, "are essential for the dynamic wage policy that an expanding American economy requires." It called on management, "from the viewpoint of economic good sense," to share the benefits of rising productivity equally with workers and consumers.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO publication called for "special government efforts . . . to lift the wages of the millions of low-wage workers" — including migrant farm workers, and employes in retail trades and services — "whose families cannot achieve a modest standard of living from the inadequate earnings of their breadwinners."

It called specifically for action to raise the minimum wage to at least $1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to millions now excluded from protection, along with "special government efforts" to protect the wages and conditions of migratory farm workers.

Major Gains Won By Studio Musicians

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Musicians employed by major motion picture studios recently ratified a new three and one-half year contract raising wages and providing unprecedented protections for job opportunities.

The contract was the first negotiated by the AFL-CIO affiliate since it regained representation rights last September from a dual local which had obtained certification in 1958.

The safeguards written into the contract to assure continuing employment were two:

- All films produced in the United States or Canada will be "scored," or have the music written in, in the U.S. or Canada.

The union said this resulted from the practice, particularly among smaller firms, of having music tracks made by low-cost labor in foreign countries for use in firms otherwise made entirely in North America. The AFM does not object to, and never has, the use of foreign-scored music in foreign films or in U.S. films made abroad.

- All television films will contain only music scored live, in accordance with the contract. The use of canned music, which until a few years ago accounted for an estimated 98 percent of all TV film music and killed numerous job opportunities, is thus banned under the new agreement.

The contract in addition calls for wage increases of 5 percent on Oct. 1, 1961, and 7 percent on Nov. 1, 1962, and 3 percent employer contribution to a pension fund effective Nov. 1, 1960.

About 1,200 AFM members are covered by the new agreement.

'Marked Advances'

Union spokesmen hailed the pact for its "marked advances" over the agreement negotiated by the unaffiliated Musicians' Guild, the previous bargaining agent.

The Musicians Guild grew out of an insurgent move among movie studio musicians and led to an NLRB vote in 1957 which gave the dual union representation rights. The instrumentalists reversed themselves after only two years and turned out the unaffiliated union in a bitterly-contested election two months ago. At the time, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said the union regarded the results "more as a reaffirmation of musicians' unity than as a victory over other musicians."

Unions Fight Weakening of Oregon Law

Portland, Ore.—The Orgeon workmen's compensation program is superior to most other state programs because injured workmen have received 93 cents out of every dollar paid into the fund, compared with a national average of 62 cents, the Oregon AFL-CIO points out in a new informational pamphlet sent to every union in the state.

Between 1947 and 1957, employers paid $151 million into the state fund and $140.6 million went to injured workers, the pamphlet says.

The report is being used by the state AFL-CIO as a weapon to combat a law change proposed by insurance companies, which are hoping to get the Oregon legislature to kill the employers' liability act and set up a "three-way" system of insurance under which trial by jury would be eliminated in case of dispute.

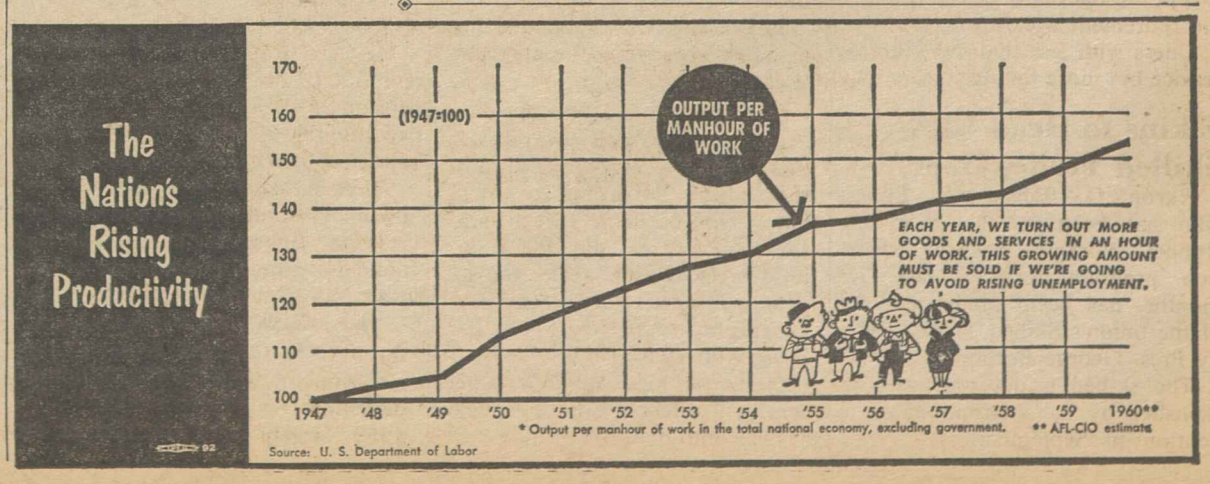
Democrat Is Seen For Thomson Seat

Cheyenne, Wyo. — Democratic Gov. J. J. Hickey is expected to name a Democrat to fill the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R), who died here of a heart attack at the age of 41.

Thomson, who was ending his third term as the state's lone congressman, defeated Democrat Ray Whitaker by a wide margin in the November election.

Appointment of a Democrat would lift that party's margin in the Senate to 65-35, leaving the GOP with a net gain of one seat from the 86th Congress.

Among those being mentioned prominently for the post, in addition to Hickey himself and Whitaker, are Tracy S. McCraken, Cheyenne publisher; and Walter B. Phelan and W. A. Norris, Jr., both members of the state legislature.



Economists Testify:

Tax Cut Proposed In Recession Fight

By Gene Zack

Two private economists, declaring the nation is in the midst of a new recession, have indicated a reduction in income taxes may be necessary to halt the downward spiral.

The view was expressed by Joseph Pechman, director of studies on government and finance at the Brookings Institution, and Charles L. Schultze, Indiana University economist, in testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

'Most Rapid Cure'

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), committee chairman, also held out the possibility that a tax cut may be needed, calling it "the most rapid cure" but not the only one for the present decline. He added that if the nation pulls out of the slump by March or April, a tax cut may not be necessary.

The committee was called into session in advance of the 87th Congress to weigh the impact of the third recession since the Eisenhower Administration took office nearly eight years ago.

Peter Henle, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the committee that the latest unemployment figures, showing 6.3 percent of the work force idled, "reveal a seriously deteriorating picture."

"From the viewpoint of those who work for a living," the AFL-CIO spokesman said, "the nation's economic health is ailing, and action is needed to alleviate the distress caused by unemployment and to create more jobs throughout the economy."

Pechman warned the committee it should be ready to recommend a temporary tax cut "if the situation gets much worse," adding that he saw no need for such action at this point. The Brookings Institution economist said the recession has been under way for about six months.

"The real test of the severity of a recession," he told the committee, "comes in the second six months, and we are just entering this period in the present cycle. It may be noted that the most recent data on manufacturers' shipments and orders, department store sales, and insured unemployment are by no means reassuring."

Schultze, attributing much of the current weakness of the economy to federal budget policies, which he said are aimed at producing excessive budget surpluses, advocated either a slight reduction in tax rates or somewhat higher government spending to rebuild the nation's economy.

Henle told the committee that recent increases in unemployment have seriously affected "those who need jobs the most"—married men in the prime working age group. Labor Dept. jobless figures, he said, "reinforce the conclusion that unemployment has become a stubborn national problem, demanding national attention."

Meanwhile, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), a leader of the conservative right wing of the GOP, blamed rising unemployment on Democratic Party platform promises and on Pres.-elect Kennedy's "hesitation" in naming his Cabinet and other key personnel.

Goldwater Hits Democrats

"From the day last July that the Democrats promised the moon in order to court voting blocs," Goldwater said, "confidence in the healthy progress of the American economy has been declining.

"Business activity has been increasingly sluggish, investments have been made at a slower rate, and as a result of these concrete indications of serious concern about the reckless economic proposals of the Democrats, unemployment has continued to grow."

PETER HENLE, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, is shown (second from left) as he waits to testify before a Senate-House economic committee on ways of moving the U.S. economy forward. Other economists shown are Robert Triffin of Yale University, left, and William W. Tongue, Jewel Tea Co.

Labor Urges Kennedy Leadership To Lift Economy Out of Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

production is now 4 percent below last January "and probably will fall further;" nearly 20 percent of the nation's industrial plants now stand idle; the gross national product is declining; 6.4 percent of the civilian labor force was unemployed in October; and "there is nothing on the horizon to give confidence that a turnabout soon will be under way."

Despite claims by some who opposed Kennedy that the closeness of the popular vote left the President-elect without a mandate for action, he said, the incoming Administration has a "very positive mandate" from the American people in the form of the Employment Act of 1946.

That act, he said, "commands" the leaders of the federal government "to utilize all of the great powers at their disposal in a concerted effort to achieve and to maintain 'maximum employment, production and purchasing power'."

Ruttenberg expressed confidence that Kennedy "will not ignore this mandate."

The AFL-CIO spokesman urged the new Administration, as soon as it takes office on Jan. 20, to institute emergency steps to bolster the sagging economy, including:

- Federally-supported unemployment benefits for those whose jobless payments have become exhausted and for others who have never received any unemployment compensation.
- A 10 percent increase in benefits under the social security system.
- Prompt aid to small business by lowering the normal tax rate on the first $100,000 of profit "without reducing the total corporation tax rate."
- Acceleration of the placement of contracts for the purchase of all normal government supplies and for the construction of public works. State and local governments, he said, should be "urged" to take similar steps.

He also proposed a "quick and temporary" tax cut, involving suspension of all withholding taxes for two months, if joblessness hits the 7 percent mark.

These measures Ruttenberg said, "if quickly implemented, will reverse the slump, restore business confidence and encourage higher levels of private investment."

He recalled that, as a result of the 1957-58 recession, the federal government incurred a budget deficit of over $12 billion in fiscal 1959 "largely due to severe revenues losses resulting from falling incomes and declining business profits."

He added that "the quick restoration now of a high level of employment and production—plus essential reforms of the federal tax structure—will increase public revenues sufficiently to underwrite the cost of a higher level of public spending."

Ruttenberg also recommended that the Kennedy Administration "revitalize" the Council of Economic Advisers so that it can "start now to establish goals and objectives determining the necessary levels of personal consumption, private investment and governmental expenditures . . . to assure the maximum and wise use of the great physical and human resources of America."

The Long-Range Program

The AFL-CIO research director said that in the wake of the emergency program, the new Administration should undertake long-range measures "to help maintain a rapidly rising economic growth rate and eliminate maladjustments that periodically beset the economy." This program, he said, should include:

- Raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and broadening coverage.
- Establishing federal standards for the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits, coupled with extension of the law's protection.
- Liberalizing benefit levels under social security.
- Financing medical care—"particularly for the aged"—through social security.
- Giving attention to such "long-neglected needs" as the nation's schools, distressed areas, housing, urban renewal, and aid to communities to build essential public facilities.

America's need in 1961, Ruttenberg said, is "energetic leadership by the federal government to get our manpower fully employed, to get idle plants back to work, and to provide essential public services to meet the needs of a growing and confident nation."

Both the short-range and long-range programs outlined, he added, will "stimulate private enterprise by helping raise consumer income and spending, by creating new demands for the products of private business, and by increasing vital public services upon which the expansion of private undertakings depend."

TWU Wins Pact to Ease Impact on Tug Oilers

New York—Oilers on diesel-engine tugs serving seven railroads in the Port of New York have voted for an agreement which will abolish their jobs after they retire on pension or quit with separation pay.

The agreement, negotiated by the Transport Workers, climaxes a long fight by the union to save the jobs of oilers whose steam tugs have been replaced by diesels. Other tug lines had spurred the union to a last-ditch fight when they declared the oiler's job unnecessary.

Lockout Charged

Members of TWU Local 1463 voted 74-23 to accept a settlement which would ease the blow for veteran oilers. Under the agreement, 71 oilers with 19.5 or more years of service may accept 50 weeks of separation pay or keep working on harbor tugs until they reach 65—pension age on all lines except the Baltimore & Ohio, where the retirement age is 70.

Oilers with less than 20 years of service but more than six years may get separation pay based on their years of service.

The argument over oilers' jobs on diesels became heated last year when one tug line fired all such workers. The argument spread to the railroad-owned tugs and got into court when the union men said they had been locked out by their employers.

The union then secured a temporary court order preventing the railroads from abolishing any jobs until the court had an opportunity to hear all the facts in the dispute. Unless an agreement was reached within a reasonable time, it was considered likely that the court would remove its injunction and the oilers' jobs would be abolished, the union said.

The agreement is effective Jan. 1, 1961, under the Railway Labor Act. It is the first of its kind in the country, according to TWU. Those who decide to take separation pay will get pay for a 40-hour week on this scale: for six years of service, six weeks pay, ranging up to 50 weeks' pay for those with 19.5 or more years.

The parties agreed that the agreement will affect steam tugs when they become dieselized.

Elkins to Head URW Skilled Trades Dept.

Akron, O.—Edward R. Elkins, who has been in charge of the Rubber Workers' political education program for the last five months, has been named director of the union's Skilled Trades Dept. by Pres. George Burdon.

The skilled trades post was established by the international convention in September.

Olive Pickers' Strike Wins 50 Percent Raise

Valley Springs, Calif.—Olive pickers at the B & L Ranch near here have won a union shop and a 50 percent wage hike after an eight-day strike.

The settlement, climaxing a series of breakthroughs by the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee during the fall olive harvest, also guarantees AWOC representatives the right of access to workers on the job.

The first test of the agreement came shortly after the settlement when the grower needed 30 additional skilled pickers to complete his harvest. He asked the union to refer members to the job.

At the start of the harvest, B & L had been paying $1 for each 38-pound box or "lug" of olives picked. When the AWOC called the workers out on strike, management first offered $1.25, finally agreed to the $1.50 price asked by the union.

In other areas, a series of pattern-setting AWOC strikes brought up the rate from $1 for the more common 33-pound lug to $1.25, with premium rates up to $2 a lug for more difficult picking and larger boxes. The union estimates that 4,000 California olive pickers received higher rates as a result of AWOC action.

Several growers have already agreed to the union's proposal that negotiations for next season's olive picking be started well in advance of the harvest season.

Lost Time on Strikes Stays Low in October

Idleness resulting from strikes was 1.75 million man-days in October, or 0.19 percent of working time—the lowest level for October since 1957, according to a government report.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 250 stoppages involving about 120,000 workers began in October. Another 200 stoppages, continuing from September, involved about 50,000. Total strike idleness was 1.75 million man-days, same as in September, BLS said.

Affiliates Win 581 Elections In 3rd Quarter

AFL-CIO unions took part in 1,146 representation elections during the third quarter of 1960 and won 581 of them. The National Labor Relations Board's latest statistical summary shows that there were 37,803 workers in bargaining units voting for representation by AFL-CIO affiliates.

Using a short-term comparison, the July, August, September victory totals showed a sharp dropoff from the near-record second quarter, when 57,633 workers in 704 bargaining units chose AFL-CIO representation.

Over-the-Year Gains

Over a nine-month period, however, there have been more victories involving more workers won in 1960 than during the comparable period in 1959.

The nine-month totals show 1,808 elections won in 1960 as compared with 1,720 in 1959 and 132,610 persons in bargaining units choosing AFL-CIO affiliates as compared with 117,354 during the 1959 period. AFL-CIO unions also filed more petitions and participated in more collective bargaining elections this year.

In one category, contested elections involving two or more AFL-CIO affiliates, the third quarter of 1960 showed an improvement over the second quarter, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. There were only 57 representation elections in which AFL-CIO affiliates competed for bargaining rights and only 5,364 persons were involved in the bargaining units. This was the lowest for any quarter since merger.

Union Group Views Role of United Nations

New York — Twenty-nine trade union delegates were given a first-hand look at "The United Nations in a Time of World Crisis" at the seventh annual School on World Affairs sponsored by the American Labor Education Service.

The delegates, representing 14 unions and including visitors from Canada, the Philippines and Japan, met with UN officials and took part in discussions led by experts on the international trade union movement, education and world problems.

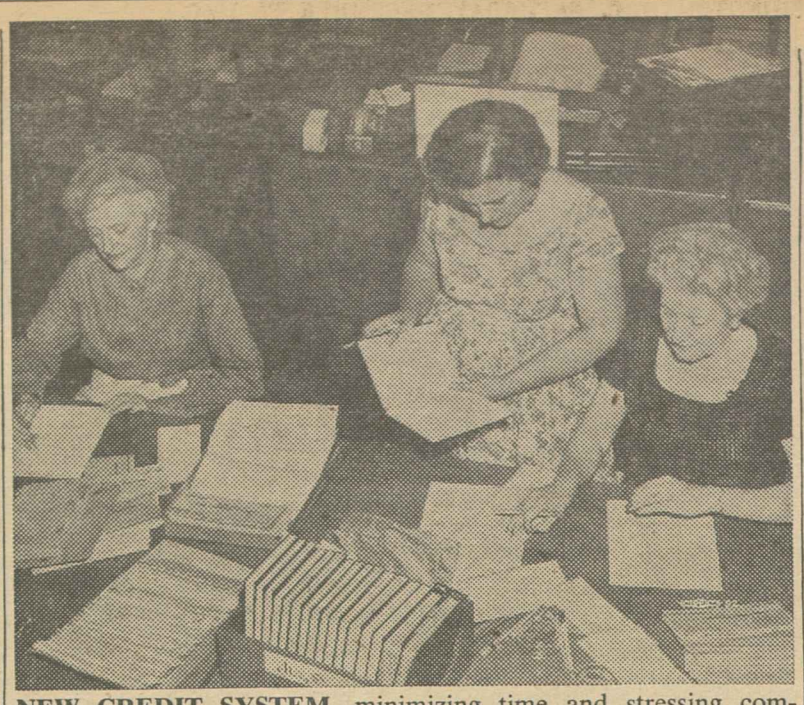
Among the speakers and discussion leaders at the week-long institute were Exec. Dir. Clark Eichelberger of the American Association for the United Nations; Assistant Dir. George Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; ALES Dir. Eleanor Coit; Prof. John Stoessinger, Hunter College; Prof. Robert Scalapino, University of California; Prof. Goodwin Watson, Columbia University; William Kemsley, director of the New York office of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Mildred Kiefer of the American Travel Association.

UN officials who participated included Under Sec. Brian Urquhart; William Epstein, chief of the Conventional Armaments section, and H. E. Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Tunisia's delegate to the UN.

Ike Names Wallace To Labor Dept. Post

Pres. Eisenhower has given Walter C. Wallace a recess appointment as assistant secretary of labor for employment and manpower, filling the vacancy left by the resignation of Newell Brown in mid-November.

Wallace, who has been with the Labor Dept. since 1955, has been serving as executive assistant to Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell.



NEW CREDIT SYSTEM, minimizing time and stressing competency, has streamlined Typographical Union's apprenticeship system. Change was introduced to overcome lag in replacing craftsmen and in anticipation of sharp rise in younger workers in 1960's. Here Mrs. Janice Love (left) and Mrs. Mary Derleth (right), instructors in ITU Bureau of Education, grade papers with assistance of Mrs. Alice Link (center), detail clerk.

New ITU Credit System Streamlines Training

Indianapolis—The 109-year old Typographical Union, with a tradition of apprenticeship training almost as old as the union, has pioneered again by introducing a credit system of grading apprentices.

Under the new approach, explained ITU Pres. Elmer Brown, time as a determining factor is minimized and competency is emphasized.

The apprenticeship training system was streamlined with the aim of overcoming a lag in supplying replacements and to meet the burst of young workers which the government has forecast for the 1960s.

6-Year Maximum

The present, the maximum period of apprenticeship in the three printing classifications — printer, typesetter machinist and mailer— is six years. Through upgrading, an apprentice could be advanced a total of 24 months and reduce the full term to four years.

Under the new credit system, which includes safeguards against too rapid completion, an apprentice may complete his training in as little as three years.

An apprentice can advance himself through credits gained in on-the-job training, training in new processes at centers maintained by some 100 ITU locals and by ITU correspondence courses.

The new credit system, Brown said, was designed "as an incentive for apprentices to meet the challenge of technological developments in the printing and publishing industry." He stressed the feature of minimizing time and emphasizing competency as most likely to appeal to apprentices with initiative and ability.

54,000 Trained

The ITU has trained some 54,000 apprentices in recent decades.

A recent survey, however, showed that apprentices in training lagged 35 percent behind the number needed to replace craftsmen lost by death, retirement or for other reasons. Thus, of every three persons leaving the trade, only two were ready to replace them.

The work-force boom ahead, with the government estimating that 29 million more workers will be entering the labor force in the 1960s, was another reason for streamlining its training system, the ITU noted. The greatest growth will be in the 18 to 25-year old bracket.

The ITU, Brown says, has only one thing to sell and that is "expert craftsmanship." The union function of trade education makes it possible for the ITU to assert, he said, that "a union card is the highest guaranty of competency."

Gerald A. Walsh, director of industrial relations, union employers section, Printing Industry of America, said the new credit system has introduced flexibility by giving recognition to special aptitudes and supplemental training.

Brown in turn paid tribute to the employers' spirit of cooperation in accepting the ITU training rules.

Rail Fireman Cited; Saved Fellow Worker

San Francisco—William C. Pettijohn of Bakersfield, employed on the Southern Pacific's San Joaquin division for seven years, has been named "fireman of the month" by the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Pettijohn, 35, was cited for saving the life of a brakeman on a Southern Pacific freight train while it crossed the Tehachapi Mountains. Serving as a locomotive fireman, Pettijohn entered the diesel engine rooms when some diesel units failed and found the head brakeman on the floor and the unit filled with thick smoke fumes.

Brakeman Recovered

Pettijohn gave artificial respiration until a flicker of life showed in the unconscious man. He continued his efforts while the train continued to Camarillo, where firemen administered oxygen and took the sick man to a hospital, where he was confined for a month.

Pettijohn repaired the train's diesel units and continued on his run to Los Angeles. Praise for his efforts in saving a life came from the train engineer, the brakeman himself and BLF&E officers.

Railroad management recently conducted a massive campaign to convince the public that the job of a fireman on a diesel locomotive is unnecessary—"featherbedding," they called it.

Opposes 'Centralization:'

Election Brings Old Warnings from NAM

New York—The National Association of Manufacturers has served notice on the incoming Administration of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy that the businessmen's group will not abandon its campaigns for less "centralization" in Washington and more "freedom" for individuals and state and local government.

The NAM also made it clear that it will continue to attack union bargaining patterns and to demand "regulation" of labor organizations.

Delegates to the NAM's 65th Congress of American Industry here were told they should plan "vigorous and determined action" to counteract many pressures that will be exerted on the new Administration in the direction of "more spending, more federal action in all fields" and allegedly "more regimentation and control of business and more favoritism for organized labor."

This advice came from Charles R. Sligh, Jr., NAM executive vice president, who told the businessmen that "nothing is sure in the 87th Congress" but also asserted that expressions of public opinion on issues such as government spending, tax reform and regulation of union affairs depend on how effectively the NAM makes known its views.

Taming of what Sligh called "union monopoly power, which raises our costs of production, prices us out of markets and results in inflation" could not be obtained, he said, "unless the public and lawmakers understand how such power distorts the operation of our economy."

Sligh was joined by Rep. William E. Miller (R-N. Y.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee, and Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D) of South Carolina in sounding an alarm about the anticipated role of government.

Miller held that "a tightening web of centralism threatens to choke off our freedom and security." He suggested that the ideal mission of the federal government would be "dedicated to reducing spending and controls, eroding taxation, balancing budgets and less bureaucracy."

Goldberg a Speaker

Earlier, delegates heard Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, urge the establishment by the federal government of a national council of labor-management advisers. He suggested this new council might focus attention on labor-management problems and "reverse the trend of division and polarization" that has marked the two groups' viewpoints."

At a symposium on "The Economic Challenge of the New Age," Nat Goldfinger, AFL-CIO economist, told delegates that the United States is failing to maintain the proper rate of economic growth consistent with its needs.

He shared a panel discussion with Don Paarlberg, special assistant to Pres. Eisenhower; Dr. David M. Wright, professor of economics and political science at McGill University, Montreal; and Arthur Rosenbaum, economic research manager at Sears Roebuck & Co.

Although Wright did not mention government specifically, he warned against "gigantic welfare expenditures." He also held that in the face of continued inflation, management "has not sufficiently resisted labor union demands for over-large wage increases."

Rosenbaum, whose company has been involved in a prolonged and bitter dispute with the Retail Clerks, said "a better understanding" on the part of union members as workers would "help impose a restraint on union leadership" in posing demands which are "economically unjustifiable."

Dr. Simon Ramo, a space and industrial scientist who talked on "intellectronics," defined the word as signifying a "partnership" of man and electronic machines. He predicted that "intellectronics" would eventually be applied not only to technology and engineering, but also to law, medicine, politics, banking and credit, education and international language.

Other Speakers Heard

Other speakers and the substance of their remarks were:

- Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.): "The impairment of the U.S. gold reserve and adverse influences on the nation's economy . . . are the result of national policies which have discouraged hard work and thrift and industry by confiscatory federal tax policies by permitting wage increases in certain industries with no reference to productivity increase."
- Stanley C. Allen, board chairman of the National Cash Register Co.: "In all history no country ever attempted to do so much for so many (other nations) and asked for so little in return."
- L. A. Peterson, president of Otis Elevator Co., called on labor to accept "a responsible attitude for the economic consequences of its demands upon management," and to "discontinue promotion of the idea that labor and management are natural born enemies."

USIA Union Pays Tribute To G. V. Allen

Members of the government employes' union at the U.S. Information Agency have expressed their appreciation to George V. Allen, agency director until his retirement Dec. 1, for "helping develop a career service" for USIA foreign service officers.

Officers of Government Employes' Lodge 1812 released the text of a letter citing Allen for his "cooperation with union officials" and his efforts to "promote greater stability in federal employment." They include Lodge Pres. Bernard Wiesman and Liston Oak, Harold Cohen, Eugene Corkery, Betty Ustun, Anthony Carlisle and Stella Omohundro.

Relationship Lauded

Wishing Allen well in future employment, lodge leaders expressed their "keen appreciation of the relationship with you" which the union has enjoyed since its beginning almost three years ago.

"During this period," they wrote Allen, "our lodge has been able confidently to assure agency employes that you and your staff have welcomed rather than rejected our efforts to assist in developing a career service" to make the agency more effective.

The lodge also paid tribute to its own international union for its efforts in "strengthening the prestige and efficiency of the merit system and the inducements of a career service." It said: "As agency employes look forward to a new administration, we have reason to be grateful for the contribution of AFGE and other AFL-CIO unions toward the stability of federal employment."

DRAMATICALLY TELLING the story of how a central labor body serves as "a vital link" in binding together the labor movement, Detroit Public Library put on display some of its collection of labor materials for a month's showing. Upper left, officers of the Wayne County AFL-CIO dropped in at the library to take a close look at the exhibit and Mrs. Roberta McBride is showing them a copy of the AFL-CIO Education News, one of the items on display. Pictured (left to right) are Sec.-Treas. John F. Williams, Pres. Al Barbour, Library Director Ralph A. Ulveling, Mrs. McBride, and Vice Presidents Mike Novak and Alex Fuller. Helen Sisson and Mrs. McBride, shown top center, members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1259, arranged the exhibit which takes up six cases. Officers of Local 1259 (upper right) are Board Member Florentina Marquis, Pres. David Cooley, Delegate Elizabeth Moore and Sec. Sherman Anderson. At lower left, Director Ulveling, Mrs. Sisson, and Herbert T. McCreedy, AFL-CIO regional director, examine one of the cases. A full case was devoted to the Central Labor Body and its 47-year-old weekly newspaper, Detroit Labor News, which Sec.-Treas. Williams, Editor Hal DeLong and Pres. Barbour examine with interest in the picture at lower right.

Library Displays Tell Detroit Union Story

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Public Library, from its vast store of labor materials, this fall staged a month-long exhibit dramatizing the role of the central labor body in binding the trade union movement together.

The display was union-arranged, too, for the city's library workers are 100 percent organized as members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1259. Officers of the Wayne County AFL-CIO were conducted on a tour of the exhibit by Ralph A. Ulveling, library director.

The display was built around the history of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, one of the largest central bodies in the country with more than 325,000 members in 323 locals.

Three Won Fame

It included photographs and biographical notes of three Detroiters who won national renown in labor circles — Richard Trevellick, first president of the Detroit Trades Assembly which by 1865 represented 16 unions; Joseph A. Labadie, the "gentle anarchist," first corresponding secretary and statistician of the Detroit Council of Trades & Labor Unions and later first president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and Frank X. Martell, president of the Detroit & Wayne County Federation of Labor from 1919 until his death in 1955.

Current activities were shown through photographs of the central body's education, community services and COPE committees and in an issue of the AFL-CIO Education News & Views opened at an article, "Studying Labor at First Hand," which describes a day spent by William Hill Jr., an Eagle Scout, with Vice Pres. Mike Novak of the county body.

Show 'Rat Gazette'

Featured were two unusual newspapers. One, the Rat Gazette, was founded in 1839 and was the first labor paper to be published in the state. The other, the Detroit Labor News, dates from 1914 and claims to be the oldest local labor-owned paper in the country.

From the historical files of the Typographical Union came a copy of the local's 1886 constitution stamped "Property of J. A. Labadie" and a comparison of rates showing how the scale has climbed from 40 cents an hour in 1864 to $3.44 an hour at present.

Other items included the charter granted in 1889 to Letter Carriers Branch 1 and the 1886 constitution of the Detroit Trades & Labor Council calling for the abolition of child labor, a shorter workday, reform in prison labor laws and the right to boycott.

Some of the display dealt with the three AFL-CIO international unions which have their headquarters in Detroit — Auto Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes and Mechanics Educational Society of America. It also covered the unaffiliated United Plant Guards and Foreman's Association.

Photographs and publications testified to the manifold activities of some of the larger unions affiliated with the county body, while another exhibit showed photos of students taking competitive tests for the first scholarships awarded under a Wayne County AFL-CIO program instituted this year.

The Detroit Public Library has what is regarded as one of the country's most important collections of labor materials, ranking with those of the U.S. Labor Dept., Library of Congress, Johns Hopkins University, New York Public Library, and Wisconsin State Historical Society Library.

Curran Raps Use Of Foreign Planes

New York — Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union has wired Pres. Eisenhower that NMU members find it "difficult to understand" why dependents of American military personnel overseas sent home to curb the outflow of American dollars are being transported by foreign airlines—which presumably are being paid in dollars.

Curran protested that the Defense Dept. has banned the use of "subsidized ships of the American merchant marine (which) are available for this task." He urged the President to order reconsideration of the Defense Dept.'s policy.

Ogar Named Aide To Gov. Swainson

Lansing — Thaddeus ("Ted") Ogar of Detroit, editor of the Michigan AFL-CIO News, has been named press secretary to Gov.-elect John B. Swainson (D) when Swainson takes office Jan. 1.

Ogar has edited the weekly AFL-CIO newspaper since 1947. He has been a member of the Detroit Newspaper Guild, Auto Workers' Local 174, and the Television and Radio Artists for most of that time; a delegate to city and county AFL-CIO central bodies; a Democratic precinct delegate; and a vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

Active with Detroit civic groups, including the Council of Churches, Ogar also is a member of the department of communication for the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan. He has taught journalism at UAW leadership training institutes since their inception, and has appeared on UAW radio and television programs. Ogar and his wife are parents of four children.

Labor Backing Pledged Family Service Groups

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has promised that organized labor, through its community service activities, will continue to work with family service agencies on all programs which strengthen and support family life.

In a statement published by the Family Service Association of America along with those of 23 industrialists and other community leaders, the federation president said labor has long shown its regard for family service organizations by supporting them with money and manpower.

Labor Support Reaffirmed

"The family service agency," Meany said, "is a practical affirmation of our deep conviction that the trade unionist is, first and foremost, an individual human being . . . entitled to every opportunity for the realization of his human potential.

"The AFL-CIO, through its community service activities, will continue to work with family service agencies toward this vital goal."

Labor's regard for cooperation with community agencies was traced by Meany to the first constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO in 1955, when delegates unanimously approved "programs which strengthen and support family life, and help to assure for each child the fullest mental and physical development."

Labor's support of family service agencies has been expressed, Meany said, through its "generous contributions to United Funds and Community Chests" and through the participation of union members on boards and voluntary committees of family agencies.

"This is an expression of labor's conviction that participation in community services is the best way its members can discharge their duties fully as citizens," Meany declared.

He pointed out that, while the AFL-CIO speaks for working men and women, the problems of family life are not confined to workers—they affect all economic and social strata of life.

"The one problem that comes immediately to mind," Meany said, "is juvenile delinquency. No one can dispute that this problem is on the rise. It seems equally irrefutable that good family counseling can make a significant contribution to its prevention."

While much of labor's effort in advancing child welfare, Meany said, has been directed to legislation and public agencies, the labor movement "long has been committed to a belief that strong, voluntary, privately-supported facilities are a major bulwark against citizen apathy" and neglect, and against such problems as delinquency.

In the final analysis, the federation head asserted, "democracy means in the simple words of the Bible that we should help our neighbor." And in helping our neighbor, labor has come more and more to recognize the need for "skilled professional help in dealing with human problems," Meany said.

Steffen of Potters Joins Rutgers Staff

New Brunswick, N. J.—Robert A. Steffen, former president of Potters Local 45 in Trenton and a 13-year veteran of service in the union, has been appointed to the staff of the Institute Labor Program at Rutgers University.

Steffen joined the Rutgers labor program in 1957.

Roots of Recession

THE RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT in November 1960, the highest rate for the month in 20 years, underscores the serious economic situation in which the nation presently finds itself. Economists of all shades of political opinion are agreed at this moment that the nation is in trouble, whether they call it a "mild readjustment," a "downturn" or a "recession."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council on Feb. 15, 1960, declared in an analysis of the economic situation at that time that "unless present policies are reversed, the economy's forward advance, marked in the first half of 1960, will start to slacken by mid-1960. Most lines of economic activity will be slowing down or declining by the end of the year."

The restrictive economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration were not changed or reversed and the nation in fact has moved into severe economic troubles before the end of the year. On another occasion, in early 1957, an analysis of the various factors at work made it possible for the AFL-CIO to call the turn on the recession of 1957-58.

The AFL-CIO finds no particular jubilation in such a record on economic trends. The policies adopted by the Eisenhower Administration could lead nowhere but to economic stagnation marked by cycles of recession and short-lived, incomplete recovery.

One of the first jobs facing the incoming Kennedy Administration will be to reverse these policies and to stimulate the economy so that the nation can pull out rapidly from its current slump and move on to realize its potential of full employment and full production.

Man's Freedom

IT IS TRADITIONAL at this time of year to evaluate the nation's progress in achieving civil rights and civil liberties for all of its citizens, as well as to pay homage to the institutions created to protect and extend these rights and liberties.

This past week has marked the anniversaries of the signing of the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The mere fact that both of these documents are in existence tends to further the cause of civil rights and civil liberties. But it requires a constant dedication to the causes set out if liberties and freedom are to be preserved from attacks by totalitarians.

It is against this background that an AFL-CIO amicus curiae brief filed with the Supreme Court of the United States takes on additional significance. The brief urges the reversal of a Court of Appeals decision upholding the barring of a worker from a naval installation because of undisclosed "security requirements" causing the worker to lose her job with a private employer. The discharge on "security" grounds was made without any kind of hearing.

The Circuit Court decision has placed in jeopardy the jobs of thousands of American workers and allowed blackening of their reputations if they are to be arbitrarily denied access to government installations on security grounds.

In the tradition of the continuing battle to maintain civil liberties in a full and meaningful sense the AFL-CIO brief declares:

"As a labor organization, the AFL-CIO is directly interested in seeing that union members are not deprived of the means of a livelihood through unconstitutional procedures. In a larger sense we are interested in seeing that no American is deprived of a full exercise of his constitutional liberties and that the nation is not deprived of a sense of fair play that is essential to a democratic process."

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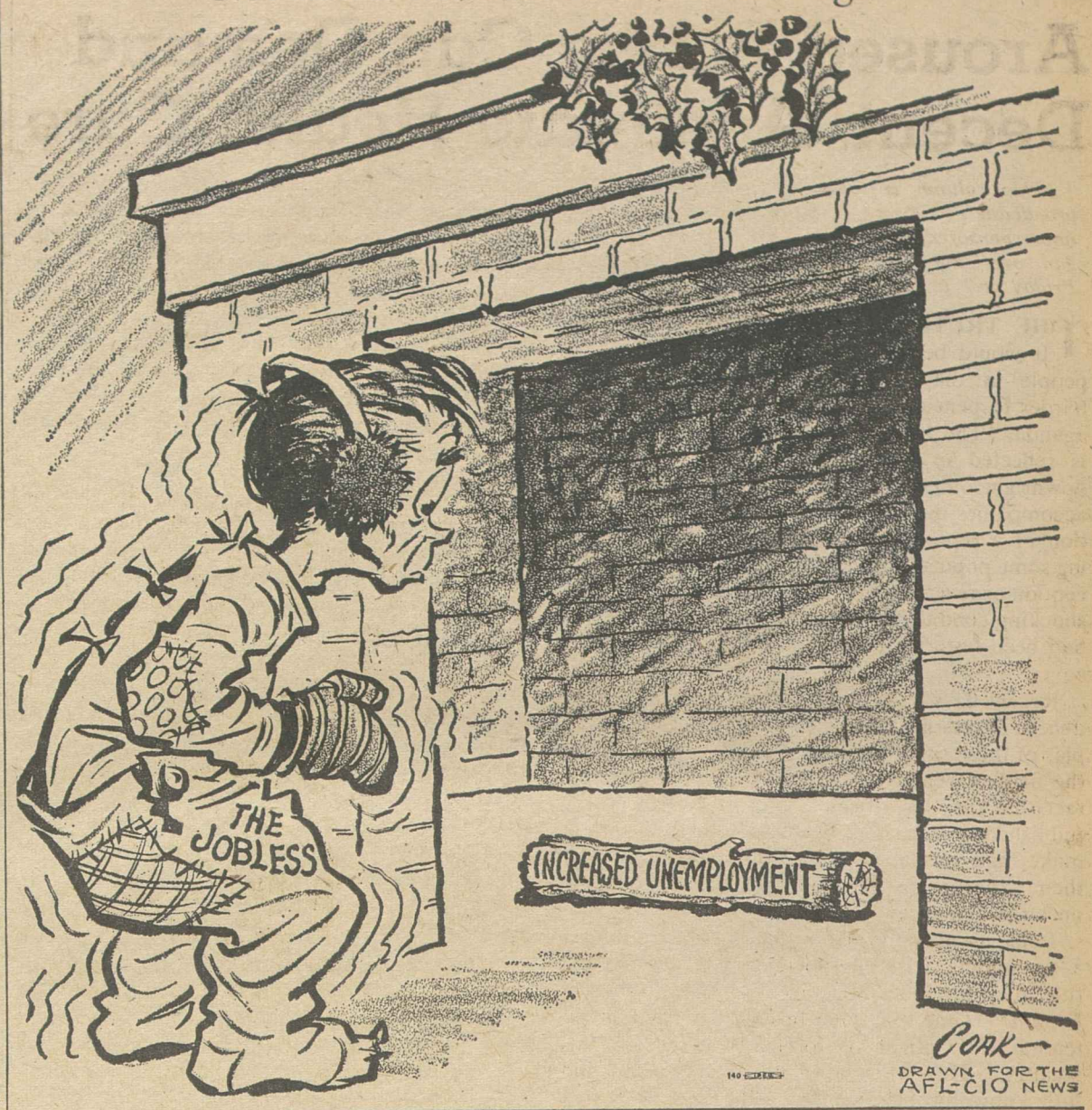
Not Much Warmth in this Yule Log!



In Coming Decade:

Public, Private Policies Needed To Spur Nation's Growth Rate

The following is excerpted from an article in the December issue of the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News written by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research:

TOP ECONOMIC EXPERTS assure us that the resources are available and that rapid economic growth can take place in the next decade, if there is no major war or depression and if the United States government pursues policies designed to encourage this development. The promise of tomorrow is an abundant economy operating smoothly for the benefit of a much larger population in a secure nation in the free world.

Here are some of the factors that will influence growth:

- Population and Labor Force: Over 200 million people will live in the United States by 1970—that means a labor force of about 90 million. There will, therefore, be an adequate labor force for an expanded economy and—at the very same time—a need for an expanded economy to provide for the requirements of a much larger population.
- Education and Training: Additional investment will flow into the increase of knowledge and training of the United States population. Skills and know-how of the workforce will improve. Research and technology will also be fostered
- Natural Resources: The United States has, for the next 10 years, enough resources to achieve the goals it seeks. While present conservation programs need improvement, prospects for the next decade point to an adequate supply of water, minerals, etc., for the nation's needs.
- Productivity: Total output per worker has gone up at varying rates during this century. Between 1947 and 1953 private output per manhour went up at an average yearly rate of 4.2 percent. Between 1953 and 1959, the average yearly rise was 2.6 percent—during a period of slow growth which suppressed the rise of productivity. Potentials for the next decade are possibly in between those two rates—say about 3.5 percent. The total result of all the economic factors mentioned—education and training, raw materials, capital and manpower—will probably add up to a faster productivity rate than the long-range past or even the immediate past.
- Plant and Equipment Efficiency: Both rising capacity and the increasing efficiency of plant and equipment per dollar invested will enable the United States economy to continue its expansion at a more rapid rate. There are estimates that by 1970, for example, private industry will be using $1.40 worth of investment in private plant and equipment to produce $1 worth of output compared with the $2 investment needed for $1 of output in 1929.

The U.S. labor movement believes that if these factors and others that enter into the growth picture are properly utilized and if private and public policies are designed to foster growth, the United States will achieve what now seems to be necessary for the benefit of the whole population—about a 5 percent growth rate.

What does that 5 percent mean? It means about a trillion dollars worth of output by 1970—enough to take care of the needs of a growing population at home and to help our friends in other parts of the world. There would be available for national security almost twice as much money as there was in 1960—for defense, for military aid, for economic aid, and other national security expenditures. Thus even a greater amount spent maintaining United States strength and aiding other nations of the world would not need to be a burden on the total economy.

THIS 5 PERCENT growth rate means that there would also be almost twice as much money available for education, for welfare, for public service needs—for water supplies, community facilities for improving our cities and rural areas, for conservation, for recreation facilities—twice as much as is available now.

This means that more money would be available for better training in new skills, for retraining of workers whose jobs have been displaced by new technology, for helping workers and communities affected by other economic dislocation, for keeping unemployment at low levels and for raising employment levels to keep pace with the population rise.

The expansion of the United States economy, therefore, at the 5 percent growth rate talked about at such length by United States political candidates, is a positive goal that would be helpful to the people of this nation and to peoples of other free nations.

Achievement of this rate does not call for changing our political or economic system, but it does require focusing United States public attention on the need to adopt public and private policies to foster growth at as rapid a rate as possible.

Morgan Says:

Aroused Public Can Demand Decent, Adequate Health Care

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE TRUTH IS OFTEN an elusive article. It would be less difficult to pin down if the people in the information business would try harder to penetrate prejudice, pretense and propaganda. The fact that we don't try hard enough is reflected in the surprise and sometimes the downright outrage which accompanies the publication of a report correcting some popular misconception or revealing some shocking condition which had been festering under cover.

Morgan

Recent days have produced interesting examples of these situations in the field of health. The fact that they have been published in magazines of mass circulation should make their revelation more important because of their exposure to and, one hopes, their impact on large audiences.

Look magazine prints an article which answers a resounding, carefully-documented "yes" to the title question: Does Socialized Medicine Work in Britain? Time magazine brought to national attention the "plight of foreign doctors" in this country. This latter story is a complicated and little-known problem which merits more attention.

Sketchily, the situation is this: the U.S. for some time has had a serious doctor shortage. Medical schools are not turning out young MD's fast enough to meet the demands and needs of a burgeoning population. Many hospitals are understaffed.

Some limited relief to this problem has come since World War II in the form of young foreign doctors eager to study in the United States. This serves a dual purpose because when they go home they will raise medical standards there and contribute more to the world's health.

Obviously, some system and basic standards for this operation had to be worked out. Some hospitals have shamelessly exploited these visiting doctors, using them as flunkies, preventing the proper training they need to handle patients.

Three years ago the American Medical Association, with the American Hospital Association and other appropriate groups, created a council to set standards for and give qualifying tests to foreign-trained doctors.

Complaints inevitably arose that the tests were, in many instances, an unfair measure of the doctor's knowledge and worth, that the questions were "tricky," misleading. Something of a furor was created last Thanksgiving week when it became known that a woman doctor from the Philippines in a municipal hospital in New York's teeming Bronx faced discharge from her job and possible deportation because she had failed a September council test—despite the fact she had an "outstanding" straight-A rating at her hospital. Of a total of some 9,500 foreign physicians now studying in this country, nearly 2,000 were in the same boat; they too had flunked.

UNDER TERMS of their visas they would have to go home if they could not continue training. To say nothing of the difficulties compounded for understaffed hospitals, this presented the State Dept. with a migraine diplomatic headache; many of the visitors came from such restive areas as the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Under pressure, the AMA decreed that those who failed the September exams could take them again in the spring, remain with their hospitals until next July 1—but there was an ironic hand under the rubber glove: They could not treat patients in the interim, meaning they could hardly do more than change bed linen and run errands, and in future foreign doctors wanting to study here must take these tests even before they leave home.

The AMA argues there can be no double standard for doctors working in the U.S. but it seems to me a vital question here is whether the AMA is not creating a double standard in reverse deliberately prejudicial to these foreign medical men and women.

An officer of the New York State Medical Society says the tests may have been more at fault than the students who failed them. The wife of a surgeon in Brooklyn writes me that performance on the job is not taken into account for these doctors who come at great personal sacrifice from India, Iran, Egypt, Israel and other far places to study. An evaluation of performance should be more meaningful, she holds, than mass testing in an unfamiliar language and with questionably composed questions. "Can the AMA really determine 'good patient care'," she asks, "on the basis of such a test?"

The AMA's own answer to that question is "yes." But there is nothing necessarily sacred about that answer. An aroused and inquiring public can demand a more substantial justification of procedures.

An aroused and inquiring public can do a lot of things—including correcting the image of the ogre the AMA has tried to make out of Britain's national health service. These two articles I mentioned in Look and Time are valuable but too infrequent assists in this process.

As We See It:

Future of Africa Called Hopeful Despite Handicaps, Shortages

DESPITE HANDICAPS and hardships, the future of Africa is hopeful, Maida Springer of the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs declared in a broadcast for the ABC radio network.

Mrs. Springer, interviewed on the federation's public service program, As We See It, expressed her belief that the emphasis of the newly emerging nations on education of the people promises a bright future for the continent.

Describing the Nigerian independence celebration, which she attended as a guest of the Nigerian government, Mrs. Springer said:

"It went on for days and days. . . . It was an extremely impressive and orderly ceremony to watch, with all of the thousands of people coming from all over. Yet even in a crowd, where you couldn't move a car through, you would have this feeling of politeness."

To meet the critical shortages of doctors, administrators, engineers and other professionals, she said, "Nigeria has thousands of students around the world" training in skills needed in their native land.

Many of the new nation's leaders, she declared, were educated in the United States.

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging developments in Africa, Mrs. Springer noted, has been the fact that in Tanganyika—still under British rule—there are "Europeans, Asians and the African majority standing together in a single movement for independence." The nation's three ethnic groups, she said, are united under the banner of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Africa has developed a number of outstanding leaders, she noted, most of them "the first generation in their families to be literate." Despite their handicaps, native leaders have acquired a world comprehension and can meet on equal terms statesmen from other nations.

Mrs. Springer pointed out that there are still many pitfalls for Africa, that there are both colonial and newly-independent governments in which real freedom does not exist and political opposition is not tolerated.

The needs of African nations for education, industrialization, roads and transportation can't be met overnight, she indicated. But she told the program's moderator, Harry Flannery, she is hopeful and confident that they will be met.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES.-ELECT KENNEDY'S problem in revitalizing the many federal regulatory agencies is strikingly revealed by a court case in which the Federal Power Commission was rebuked in scathing terms for what the court intimated was a commission failure to protect the public from extortionate gas prices.

The case involved the Hope Natural Gas Co. and a group of other companies, and the FPC awarded a permanent certificate for New York natural gas sales at prices above 23 cents per thousand cubic feet. The Public Service Commission of New York challenged the certificate, basing its objection on earlier Supreme Court decisions in which the FPC had been reversed in similar cases.

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., with three judges speaking unanimously, bluntly pointed to the most recent of these Supreme Court decisions—the so-called Catco case.

* * *

IN THE 1959 CATCO CASE, Judge George T. Washington wrote for the Circuit Court, the FPC had been specifically warned against issuing permanent certificates for gas at "suspiciously higher" prices without having in its record a clear finding that the rate was "required by public convenience and necessity."

The Supreme Court had said in the Catco case, Washington continued, that allowing initial sales of gas at a high price may lead to a "windfall for the natural gas company with a consequent squall for the consumers." The process of letting the gas company install the high prices, while the FPC investigates later whether they are "just and reasonable," means that the review is subject to "inordinate delays" and is without the protection to consumers that they can get refunds of money paid if the rates are finally held to be extortionate.

The Supreme Court pointed out that approval by the FPC of a higher-than-usual rate may result in a "triggering of general price rises" in the area. It said that the FPC has a right to issue a higher-price certificate but only under conditions so "that the consuming public may be protected while the justness and reasonableness of the price . . . is being determined" under procedures that follow.

The Supreme Court "expressly" stated again, Washington reminded the FPC, that it was "the intention of Congress that natural gas shall be sold . . . at the lowest possible reasonable rate consistent with the maintenance of adequate service in the public interest."

* * *

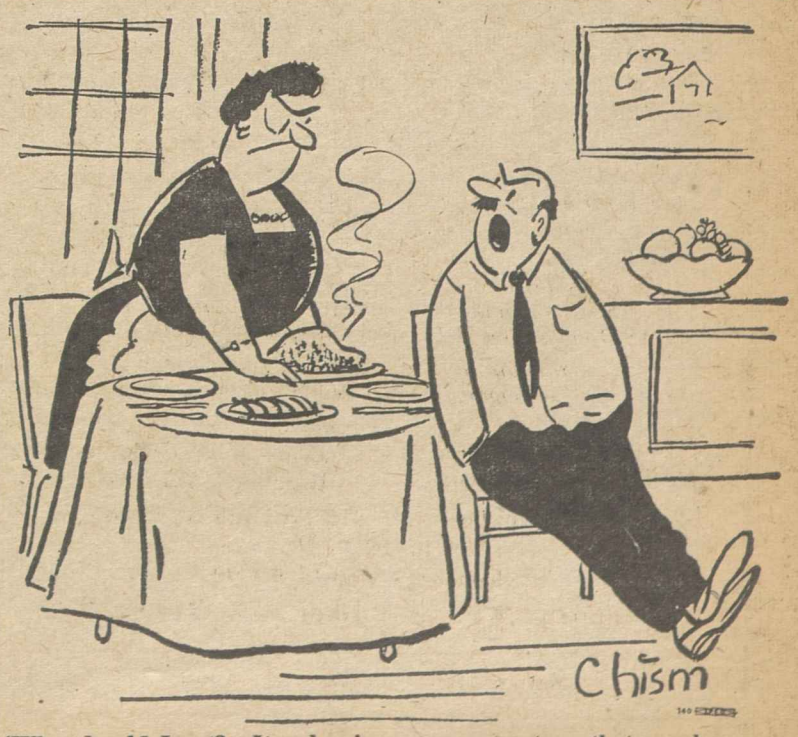
AT THIS MOMENT in his opinion, Washington struck out on his own. He said the Circuit Court believed that the Catco decision was intended to tell the FPC that the phrase the "public interest" during a period of rising natural gas prices "demands a real administrative effort to hold back prices." There was nothing in the record presented in the new Hope case, he declared, that "would justify the conclusion that the commission has adequately performed this duty."

There could scarcely be a stronger judicial rebuke to a regulatory agency. The court said that the FPC had been ordered previously not to allow rising gas prices without protecting the interest of the consumers but once again had failed in its duty.

How did such a situation come about? Mr. Eisenhower repeatedly declined to reappoint FPC members who had shown in earlier decisions that they took the commission's regulatory role seriously.

Mr. Kennedy will find that this situation prevails, in greater or lesser degree, in many regulatory agencies and agencies with quasi-judicial powers. Under Mr. Eisenhower their membership has changed, or attempted to change, the ground rules, and they have become at least partly the creatures of interests they were intended to regulate.

Some new legislation may be needed, a thorough congressional inquiry is certainly needed, and some new agency members are needed as the terms of present members expire.



'Why should I eat? It only gives me more strength to make more money to buy more food!'

How to Buy:

Living Costs Seen Leveling Off in 1961

By Sidney Margolius

FAMILIES STRUGGLING with the steep prices of food this winter can look forward to a breather: living costs will level off for 1961.

Not that you can expect really lower costs this year. Food and housing prices will remain near their present high levels. But you will be able to find relatively good buys in clothing, household equipment, some building materials and used cars. For homeseekers, mortgages will be more available this year, with interest rates slightly lower. For renting families there will be more vacancies, with rentals leveling off near present rates.

The most stubborn money problem for your family in 1961 will be climbing medical costs. These have been rising at the rate of almost five percent a year for the past ten years.

To help you take advantage of 1961 trends, this department has prepared an item-by-item price forecast. This can save you money by showing which foods promise to be comparatively best buys this year, and which household and other goods offer low-priced values.

IN FOOD, you can expect beef and veal will be plentiful and cheaper in '61. Best buys in beef this year will be the grass-fed lower grades used mostly for hamburger, pot roast and stew. But pork is in scarce supply and will be expensive.

Besides beef, poultry will be cheap this coming year, especially broilers, fryers and turkeys. Eggs, however, have been expensive this past year and will continue to be expensive in '61.

You will need to watch prices of canned fruits and vegetables. Some of these, including frozen orange concentrate, will cost more this year, and can make inroads on your budget. Look for higher prices for canned peas, but the same or lower prices for canned snap beans, spinach and limas. Use canned orange juice, tomato juice, grapefruit juice and blends as alternatives to 1961's higher prices of frozen orange juice.

Fresh fruit, especially apples and pears, will be expensive until the 1961 crops are harvested in the second half of the year. In fresh vegetables, tomatoes will cost you a lot this year, lettuce more, but cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli will be cheaper.

HOME APPLIANCES: Refrigerators are the No. 1 bargain for 1961, with both factories and retailers cutting prices as much as $50 in recent months. The type growing in popularity is the combination refrigerator-freezer with automatic defrost, now accounting for half of all purchases.

Another buying opportunity for '61 is the reduced prices on electric ranges. Improved models of these and gas ranges have been developed, with most gas ranges now equipped with automatic oven lighting and oversize simmer burners, reports George C. Johnson, of the U.S. Labor Department.

Families planning home improvements will find 1961 a little better year to install new heating equipment and plumbing fixtures, with prices down slightly. Lumber, and especially plywood, have been selling at relatively low prices. Prices of roofing materials also have been reduced.

Houses: For 1961, there will be easier mortgages, more foreclosures (more families are losing their homes), and no decrease in prices. But construction costs at least are leveling off from the steady boosts of about 3 percent a year for the past ten years.

The big problem in buying a house this year is the steep price of land. Johnson reports that typical prices in 1947 were $9000 for the house and $1000 for the lot, a total of $10,000. Today the house costs $14,000 and the lot $3000. Total: $17,000. Land used to comprise 10-12 percent of the value of a house. Now it takes 16-18 percent.

Actually, Johnson believes, the price of suburban land has been pushed up by an artificial shortage. Owners of unimproved land are holding on for even higher prices, he reports.

BUT THE DECEPTION of higher prices and higher mortgage rates concealed by longer mortgages, is tragically costly to your family finances and aspirations. The present typical payment of $98 a month for 29 years means you pay a total of $34,000 in interest and mortgage principal. This compares with a total of $28,000 to pay off the typical 26-year mortgage on the similar 1947 house.

You will be able to get a mortgage for a slightly lower interest rate in 1961. Early in 1960, the prevailing rate in most areas was close to 6.25 percent, and often 6.5. As we enter 1961, the prevailing rate in most parts of the country is 6 percent, and less in the Northeast (about 5.75), reports the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The growing rate of foreclosures is an ominous sign for 1961, and a warning against assuming heavy mortgages. Government figures show that there has been a steady increase in foreclosures in recent years. The latest figure of 2.34 foreclosures for every 1000 mortgaged homes is a jump of 78 percent in six years. The foreclosure situation is reported to be especially serious in Florida. There, many houses have been bought with low down payments by young families seeking employment.

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Democracy's Need for Dissent:

Labor Press Countervailing Role Vital to Preserve Open Society

At a recent convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Detroit, a dinner meeting speaker was Guy Nunn, director of the Auto Workers' Radio-Television Dept. and a widely respected radio-TV commentator. Excerpts from his remarks follow:

YOU ARE SITTING within two or three hundred yards of this nation's latest newspaper corpse. The disappearance of The Detroit Times is a loss which its readers will survive—and, conceivably, even profit from.

But in one brutal swing of the knife—in the middle of the night—with no fore-warning—1,400 men and women were cut out of their livelihoods. The distance between that act of almost calculated cruelty—and the requirements of elementary decency—is a symbolic measurement of how far we have yet to go before we can call this a humane society.

This city is the first of its size to be stripped down to a single morning and a single afternoon paper. It seems inevitable that others will follow. INS is gone, and there are better bets by far around than the long-term survival prospects of UPI (United Press International).

The intensifying pressures toward monopolization of the sources of public information—and the visible rise in the power of a narrow set of interests to coerce public bodies through the creation and control of public opinion—places a moral burden on the labor press which goes far beyond its obligations to union members alone.

However riddled with technical shortcomings it may be, the labor press has become, practically speaking, the only countervailing source (with anything approaching mass circulation) of fact and opinion which can even partially offset the impact of ownership through the commercial media.

Property is infinitely more sophisticated in the arts of refined class warfare than are the unions . . . and infinitely less scrupulous.

A UNION MUST function not only with a high degree of membership consent; it must also, with increasing frequency, in crucial conflicts with employers, depend upon some measure of public understanding and approval of what it seeks.

At this point, what is already an uneven power struggle becomes a pre-fixed match. The public, as referee, has been bought without even knowing it. The public has been denied even the rudiments of reasonable judgment. It has been denied the facts.

It isn't only—as Liebling put it—that "what newspapers call pigheadedness in a railroad conductor is what they call devotion to principle in a railroad president." This kind of systematic inversion of values is old hat to all of us—but some of us might be shocked to see how deeply the inversion has penetrated—not only in the schools, but amongst union members.

Orwell's nightmare of newthink isn't so wild a flight of morbid imagination when you overhear what is being put into young minds as attitude-formation material concerning unions. It isn't wild at all if you play back some of the incredible economic illiteracy which depth analysis has turned up in the minds of routine American working people.

There is a staggering job before the union press. It isn't only a job of self-preservation for organized labor through education—but a job of preserving some kind of open society, of keeping the doors of effective dissent ajar.

COMMUNICATION? Ownership has it running out of its ears—visible, audible, reenforced at every turn—in the press, in the technical magazines, in the club, in every business or professional publication. The line is clear and strident every hour of the day. Communication: it is the source and cement of group strength.

The last estimate I saw of what corporations are spending annually in just public relations (over and above their $10 billion a year in conventional sales advertising) ran upwards of $2 billion. This is just maintenance money, to keep the machinery of information and opinion-shaping well-oiled—and obsequious beyond the normal servility of the butler toward the baron.

No one in his right mind would suggest that the labor movement should try to match that kind of expenditure in communication, but surely, something like $10 per member per year would be a modest and workable start.

And we had *better* start. Every recent study I have seen of the effectiveness of union leadership communication with the ranks has scared the pants off me—and it's cold outside!

Fraud Cry a Smokescreen:

Bankruptcy of Illinois GOP Held Real Reason for Defeat

Herewith is an editorial from the Chicago Federation News, organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, commenting on "fraud" and "foul play" charges of Republicans about the results of the Nov. 8 election in Cook County, Ill.:

THERE'S A PECULIAR atmosphere developing in comment on American politics since the election. The story goes this way: "The big city voters are controlled, and if the political bosses can't control enough votes, they steal what they need. And something ought to be done about the city vote, anyhow—all of those people voting against candidates who have the blessings of our newspapers. How dare these voters—so many of them with little education and wearing work clothes—cast aside the clean-cut characters we endorse? Why, some of them even talk broken English."

We hold that you can't be politically bankrupt in a large city and then cry "foul" every four years when your candidates are rejected by voters. And you can't abandon those who live in slums and seek through their votes to have their lives brightened, and then accuse them of being pawns of politicians, or worse, without judgment or honor. For though they may lack the education or the niceties of those who curse Chicago on the brokers' special to Lake Forest, at least their votes are individually equal to those cast by those who avoid contact with them.

Of course, thieves should be found and punished, whether the loot is votes or coats, but guilt is not the special province of the cities or people of any race, creed or country of origin. There's nothing sacred about the city's limits that confines all evil within, as anyone knows who has traveled downstate. The person who migrates to our city from the farm is still the same individual and the family that moves to the suburbs doesn't suddenly gather morals with the mortgage.

We think it's immoral to abandon people between elections and then shout "Stop, thief!" when they ignore the pleadings of the party that avoid action on the problems of the very voters now called tools of the "machine."

YOU CAN'T PRATE about being the party of Abraham Lincoln during the campaign and then kill a bill providing for Equal Job Opportunities in the legislature.

You don't tell people the week before Nov. 8 that they're entitled to all the good things in life and then defeat attempts to establish a decent minimum wage in Illinois.

You can't promise a better life for those in the slums one week and then vote against housing legislation when the roll is called.

Undoubtedly there were a few strange events in the Nov. 8 election. The actors were bipartisan, performing in Chicago and downstate, Republicans and Democrats. The biggest crime of all is the abandonment of people BETWEEN elections.

When those now protesting the overwhelming defeat of their candidates in Chicago come up with positive programs and proof that there's meaning in what they say, there's a chance to win back confidence of voters. Blanket charges of election fraud cannot cover up bankruptcy in program and performance.

Basic Rights Denied:

Labor Hits Use of Secret Informers

"Several hundred thousand" American workers have been "placed in a situation where their jobs may be lost and their reputations blackened" by the Administration's "arbitrary" use of loyalty-security programs, the AFL-CIO has charged.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court, the federation challenged the half dozen different security programs, applying to groups in both federal and private employment, on the grounds that the use of statements by secret informers constitutes "a denial of some of the basic rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution."

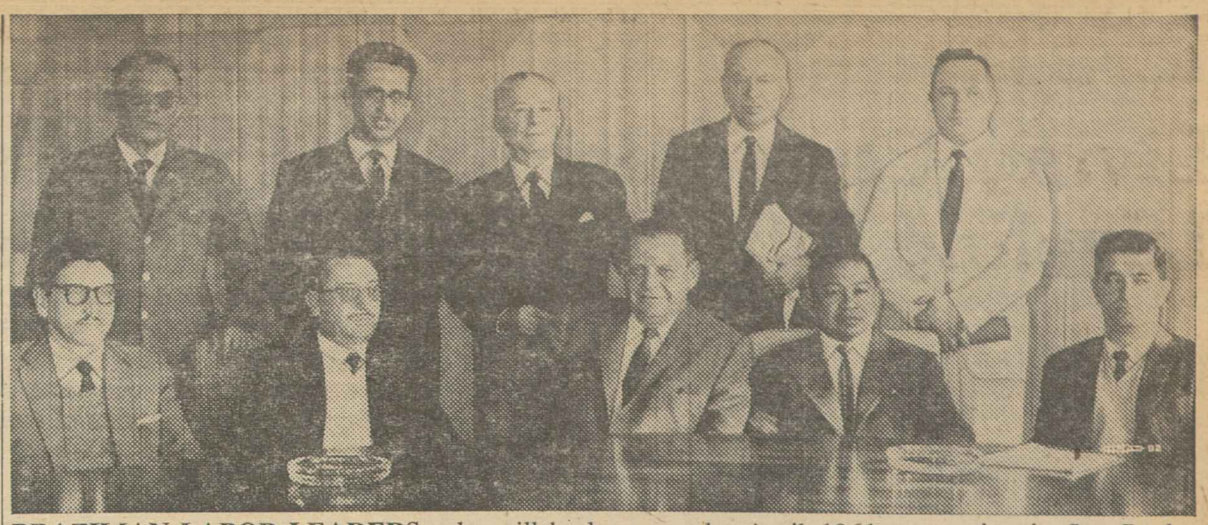
The brief—filed by AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll, Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris and Theodore J. St. Antoine—was entered in connection with a case brought by Cafeteria and Restaurant Local 473 against the Defense Dept.

The case stems from Defense Dept. withdrawal of security clearance of Rachel M. Brawner, a short order cook working for a private employer providing cafeteria service at the Naval Gun Factory in the nation's capital. The order excluding the union member from the naval installation for undisclosed "security requirements," and without any hearing, resulted in the loss of her job with the private contractor.

The Defense Dept., in refusing to give details on the information it received concerning Mrs. Brawner, contended she was "merely being denied access to government premises." The AFL-CIO called this "arbitrary conduct . . . incompatible with due process of law" under the Constitution.

Attacking the fact that the reason for Mrs. Brawner's discharge was left "wholly unelucidated," the brief pointed out that it was possible that "security reasons" to some naval officers "might encompass the exclusion of a particularly energetic union organizer."

The AFL-CIO sharply criticized "the myriad loyalty-security programs and their array of secret informers" as having been ineffective, declaring: "So far as is known, there has been uncovered by these procedures not one single spy or saboteur or revolutionary."



BRAZILIAN LABOR LEADERS, who will be hosts to the April 1961 convention in Sao Paulo, Brazil, of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), visited AFL-CIO headquarters during a study tour of U.S. labor organizations. Left to right are: seated, Pres. Antonio Magaldi, Sao Paulo Pharmaceutical Workers; Pres. Luis Pereirz Menossi, State Trade Union Council; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Pres. Lourival da Portal Silva, Sao Paulo Petroleum Products Distribution Employes; Jose Ribeiro, executive board member, State Trade Union Council; standing, Pres. Manoel Silva, Northeast Federation of Food Industry Workers; Pres. Domingos Alvarez, State Federation of Metallurgical, Mechanical and Electrical Workers; Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO inter-American representative; Henry Rutz, AFL-CIO international representative; and Pres. Dacyr Gatto, Federation of Clothing Workers.

Film Unions Win Pact On Commercials

New York—The Screen Actors Guild, the Screen Extras Guild and the New York Film Producers Association have reached agreement on a new contract which for the first time sets special rates for extras who demonstrate products in television commercials.

Under the agreement a new classification of "product extra player" is established, with a minimum rate of $55 a day retroactive to Nov. 16. This rate will rise to $70.83 daily on July 1, 1962.

In addition the pact calls for additional compensation immediately for "product extras" when the commercials are re-used. The same added payments will go to all extras on TV commercials after July 1, 1962.

The agreement calls for a contribution by the producers of an amount equal to 5 percent of all earnings for pension, health and welfare plans, retroactive to Nov. 16. The agreement runs to June 30, 1964, with reopening rights in 1963.

NLRB Modifies Rule On Wage Data to Unions

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that an employer cannot be required to furnish detailed wage data requested by a union if it would be "unduly burdensome, time-consuming and expensive" to do so.

The decision modifies the NLRB's long-standing policy that a company must furnish wage statistics requested by a union for collective bargaining purposes.

A three-member panel of the NLRB unanimously adopted the recommendations of a trial examiner absolving Westinghouse Electric Corp. of unfair labor charges dating from 1958 negotiations with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Westinghouse, in response to an IUE request for detailed information on employment, hours worked and average straight-time wages of employes in 23 bargaining units, going back several years, furnished only generalized data which the IUE said was inadequate. The NLRB general counsel agreed with the union's position and issued a complaint charging the company with refusal to bargain in good faith.

The trial examiner, William F. Scharnikow, accepted company statements that its records were so kept and located that it would have been extremely difficult to compile the information and that it would have taken a clerk approximately 200 man-hours to prepare the data for just one of the bargaining units involved.

'Undue Burden' Cited

He held, therefore, that while the wage data requested was relevant to the bargaining, the "undue burden" on the company was sufficient grounds for declining to furnish the requested breakdown.

One member of the NLRB panel, Philip Ray Rodgers, declined to pass judgment on whether the data was relevant to the bargaining. He declared that the evidence of "undue burden" made it unnecessary to decide that point. The other two members, Joseph A. Jenkins and John H. Fanning, accepted the trial examiner's findings in full.

AFL-CIO Salutes Swedish Visitors

Twelve top leaders of the Swedish Metal Workers Union who had been visiting steel, machine and railroad shops in this country were honored by the AFL-CIO at a luncheon in Washington.

The visitors were the guests in this country of the Auto Workers, Machinists and Steelworkers. They were led by two members of their executive council, Valter Widell and Sture Lagnefeldt. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who was the luncheon host in the absence of Pres. George Meany, emphasized the long friendship between the Swedish and U.S. labor movements.

Grain Millers Top Teamsters In Idaho Plants

Burley, Ida.—The Grain Millers completed the rout of the Teamsters from potato processing operations of the J. R. Simplot Co. by an overwhelming victory in a National Labor Relations Board election at the firm's Shelley plant here.

The defeat was the second the Grain Millers handed the Teamsters in less than a month. Earlier, the AFL-CIO affiliate had ousted the Teamsters from Simplot's big Caldwell, Ida., plant.

At Burley, where the Teamsters had had bargaining rights for 14 years, the Grain Millers received 114 votes and the Teamsters 40 votes in the production and maintenance unit with six for no union. In a laboratory unit, the tally was 14 votes for the Grain Millers, 2 for no union and none for the Teamsters.

At Caldwell the workers turned out the Teamsters after 17 years of representation by a vote of 521 for the Grain Millers, 162 for the Teamsters and 10 for no union.

Officials of the Grain Millers were impressed by the fact that in the three bargaining units, with over 1,000 eligible voters, and despite the fact the company had boosted wages at Caldwell by 10 to 18 cents an hour a week before the voting, only 18 employes marked ballots for no union.

The Caldwell workers have been chartered as Grain Millers Local 291, with Local 296 representing the two bargaining units at Burley. Both locals are preparing to elect officers and to open negotiations for contracts.

AFGE Protests 'Hazardous' Move

Government Employes Lodge No. 12 has made a public protest against the U.S. Labor Dept.'s plan to assign 400 government workers to a downtown Washington office building which it called "hazardous and substandard."

The union urged Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to inspect the 10-story Mather Building and to "spike" the proposed move. Mitchell is an honorary member of Lodge 12.

Lodge Pres. Adrian Roberts said the union has, for the last several months, called the Labor Dept.'s private attention to the "deplorable conditions" in the building and finally made the matter public when the department approved the use of the building as a government office. An antique fire-escape on the building was condemned in 1944 but since has been painted and is still used, Roberts said.

Pollution Meet Flunks Water-Cleanup Test

By David L. Perlman

A National Conference on Water Pollution, called by Pres. Eisenhower at the time he vetoed a bill to step up federal aid to communities for sewage disposal plants, agreed that the nation's water supply should be kept as clean as possible but failed to reach agreement on how this could be best accomplished.

Despite efforts by conservation groups and spokesmen for civic organizations such as the League of Women Voters, the conference "failed to come to grips with the real issues," said George H. Taylor, AFL-CIO representative on the conference steering committee.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), sponsor of the vetoed bill to expand the federal government's anti-pollution role, told the conference that he will introduce in the new Congress a major bill providing:

- Greater federal research.
- Expanded federal jurisdiction over all navigable waters.
- Increased federal aid to communities for construction of waste treatment plants.
- Establishment of a separate agency in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to handle federal water pollution programs.

Blatnik told the 1,145 delegates, the largest group representing industrial firms, that industry's opposition to federal pollution control legislation is "short-sighted." He warned that "the pollution problem is worse than ever, costing the nation over $1 billion a year in lost resources."

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, emphasized in a paper delivered at the conference that labor "strongly feels that the national anarchy in water pollution control policy and programs must be ended."

Rejects 'Local' Tag

Rejecting Eisenhower's description of water pollution as "a uniquely local blight," Biemiller called on the conference to support an expanded federal program geared to regional river basin authorities. His statement, read to the delegates by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Jack Curran, warned that "this conference can be recorded as just another study group or it can be the catalyst for informed and wide debate on the question of what must be done and how best to do it."

The key resolution paid token tribute to the federal grants-in-aid program—which the Eisenhower Administration has sought to discontinue—as having provided "a valuable stimulus to control of stream pollution." The final report stated, however, that "no agreement was reached as to extension of authority of the federal government in the area of water pollution control."

At the final report session of the principal conference panel, after an appeal by a delegate from the conservation-oriented Izaak Walton League for stepped-up activities, a parade of industry representatives insisted that the pollution problem has been "exaggerated" and that it was proper and desirable to reserve certain streams for industrial use.

A delegate from the New York State League of Women Voters came to the microphone, gave a one-sentence evaluation of the conference and sat down. She said:

"The trouble with this conference is that there are more industrialists here than fish."

Harrison Sees Action On Ignored Issues

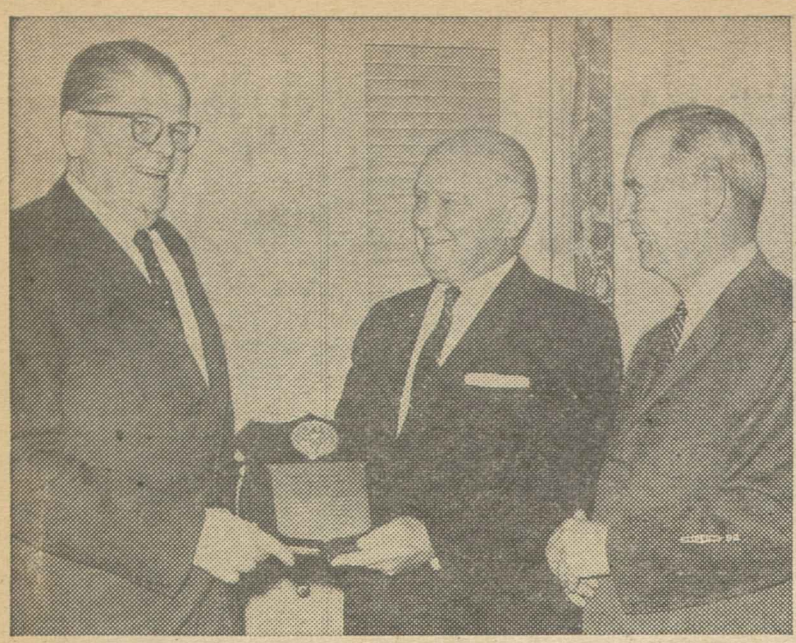
Cincinnati—The pressing problems of the last eight years, which have been "left on the doorstep" of the Kennedy Administration by the Eisenhower regime, have some chance of solution in the next few years, Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks told the Cincinnati Bar Association in a post-election talk.

Saying that labor supported Kennedy and helped elect a majority of its endorsed candidates, Harrison predicted that the Kennedy Administration will act quickly and decisively to mobilize our military might to meet the Soviet threat and will reactivate U.S. national and moral resources also.

It will put more emphasis on Latin American affairs, and on the problems of the free nations of Europe, he said.

"There are special areas," said Harrison, "where I am certain it will act with promptness—education, adequate medical care for the aged, and aid for depressed areas have top priority."

Harrison told the lawyers that he suspected the new Administration's solutions to many problems "will come as a great shock to newspaper readers" who have been under the impression that Kennedy was not really elected, or that it would be much better if the nation continued to follow the policies of the outgoing Republicans.



LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL, whose term of office expires Jan. 20 with the exit of the Eisenhower Administration, receives a plaque presented on behalf of Labor Dept. employes in Washington. Mitchell is pictured with James E. Dodson, center, administrative Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Associate Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan Jr., right, guest speaker at a farewell dinner for Mitchell.

UAW Skilled Unit Sets Bargaining Plans for '61

Chicago—Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther told 1,000 delegates to the 8th Annual UAW Skilled Trades Conference here there will be no compromise of cost of living and annual improvement factor clauses in UAW contracts in 1961 negotiations.

"When we sit at the bargaining table in 1961," Reuther said, it will be dangerous and unrealistic, it will be nonsense, for the employers to think of tampering with the cost of living and improvement factor clauses."

The UAW president pointed out that since 1948 increases through the living cost escalator have amounted to 51 cents an hour, and improvement factor hikes total 61 cents an hour.

Strike Fund Set

Reuther declined to list any specific demands for 1961, saying it will be up to the 3,000 delegates at the special wage-hour meeting scheduled Apr. 26-29 in Detroit to formulate bargaining goals for 1961. He said the union has a strike fund of $40 million to back up the demands to be voted at the parley.

The Skilled Trades Conference voted to present the following demands for consideration at the April meeting—

- A shorter workweek.
- Paid lunch period of a half-hour.
- Four weeks vacation with pay.
- Reduction of the age limit for retirement.
- Double time to be paid for all overtime, with triple time for Sundays and holidays.
- An increase in supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB) for the duration of unemployment.
- Curtailment of overtime, allowing overtime only on essential jobs and then only by union agreement.
- Improved pensions to include cost-of-living increases and fully employer-paid health insurance.
- A national minimum wage scale for the industry.
- Payment for health and welfare insurance programs by the employers.

'Moonlighting' Outlawed

A proposal to outlaw "moonlighting"—the practice of holding a second job—was adopted by the skilled trades delegates. They resolved that all UAW pacts should carry this clause:

"That no employe covered by this agreement may work for another employer or be self-employed in the trade, nor will the company hire any employe who is working for another employer and, upon such violation, the employe will be considered an automatic quit."

A resolution on outside contracting cited a lack of contract language protecting the jobs of skilled trades workers and called for clauses to prohibit contracting by employers of outside plumbers, electricians, etc., unless by agreement with the UAW.

Vice Pres. Richard T. Gosser, director of the Skilled Trades Dept., said all jurisdictional pacts and no-raiding agreements of the UAW and building trades unions would be observed. Another union spokesman said the proposed clause was aimed at protecting present work situations.

NLRB Delays Hit

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey criticized the National Labor Relations Board for long delays in the Kohler Co. strike and in the union's unfair labor practice suit against Wagner Iron Works, Milwaukee, Wis. He said changes are needed in the Taft-Hartley Act, including penalties on a company official found guilty of hiring spies and "stool pigeons" in labor cases.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president, said the union should consider demanding wages on a salary rather than an hourly basis. He said the salary payment system would help the union organize all employes of a company. He explained that salaried employes get certain benefits production workers do not get, extended sick leave, for example.

TWU Negotiates Pay Hike on PRR

Philadelphia—The Transport Workers Union has negotiated a two-step wage increase for the 15,000 non-operating employes it represents on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The agreement, similar to the nationwide settlement reached by the rail brotherhoods with other railroads, provides a 5-cent increase retroactive to July 1, 1960.

On Mar. 1, 1961, the union will have the option of an additional 6-cent increase or applying the money to a new health and welfare program.

Wages were not an issue in the TWU's 12-day strike against the Pennsylvania Railroad last September. The strike and the subsequent settlement dealt only with working rules and job security issues.

Warn of Rampant Technology:

Free World Auto Workers Seek Controlled Progress

Paris—Organized automobile workers in the Free World have moved to strengthen themselves against the growing and uncontrolled power of the international automobile corporations.

At a meeting here under the auspices of the Automotive Dept. of the International Metalworkers Federation, a trade secretariat, delegates warned that the dominant corporations in the industry must adopt "a greater measure of social responsibility into (their) production and investment decisions." Some 2.5 million workers are represented in the Dept.

Chairman of the conference was Victor G. Reuther, assistant to AFL-CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Also attending were Nat Weinberg, UAW special projects director, and Herbert Kelly, president of the Ford Windsor (Canada) UAW local.

Other national auto unions represented were from Belgium, West Germany, France, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, South Africa.

'Grave Concern'

A policy statement issued by the 55 delegates said that recent developments in the automotive industry must be viewed "with grave concern not only by automobile workers but by workers everywhere, as well as by governments attempting to implement full employment policies which may be thwarted by events in the automobile industry." These developments are:

- Enormous expansion of capacity by the world auto industry. Not only are the dominant companies enlarging existing facilities but they are locating new plants in areas of the world where such production has been practically unknown hitherto.
- **The most advanced technology possible is introduced, regardless of wage levels paid in these areas, and "thus a common technology tends to be applied in the face of vast differences in wages and social benefits."**
- Growth of the world auto market is lagging far behind this expansion program. The gap between capacity and demand is reflected in intensified international competition and in current widespread layoffs and reduced workweeks in major auto producing countries such as the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Canada. The extent of this unemployment is "aggravated by the industry's extraordinarily rapid technological progress."
- There are signs that the auto companies hope to pit auto workers in each producing country against those in other countries in a competitive struggle for the inadequate supply of job opportunities in a contracting market.

"Workers have been openly threatened," said the statement, "that their jobs will be moved to other countries unless they give up the struggle to improve their living standards."

- An additional complicating factor is the possibility of future dumping of motor cars by Communist countries, including the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which have growing auto industries.

The conference pointed out that the auto industry decisions in production and investment have immediate effects on workers in supplier industries such as steel, rubber, glass, textiles, electrical equipment and machine tools.

Impact Is International

"As these industries raise or lower production," the statement said, "in response to changes in demand from the auto corporations, entire national economies are affected. As a result of the growing importance of automobiles in international trade, changes in the automobile market have tended increasingly to make their impact felt across national boundaries."

Result of these developments, the IMF conference said, was the growth of protectionist sentiment among workers in some producing countries who feel their jobs can be protected only by erecting tariff walls against car imports from other countries.

Instetad of protectionism, the delegates called for "vigorous application of full employment policies and rising wage levels in each of the industrialized countries so that more of their workers will be able to buy cars, together with greatly increased economic aid to the developing countries so that their living standards may be raised as rapidly as possible."

By harmonizing, to the maximum extent possible, wages and social benefits of auto workers everywhere, this would limit "the ability of the international automobile corporations to play their divide-and-rule game with the auto workers of the world."

Delegates reported that significant progress had been made in many countries in recent years in reducing the workweek and gaining increased paid vacations and holidays.

Singled out as a recent example of by-passing auto labor's viewpoint was the failure of the Ford Motor Co. to arrange a discussion with unions representing Ford workers in all affected countries before the company decided to buy up the shares of stock in its British Ford subsidiary presently held by individuals.

"That decision will undoubtedly," said the conference, "have major consequences for workers in Ford operations not only in Britain and the United States but in other countries as well."

Morgan Commentaries Gain Critic's Praise

Edward P. Morgan's observations on the political campaign were "the most hard-hitting on the airwaves" according to Jack Gould, radio-tv columnist of the New York Times.

Morgan, an American Broadcasting Co. commentator, is sponsored by the AFL-CIO on a five-nights-a-week 15-minute news program.

Gould said, "In the general preoccupation with the glamors of television one of the more enduring and useful contributions of broadcasting—the thoughtful commentary over the radio—has tended to be relegated to a place of relative unimportance."

Words, Ideas Supreme

Morgan and three other men—Edward R. Murrow, Raymond Swing and Alistair Cooke—have shown, however, said Gould, "that radio commentary is infinitely more satisfying than its TV counterpart. . . . The primary blessing of radio is that it restores words and ideas to a place of absolute supremacy in commentary."

The New York Times writer said that the men mentioned showed a "grace of language" and had the advantage of not trying to write "an editorial in Macy's window."

Gould said that Morgan primarily does his own legwork "and it shines through in the authoritativeness of his evening commentary over ABC. His judgment of matters of news importance is extremely sound and mature. And his delivery is subdued without any overtones of electronic cant." His commentary "is sober and discerning with many a fresh twist of phrase. . . . Under the pressure of a daily deadline his independent performance is all the more remarkable."

New York Workers Set Bargaining Rights Fight

New York—The State, County and Municipal Employes district council has called on its 49 affiliated local unions and 30,000 members to help raise $100,000 for a wide-ranging informational campaign to win "full collective bargaining rights for city employes."

Jerry Wurf, council executive director, said the money will be used to inform the public about the "problems of city workers, the critical shortage of many essential city services, and the enormous waste of city funds . . . resulting from the failure of Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) to implement the collective bargaining machinery he established" by executive order in 1958.

The union started its program with a morning radio broadcast three days a week; spot announcements for broadcast several times a day; and newspaper ads with the union district council's message. Plans for a television show are in the programing stage.

Wurf said AFSCME unions are concerned about inadequate salaries, lack of promotional opportunities, delays of up to five years in agreed-on pay increases, and insecurity as some of the fundamental problems of city employes.

"This is not," he said, "a one-shot deal to resolve a few irritating grievances. We are beginning a program, which we will intensify throughout next year, to win full collective bargaining rights" and meet the problems caused by the city's failure to "come to grips with them" at the bargaining table.

"Enormous waste" of city money has been caused, the union man charged, by the constant necessity for training new people to replace those who drop out because of low pay.

On Price-Fixing Charges:

Electrical Giants Enter Guilty Pleas

Philadelphia—General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and 17 smaller manufacturers have pleaded guilty in federal court here to criminal antitrust charges involving price-fixing and rigged bids on multi-million dollar sales of heavy electrical equipment.

The guilty pleas, avoiding lengthy public trials, gave the Justice Dept. its greatest antitrust victory in many years. Sentences, expected to be imposed early in 1961 by U.S. District Judge J. Cullen Ganey, could result in heavy fines for the companies and possible jail sentences for individual defendants, including several company vice presidents and division managers.

Triple Damages Possible

General Electric, which earlier had pleaded not guilty to all charges, switched to guilty pleas on six charges and was allowed to plead no contest to 13 other charges. Westinghouse switched to guilty pleas in seven cases, pleaded no contest in 12 others. Maximum sentence is a $50,000 fine on each charge for either corporations or individuals, plus a year in jail for individuals.

The guilty pleas opened the gate to triple damage suits by purchasers who contracted for equipment unaware that both the price and the firm which was to submit the low bid had been determined in advance at secret meetings among officials of the supposedly competing companies.

The victims, according to the series of indictments handed down by four federal grand juries during the past year, included federal, state and municipal governments as well as private utility companies and several industrial concerns.

The indictments alleged that some of the firms helped narrow control of the market by refusing to sell component parts to possible competitors or artificially jacking up the prices.

In all, 29 companies were indicted and 10 of the smaller firms were allowed to plead no contest to all charges.

All of the indicted companies had originally sought to plead no contest—which would not be considered as evidence of guilt in civil damage suits brought against them. Judge Ganey, at the urging of the Justice Dept., refused to accept no contest pleas until the government had gotten the 19 companies to plead guilty to the major charges against them.

In the final proceedings, the Justice Dept. dropped charges against one of the indicted General Electric vice presidents, Arthur F. Vinson. One of the Westinghouse officials, W. C. Rowland, refused to change his not guilty plea in one case and will stand trial.

Judge Ganey praised the head of the Justice Dept.'s antitrust division, Robert A. Bicks, and his assistants for "a splendid job" in the case.

GE later issued a statement that company officials who admitted violating antitrust laws had been either demoted, given pay cuts or shifted to jobs with no responsibility for setting prices.

Attorney General William P. Rogers declared in a statement that the cases involved "as serious instances of bid-rigging and price-fixing as have been charged in the more than half-century life of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

UNION-MEMBER ACTRESSES model union-made clothes at a union fashion show staged by the Ladies Garment Workers in Wall Street to open a nationwide "buy more union label garments" drive. The pretty models are members of Actors' Equity. Here they rally 'round a union label poster as financial district crowds wait to see the show before the recent East Coast snowstorm. ILGWU is holding outdoor fashion shows in many cities promoting sale of label garments to holiday shoppers.

Trade Unions Urged to Back 1961 'Dimes'

The AFL-CIO enthusiastically endorses the 1961 March of Dimes labor service division campaign, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has said in a letter to all federation affiliates.

In requesting support of national and international unions, state and local central bodies, and federal labor unions, Meany said contributions will be properly credited by directing them to the National Labor Division, March of Dimes, 800 Second Avenue, New York 17.

"The recent heavy incidence of polio cases, particularly the epidemic in Rhode Island, directs our attention to the necessity of our full support of this program," he said. "Our brother members and their dependents are the prime beneficiaries of the many services provided by the March of Dimes."

The letter reminded members of recent progress in the field of research. In addition to the development of Salk vaccine, the March of Dimes has financed the research that developed the recently approved Sabin oral polio vaccine, which will be ready for distribution soon, Meany said.

Chairmen of the national labor division are George E. Leighty, David J. McDonald, John J. Grogan, William Pollock, Howard Coughlin, Lee Minton and Meany.

ILGWU Fashion Show Takes Label to Brokers

New York—Broadway came to Wall Street when the Ladies' Garment Workers staged the first performance of an outdoor fashion show designed to promote the purchase of women's clothes and other union-made garments as Christmas gifts.

A noontime crowd of financial district denizens whistled their approval as a dozen models, members of Actors' Equity, displayed chic fashions during a pleasant interlude in the December weather at Broad and Wall Streets, with the Stock Exchange as a backdrop.

The models carried the union label message to 22 other shopping centers in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. Shows of the same type were scheduled for pre-Christmas showings in the East, Midwest and West Coast areas.

New Life Injected

It was the union's way of putting new life into an industry affected by fluctuations in buying habits.

The outdoor fashion showings will take almost $100,000 of the $1 million fund which ILGWU has provided to promote union-made clothes bearing the union label. The fund is financed by union members at the rate of $3 a year per member.

When the show opened, Wall Street crowds stopped to watch the models posturing on a float.

A running commentary on the advantages of union label dresses as Christmas gifts was provided by Beverly Bruce of the show cast.

Members of ILGWU's union label department distributed the latest example of help for the harried male shopper—a wallet-size card on which to record dress sizes and significant dates for "the woman of your choice," as Miss Bruce phrased it.

The fashion show was one phase of the ILGWU campaign to promote greater consumer awareness of the union label among shoppers at Christmas time, and other important buying seasons.

Hundreds of volunteers from union locals helped make the shows a success by distributing leaflets and novelties throughout the country.

In metropolitan New York, activities were coordinated by the ILGWU union label department under Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, and a committee headed by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91. Other committee members were Shelley Appleton of Local 23, Morris Kovler of Local 35, Israel Breslow of Local 22, Matthew Schoenwald of Local 62, and Vice Presidents Louis Nelson, manager of Local 155, and Charles Kreindler, manager of Local 25.

Vacations in Europe Sponsored by IUE

Two European vacation trips for members are being arranged by the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Full cost of each three-week trip by chartered plane will be $580 per person.

The trips are being arranged in cooperation with the American Travel Association, with arrangements handled by Ben Segal, IUE education director.

Rail Unions Agree to Principles of Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

sented by the combined organization. This will insure that the wages and working conditions of all members will be fully protected."

Final approval of the merger would end an overlapping of jurisdiction which has on occasion strained relations between the Conductors, founded in 1868, and the Trainmen, organized in 1883. Each of the organizations has both conductors and brakemen as members.

In addition to the two union presidents, the committees which reached the merger agreement included:

For the Trainmen—Assistant to the President Charles Luna, Sec.-Treas. W. E. B. Chase, Vice Pres. R. H. McDonald, and Assistant Sec.-Treas. W. L. Hill.

For the Conductors—Senior Vice Pres. L. J. Wagner, Sec.-Treas. C. H. Anderson, Vice Pres. S. W. Holliday and Vice Pres. Val Simons.

PLANS FOR 1961 AFL-CIO Industrial Engineering Institutes are hammered out at meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters. Seated (left to right) are Fred Simon, industrial engineer, Agricultural Implement Dept. of Auto Workers; Dante Verayo, labor education center, University of Philippines; Norris Tibbets, industrial engineer, University of Wisconsin School for Workers; William Kuhl, research and education director of Boilermakers; Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer; Ann Dunne, secretary; Richard Humphreys, research and education director, Allied Industrial Workers; Russell Allen, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. education director. Standing, same order, are Kermit Meade, UAW time study and engineering director; and Peter Henle, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Labor Urged to Support Essays on Handicapped

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all state central bodies to again participate in the national essay contest sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

In the 1960 contest, 42 state AFL-CIO federations sponsored expense-paid trips to Washington, D. C., for their state winners. The high school students who visited the nation's capital as guests of the trade union movement toured the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, where they were introduced to Pres. Eisenhower.

Gordon M. Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and vice chairman of the President's Committee, has reported that most of the states which participated in the 1960 contest, plus some of the remaining states which did not take part, have indicated their desire to play an active role in the 1961 program.

Joblessness Zooms to November High

Factory Workers Hardest Hit by Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

facturing—the sector "which really swings the economy."

The bulk of these job losses, he added, took place in the metal-working industries—160,000 in steel, 100,000 in auto and 100,000 in machinery. This unemployment, Wolfbein said, hits "the major breadwinner — the factory worker."

The November job report said that "manufacturing employment dropped by 150,000—twice the average amount for this month—to 16.2 million in November."

It contained another warning pointed out by Wolfbein—that job declines, though not large, are "fanning out beyond the metal industry." For example, eight of 10 non-durable goods industries listed in the report showed job drops.

He singled out still another ominous trend in the report, noting that state insured unemployment rose by 300,000 in November to nearly 2 million. This was an 18 percent hike, 2.5 times the usual rate of increase for this time of year.

Jobless Idle Longer

The report also showed that more jobless are going without work for longer periods and that more workers under age 45 are falling into this group.

In November, nearly 1 million workers were classified as long-term unemployed—out of work and seeking it 15 weeks or longer, almost unchanged from October.

The long-term jobless total far exceeds most postwar Novembers and is second only to the 1.2 million total in the recession of November 1958. In pre-recession November 1957, the long-term jobless totaled 523,000. In November 1959 it was 784,000.

The report said the short-term unemployed—those jobless less than five weeks—totaled 1.8 million or 45 percent of all unemployed. A year ago this group accounted for 50 percent of the total.

Total employment in November, the report showed, declined by 300,000 but was nevertheless a record for the month at 67.2 million.

Wolfbein observed this was the eleventh straight month that total employment set a record for the month. This posed a puzzler for government observers, he said, since it parallelled widening unemployment.

Contrasted With 1958

He contrasted this with the experience of 1958, when each month's employment total fell below the comparable period for 1957.

The net employment drop resulted from the usual autumn cutback in farm jobs, down 581,000, more than offsetting the 272,000 rise in non-farm employment. However, since the survey week included election day, the gain in non-farm jobs was "largely due" to the temporary employment of election workers in local government, the report said.

A few days before the November job report was released, Pres. Eisenhower was reported by Rep. Tom Curtis (R-Mo.), a White House visitor, as concerned over the high rate of unemployment.

Curtis said the President also expressed concern over the "falloff" in the gross national product. They both felt, he added, that the economy was "quite solid."

November Jobless Record in Canada

Ottawa — Canada's unemployed rose to a total of 429,000 in mid-November, a postwar record for the month, the government has reported.

The jobless total reflected an increase of 61,000 from mid-October and was 11,000 higher than a year earlier. The new record compared to 318,000 jobless in November of the 1957-58 recession, which reached a modern peak of 637,000 by the following March.

Light Enough for Both

Goldberg in Labor Post In Kennedy Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

not have made a better appointment."

The Kennedy selection of Goldberg was made as the President-elect was safely assured of his Electoral College majority with the collapse in several states of scattered Republican charges of irregularities or "fraud" in the popular vote on Nov. 8.

Earlier, Kennedy had announced other choices for the Cabinet and for major sub-Cabinet posts, to take office when the new President is sworn in Jan. 20.

He named Robert S. McNamara, president of the Ford Motor Co. and a 44-year-old registered Republican who nevertheless has frequently supported Democrats, as Secretary of Defense.

He chose Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation and a one-time Assistant Secretary of State under former Sec. Dean Acheson, for the key job of running the State Dept.

Also named with Rusk were Chester Bowles for Under Secretary of State and Adlai E. Stevenson as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The four remaining Cabinet posts to which Kennedy must announce his choice are Treasury, Agriculture, Justice and the Post Office Departments. There was every prospect the list would be completed, or nearly so, before Kennedy left Washington for Palm Beach, Fla., to spend the Christmas holidays with his wife and children.

Rusk, a 51-year-old Democrat who has not been active in party politics, has remained close to world affairs as head of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is deeply involved in economic and social developments in many countries.

Bowles Drafted Platform

Bowles is a former ambassador to India and former governor of Connecticut as well as presently a member of Congress. He played a major role in drafting the Democratic National Convention's liberal platform as head of the Committee on Resolutions.

Stevenson, twice his party's nominee for President, has an enormous world reputation as an American statesman of the first rank. He appears assured of a major policy-making role in his UN post rather than merely administrative tasks.

McNamara rose rapidly to head the Ford company after entering its service after World War II.

Goldberg, a 52-year-old Chicago-born lawyer, has spent his entire professional career in the field of labor law, becoming general counsel of the former CIO in 1947. He served as a major in the Army during World War II attached to the Office of Strategic Services. He is a trustee or director of numerous labor and philanthropic organizations including the Fund for the Republic and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Sporadic but persistent Republican "bad loser" efforts to upset the Kennedy election victory last November seemed to have collapsed as officially certified results from all 50 states showed that the Democratic nominee had 300 votes in the Electoral College to Vice Pres. Nixon's 223.

Fourteen electors from Mississippi and Alabama, who had run as uncommitted for either major-party nominee, announced that they would vote for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).

Civil Liberty Group Urges RenewedDrive

New York—The American people have been urged to make their influence felt in the drive to insure civil rights for Negroes and maintain the nation's historic principle of the separation of church and state.

In the 40th annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union —released on the eve of the 169th anniversary of the Bill of Rights—ACLU Executive Dir. Patrick Murphy Malin declared that if America wants a free society "it will have to be maintained by the people."

Endorsing the Negro lunch-counter "sit-ins" and other legal measures being used to win equality, Malin wrote that people "could privately do a lot more than they are now doing" to hasten the end of racial discrimination "without waiting for governmental action." In any case, he emphasized, what federal, state and municipal governments do in the civil rights field will be determined by the pressure exerted on them by the people.

In the same manner, Malin observed, citizens play a key role in the area of separation of church and state, noting that people often nullify this principle "by the pressures they bring to bear on their officials." He said this was especially true in regard to education.

Repeating the ACLU's position that the House Un-American Activities Committee should be abolished, Malin called it a "serpent in our demi-paradise of a free democratic government and a free society," and declared it "can be scotched only by the people, through their representatives."

In the civil rights field, the ACLU report said that even though the platforms of both major parties reflect an increasing demand for progress toward equality, it cautioned that the nation "cannot realistically expect further federal legislation at more than a snail's pace."

The White House and the Justice Dept., the report added, have ample powers at present to act in the areas of southern voting and education and in northern housing to insure meaningful improvements.

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
Designated as Secretary of Labor in Pres.-elect Kennedy's Cabinet.

Council of Churches Supports Farm Worker Organizing Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers and labor to join in an "intensified effort" to end job discrimination against minority groups.

- Affirmed support for student "kneel-in" demonstrations in southern churches to protest against segregation in worship.
- Urged immediate modification of federal-state programs providing aid to dependent children to "prevent discrimination" similar to that taking place in Louisiana where the legislature cut off aid to illegitimate children in a move allegedly aimed at thousands of Negro children on public relief rolls.

Layman Elected President

The council, representing 34 Christian churches, elected J. Irwin Miller, a businessman from Columbus, Ind., as its new president. Miller thus becomes the first layman to head the Council of Churches in its 10-year history.

In 1959, while serving as vice chairman of the Division of Christian Life and Work, Miller won approval of a resolution assailing so-called "right-to-work" laws. At that time, Miller declared: "I do not believe the principle of 'right-to-work' laws is good for society."

Dr. Charles Webber, director of religious relations for the AFL-CIO, was re-elected to the general board and was renamed to the board of the Division of Christian Life and Work.

The council's resolution on migrant labor expressed "deep concern for the wages, living and working conditions" of the seasonal agricultural workers, adding that "we rejoice at evidences of growing general concern for improving the conditions under which these agricultural migrants live."

Protective Legislation Urged

"We note with approval," the statement went on, "the creation of a permanent President's Committee on Migratory Labor. We encourage more vigorous efforts in behalf of federal and state legislation to extend the federal minimum wage; to improve housing facilities, health, education and welfare services; and transportation safeguards for migratory farm workers.

"We urge the continuation of current efforts at responsible and democratic labor organization among these workers. We favor extending to them by law the right of collective bargaining and access to the services of the National Labor Relations Board on a par with other wage workers in industry.

"We call upon employers of Christian conscience to encourage and stand with these workers in their efforts to gain human dignity, self-respect and economic security through the well-tested device of union organization."

In the civil rights field, the council called on member churches to carefully examine their "own positions and practices on discrimination in employment and declared that "justice and efficiency" call for employment and promotion on the basis of "individual capacity, character, training and experience," without regard to race or religion.

The council, largest Protestant church grouping in the nation, approved a message of greetings to Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy, first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency, and to his running-mate, Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson.

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Kennedy Promises Action on Economy

Jobless Aid Issue Faces Congress

The deepening recession facing the U. S. is expected to focus national attention on the federal-state unemployment compensation system early in the 87th Congress.

Stanley Ruttenberg, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in a recent address to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, pointed to the growing economic crisis and called for a combination of emergency actions and long-range reform of the compensation system.

The Wall Street Journal, in a recent study of the jobless pay program, described it as "an intensifying national problem" because of the "already-long lines of jobless workers." The Journal warned that, under present conditions, "it's touch and go" whether the funds had enough available money to pay the benefits the jobless will have coming, and expressed concern because the funds in 11 states were at dangerously low levels.

Pinning their hopes on Congress will be the growing army of unemployed—an army which stood at more than 4 million by the Labor Dept.'s November count and which threatens to soar above the 6-million mark by early 1961.

3 Problem Areas

Involved in whatever action Congress takes will be three major problem groups:

- The more than 600,000 workers who exhausted state unemployment compensation benefits in the past five months without having found other jobs.
- The 2.3 million insured unemployed, whose benefits range from a low of $26 a week in "right-to-work" South Carolina to a high of $55 in California, and whose period of coverage runs from as little as six weeks in "right-to-work" Indiana to as much as 39 weeks in Oklahoma.
- Some 1.3 million more of the current jobless who are not covered at all by unemployment insurance.

Not since the recession of 1957-58 has Congress deliberated on some sort of system to supplement jobless benefits and thus stave off the harshest effects of unemployment.

At that time the Eisenhower Administration pushed through Congress a Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act that permitted those states wishing to join the program to borrow federal funds and extend the compensation period by 50 percent, at the rates currently prevailing in each state. Only 22 states took advantage of the program.

The 87th Congress is expected to

(Continued on Page 8)

Wage, Area Bills To Be Submitted

By Gene Zack

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy and his top Democratic colleagues, expressing concern over mounting unemployment and the "lack of vigor in the economy," have pledged early action on aid to distressed areas and minimum wage legislation.

The leaders of the incoming Administration, winding up two days of intensive talks at Palm Beach, Fla., also forecast speedy action on measures providing for federal aid to education, housing and health care for the aged.

Flanking Kennedy at a press conference were Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), expected to be chosen to succeed Johnson as Senate majority leader. Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), House majority leader, was unable to join the meetings but was scheduled to receive a briefing from Kennedy.

Cabinet Completed

The President-elect arrived in Palm Beach to spend the Christmas holidays with his family and immediately completed his Cabinet appointments by announcing his selection of J. Edward Day, 46-year-old Los Angeles insurance executive, as his Postmaster General.

Before leaving Washington, Kennedy had designated:

- Robert F. Kennedy, 35, his brother and campaign manager, for the post of Attorney General.
- C. Douglas Dillon, 51, a Republican and currently the Undersecretary of State, to serve as Treasury Secretary.
- Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D-Minn.), 42, as Agriculture Secretary.

In the sub-Cabinet field, Kennedy tapped Rep. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.), to be director of the Food-for-Peace program and named Byron (Whizzer) White, Denver lawyer and one-time All-American football star, to be Deputy Attorney General.

Kennedy Officially Elected

While Kennedy moved forward with the dual job of planning for the incoming Administration and insuring the orderly takeover of the reins of government from Pres. Eisenhower, the Electoral College

(Continued on Page 3)

Rules Fight May Break In House

The rate of progress of much of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's "New Frontiers" legislation may be influenced greatly on Jan. 3, 1961, when the 87th Congress convenes and the House decides on its procedures for the coming two years.

It is on this first day that the House may grapple with a problem that has engaged congressional leaders for nearly a quarter century: the determination of the role and the authority of the powerful Rules Committee.

Under the current procedures, the committee has almost absolute power to kill, delay or water down legislation since virtually every major measure must win majority approval of its dozen members—less than 3 percent of the full House—before the other members have a chance to debate and vote on it.

Created originally as a "traffic cop" to speed the orderly flow of legislation from committees to the floor, it has been transformed into a "super-committee," holding its own hearings, blockading measures or requiring wholesale changes in key provisions as the price for allowing bills to go to the floor.

This shift in the committee's role has been brought about because a coalition of conservative southern Democrats and Republicans has ruled the committee since the mid-30s, with the exception of a two-year period in the Truman Admin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Magazine Blasts AMA:

British Health Plan A Success, Look Says

Look magazine, torpedoing American Medical Association propaganda about "socialized medicine," has declared that "every independent survey" made of Great Britain's 12-year-old National Health Service has found it to be an "overwhelming" success.

Edward M. Korry, Look's European editor, author of a study in depth of the British health care program, declared in an article in the Dec. 20 issue of the magazine that it was "necessity, not socialism," that brought the health plan into being after World War II.

"The crucial choice the British have made," Korry wrote, "is to place health on the list of essential services—just as we do with education, sanitation, water supply, the police and the armed services. It's a life-and-death matter, the British say, and they have acted accordingly."

The magazine—with a national circulation of more than 6.3 million—said that in 12 years the British health program had:

- "Crossed out the financial factor in the doctor-patient relationship without affecting medical standards."
- "Meant fairer distribution of health for all classes, regardless of income."
- "Done wonders in distributing physicians more equally around Britain."
- "Brought order out of the chaos of the British hospital system. By laying down national standards, centralizing purchases, by standardizing wages and by providing much-needed equipment, NHS has provided greater efficiency."

The Look article charged the AMA with being "hostile" to any

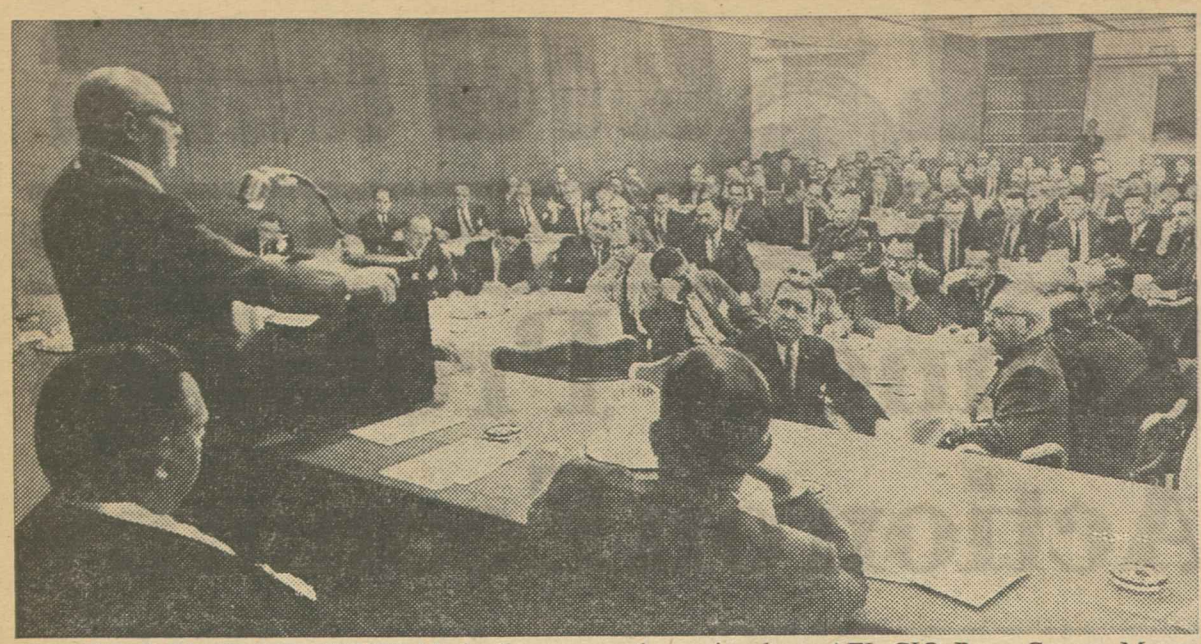
(Continued on Page 8)

Come On Out, Scrooge—L-G Okays Christmas

The Landrum-Griffin Act "does not prohibit traditional Christmas festivities and charitable contributions," Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has assured both labor and management.

Mitchell, repeating the reassurances he gave a year ago, said that the charitable activities of labor unions "are not restricted as long as they are conducted in accordance with the organization's own constitution and by-laws."

Similarly, Mitchell ruled that the law does not affect the exchange of gifts by employers and unions and said this applies to "Christmas parties at which an employer or union provides the gifts and entertainment."



OFFICERS OF STATE CENTRAL bodies across the nation hear AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany discuss legislation in the 87th Congress at a conference in the nation's capital. Conference also discussed the prospects for passage of key measures in the 47 state legislatures which meet in 1961. One day was devoted, also, to problems and relations of central bodies.

Fight Over Rules Committee Role May Break in House Opening Day

(Continued from Page 1)

istration when the rules were changed to curb its powers.

The power of the Rules Committee was demonstrated in the 86th Congress when four Republicans and two southern Democrats, teaming up to deny a majority vote, buried housing and situs picketing bills and delayed aid to depressed areas and civil rights.

Even after bills reach the floor, the House is not always free. Whenever it becomes necessary to send differing House and Senate versions of legislation to conference committees to resolve disagreements, a single objection to a conference sends the disputed measure back to the Rules Committee, where it can be killed.

Thus it was in 1960 that the committee's right-wing coalition was able to kill federal aid to education even though majorities of both House and Senate had passed such legislation.

Existing rules provide at least in theory several methods for bypassing the committee:

- By bringing bills up on the consent calendar. This requires unanimous approval and thus one member can block action.
- Through suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote, that is difficult to get on controversial legislation.
- By a discharge petition, which requires the signatures of a constitutional majority of House members—219. Discharge petitions are rarely successful; only two bills brought to the floor through this procedure have ever become law.

Many House members who would vote for a measure if it came to the floor are reluctant to sign a discharge petition, contending that it is a challenge to orderly procedure.

- By employing Calendar Wednesday, a procedure under which the Speaker calls the chairmen of legislative committees in the alphabetical order of their committees.

The major fault of this method is that general debate and consideration of all amendments must take place on one day, permitting opponents to attack it solely through dilatory parliamentary maneuvers. When the depressed areas bill was considered this year on Calendar Wednesday, nine procedural roll calls and the reading of the Journal consumed nearly six hours before debate could even begin.

Platform Favored Change

The Democratic Platform adopted in Los Angeles called for amending of House rules "to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails."

A broad range of changes has been suggested, with the nature of the proposals depending on two quite different views of the Rules Committee's proper role.

Those who believe the committee should be a "traffic cop" only, with no power to pigeonhole or kill bills, have suggested:

- Drastic reduction of the number of signatures required for a discharge petition.
- Provisions for House debate after a legislative committee has reported a bill for the second time.
- Requiring the committee to send a bill to the floor within a specified time period.

This latter suggestion, in effect, calls for restoration of the 21-day rule which prevailed in the 81st Congress. With this rule on the books, the Truman Administration was able to break the conservative coalition's logjam and win passage of anti-poll tax, housing, minimum wage and rivers and harbors legislation.

Not all congressmen, however, support the "traffic cop" theory. Some view the committee as an agent of the majority party—as the committee was prior to 1937. Those who hold this opinion feel the committee should be composed and empowered so that its powers will be used to facilitate enactment of the majority party's legislative program.

Their suggestions include:

- Elimination of minority party members.
- Increasing the number of majority party members.
- Placing the Speaker on the committee to break the present tie.
- Making the Speaker, the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader all ex-officio members of the committee.

Any one—or possibly a combination—of these methods could be adopted, and a change would speed progress on legislation the Kennedy Administration is expected to present to the 87th Congress. The battle, if it comes, will be settled quickly, with no more than an hour of debate before a showdown vote on the House floor.

URW Contract Eases Impact of Automation

Akron, O.—A union-management agreement designed to protect the jobs and incomes of workers with the advent of automation has been announced jointly here by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Rubber Workers' Local 2.

The agreement, reached following four weeks of negotiations, spells out a plan for upgrading workers whose former jobs might be eliminated by installation of new equipment. Local Pres. Clarence Adkins said the move should maintain the work force at its present level of 1,450 employes.

At the same time, company and union negotiators worked out new piecework rates that will at least match, and in some instances surpass, the present income level, Adkins said.

Modernization Set

The agreement with the URW clears the way for a multi-million-dollar modernization program involving the installation of tire machines designed and built at Goodyear and which incorporate the company's latest techniques in tire building.

Last October the company warned the URW it might have to close its plant unless output efficiency could be brought up to the level of factories in other parts of the country.

Following the settlement Adkins declared that the employes had "faced up to this challenge." He added that "this agreement, reached with the help of the union's Tire Division representatives, signifies a great step forward in keeping production and jobs in Akron."

Australian to Head ILO Labor Institute

Geneva—Sir Douglas Berry Copland, Australian educator and diplomat, has been named first director of the Intl. Labor Organization's Intl. Institute for Labor Studies.

The appointment, announced by ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse, is effective next May.

Jobs in Michigan Turn on Sharp Growth

Ann Arbor — Michigan's economy will have to grow at nearly twice the current national rate in order to provide full employment for its residents during the Sixties, according to Prof. Paul W. McCracken of the Univesrity of Michigan School of Business Administration.

McCracken, a former member of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, emphasized the need for stepped-up growth in releasing a report on taxation prepared by nine out-of-state experts from universities and business groups.

May Set Pattern:

OCAW Wins Boost For 9,000 at Sinclair

Denver—Nine thousand Sinclair Oil Corp. workers will receive a 14-cent hourly raise under a new contract negotiated by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. The union expects the pattern to spread quickly to nearly 500,000 more oil industry employes, organized and unorganized.

Sinclair, the only company which bargains on a nationwide basis with the OCAW, was the pace-setter in 1959, when the last round of pay raises were negotiated. OCAW negotiating teams are currently engaged in nearly 600 separate bargaining sessions with individual plants of the nation's major oil companies. The union bargains for more than 90,000 workers in the industry.

Key to the settlement, OCAW spokesman indicated, was company acceptance of the union demand that the contract be reopenable at any time on 60 days' notice. Several other major companies had offered a 5 percent increase—equivalent to 14 cents—coupled to a two-year contract without free reopeners.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said the 14-cent general increase "is four cents short of the goal set by our National Bargaining Policy Committee last summer, but we feel that it is the best that can be obtained under present circumstances."

He said the bargaining committee has approved the agreement and the union is "confident that it will serve as a pattern and spread to all other companies."

OCAW Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer headed the negotiating committee which reached agreement with the company during four days of intensive bargaining at Kansas City, Mo. The contract will be submitted to OCAW members at Sinclair plants for ratification in a nationwide referendum.

In addition to the general wage increase, the union is also seeking adjustment of inequities for groups of craftsmen it represents on the West Coast, where the union says wages have been "below par."

'Partial Strike' Wins Renewed Bargaining

Detroit—Agents of the Detroit Mutual Insurance Co. have agreed to temporarily suspend their unique "partial strike" during renewed negotiations with the company for a first contract.

The 130 members of the Insurance Workers, who voted overwhelmingly for the partial strike after six months of deadlocked contract talks, had been providing uninterrupted service to the company's policyholders during the strike, but had refused to write any new policies.

"Our struggle is with the company, not with its customers," IWIU Vice Pres. Arthur H. Higginson declared.

The agents had reported daily to their offices each morning during the strike to service policyholders—and had spent the afternoons on the picket line.

Mediators Helped

Agreement on resumption of negotiations, worked out with the help of federal mediators, came after the union had charged the company with refusal to bargain in good faith.

While the strike is the first of its kind, a partial precedent was set during an earlier dispute with the Prudential Insurance Co., when union members carried out a slowdown to enforce their bargaining demands. The issue of the legality of the slowdown reached the Supreme Court in 1959 and the court ruled in effect that if a union has a right to strike, it also has the right to partially strike.

NMU Members Ratify Constitutional Changes

New York—Maritime Union members have ratified, by a three to one margin, a major revision of the NMU's constitution, including longer terms for national officers and new eligibility requirements for candidates for office.

In balloting conducted over a four-week period in 30 seacoast ports, major river routes and the Great Lakes, 10,385 votes were cast for the changes to 3,449 opposed. Announcement of the results was made by the Honest Ballot Association, a good-government group which conducts all of the NMU's elections.

Major changes in the new constitution are:

- An increase in the term of office of national and port officials from two years to four. The longer term does not become effectiive until present terms expire in June 1962.
- Stiffer qualifications for candidates for national office. They will be required to have served at least one term in a subordinate port office before seeking one of the NMU's top national offices.

In addition, candidates for national office in the 40,000-member union will be required to have their nominating petitions signed by 100 members instead of the previous 25.

There is no change in the provision that the Honest Ballot Association conducts all union elections.

The constitutional changes were proposed by the NMU's convention in October.

R. E. James, Sugar Union Leader, Dies

Prairie Village, Kans. — R. E. James, a former president of the Sugar Workers Council and a veteran union organizer, died recently at the age of 79.

James, who helped organize the Sugar Workers Council, made up of federal locals of workers in the beet sugar industry, served as president of the council for several years. The council has since merged with the Grain Millers.

An organizer for the former AFL since 1937, James was a member of the AFL-CIO organizing staff until his retirement in 1957.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a wire of condolences to his widow, described James as "a dedicated trade unionist."

Kennedy Pledges Wage, Area Action

(Continued from Page 1)

made his choice as the 35th President official.

The electors, meeting in the 50 state capitals, cast their votes almost as dictated by the people more than a month earlier. Kennedy received 300 elector votes; the unsuccessful GOP candidate, Vice Pres. Nixon, received 219; and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va.), leader of the Democratic Party's conservative wing, received 15 votes—six from unpledged electors in Alabama, eight from unpledged electors in Mississippi and one from a Nixon elector in Oklahoma.

Hawaii's three electoral votes went to neither Kennedy nor Nixon, pending a decision by the House. Nixon had been certified the winner by 141 votes on Nov. 10, but since then official recounts have put Kennedy in front by 56 votes, with some precincts still to be checked. The House, which makes the official canvass will choose which set of electors to count.

At the press conference which followed the two-day strategy session between Kennedy, Johnson and the congressional leaders, the President-elect told reporters that the meetings dealt with a broad range of subjects.

In speaking of the five specific areas of legislation, Kennedy made it plain that he was not giving any one of the measures priority over the others, describing all of the key proposals as ones covering areas which required speedy action. There was "a general agreement among us," Kennedy said, "about what is to be done."

Johnson told reporters he anticipated "early and sympathetic consideration" of the Administration proposals and a "successful session with good cooperation" between the legislative and executive branches of government.

The President-elect also dealt at length with the role which Johnson would play in the incoming Administration. He said the Vice President-elect would take over chairmanship of the President's Advisory Council on Space and would have responsibility for overseeing work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which seeks to eliminate discriminatory employment practices on government contracts.

Kennedy also told reporters he foresaw a broader role in the Executive Branch for Johnson and declared he would work with his Vice President on matters of national security, defense and international relations, particularly with countries of Latin America.

Reporters were told that the organizational problems of the 87th Congress came up casually during the two-day conference. Kennedy took a hands-off attitude toward rules changes in the House and Senate, saying such matters should be decided by the members themselves.

He declared, however, that he was anxious that the procedures of Congress "will permit a majority of the members of the House and Senate to work their will, but the form of procedure is up to the House and Senate."

Rayburn said that Kennedy had taken "the wise position" on House rules and Mansfield declared that while he favored amending Senate procedures to make it easier to shut off filibusters, he would prefer to get the Kennedy program well under way before tackling this issue.

PRES.-ELECT KENNEDY and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany are shown with Arthur J. Goldberg, left, designated as Secretary of Labor in the new Administration, at the door of Kennedy's home as the Cabinet appointment was announced.

Pilots Back Recorders On Aircraft

Chicago—The Air Line Pilots have given a quick endorsement to plans announced by the Federal Aviation Agency to require installation of aircraft sound recording devices on all planes as an aid to accident investigations.

ALPA Pres. C. N. Sayen noted that the union's recent convention had adopted recommendations calling for the use of both sound and flight data recording devices "to more accurately pinpoint the causes of accidents."

The recommended recording devices, Sayen said, would provide pertinent engine information and flight factors such as direction, speed, altitude, mechanical failure, coupled with an "indestructible" recording of all sounds in the aircraft.

Goldberg Hails Choice Of Robert Kennedy

Robert F. Kennedy, selected to be the Attorney General in the new Administration, will carry out his duties "with great distinction," Labor Sec.-designate Arthur J. Goldberg has declared.

In a telegram to Kennedy expressing his "heartiest congratulations" on the appointment, Goldberg expressed the belief that "the country will benefit from your vigor, intelligence, professional capacity and high sense of public duty."

Just in Time for Christmas

New York State Labor Raps Anti-Strike Law

Albany, N. Y.—Major new protection for workers in both public service and private industry will be asked of the legislature by the New York State AFL-CIO in 1961, delegates to the annual legislative conference have decided.

Meeting here at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, union representatives aimed their guns at the state Condon-Wadlin law, which prohibits strikes by public employes and agreed to seek increased benefits in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and sickness disability.

$1.50 Minimum Sought

Also included in New York labor's 1961 legislative program are these measures: outlawing importation of strikebreakers in labor disputes; closing loopholes in the rent control law; bringing the state minimum wage to $1.50 an hour and eliminating "cumbersome and outmoded" industry wage boards; restoring income tax personal exemptions to the 1958 levels or increasing present exemptions at least to $725 to compensate for living cost increases over the past 12 years.

Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman for the state body, said labor's proposals were spelled out this week at hearings in New York City of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions.

In the field of labor relations, the state federation feels it is "high time," Corbett said, that workers for non-profit orgnizations, for government and for public authorities are "granted the same rights of collective bargaining, grievance procedure and impartial arbitration" of contracts which workers in private industry have had for a quarter of a century or more.

He listed employes of non-profit hospitals, school teachers, social workers and similar employes as among workers now denied basic citizenship rights.

The latest court test of the state anti-strike law upheld the law's constitutionality but the court called the Condon-Wadlin law "too severe and restrictive," Corbett said.

"The Condon-Wadlin law is still, as it was when enacted, a piece of discriminatory, one-sided, senseless legislation. It utterly fails to take into account the needs of public employes to bargain collectively and to be protected by normal labor-management agreements," he said.

The program adopted by the AFL-CIO conference called for the elimination of "periodic political logrolling" in bringing state insurance benefits in line with increased living costs and wage scales.

This would be accomplished by setting benefits at a ratio based on average full-time weekly wages of workers covered by state compensation laws—preferably at two-thirds of the average.

Corbert called the workmen's compensation bill, enacted in 1959 to provide protection for those workers whose employers fail to comply with the law and do not have the required insurance, "phantom protection." It has no specific date, and will become effective only when the fund reaches $300,000, he said.

The conference urged legislation to give "real protection" to such workers. It urged repeal of the "harsh" new disqualifications in jobless insurance enacted at the 1960 legislative session and a return to the six-week disqualification period adopted by the U.S. Labor Dept. during the Eisenhower Administration.

Union Label Council Set in Mohawk Valley

Utica, N. Y.—Formation of a Mohawk Valley Union Label & Service Trades Council, to promote union-made goods and services among the 50,000 AFL-CIO members in the Greater Utica area, has been announced by Samuel J. Talarico, president of the Greater Utica AFL-CIO.

Inland Steel To Continue Full SUB Pay

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers have reached an agreement with Inland Steel Co. under which full supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) will be paid through December, and probably through the following months, to about 1,000 laid-off workers with two years' seniority or more.

The agreement makes Inland the only one of nine major steel producers not reducing SUB payments in December. The other companies are proceeding under a contract formula which provides that, when the SUB fund falls to 75 percent or less of "maximum financial position," benefits to laid-off workers may be reduced.

Inland is in a different position, management and union said, because it has reinstated "past contingent liability payments" to strengthen its SUB fund. The union agreed to a one-year extension to Nov. 30, 1961.

Last month USWA Pres. David J. McDonald warned that a "very real crisis in steel production and employment" might reduce SUB payments in December for as many as 50,000 jobless steelworkers. The fund was negotiated by the union in 1956 to supply workers with a supplement to state jobless benefits.

Government Acts To Stay Evictions

Memphis, Tenn. — The U.S. Dept. of Justice has asked federal court here to protect the civil rights of 400 Negro tenant farmers threatened with eviction Jan. 1 by landowners after the tenants registered and voted in Fayette County, Tenn. The court set Dec. 27 as the date of a hearing.

Attorney-Gen. William P. Rogers said his department asked U.S. District Judge Marion S. Boyd for a temporary injunction to halt the evictions and a permanent injunction barring eviction "or any other economic reprisal" because sharecroppers' families exercised their right to register and vote.

The complaint was the third filed in Tennessee, Rogers said, under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. It named 82 defendants, including 45 land owners, 24 merchants and one bank for alleged acts of "intimidation, coercion and economic discrimination.

Pension, Welfare Fund Investment Discussed

San Francisco—The knotty problems of how best to invest union-negotiated pension and welfare funds came in for close examination here in the final session of the California Labor Federation's four-day labor education conference.

Nearly 150 unionists sat in on the discussion that heard Prof. James Longstreet of the University of California suggest that these funds offer a logical source for making capital available for risk-taking on the "new frontier," though he acknowledged that pension trustees also face the primary—and often contradictory—obligation to safeguard the funds to insure payment of the pensions the funds were set up to provide.

"Social Purpose" Urged

Harry Polland, San Francisco labor economist, urged greater consideration of "social purpose" in the investment of pension and union funds to provide the union member and the community something better than they had before.

He cited broadening investment of both pension and union money in housing, through cooperative developments as well as residential mortgages, health and medical facilities.

Carroll J. Lynch outlined the widening scope of pension fund investment, especially into corporate common stocks, both as a cushion against changes in the economy and, if possible, to reflect changes in the purchasing power of pensions.

He and Longstreet agreed that the growing accumulation of pension funds invested in such holdings tended to immobilize huge and increasing amounts of money and that fiscal agents for these interests tended either to disenfranchise the stockholders whose funds are involved or to reaffirm management in its control.

Longstreet said that, with the growth of institutional investors, the usual capital market is being bypassed. If risk capital is not available from these investors, it may tend more and more to come from internal corporate funds and to further enlarge already large corporate interests, he warned.

The Greatest Gift: Peace

AT CHRISTMAS 1960 there is greater evidence than ever before in recorded history that there is no alternative to peace; that nuclear war means extinction.

The peace of the world is still to be won and with it the good-will to men that is a prime condition to peace. But there can be no real and meaningful peace without freedom and liberty. In too many parts of the world today there is only the quiet terror of men and women wondering why they cannot move in the direction of peace and freedom without the weapons of oppression being loosed against them.

The labor movement, since its inception, has dedicated itself to the ideals of humanity summed up in the Christmas message. On this Christmas it rededicates itself once again to the task of building a real and lasting peace based on freedom and justice throughout the world.

At this Christmas, marked by an important transferral of power from an outgoing to an incoming Administration, there is new hope and a new determination that the ideals of peace with freedom can be achieved.

This determination stems in great part from the promise of the recent election campaign in which Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy's major theme was that the nation would "move forward again" and give leadership to a world anxiously seeking peace and freedom.

This Christmas marks a new era and a new tempo. The period of drift and indecision is past. A new forceful and positive leadership, dedicated to the cause of a meaningful peace, may start us again toward the realization of mankind's centuries-old dream.

Antiquated and Outmoded

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE has finally discharged its functions as set out in the Constitution six weeks after the American people registered their choice on the 35th President of the United States. Besides confirming the victory of Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy, the only beneficiary of the Electoral College meetings was Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, a sometimes Democrat.

Sen. Byrd ran for no office, neither the presidency nor the U.S. Senate. Yet under the procedures of the antiquated and outmoded Electoral College, he received 15 votes for the presidency.

The proper function of a democracy depends upon full participation in elections by all citizens and upon the representative character of legislative assemblies. There are many imperfections in our processes involving registration laws, poll tax statutes and gerrymandered districts. But the Electoral College system which governs the election of the President and the Vice President is one of the most severe imperfections.

The AFL-CIO is flatly on record by convention action for the direct popular election of the President and the Vice President of the United States and the abolition of the Electoral College system.

In light of the 1960 election situation, it becomes more important than ever before that the Congress of the United States and the state legislatures initiate steps toward amending the Constitution to achieve this goal.

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To Cripple Labor Weakens Democracy:

Clergyman Discounts Alarmist Fears of 'Power' of Big Unions

(The following is a reprint of "The Yardstick," a syndicated weekly column written by Msgr. George G. Higgins, director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference, and distributed by NCWC.)

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

PROF. HANS J. MORGENTHAU of the University of Chicago was quoted in this column as having said in his recent book, The Purpose of American Politics, that the U.S. government "is in full retreat before the onslaught of power" being exercised by big business and big labor and that, when the chips are down, is incapable of enforcing the law against recalcitrant unions and corporations.

In commenting on this statement, I expressed the opinion that while there is much to be said for Prof. Morgenthau's point of view, it is possible that he is exaggerating the ability of labor and management to thwart the government in the exercise of its responsibility to safeguard the public interest and promote the common good.

In support of this opinion, I should like to call attention now to a recent publication of the Intl. Labor Office, The Trade Union Situation in the United States, the report of a four-man ILO mission which was invited to this country last year by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell to carry out a factual survey relating to the freedom of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

This report (copies of which can be purchased for $1.25 from the Washington Branch Office of the ILO, 917 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.) does not address itself to the specific problem posed by Professor Morgenthau in his thought-provoking study of our national purpose. It does, however, go into the related question as to whether or not unions have gained acceptance in the United States and whether or not they are here to stay.

What the report has to say on this subject does not, it seems to me, lend support to Prof. Morgenthau's angry contention that big labor (big business is not being considered here) is riding high, wide and handsome in the United States and needs to be brought to time.

I MIGHT ADD that the ILO report to which I am referring is probably the most reliable study of its kind ever made in the United States. The four ILO experts who drafted the report traveled up and down the United States for several months last year consulting with government officials, labor leaders, employers, labor economists, and other experts in the field of labor-management relations. They also studied a great mass of printed material bearing directly or indirectly on the subject of their study.

I am disposed to take them rather seriously, then, when they state that "it would seem as if the trade unions in the United States operate in a social system they accept, but which does not fully accept them." Elaborating on this point, they go on to say that "although the place of the trade union movement is secure, it is still too soon to say that the general public firmly believes trade unionism to be a desirable and necessary feature of American life" and "it would probably be true to say that the number of people outside the trade union movement who accept the trade unions exceed the number of those who believe in them."

If this is an accurate summary of "the trade union situation in the United States"—and I think it is—Prof. Morgenthau's complaint against the unions would seem to be in need of greater refinement.

So long as "the number of people outside the trade union movement who accept the trade unions exceeds the number of those who believe in them," there would seem to be little likelihood that organized labor will be able to control the government or evade the sanctions of the law even, assuming as I do not, that it was disposed to do so.

WHAT I AM SAYING, in effect, is that the time has not yet come for the government to "put labor in its place." It would make more sense for government officials—and for all the rest of us—to follow the advice of Sec. of Labor Mitchell, who, in addressing a farewell dinner given in his honor recently by several hundred career employes of the Dept. of Labor, stated very eloquently that anything that might be done to cripple the labor movement or to hamper its normal growth and development would be a great disservice not only to the working people of this country but to the very cause of democracy itself.

This was sound advice from a dedicated public servant who rightfully enjoys the widespread reputation of being perhaps the greatest Secretary of Labor we have ever had and one of our ablest practitioners in the field of labor-management relations.

Morgan Says:

Deep Soul-Searching Raises Hopes for End to Prejudice

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

THE PARALYZING VIOLENCE of a winter storm reminds me of the violent convulsions the country is undergoing as it struggles with the harsh, bitter conflict of racial prejudice. If you stop to think, this parallel is not so strange as it may seem.

Morgan

The storm the Negroes are struggling against as they inch forward to grasp their full constitutional rights as first-class citizens—this deep disturbance must be broken down into the intimate, bitter, moving pictures of personal experience which comprise the whole. At a seminar on human relations at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, I had the rare privilege of examining some of these poignant portraits of private human problems.

To stretch the image further, I felt as if I were looking at fragments of a vast mosaic which earnest people were trying to put together on an uneven surface. Just as one fragment would seem to fit, the surface would quiver and push it out of place. Here are some of the pieces, candidly displayed by Negro and white students of 23 Southern colleges and universities attending the seminar:

One day after city buses had been desegregated in Charlotte, North Carolina, a white girl, who thought she believed passionately in equal rights, ran home from school in tears. There had been one empty seat on the bus next to a neatly-dressed Negro woman and the girl could not summon the courage to take it. . . .

At a dormitory bull session in Chapel Hill, eight students were discussing segregation. Suddenly one of them, from Georgia, clapped his hands to his face and rocked back and forth on the bed. "I know you're right," he cried to the others. "I know segregation is wrong. But I cannot bring myself to reject what I've been reared to believe." . . .

Saturday, at one of the seminar workshops, a young man from Duke University hesitantly confessed: "Why, I've never even shaken hands with a Negro." Quietly, a North Carolina U. Negro freshman extended his hand across the table. For agonizing seconds, the hand hung there. Then slowly, tensely, the veins standing out on his neck, the Duke man took it. . . .

RESTLESS TO BREAK AWAY from a background of aristocratic Southern prejudice, another white student joined a mixed construction gang last summer. Though they were better skilled and one or two of them even had more education, the Negroes were classified as common laborers, who could not claim the higher pay of the white carpenters—though they often did the latters' jobs.

This same North Carolina University student, who had never traveled north of Richmond, Virginia, in his life before, recently went to New York. There in a bar he fell into lively conversation with a man about, among other things, poetry and literature. The man was colored. Hurrying back to his hotel at 2:30 a. m., the student burst into his room, and excitedly woke his traveling companions. "Listen, fellows," he shouted, "I've just met a cultured Negro." . . .

The fragments are innumerable. There was the Negro exchange student in Germany who mused that German students could enjoy in the U.S. rights and privileges which Negroes and other Americans had fought for against the Nazis in World War II but which he and his dark-skinned fellows had to come abroad to taste.

Some of the fragments are beginning to fit. The white girl on the bus later joined Negro sit-in demonstrators. The handshake broke the ice for the Duke and UNC men and the two of them spent much of a seminar reception talking together.

The mosaic of understanding has only been begun. Such seminars as this one on human rights at the University of North Carolina quicken the process. But they can't even be held in the Deep South where they are needed the most. And there is so much to do and so little time to do it in, against the world's rising storms of racial strife.

As We See It:

American Legion Would Back Strengthened Defense System

PRES.-ELECT KENNEDY will get the support of the American Legion if he determines, after a study, that our defense structure should be improved, the new national commander of the Legion said in a broadcast for the ABC radio network.

William R. Burke of Los Angeles, interviewed for the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, said Legion members have a keen interest in the national defense and in the health of the U. S. economy.

Many thoughtful Americans have been proposing that the nation not only give careful thought to national defense, but also increase the defense effort in some areas, said Burke.

"Pres.-elect Kennedy, as commander-in-chief (of the Armed Forces) is going to have to evaluate what is the defense posture of the U. S. If it requires improvement, then I know he will recommend it and I know that Americans, including the AFL-CIO and the American Legion, will support it," he said.

Burke was asked his opinion about the order to return many dependents of servicemen to this country from abroad and Kennedy's campaign suggestion that the nation should send a "peace corps" overseas.

The Legion presently is studying the order to return dependents to this country, Burke said.

"We want to determine whether the returning of the dependents will mitigate against the maintenance of a high level of morale," he said. "If the economic situation is as serious as outlined, other steps . . . recommended by the President, ought to be taken.

"Other areas of government that maintain dependents overseas likewise should restrict dependency travel. The American people who spend $2.8 billion abroad annually in luxury travel should be requested to cooperate with the government in halting the flow of gold.

"There are other things which can be done. I would expect this is just the first step in a review of what is the mutual security program of the United States in regard to western Europe."

The new Legion commander said Pres.-elect Kennedy's suggestion for a "peace corps" would, if "properly developed," have "a great deal to recommend it."

The peace corps plan was to send properly prepared young Americans overseas to teach by example the advantage of a free society. Burke recalled that he himself was active in a University of California at Los Angeles group called the University Religious Conference. The conference later helped develop Project India, which trained UCLA students to meet students from India on a basis of friendly understanding.

Harry Flannery, program moderator, recalled that the Legion and the U. S. labor movement have maintained friendly relations for many years.

The Legion, Burke said, has many labor posts, with members from AFL-CIO unions and others. Also it has a rule against involvement in labor disputes and in politics. An active organizer of Legion labor posts in California, said Burke, was C. J. ("Neil") Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept., then executive secretary-treasurer of the California State AFL-CIO.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

PRES.-ELECT KENNEDY'S principal attention as he prepares to take up his new responsibilities obviously must be centered in the areas of foreign policy and national security. But there are two chores in the area of plain housekeeping that he should seek to complete early in his Administration.

The first is to persuade Congress to give statutory status and authority to the Committee on Government Contracts, the activities of which he has already said will be assigned to the supervision of Vice Pres.-elect Johnson. The second is to carry through his indicated intention of obtaining the creation of a Dept. of Urban Affairs, headed by a secretary with Cabinet rank.

The Committee on Government Contracts exists at present only by executive order and is hung loosely under the White House structure. Its stated objective is to make sure that business firms having lucrative government contracts do not practice racial and religious discrimination in their employment policies.

It has, however, no authority conferred by Congress and it has no enforcement powers whatever. It must do its work solely by informal investigation and persuasion.

It could well be that Mr. Kennedy does not wish to open his Administration with a bitter civil rights battle. On government contracts, however, he has precedents from both Mr. Truman and Pres. Eisenhower in asking that Congress give legislative sanction and authority to the committee's operations. A renewed recommendation from an incoming President might give the push needed.

* * *

AS FOR THE CREATION of a new full-scale department in the field of urban affairs, headed by a Cabinet member, we have evidence that a new President can get results when an outgoing Administration failed or showed disinterest.

Mr. Eisenhower in 1953 asked Congress for establishment of a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare to pull together activities previously scattered through many independent agencies and bureaus or tied into existing departments where they had no proper place. Congress responded almost instantly, and the department is in existence.

Mr. Truman for years had requested exactly this step and Congress turned him down. The principal reason seemed to be that the legislative leaders knew Mr. Truman intended to appoint Oscar Ewing, then director of one of the independent agencies, as the first secretary, and Congress was hostile to Ewing because he had advocated national health insurance. This was an unworthy motive because Ewing was an able and devoted public servant, but it existed.

Mr. Kennedy has no observable reason to think that as a new President he would be denied, for political or personal reasons, a new government department the creation of which he strongly recommends.

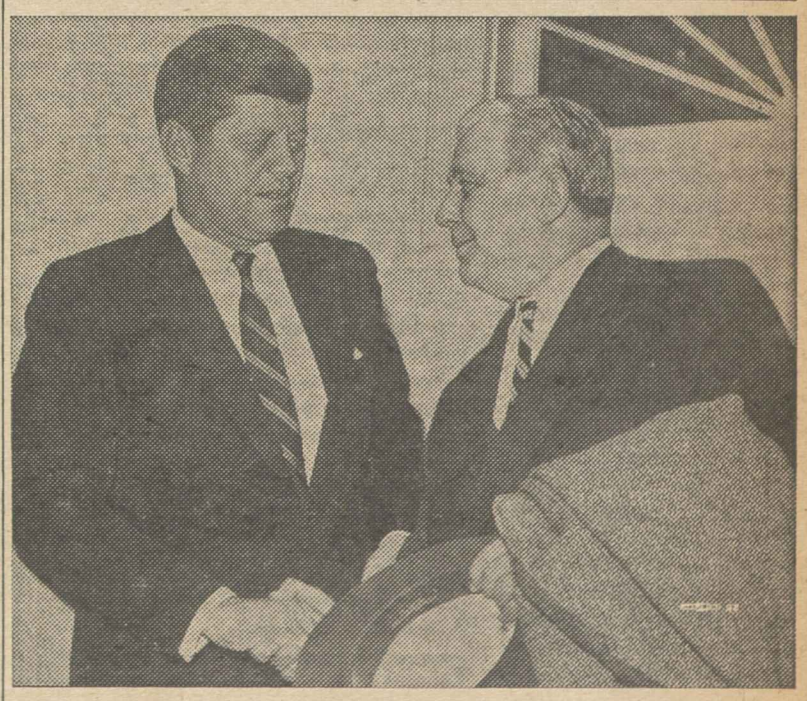
* * *

THE MAJORITY of the American people now live in cities or their suburbs. They have massive problems involving housing, streets, sewers, schools, slums, urban redevelopment, and they have no resources adequate to meet these problems alone.

At the federal level they have no spokesman, no single official of top rank, who can coordinate federal programs of assistance, guidance and technical help; who can talk to Congress as the acknowledged representative of the people living in cities.

A great deal of money already is funneled out to assist the cities in various projects, but it goes out without coordination and almost in a haphazard way. In such a situation, waste is almost inevitable and the vital element of centralized planning is absent.

Our existing departments headed by secretaries of Cabinet rank have been created, one by one, when the need for them became apparent. The need for a Dept. of Urban Affairs is urgent.



G. E. LEIGHTY, president of the Railroad Telegraphers and chairman of Railway Labor Executives' Association, leaves after a visit with Pres.-elect Kennedy at latter's home in Washington, D. C. Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes Dept. and Pres. Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way Employes also took part in the meeting with the President-elect.

NEW CHARTER of the Philadelphia Council of the AFL-CIO was greeted with smiles of congratulation at the first meeting of the merged central body. Left to right are Henry A. McFarland, AFL-CIO regional director; Pres. Norman Blumberg, of the council; Joseph Kelley, recording-financial secretary-treasurer; R. J. Thomas and John D. Connors, of the AFL-CIO; William Taylor, assistant AFL-CIO regional director.

Philadelphia AFL-CIO Chartered in Merger

Philadelphia—Merger of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union and the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council into the Philadelphia Council of the AFL-CIO was completed at a charter presentation meeting.

Delegates elected officers and received a charter from R. J. Thomas, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Thomas gave the oath of office for Norman Blumberg, new president; Joseph Kelley, new recording-financial secretary-treasurer; 18 vice presidents, and four trustees.

Speakers were Thomas; John D. Connors, assistant to Meany; Dir. James L. McDevitt of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; Pres. James Tate of the Philadelphia City Council; Henry A. McFarland, AFL-CIO regional director and William B. Taylor, his assistant.

McDevitt praised local union organizations and members for their work in helping to register voters and to turn out voters Nov. 8 for Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy, Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson and other labor-endorsed candidates.

Letters of greeting were read from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D).

Vice presidents are Harry Block, Thomas DiLauro, Joseph Hueter, James Jones, Russell Miller, James Shannon and John Spillane, nominated by the former IUC; John Burke, Rudy Carraccio, Robert Gray, Henry Highland, Raymond Lavin, Robert Lyons, Isidor Melamed, William McEntee, Fred Rauser, William Ross and I. Herman Stern, nominated by the former CLU.

Trustees are William Miller, Joseph Lynch, Marie Hutchinson and Tom Martin.

Negotiations on details of the merger were conducted over a period of several months by Thomas and Connors. The merger agreement had been ratified separately by the two former central bodies.

Terzick Named As Treasurer Of Carpenters

Indianapolis—Peter E. Terzick, editor of The Carpenter magazine for 17 years, has been named general treasurer of the Carpenters.

Terzick's appointment was made by Pres. M. A. Hutcheson and approved by the executive board to fill the vacancy created by the death Nov. 16 of Treas. Frank Chapman.

Born in Rossland, B. C., Canada, Terzick worked his way through the University of Washington by toiling in the woods of the Northwest. Later he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

From 1937 to 1943 he edited the Union Register, still published weekly by the Carpenters' Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers at Portland, Ore. He was also secretary of the union's Puget Sound District Council.

Headed Labor Press

Terzick came to Indianapolis in 1943 to work for the Carpenters' official journal. He has been president of the Intl. Labor Press Association, president of the Indiana State Association for Adult Education, and a vice president, American Forestry Association.

Terzick comes from a trade union family—his father was active in the Western Federation of Miners.

The December issue of The Carpenter was the last to be printed in the Carpenters' printing plant in Indianapolis after 45 years of continuous publication there. The January issue will be produced in Washington, D. C. The editorial offices will remain in Indianapolis until the union's general office moves to Washington.

Baldante to Head URW District 7

Akron—John Baldante, field representative for the Rubber Workers since 1939, has been named director of URW District 7 with headquarters in Trenton, N. J. His appointment was announced by Pres. George Burdon at the close of a five-day executive board meeting.

Baldante, 57, will begin his new duties Jan. 1 as successor to Joseph Ugrovitch, acting director. Baldante, a URW representative in District 7, was the first president of URW Local 134 in Seymour, Conn., and has been on the URW field staff since 1939.

Also announced was the reappointment for two-year terms of these other directors: Carl Swartz, Akron; Salvatore Camelio, Boston, Mass.; Floyd Robinson, Rock Island, Ill.; Floyd Gartrell, Long Beach, Calif.; Norman Allison, Toronto, Ont.; and Ray C. Nixon, Atlanta, Ga. Rex C. Murray was named organizational director succeeding Pres. Burdon.

Bookstaver To Head New Department

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has appointed Alexander Bookstaver of the Ladies' Garment Workers as director of the newly established AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment.

The department was authorized

ALEXANDER BOOKSTAVER

by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last Aug. 15 at its meeting in Chicago. In establishing this new function of the AFL-CIO, the council said that a realistic educational program would help channel union reserve funds into government insured and guaranteed loans for both construction and mortgages.

The council said there was a great social need and demand for decent housing in all areas of the country, which went unmet during the extended period of high interest rates and which shows no immediate signs of improvement. The present allowable rates of interest on government insured and guaranteed mortgage loans appear adequate, the council said, but the discounts demanded by lenders from the face amount of mortgages have raised the effective rates to usurious levels in many areas.

Investment of union funds in this mortgage market, the council said, could serve three purposes: an adequate return on union funds; the social purpose of helping build necessary homes and the necessary community service of adding a degree of stability to the building and construction field.

Bookstaver will take over his new duties on Jan. 15. He has been with the ILGWU since 1956 as investment and real estate consultant. Prior to that time, he had been a vice president of the Amalgamated Bank in New York and had 25 years of banking experience in the New York area.

Reuther Tells Rights Group:

Bias Keeps Negro in 'Constant Recession'

Detroit—Discrimination at the nation's hiring gates keeps Negroes in a "constant recession," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers declared here at a public hearing held by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

The commission, which had previously held hearings in five southern and five northern or border cities, came to Detroit, a spokesman said, to see how the city has handled problems arising out of discrimination in housing, education, administration of justice and government-related employment. Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, is chairman of the six-man bipartisan group established under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The commission to date has probed denial of voting rights in Montgomery, Ala., and New Orleans, education discrimination in Nashville and Gatlinburg, Tenn., problems of discrimination in public and federally-assisted housing at hearings in New York, Washington, Chicago and Atlanta, and has held general hearings similar to Detroit's in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Reuther cited major progress made by labor in opening up job opportunities for Negroes, but sharply criticized the major auto companies for refusing to agree to anti-discrimination clauses in their union contracts and for failing to hire Negroes for office jobs.

Cites General Motors

Noting that General Motors has not put one Negro in a white collar job, Reuther declared: "This is an intolerable, disgraceful situation."

Hannah later told newsmen that the Big Three auto companies had been offered a chance to present testimony, but had declined.

Reuther told the commission that the new Administration and Congress should act quickly to open up "new frontiers of employment opportunity."

Criticizing Pres. Eisenhower for having failed "to speak out affirmatively in support of Supreme Court decisions on school desegregation," Reuther said White House failure to provide moral leadership "contributed substantially to the massive resistance" policies in the South.

He called for a program including:

- Federal legislation establishing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.
- Carrying out Democratic platform pledges to use the full powers of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960.
- Congressional investigation of discrimination in apprenticeship programs in all areas of the nation.
- Technical and financial assistance to school districts facing special problems of transition to desegregation.
- An end to the use of federal funds for segregated housing.
- Changes in congressional procedures "to restore majority rule."

Declaring that in the absence of fair employment legislation "there are still many employers who hire Negroes only when there are no other workers available," Reuther pointed out that "unemployment among non-whites generally runs just about double the rate for whites. It is always a recession for Negro workers."

Discrimination against the Negro, Reuther said, "begins long before he approaches the hiring gate. In most cases it begins when he is born into a family enjoying about half the annual income of the average white family."

"Even in our northern cities, the Negro child is born into a black ghetto, a slum or near-slum of overcrowded, inadequate housing," he said.

"All too frequently he goes to a school inferior to that attended by the average white family in the same city. All too frequently he drops out of school too soon—either because his family needs whatever money he can earn or because he knows that, even if he continues, his opportunities of getting employment of as high a level and with as much pay as a white person with the same educational accomplishments are very limited."

Reuther declared that civil rights programs should be accompanied by programs to establish full production and full employment under which "an open society dedicated to equal rights can flourish."

New Booklet Outlines Landrum-Griffin Act

Hope for the future of equitable labor legislation lies in the hands of a Congress which will "refuse to be misled by false slogans" and will restore a "proper balance of economic power between unions and management," the AFL-CIO has reported in a booklet called Landrum-Griffin.

The booklet is based on a series of articles by J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, first printed in the AFL-CIO Federationist from May through August 1960. Divided into sections dealing with the "bill of rights," union reports, internal controls and Taft-Hartley Act amendments, it has a detailed index and an explanatory introduction.

The "bill of rights" section deals with dues, initiation fees and assessments; the right to sue; the right to see copies of contracts and a check list of suggestions for local union members and officers.

Other sections tell about reports and "conflict of interest" situations; new rules on election of officers and bonding rules; picketing regulations, "hot cargo" contracts and prehire contracts.

The booklet expresses the hope that the courts will give a reasonable interpretation of the law, and for a labor board "more sympathetic than at present" to worker interests.

Copies of Landrum-Griffin are available from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies of the book, publication No. 111, are free. Additional copies are 15 cents apiece for up to 100 copies, $9 for each 100 copies.

Kennedy Appointments Praised:

Soviet Blamed for Fomenting Racial Hatred in Africa

New York—The Soviet Union is fomenting and financing racialism in Africa directed against whites as part of the Communist campaign to establish its hegemony over the continent, Jay Lovestone, director of publications of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, charged here.

Addressing the Italian-American Labor Council, Lovestone said that as the "menace of racialism recedes in the Free World, Moscow is inflaming Africans against whites in the Free World."

This is being done through the Communist-front World Federation of Trade Unions, the Intl. Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and the World Peace Council, he declared.

Guest of honor at the labor council luncheon was Ambassador Egidio Ortona, permanent representative of Italy to the UN, who said that the Khrushchev assault upon the UN was intended to weaken the respect and prestige of the world body among the newly-admitted African countries.

"If, however, we resist the Soviet Union's attempts to undermine the organization," he said, "we will find that she will withdraw from her extreme position of criticism in the awareness that too many assaults, too many vicious attacks, against the UN will alienate her from the sympathy of the large mass of the new member countries."

Appointments Praised

The Italian diplomat had high praise for the appointments by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy of Dean Rusk, Chester Bowles, Adlai E. Stevenson and G. Mennen Williams to top State Dept. posts. He characterized these designations as "an impressive effort on the part of the incoming Administration to stress to the world America's tireless belief in international cooperation, in constructive and enlightened leadership."

Another speaker was Anna Kethly, former minister of state in the ill-fated Imre Nagy government which came to power during the 1956 Hungarian revolution. The Nagy government ruled only briefly before Communists tanks and guns crushed the revolt. Nagy was subsequently executed.

Mrs. Kethly pleaded for the Free World to remember the plight of Soviet-dominated countries in eastern Europe and said that "a just solution of the Hungarian problem is a sine qua non for the achievement of world peace." She praised the Italian government and the American labor movement for supporting the struggle for a free Hungary.

The luncheon was part of the Italian-American Labor Council's annual conference. The council consists of trade unionists of Italian origin. Its president, who was re-elected, is Luigi Antonini, first vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Reapportionment Case Appealed to High Court

Michigan State AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to consider his suit to force equitable redistricting of the state Senate.

Appealing from a 5-to-3 ruling by the Michigan Supreme Court holding that the courts are powerless to interfere with legislative apportionment, attorneys pointed out that since the state court's decision, the U.S. Supreme Court had:

- Agreed to hear arguments in a suit brought by Tennessee city dwellers seeking redistricting of the rural-dominated legislature.
- Reversed a lower court action dismissing a complaint brought by Negroes in Tuskegee, Ala., charging racial discrimination in a redistricting law.

Both elements were present in Michigan, attorneys asserted in the request for a hearing by the Supreme Court.

Pointing out that there are 13 times as many people living in Scholle's state senatorial district as in the least populous senate district —as contrasted with a maximum 10-to-1 under-representation in the Tennessee case—the petition declared:

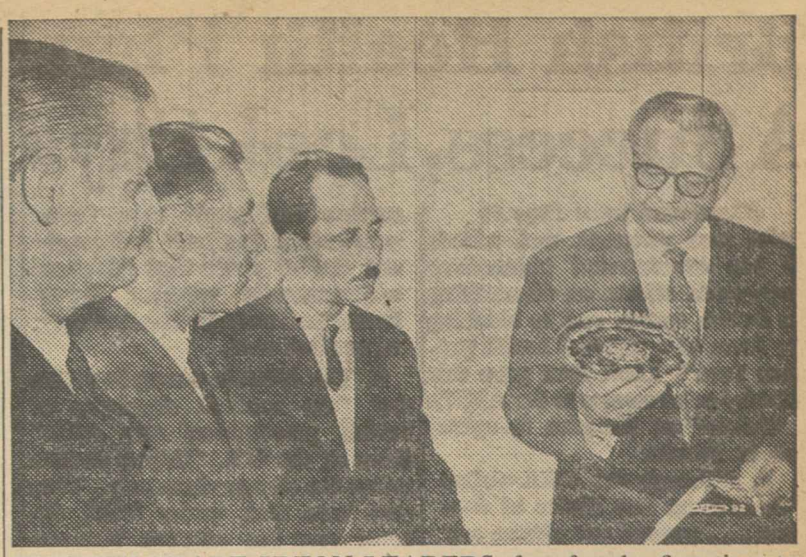
"The underrepresented voters of Michigan, as those of Tennessee, and of Alabama and elsewhere, cry out to this court to be heard—against the invidious discrimination that makes a mockery of their right of franchise, against the subtle as well as overt dilution of their votes as otherwise guaranteed by this court under the 14th Amendment."

Pointing out that the urban areas which are discriminated against in the apportionment of legislative districts are also those in which there is the largest proportion of Negroes and other minority groups, the petition declared that the legislative malapportionment "reflects racial discrimination in result, if not necessarily in intent."

The statement submitted by counsel for the state AFL-CIO challenged the validity of a 1952 constitutional amendment which permanently "froze" the existing senatorial districts. Although previous to the 1952 amendment the districts were supposed to have been based on population, they had not been reapportioned since 1925 and were heavily disproportionate by 1952. Since then, the statement declared, the malapportionment has become worse and if present population trends continue, 1970 will find some districts with 25 times the population of others.

The lawyers asked the U.S. Supreme Court to rule on whether the 14th Amendment, providing due process and prohibiting states from denying any person "the equal protection of the laws," prohibits the establishment by a state of legislative districts grossly unequal in population or "lacking any discernible, rational, uniform, non-arbitrary and non-discriminatory basis of representation whatever."

WARNING THAT MOSCOW is fomenting racial hate in Africa was sounded at annual conference of Italian-American Labor Council in New York. Left to right are: Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of Clothing Workers; Egidio Ortona, Italian Ambassador to the United Nations; Anna Kethly, former Minister of State in Hungary's brief-lived free government; Jay Lovestone, director of publications for the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs; Luigi Antonini, president of the council and vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Manlio Brosio, Italy's Ambassador to the U.S. The council is made up of American trade unionists of Italian origin.



TURKISH TRADE UNION LEADERS, free for the first time to visit the United States, present a hand-made tile to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as a fraternal gift from the Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions to the AFL-CIO. Making the presentation, left to right, are: Hasan Ozgunes, Celal Beyaz and Burhanettin Asutay.

Six Turkish Unionists Visit Key U. S. Cities

Six Turkish trade union leaders have arrived in the United States, accepting an invitation originally extended eight years ago by a vice president of the Meat Cutters, Leon B. Schachter, then labor adviser to the U.S. Economic Mission in Turkey.

Their visit is regarded as a sign that the new Turkish regime has scrapped the program of harassment and enforced isolation of unions which marked the last years of the administration of deposed Premier Adnan Menderes.

Several of the visiting unionists, all members of the executive council of the Turkish Confedertion of Trade Unions, had been imprisoned for their union activities and their unions had been barred by the government from affiliation with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The federation has since joined the ICFTU.

The Turkish unionists — Hasan Ozgunes, Celal Beyaz, Burhanettin Asutay, Bahir Ersoy, Ahmet Aras and Hasan Akaga—will visit a number of industrial centers in the U.S. under the sponsorship of the Intl. Cooperation Administration.

The group visited the AFL-CIO headquarters and presented a handmade Turkish tile to AFL-CIO Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as a gift from Turkish labor to the American labor movement. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was host to the group at a luncheon given by the department.

ICFTU Asks U.N. Algerian Inquiry

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, expressing deep shock at "the appalling loss of life in Algeria," has asked the United Nations immediately to investigate recent disorders in the North African country seeking its independence of France.

ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu said reports from the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) indicate that hundreds of people have been killed and wounded in riots involving Algerians and French settlers opposed to Algerian independence.

"The free labor movement pays tribute to (French) Pres. de Gaulle's continuing efforts in favor of self-determination for the Algerian people," he went on, "but we do not undestimate the strength of the reactionary colonialists forces which now appear to be indulging in sheer terrorism."

Lane Kirkland Is Appointed Meany Aide

Lane Kirkland, research and education director for the Operating Engineers, has been appointed executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO.

Kirkland, who was formerly assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, will take over his new duties shortly after the first of the year, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

LANE KIRKLAND

Kirkland has been with the Operating Engineers since 1958. He is married, has five daughters and makes his home in Silver Spring, Md.

George Lodge Asked To Stay in Office

Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy has asked George C. Lodge, 33, son of the unsuccessful Republican vice presidential candidate, to stay on as Assistant Sec. of Labor for Intl. Affairs until next June.

The decision to keep Lodge on after the Kennedy Administration takes office was based on the fact that Lodge's one-year term as chairman of the governing body of the Intl. Labor Organization will not expire until June.

ACW Names Samuel, Brandzel as Aides

New York—The executive board of the Clothing Workers has named Howard D. Samuel assistant to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sol Brandzel assistant to Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

Both Samuel and Brandzel are veteran ACW staff members. Samuel has been director of the Union Label Dept., the Sidney Hillman Foundation and the union's political activities. Brandzel, before joining the national staff about a year ago, was assistant manager of the union's Chicago Joint Board.

British Health Plan A Success, Look Says

(Continued from Page 1)

health care program, and added: "It has concentrated tremendous propaganda efforts on discrediting the British system and in blocking any form of a national health program here." Look then gave this point-by-point answer to the AMA's "criticisms" of the plan in operation in Britain:

1. Although the AMA claims "there is no free choice of doctors . . . anyone can choose any NHS doctor in his district as his regular physician." Since 97 percent of British medical men are in NHS, "choice is not limited."

2. It is not true that British doctors are "forced to take too many patients to make a living." The maximum number of patients a doctor may have is 3,500, the average is 2,267. Doctors receive the same fixed annual fee, based on the number of patients, but those with between 500 and 1,500 patients receive a higher rate per patient. "This encourages the physician not to take on too many patients."

3. British doctors are not "forced to seek private patients" to supplement their incomes. NHS "has been so popular that the percentage of income from private practice" is "very small." Physicians in Britain "are better off financially than before the war." Independent committees review their incomes periodically, and recommend raises to maintain professional status.

In addition, doctors get extra payment for maternity services, for treating temporary residents, for training assistants, for clinic work, for school and factory sessions and receive "liberal expense-account deductions, generous pensions and mileage allowances in rural areas," and "special hardship allowances" go to elderly doctors with few patients and to young men starting out in practice.

4. It is untrue that "patients receive inadequate care from overworked doctors." Independent studies show that "doctors are generally working fewer hours" and there is "no shortage" of medical men.

5. The AMA is wrong in saying that "the medical standards of British practitioners are below" those of the U.S. "British doctors refute the charge vigorously. They also note that, under NHS, debates over fee splitting, unnecessary surgery and similar questions that enliven U.S. medical periodicals have practically ceased in Britain. Such abuses are no longer necessary."

6. If the health plan "interposes" the government between patient and doctor, British medical men "rarely complain of any interference." In general, doctors "control their own discipline," and a physician "runs afoul of the government only for unethical practices."

"All that NHS has done is to remove the financial factor from the doctor-patient relationship. The records that the NHS doctor is obligated to keep are more than offset by the gain of not having to send out bills. He can now prescribe any treatment to his patient, with medical need—not financial status—as the sole yardstick."

7. At the beginning, the insured medical care program "brought an influx of hypochondriacs to doctor's offices," but this has now tapered off.

The main cause of the initial heavy demand, however, was not hypochondria but "the flood of pent-up demands" for adequate care. The biggest cost of the program today is for filling prescriptions, but in British eyes these costs "prove the need for NHS."

LIFE-SIZE ANIMALS such as these are delighting children at the Louisville Free Public Library, thanks to the Kentucky State AFL-CIO. Miss Gladys Spain, art teacher at Louisville Central High, made the seven papier-mache animals for a State AFL-CIO exhibit at the Kentucky State Fair at the request of Scott Cole of the federation's education and research department. Federation Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle then had them sent to the library children's department. The most popular animals—the Tired Lion, the Cub-Carrying Kangaroo and the Cross-Eyed Giraffe.

Private Doctors Reap Subsidy, Expert Says

The American public subsidizes doctors in private practice to the tune of $8 billion annually by providing them with hospital buildings, equipment and personnel to carry out what is both a professional service and "a private, competitive business," Michael M. Davis, nationally known medical economist, has declared.

Fifty years ago, Davis declared, the voluntary non-profit hospitals in the country served "charity patients" almost exclusively, and medical staffs "gave their services to these patients without charge." Today, he added, 80 percent of the 440,000 beds in these voluntary hospitals are for patients "who pay their doctors directly or through an insurance plan."

The capital investment in the beds occupied by paying patients is roughly $7 billion—an average of $70,000 worth of buildings and equipment placed "without charge" at the disposal of each of the 100,000 physicians who make use of these hospital facilities, he pointed out.

The medical economist said that "we subsidize the doctors in addition" by providing him also with the free use of nurses and other personnel for the care of his private patients. For each of the 100,000 doctors involved, he continued, this is an additional $10,000-a-year subsidy—a total of $1 billion annually.

Davis contended that "we subsidize the private practice of doctors to a greater degree than any other body of professional practitioners."

Smith to Succeed Kennedy in Senate

Boston — Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) has announced he will appoint Benjamin H. Smith II, former Democratic mayor of Gloucester, to the Senate seat being vacated by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy.

Smith, 43, was a classmate of Kennedy's at Harvard and served as a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II. He will fill the Senate seat until 1962 when a special election will be held for the balance of Kennedy's term which expires in 1964.

In Palm Beach, Fla., Kennedy was described by Pres. Sec. Pierre Salinger as "extremely pleased" at Furcolo's decision to name Smith and praised the "cooperative spirit" shown by the outgoing Bay State governor.

Harvard Sets Date For Union Course

Boston—Harvard University has announced the 29th session of its Trade Union Program, an intensive 13-week course for union officers and staff representatives. The session will run from Feb. 22 to May 19.

A new course in health and welfare program administration has been added to the curriculum at the suggestion of the Trade Union Program Alumni Association, made up of the more than 400 union representatives who have completed the program since it was initiated.

Conpensation 'Experience' Rating Assailed

Trenton, N. J.—The New Jersey State Industrial Union Council has called on the state legislature to reject proposals for increasing the maximum unemployment compensation insurance tax under a program linked to the present "experience-rating" system.

Denouncing the "experience-rating" provisions of the present law, which lowers taxes for companies with few compensation claims, IUC Pres. Joel R. Jacobson said the system "constitutes a built-in incentive for the employer to seek to deny benefits to every claimant."

Enactment of a proposal to retain the present system and raise the tax, Jacobson said in letters to all members of the legislature, "would place an even more disproportionate burden on the shoulders of the state's smaller employers," and would mean "fewer and less benefits" for jobless workers.

As an alternative, the IUC urged adoption of a proposal to increase the tax base from the first $3,000 in earnings to $3,600. Jacobson called this "a fairer method of financing."

N. J. Council Seeks New Health Plan

Newark—Executive board members of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council have authorized council officers to seek establishment of a medical-surgical benefit plan providing fully-paid benefits for ailing workers and their families without additional payments to doctors.

State Pres. Joel R. Jacobson and Sec.-Treas. Victor Leonardis said the intention is to help launch a replacement for the Blue Shield plan, under frequent attack for what the two men called "too frequent and unjustified increases" in rates.

The two officers said they will also seek repeal of a New Jersey law which provides that the Medical Society of New Jersey must approve appointment of 51 percent of all trustees, as well as operations of medical-surgical insurance plans.

Automation Breeds New Safety Problems

Saginaw, Mich.—Automation tends to reduce most types of on-the-job accidents but it may create a new set of problems, according to a National Safety Council consultant, Glenn Griffin.

Griffin told a University of Michigan conference that "boredom and frustration" by the tenders of automated equipment may lead to accident-provoking carelessness.

Recession Spotlights Crisis in Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

deliberate a broader proposal—one which would appropriate federal funds so each state would pay benefits of at least half the claimant's wages, up to a maximum of two-thirds of the state's average 1959 weekly wage, for a period not exceeding 39 weeks. The effect would be to raise temporarily both the amount and duration of benefits.

At the same time, Congress may take up the question of those who have already exhausted their benefits and are still jobless. One suggestion has been to cover these idled workers, as well, on the same basis, recomputing their weekly amounts to take into account the higher benefit levels.

Such a program, congressional supporters indicate, would not only help ease the recession's impact on jobless families but would pour in federal funds to provide a substantial increase in sagging consumer buying power and thus prevent a further spread of the economic decline.

Federal Standards Urged

Behind any such emergency measures will continue to loom the question of permanent reform of the jobless benefit system—a reform which will take a longer period of time to become effective because states would have to bring themselves into conformity.

In recent years Congress has been asked, on several occasions, to greatly broaden coverage under the unemployment insurance system and to enact federal standards, below which the states could not fall, dealing with the amount and duration of benefits, and setting out standards on wage qualifying requirements.

The most common standards suggested are those put forward two years ago by the labor and public members of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security calling for benefits equal to at least half the individual's normal wage or two-thirds of a state's average weekly wage, whichever is less, for a flat 26-week period.

12-24-60

New York Unions Join In New Pharmacy Plan

New York—A non-profit chain of pharmacies, serving only members of sponsoring unions, will be set up here as a pioneering step to bring down the high cost of prescription drugs.

Medstore Plan, Inc. has been launched by 13 unions and welfare plans in the New York area with a combined membership of 350,000. Each of the sponsors invested $1 per member to launch the project.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, acting chairman of the Medstore board of directors, said he expects a number of additional unions to join the program by the time the first retail outlet is opened in mid-Manhattan early in 1961. The time table calls for opening pharmacies in each of the city's other four boroughs shortly thereafter.

Sponsors expect the non-profit operation to make possible savings of at least 30 percent on prescription costs. A further goal, Hall indicated, is to develop data on which to base a prepayment drug insurance program to meet the costs of prescriptions in the same manner as hospital and other medical expenses.

To help bring this about, Hall stated, Medstore will cooperate with the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York in research into family utilization and costs of prescription drugs to "develop the actuarial basis for a sound insurance program for drugs."

He emphasized that the program "is not designed to replace the neighborhood drug store."

The new Medstores will not have lunch counters and will not compete in the wide range of non-pharmaceutical products now carried by most drug stores.

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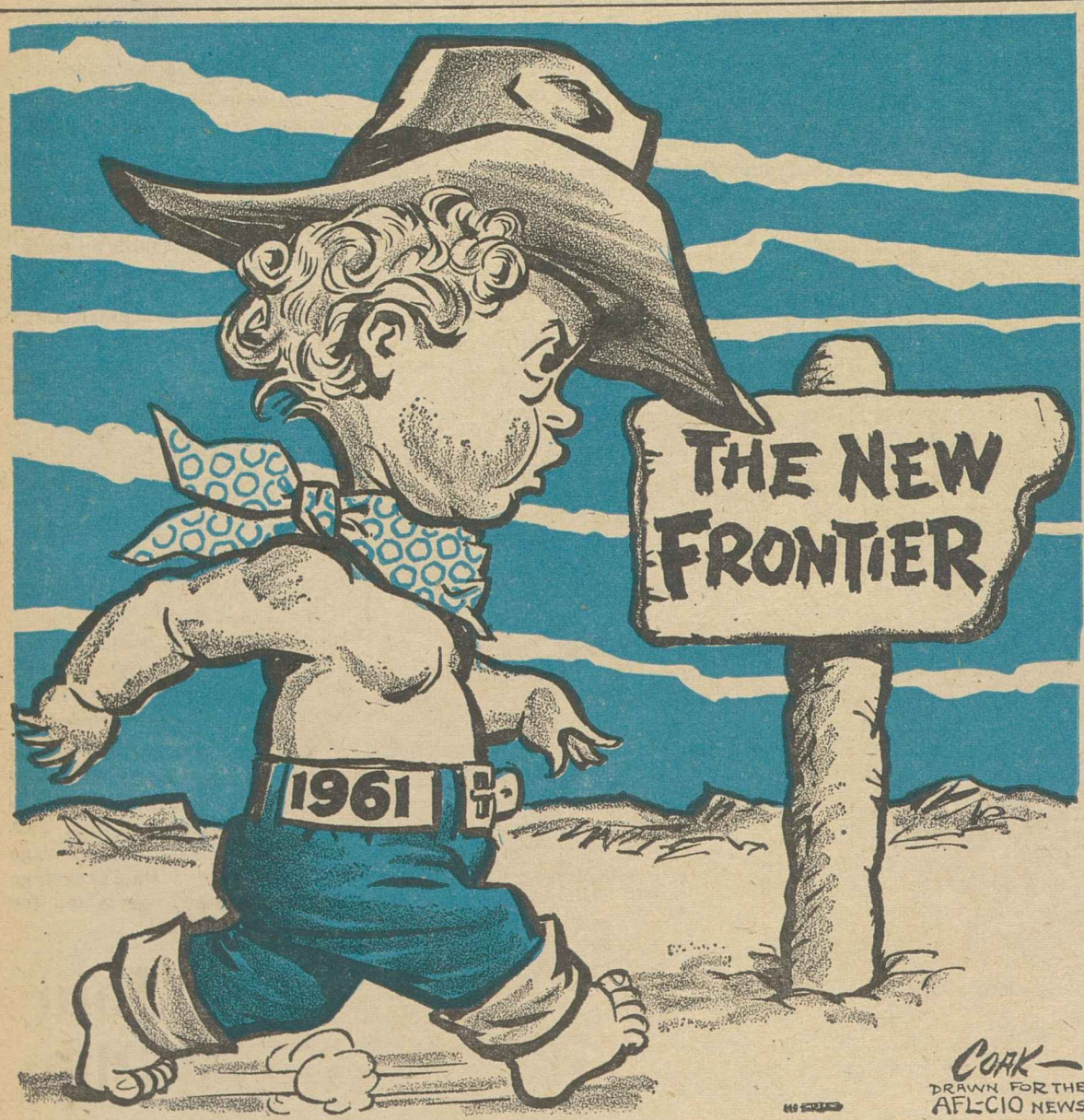
High Unemployment Poses Challenge for 1961—Meany



Hope Seen Under New Leadership

The "No. 1 challenge" facing the nation in 1961 is to "put America back to work," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has declared in his annual New Year's statement.

American labor, he said, believes the coming year will mark "the beginning of a new era of progress" both for the nation and for the cause of world freedom. At the same time he cautioned that the first few months could bring "troublesome" unemployment at home and a "series of crises" abroad.

The nation's trade unionists, he said, "see many grave problems facing the nation in the next few months; but we look forward to a vigorous, imaginative effort to solve them which will bring new enthusiasm to our people and a new push forward toward the achievement of the American ideal of a good life for all."

Meany declared: "As Franklin D. Roosevelt proved so dramatically 28 years ago, the distress of the moment is easier to endure when the people have hope for the future. We believe the new Administration will inspire that feeling of hope."

Emergency Action Urged

America's goals in 1961, Meany said, should include:

- "Emergency" measures to meet the problem of mounting joblessness in order "to avert widespread hardship."
- Enactment of area redevelopment legislation, minimum wage improvements, health care for the aged, aid to education and comprehensive public housing which, in the past, have been "blocked by a reactionary coalition in Congress, buttressed by a deeply conservative Administration."
- Vigorous action by the new Administration "to restore our defenses, re-invigorate our foreign policy and re-examine, in the most practical and tough-minded way, our relationships both with our allies and with the Soviet bloc."
- Prompt congressional action to legalize jobsite picketing of multi-contractor projects by building trades unions. "Nearly everyone favors it," Meany said, "but it has been repeatedly shunted aside."
- Correction of the overall policy of the National Labor Relations Board "which for nearly a decade

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Prices Inch Upward to New High

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's cost of living edged upward to a new record in November, the government has reported.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said the Consumer Price Index rose by 0.1 percent between October and November to 127.4. This was the ninth increase of 1960.

The November CPI means the market basket which cost $10 in the 1947-49 base period now costs $12.74.

The latest increase was due to a counter-seasonal advance in food prices — the first October-to-November food price rise since 1951—and an increase in the cost of services. The latter boost was traced to higher movie prices and hikes in hospitalization insurance premiums.

A companion report on net spendable earnings showed the buying power of factory workers is about the same now as it was five years ago.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of BLS, told reporters

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Executive Council Will Meet Jan. 5

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a special one-day meeting on Jan. 5, Pres. George Meany has announced.

The session, the first of the new year, will be held in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

As Congress Nears Opening:

Kennedy Promises To Promote Growth

By Gene Zack

The 87th Congress prepared to open its session Jan. 3 against the backdrop of a pledge by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy that his new Administration would seek to "return to the spirit as well as the letter" of the Employment Act of 1946.

The new Congress—which the Democrats control by margins of 65-35 in the Senate and 262-174 in the House, with one House race still undecided—is expected to receive specific proposals early in the Kennedy Administration to check the deepening recession.

Kennedy, Vice Pres.-elect Lyndon B. Johnson and top Democratic congressional leaders recently expressed "concern" over mounting unemployment and the "lack of vigor in the economy." They forecast early action on distressed areas, minimum wages, health care for the aged, aid to education and housing legislation.

(Continued on Page 7)

Commission Begins Rail Rules Study

A 15-member presidential commission has begun an historic 11-month search for a solution to the railroad industry's bitter work rules dispute — away from the pressure of the bargaining table.

The commission, equally divided among labor, management and public members, will be headed by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell whose appointment as chairman had been urged by both unions and management. Mitchell was the middleman last October when a nationwide railroad strike was averted by the agreement to ask the Presi-

(Continued on Page 2)

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION set up to seek solution to work rules dispute on the nation's railroads meets with the President at the White House. Seated, left to right: J. E. Wolfe, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR; Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, chairman of the commission; Pres. Eisenhower; S. C. Phillips, Locomotive Firemen, and J. W. Fallon, Switchmen. Standing: Thomas A. Jerrow, Great Northern Railway; Harry F. Sites, Trainmen; B. B. Bryant, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; Daniel P. Loomis, Association of American Railroads; Francis J. Robertson, Russell A. Smith and Charles A. Myers, public members; A. F. Zimmerman, Locomotive Engineers; Sherman W. Holliday, Conductors, and Guy W. Knight, Pennsylvania RR. John T. Dunlop, a public member, was not in photo.

Mitchell Heads Study Of Rail Work Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

dent to appoint a tripartite commission which will make non-binding recommendations.

The commission, which met briefly at the White House, will meet again on Jan. 6 and is scheduled to make its final report by Dec. 1, 1961. Mitchell has expressed the hope that the process of fact-finding and study will make possible a negotiated settlement before that date.

Mitchell is one of five public members on the commission. The others are Harvard Prof. John T. Dunlop, a prominent arbitrator; Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist Charles A. Myers; Francis J. Robertson, Washington, D. C., attorney and arbitrator, and Russell A. Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich., arbitrator.

To be referred to the commission are the sharply differing contract proposals submitted by the five operating brotherhoods and by management.

Rail management, after a massive propaganda buildup aimed at pinning a "featherbedding" label on railroad workers, has submitted proposals seeking a virtually free hand to eliminate jobs, change the mileage-pay ratio and do away with long-standing work rules which the unions insist are essential to safety.

The operating unions have countered with demands for major improvements in working conditions, including a night differential, standard overtime provisions, payment for time spent away from home and other benefits long established in other industries.

Chiefs of the five operating unions declared in a joint statement that the commission members are faced with "a historic challenge." They added:

"Efficient and safe rail operations, adequate earnings and adequate profits are important considerations as we enter into this study but so, too, are the human values of a man's job, his craft and traditions and his opportunity to build a future in an important industry."

They said Mitchell's willingness as outgoing Labor Secretary to accept the assignment "illustrates once more his dedication to public service and his sincere interest in the workers of this great nation."

Labor members of the presidential commission, all officers of their respective unions, are: A. F. Zimmerman, Locomotive Engineers; S. C. Phillips, Firemen & Enginemen; S. W. Holliday, Conductors; H. F. Sites, Trainmen, and J. W. Fallon, Switchmen.

Mitchell to Open New York Office

Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell has announced that he will open an office in New York City on or about Feb. 15, 1961, to provide consulting services to several industrial and business concerns.

The secretary's consulting activities will be in addition to his chairmanship of the Presidential Railroad Commission announced by the White House recently.

Military Kin To Return on U.S. Transport

The Defense Dept. has assured Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran that it does not contemplate using foreign airlines to transport families of military personnel being returned to the U.S. under the current program of cutting the number of dependents overseas.

The assurances came in response to a telegram which Curran sent to Pres. Eisenhower in the wake of press reports that some families had returned on foreign planes.

Deputy Assistant Defense Sec. Thomas C. Werbe, Jr., wrote Curran that the flight in question was made up of "dependents not entitled to government transportation," and that "the funds for the flight were not government but rather the private funds of the travelers."

Rail Unions Ask Public Protection in Mergers

The nation's rail unions, warning that the current wave of railroad consolidations will set back the entire economy, have called for a freeze on all pending merger proposals until "adequate safeguards" for the public interest are enacted.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association sharply criticized approval given by the Interstate Commerce Commission to a series of job-cutting railroad mergers in recent years and described the lack of concern for the adverse effects on workers as "shocking and insidious."

Rail transportation, the RLEA declared, "should properly be the responsibility of a public agency that is aware of the needs of an expanding economy — an agency that is not ridden with bureaucratic incompetence and dominated by the interests it is supposed to regulate."

Declaring that the loss of thousands of jobs which accompany railroad mergers results from termination of railroad service to vast areas of the nation, the RLEA said continued mergers "would leave our railroad network so greatly curtailed that it would not be able to meet the future transportation needs of the nation."

"The only people who benefit from consolidations are the financiers and stockholders who control the railroads," the union leaders added.

"Essential sectors of the world's greatest system of railroad transportation are being chopped to pieces by financial interest groups to gain immediate personal profits," the statement charged.

The RLEA said consideration of the public interest in rail mergers has been steadily weakened since the Transportation Act of 1940 replaced the 1920 act which was designed to preserve competition and maintain existing routes of commerce.

While the specific provisions of the 1920 law may not be applicable to present conditions, the RLEA said, "a return at least to the public interest philosophy of the 1920 act is needed."

Texas Apprentice Contest June 14-17

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The eighth annual union-management apprenticeship contest of the Texas plumbing and pipe fitting industry will be held here June 14 to 17, 1961. Some 200 apprentices, instructors and union and management officials are expected to participate.

Secretary-Designate Sets Goals:

Goldberg to Stress Growth, Labor Peace

The Labor Dept. in the Kennedy Administration will place special emphasis on the improvement of labor-management relations and a faster rate of growth in the American economy.

These major goals were pinpointed by Sec. of Labor-designate Arthur J. Goldberg at his first press conference since announcement of his selection by Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy.

Goldberg told reporters that he had received letters congratulating him on his appointment from Arthur H. Motley, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Charles R. Sligh, executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Cooperation Accepted

Goldberg "gratefully accepted" their offers of "full cooperation," pointing out that the Labor Dept. is not a "class department" but "promotes the welfare of all Americans."

He said in his letters to Motley and Sligh:

"I am hopeful that during my tenure of office the Dept. of Labor will be able, in addition to performing its usual functions, to make a substantial contribution in two vitally important areas: the improvement of labor-management relations and the growth of the American economy."

The Secretary-designate in reply to questions referred to his years dedicated to the improvement of labor-management relations and to his deep belief that this relationship can be improved by more effective communication between business, labor and government.

He termed the unemployment situation "serious" and pointed out that Kennedy was especially qualified in this area in terms of his legislative experience and his specific work on bills dealing with unemployment problems. He reaffirmed that the Employment Act of 1946 must continue to have a significant part in setting a national economic policy calling for maximum production and maximum employment.

Praises Mitchell

Goldberg said he expected to achieve improved liaison between the Labor Dept., the Commerce Dept. and the President's Council of Economic Advisers and reported that he had received a cordial wire on his appointment from Commerce Sec.-designate Luther Hodges.

Goldberg praised Pres. Eisenhower's Labor Secretary, James P. Mitchell, for an "outstanding job" and said he had invited Mitchell to advise on future functions of the department. He told reporters that he has a tremendous respect for the career service built up in the department and that he will continue to respect this service in personnel appointments.

On future relationships between the labor movement and the Labor Dept., Goldberg stressed that the labor movement has always maintained its independence from the government and that "the labor movement will be making its decisions by itself as it should."

Asked about his role in regard to the charges involving the Teamsters Union, Goldberg replied, "I will enforce the laws I am responsible for administering with vigor and fairness, without fear or favor and with common sense."

He said he will sever relationships with his law firms in Washington and Chicago and with all of his clients as of Jan. 1. There will be a "complete, definitive and final severance," he stressed, adding "I do not expect to return to this practice when I leave the government."

He emphasized also that he will have no deferred retainer or compensation arrangements with former clients or his former law firms after Jan. 1.

When he became general counsel of the former CIO in the late 40's, he disposed at that time of his stock in private investments, such as it was, he said, and invested in real estate holdings. He added that he plans to remove from himself any power of decision and direction of such holdings in the future.

Goldberg has acted as special counsel of the AFL-CIO, general counsel of the Steelworkers and general counsel of the federation's Industrial Union Dept. In addition, he has represented as special counsel, Washington counsel or on an individual case basis about a dozen affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO.

Survivors of Ship Fire Seek to Halt Layoffs

Brooklyn—Congress and Pres.-elect John F. Kennedy will be asked by the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council to provide some kind of temporary work for 4,000 yard workers facing layoffs because of the disastrous fire on the carrier Constellation, Council Pres. Ralph G. Henry said.

Council members, already concerned by a drop from 16,000 to 13,000 in yard employment, hope the Kennedy Administration will reverse the policy of awarding shipbuilding contracts to private yards instead of Navy yards.

Last August the council sent a 2,000-worker caravan to Washington to plead with the Navy to divert more work to the Brooklyn yard. Caravan members said at a public hearing they feared the Navy would award a $300-million contract for another new carrier to the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Co., biggest non-union yard in the country, at Newport News, Va. It is the second contract in a row to be awarded to a private yard.

Late in 1960, said Sec. Edward Cespedes, the Navy announced award of the contract to the Newport News firm. Pres. Eisenhower, acting under the federal Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934, set aside a section of the law calling for alternate contract awards to a public shipyard, then to a private yard in turn. He passed over the Navy Yard here Cespedes said, on recommendation of the Defense Dept. and over the objections of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., the unions involved and New York congressmen and senators.

Henry will ask the council to endorse a request of the New York fire commissioner for authority to inspect Navy shipyards for fire hazards.

Unions in the council are the Patternmakers, Technical Engineers, Cranemen, Foundry Workers, Pipe Coverers, Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Machinists, Painters, Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Riggers, Pipefitters, Civil Police, Government Employes, Carpenters and Welders.

'Touch a Worker... You Touch a Hero'

Valor Commonplace At Constellation Fire

By Gene Kelly

Brooklyn—Touch a shipyard worker and you were pretty sure to touch a hero the day a raging volcano of fire and smoke burned the heart out of the world's biggest warship, the carrier Constellation, under construction at the Navy Yard here.

The New York Naval Shipyard, commonly known as the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is, to the men in the shipbuilding trade, a union yard. And the 49 workers who died, and those who were injured, and the 4,000 who escaped with their lives, are union people, many of them. They are government workers, too, all covered by civil service.

The 49 dead represent almost every union on the Metal Trades roster—painters, carpenters, electricians, ironworkers, machinists, sheet metalmen, cranemen, riggers, pipefitters, welders, boilermakers, to mention a few.

They died in action, Navy admirals said at a memorial service attended by almost 10,000 survivors and their families, as surely as if they had been in a ship at war.

And the Constellation, when she is repaired and finally put into service, will carry with her a bronze honor roll commemorating the 49 men who were the first to die on the $250 million flattop.

Worker Into Hero

So you come to the yard whose backdrop is the Williamsburg Bridge and the Empire State building and the world famous skyline along the East River. And you come away with the conviction that terrible danger and deep tragedy can transform an ordinary workingman into a hero by some magic of human chemistry.

Eddie Cespedes, secretary of the Brooklyn Metal Trades Council who has worked 18 years as a Brooklyn Navy Yard apprentice and journeyman machinist, put it this way:

"I can't think of the right words to tell you about the bravery and the coolness and the courage of the men who saved that ship."

And Allen Graham, civilian assistant to the Navy production officer, said:

"Heroism was commonplace on the Constellation. You get cynical in a job like this, but what I saw was enough to restore my faith in human nature."

Mike Cervino, of Carpenters' Local 2031, doesn't look like a hero and doesn't feel like one. The only heroes he can identify are the firemen who groped their way, with and without masks, in the choking smoke below decks and in 3,000 unlighted compartments to drag out the living and the dead. But Mike worked for hours to save his fellows, went home and came back to work some more.

The men who manned the cranes on the dock where the Constellation is being built didn't feel like heroes either. But they lifted hundreds of trapped workers to safety off the ship's bow and stern by an ingenious combination of gangplank and painter's rig, high in the air. All are members of the riggers' local, Iron Workers' No. 683.

Crane Operator Saved Many

Robert Adams used his 75-ton crane on the after end of the ship to take off 75 men at a time when the four gangplanks on the 1,047-foot-long vessel were clogged with escaping workers. Then the city firemen came, and Adams moved them to the flight deck with their hoses and masks, and stayed at his post doing rescue chores the rest of the day.

James Hinkle did the same kind of a lift-rescue job from his crane at the bow. And Carl Erickson operated a 16-foot boat to bring out rope lines, gas masks, breathing apparatus, oxygen tanks, acetylene torches to the sides of the ship where trapped workers were hammering for attention inside the steel hull and rescuers were cutting holes to get them out.

"One guy had his hand out a hole, and we threw him a line," said Erickson. "Then we tied a cutting tool on the line, and he burned a big enough hole in the side to wiggle out, with some other fellows.

"Out of one hole they took out 45 men. One of the men they got out was my brother Walter, a shipfitter. The guy that got him out was Hinkle. After about six hours I couldn't take the smoke any more, and I had to leave the dock." The Ericksons are white, Hinkle a Negro.

There was Tony Mazza, of Carpenters Local 2031, who took a flashlight and led 23 men to safety through the inky blackness of the smoke below decks, then went back to find more of his missing men.

Mazza is a leading man, or supervisor, and could have fled to safety at the first alarm. But he stayed for hours, and after a doctor patched up his injuries, he reported back to work two days later.

The morning the fire started, six days before Christmas, Cervino was on the flight deck with a "closeout" party, inspecting finished compartments. He saw jet fuel on the deck, and Navy Lt. Vito Milano with his clothing soaked with fuel.

Other witnesses said a fork lift truck, moving a barrel used to keep burnable trash off the deck, hit a steel plate and the razor-sharp plate sliced the nozzle off a 500-gallon tank of highly inflammable fuel. The fuel seeped down an elevator shaft or holes in the deck, hit a "hot plate" where a welder was at work, and exploded into flame. The flame fired scaffolding that covered most of the forward end of the flight deck, and soon the fire was out of control.

"I saw the fuel on the deck," said Cervino, "and figured it was just another oil leak. But then I saw Lt. Milano trying to plug up the leak, and he was covered with oil. So I hollered at some of the men to get back, and after awhile I hollered at everyone to get off the ship—the tank might blow up."

The tragedy was the worst in the history of the mammoth Brooklyn Yard, opened in 1801. In addition to burning and smothering the life out of 49 men, it injured more than 200, hospitalized 50, caused damage estimated in the tens of millions to the Navy's newest capital ship.

Milano, in charge of hull construction on the Constellation, told a Navy Board of Inquiry there had been 42 fires on the carrier since early 1960. In every case workers had put out the blaze with extinguishers before the Navy Yard's fire unit got there, he said.

Many in Compartments

The latest fire looked like a minor one too, survivors said.

Some witnesses told Metal Trades officials that the fire was almost out when one extinguisher ran out of fluid.

Someone gave the alarm, but many of the 4,200 men on board were far below decks and apparently did not hear it or could not find their way out.

"Usually when the lights go out," said Cespedes, "the men just sit in the dark and wait for them to come on again. They have been told not to panic, and not to run out, but to stay put. This time the lights were put out, on purpose or by accident, and a lot of men sat in the dark until the smoke got so thick they couldn't find their way out."

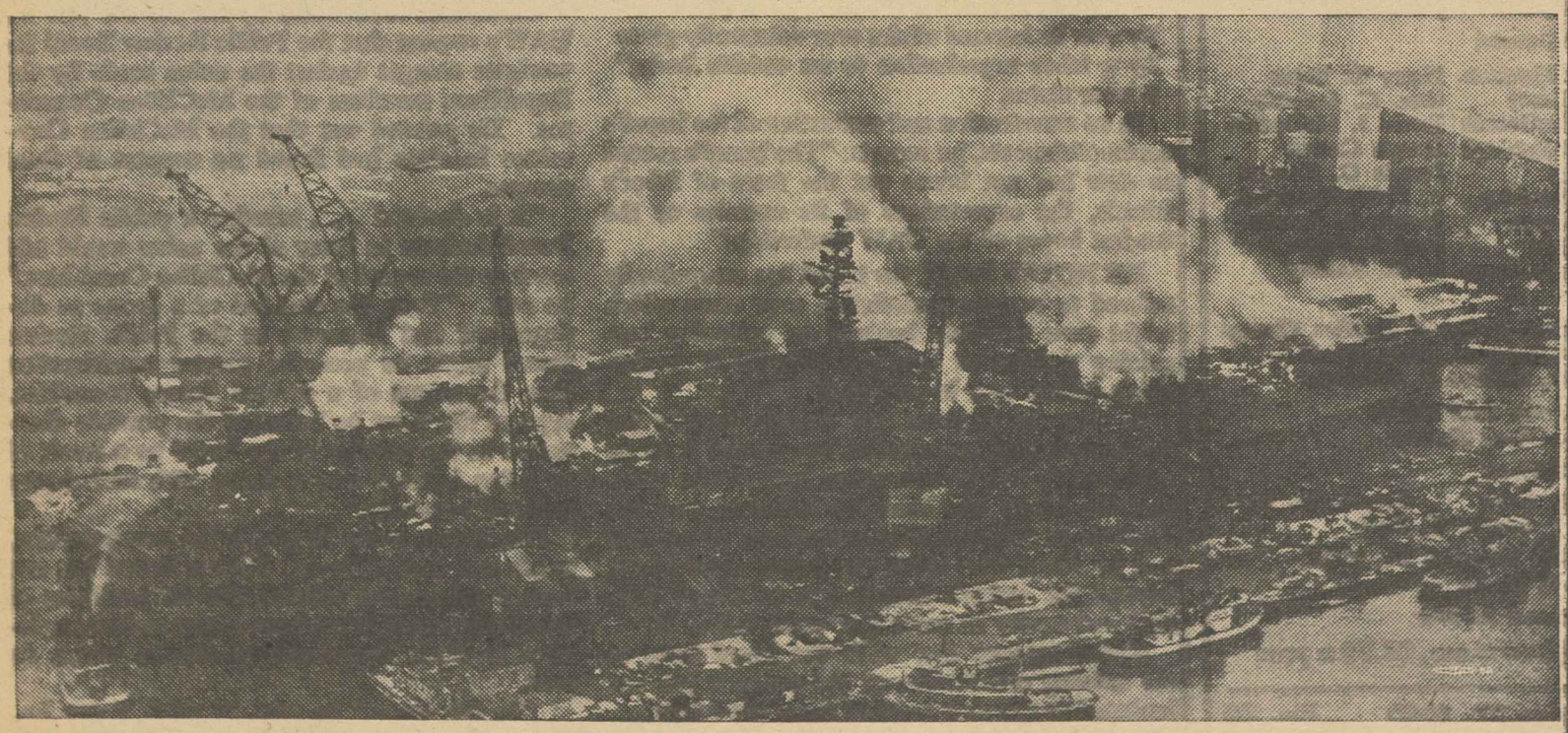
The Constellation has thousands of feet of gangways and corridors and more than 3,000 compartments. Some of the workers locked themselves in the compartments and waited for rescue parties. Many escaped, but some did not.

Cespedes and Pres. Ralph G. Henry of the Metal Trades Council intend to continue the union crusade for more safety in shipbuilding, better housekeeping, less emphasis on economy where safety should be the first consideration.

The yard has set up a disaster committee of which Henry is a member. It hopes to raise perhaps $50,000 to help destitute families deprived of a breadwinner. Meanwhile the unions, the Navy and other agencies are moving to protect the rights of the injured and the dead, and see that families are aided in getting all the survivor benefits to which they are entitled.

Eight of the dead were members of Sheet Metal Local 401. Other locals lost one or more members. All will meet soon to discuss the future of the yard.

A FINAL TRIBUTE to the 49 workers who died in the fire aboard the aircraft carrier Constellation was paid by most of the 4,000 survivors, and their families, at memorial exercises held in the Brooklyn Navy Yard three days after flames ate out the heart of the huge vessel.



HEROES BY THE SCORE were concealed behind the smoke pouring from the blazing aircraft carrier Constellation, afire at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Workers performed epic feats to help 4,000 workers, most of them members of Metal Trades Council unions, to escape the flames and blinding fumes, but 49 workers trapped below decks died in the inferno just six days before Christmas. The Metal Trades Council is seeking to raise $50,000 to aid families deprived of breadwinners. In photo above, a fireboat at the left is shown pumping water onto the flames from under the carrier's stern. Damage is expected to run to tens of millions.

Ship Unions Agree to Pact On Bargaining

New York—A group of maritime unions whose contracts cover American-flag shipping on all coasts has announced creation of a National Committee for Maritime Bargaining to function in contract negotiations.

Agreement on the committee was reached at a conference called here by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. A joint announcement said it would enable the unions to operate "in full cooperation and with effective mutual assistance" in negotiations.

Among the unions represented at the session, besides MEBA, were the Longshoremen, Seafarers, Masters, Mates & Pilots and Office Employes.

J. M. Calhoon, secretary-treasurer of MEBA, was named chairman of the bargaining coordination committee, and Charles Crooks, president of MM&P, was named secretary.

The unions said they had adopted the principle of national collective bargaining as "the only practical means of dealing with the peculiar, complex conditions of the maritime industry."

The joint statement charged the American Merchant Marine Institute, largest of the various associations of shipowners, with "support" of runaway shipping and a policy of "subordinating" the welfare of the entire industry to the "narrow interests" of the major oil companies and subsidized operators.

The statement said the committee will not interfere with the "jurisdiction, autonomy or authority of any international, its districts or affiliates . . . nor their collective bargaining contracts."

New Year 1961

AT THE BEGINNING of a New Year there is normally a new hope and a new determination that the problems of the preceding year will move toward a solution. There is the widespread feeling of a clean slate on which mankind may start afresh and write a new record.

As we take stock, we find America in the grip of a serious economic problem. Unemployment is high and is expected to go higher during the early winter months. Economic activity is generally bogged down. It makes little difference how the situation is described in terminology; it adds up to a serious economic problem for the American people.

The state of our economy influences directly the state of our world leadership, for an economically impaired America cannot exercise the role of leadership in the Free World. So, at the beginning of 1961, we must first solve the problem of returning America to a posture of economic health and strength from which we can help master the varied problems facing the world.

And at the beginning of 1961, as at the beginning of so many years in the past decade, there are danger points that may erupt at any moment.

There is a new element, however, at the beginning of 1961. On Jan. 20 a new Administration will take power in the United States. This new Administration has indicated that it understands the depth and the seriousness of the problems and that it is striving for solutions—solutions based on positive action and positive leadership. This is the hope of 1961—that new voices and new ideas will produce a new climate, that the "new frontier" will be conquered in the name of peace and freedom.

The Program Is the Issue

WHEN THE 87TH CONGRESS convenes on Jan. 3, it will face a basic decision that may affect the progress of the Kennedy Administration's legislative program—the question of procedures in the House of Representatives.

Every parliamentary body needs rules of procedure. They are needed to protect the rights of individual members and of both the minority and the majority. They are needed to provide for a system of orderly and intelligent consideration of legislative proposals.

The real danger is that rules may become so hardened by interpretation or subject to misuse that they tend to obstruct rather than to facilitate the legislative process.

In the House of Representatives the hardening of parliamentary procedures is most vividly seen in the situation in the Committee on Rules. This committee, originally conceived to facilitate the handling of legislation and to put it on an orderly and fair basis, has over the years become transformed into a committee dealing with the substance of legislation, a unit controlled by a conservative coalition that may refuse to route bills to the floor.

The Kennedy Administration's program, as outlined during the campaign and as presently being formulated by the leaders of the new Administration, will be to some extent similar to legislative proposals that in the 86th Congress were stymied because of procedural regulations in the House.

It is essential that the 87th Congress write a sound legislative program to meet the serious problems confronting the nation at home and abroad. The House itself is responsible for its rules—but in some manner or other, whether by rules changes or otherwise, the way must be cleared for proper and full consideration of legislative proposals on their merits by all of the members of the new Congress.

AFL-CIO News

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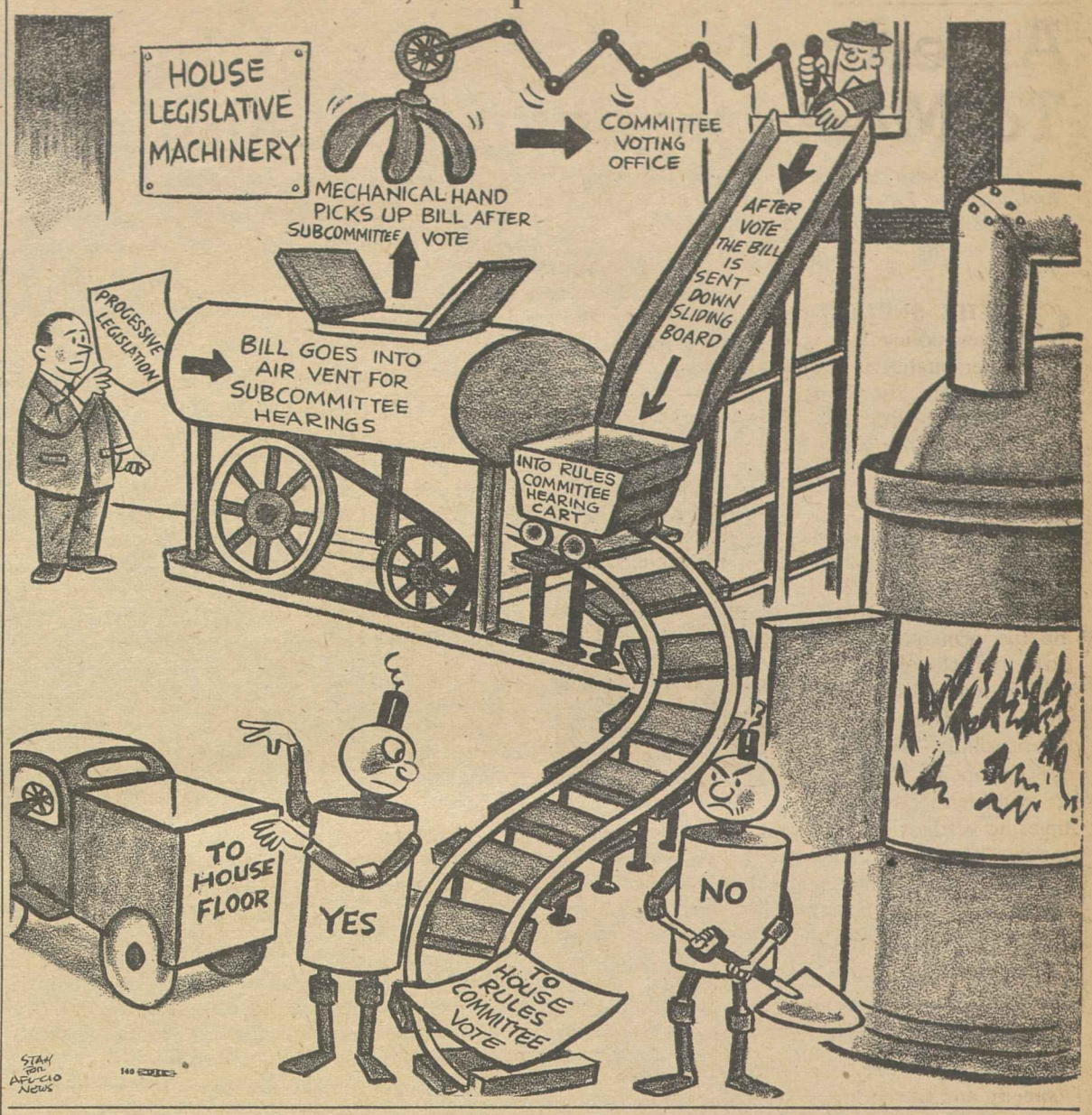
It Works Fine, Except at the End of the Line



Fund for Republic Study Shows:

Public Review Board Bolsters UAW in Politics, Bargaining

THE PUBLIC REVIEW BOARD of the United Auto Workers has strengthened the UAW as a political and collective bargaining organization.

This report comes from Dr. Jack Stieber, director of Michigan State University's Labor and Industrial Relations Center.

He believes the UAW's increased strength stems from the fact that the leadership has submitted its decisions to review by a body of impartial and distinguished citizens. This action has increased its stature in the eyes of the membership and the public, Stieber points out.

His views are contained in a new pamphlet, "Democracy and Public Review," published by the Fund for the Republic.

Other contributors include Dr. Walter Oberer, the first executive director of the board and now professor of law at the University of Texas and Michael Harrington, a member of the staff of the Fund for the Republic.

The UAW Public Review Board, established by the union's constitutional convention in 1957, "represents the broadest grant of authority over its internal affairs ever voluntarily given by a labor organization to an outside body," Stieber states.

In an examination and evaluation of the board's accomplishments, he reports: "The board's record to date has not borne out the fears of labor's friends, the expectations of its enemies or the fondest hopes of the UAW leadership."

HE NOTES THAT the board has scrupulously refused to exercise jurisdiction over cases which might even remotely impinge on collective bargaining policies or interfere with UAW leadership's control over its own staff.

In fact, he explains, the board's respect for the union's own constitution has caused it to be criticized by two groups: union leaders who claim that the board has been too technical and too legalistic in adhering to constitutional procedures and by those who think the board should look beyond the union's constitution to assure fairness and equity in cases that come before it.

Stieber stresses that while the board hews to the existing constitution of the union it has not hesitated to question some of those provisions.

"The most important role of the board, that is, as a body to which any union member could appeal an adverse decision of the International Executive Board, was almost lost sight of in the sea of high-sounding rhetoric which accompanied the Public Review Board's creation," says Stieber.

"Perhaps the board's greatest contribution has been the creation of an increased awareness and respect on the part of the UAW leadership for the importance of due process as set forth under the union's own constitution."

Using the board's own words from its first annual report, he says "The Public Review Board has helped to bring home to the UAW leadership the difference between rule by men, no matter how honest and well intentioned they may be and rule by law and under law."

THE MERE EXISTENCE of the board has had a beneficial impact on the union, according to Dr. Stieber. The International Executive Board exercises greater care in considering appeals and the appeals committees are more conscientious in preparing them. He also noted that increased attention is being paid to the drafting of amendments to the constitution and to the elimination of inconsistencies among constitutional provisions.

Considered inadvisable by Dr. Stieber was the UAW's request that the Public Review Board investigate charges against the union made by the Republican members of the McClellan Committee. He pointed out that the McClellan Committee hearings had found no support of these charges.

"It is doubtful . . . whether a public Review Board decision in favor of the union would add much to the record of the McClellan Committee," he said. "True, the decision of a group as distinguished and impartial as the Public Review Board might be accorded greater consideration than the report of a divided Senate committee. Against this must be balanced the possible diminution in the prestige of the board as a result of its being injected into a battle with such heavy political overtones."

Harrington, in his chapter in the new pamphlet, points out that while the Review Board has not been a miraculous solution for all problems of union democracy, it has been a spur and a complement to those democratic tendencies which do exist.

"In this sense," he said, "I think it can be characterized as an enormous success."

Oberer has written a chapter on "Union Democracy and the Rule of Law." He considers the need for impartial review, the problem of bigness and the functions of public review.

Morgan Says:

America Needs Sense of Justice To Meet Issues of Colonialism

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EST.)

ON THE SUBJECT of colonialism, United States policy in the United Nations suffers a split-personality problem not unlike the schizophrenia both the Democratic and Republican parties suffer in trying to attract votes above and below the Mason-Dixon line at the same time.

Morgan

To win support in both North and South the parties take equivocal stands which really please neither area. In the UN, the U.S. has been piously embracing the principle of freedom for the emerging African nations while practically—though by no means solidly—siding with our European allies who are still identified with the lingering vestiges of colonialism on the Dark Continent. Result: satisfaction for nobody except the Communists who ruthlessly exploit our inconsistencies to further their own particular brand of imperialism.

To illustrate what a pretty pass things have come to, the United States felt obliged to abstain when the UN General Assembly voted 89-0 for an Afro-Asian resolution calling for "speedy and unconditional end to colonialism."

Among our fellow-abstainers were such freedom-loving regimes as Franco's Spain, Trujillo's Dominican Republic, and the racist Union of South Africa. A member of the U.S. delegation, Mrs. Zelma Watson George, a noted sociologist who happens to be a Negro, said afterward, "I wanted to crawl under the table when we abstained." One of the Republican Party's most enlightened senators (would there were more like him in both parties), John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, criticized his own Administration for the abstention.

WHY DID WE TAKE such a position? The official explanation is a lot of diplomatic double-talk about "difficulties of language and thought" in the resolution which might negate the UN charter. The real reason is we were trying to play ball with our western European allies who are still having some colonial difficulties, notably Britain and France.

Appreciation of our allies' problems is a laudable exercise. In fact it is vital. Perhaps the top priority item on the Kremlin's agenda is to shatter the Western alliance. But the question arises of whether in giving understanding to our European friends we aren't lacking firmness and consistency in terms of basic policy and whether we aren't moved more by expediency than decisions that are necessary in the long run.

That is an academic question and there has recently entered the fine pragmatic hand of the Pentagon to prove it. A few weeks ago the republic of Guinea came up with a resolution in the Trusteeship Council condemning segregation in South-West Africa, which has been under mandate to the segregationist government of South Africa.

Some members of the U.S. delegation, notably including Oregon's volatile, but brilliant Sen. Wayne Morse, sensed the importance of careful consideration of this move by Guinea, not only because of the moral principle involved but because neutralist Guinea, a two-year old veteran of African independence, is being ardently and in some respects successfully wooed by the Communists.

The State Dept. found the original resolution unacceptable but finally indicated reluctant approval of a compromise which Morse had helped work out with the Guineans. Before the vote, signals were suddenly changed and the U.S. abstained. Morse was understandably furious.

The U.S. abstained again when the resolution passed the Assembly. An American spokesman said the delegation had objected to a provision calling for sending a UN committee to investigate racial problems in South-West Africa—presumably in violation of the Union of South Africa's "sovereignty" over a so-called domestic matter.

But Morse had already revealed the real reason: The Defense Dept. is trying to secure a missile-tracking station in South Africa and put the pressure on State not to rock the boat with the apartheid regime in Capetown.

There is a limit, surely, to expediency and if we are going to pay any attention to principle at all, that limit may sometimes have to stop short of the range of, say, an Atlas missile. The Western alliance must not fall but its retention cannot be at the price of alienating the so-called neutral areas of the world.

What we need, as one internationally-minded Democrat has put it, is a growing sense of justice, a determination to make the right decisions—however tough—not just the ones considered politically feasible.

This is easier said than done. Whether the Kennedy Administration can lead the alliance along these lines remains to be seen. The hopefully operative factor for 1961 is that there are men in this new regime who are determined to try.

From Soup to Nonsense:

With Firm but Cautious Tread, Let's Journey Into Year Ahead

By Jane Goodsell

IN betweenish and betwixty,
That was Nineteen Hundred Sixty.
Life was full of stress and strain;
We lived in the eye of a hurricane.
All around us tempests swirled,
And trouble bubbled 'round the world.
Still, when all is said and done,
We had our share of games and fun.
Castro ranted, Khrushchev rumbled,
And the summit meeting crumbled,
Yet from Nome to New York City
People chirped a silly ditty
Of a yellow polka-dot,
Teeny-weeny, you-know-what.
Tiros twinkled in the sky;
Beehive hairdoes towered high.

THE Pittsburgh Pirates romped to fame
By winning the Series' seventh game.
David Susskind quizzed Nikita,
And the movies cast "Lolita."
Investors mourned the market's fall;
Dieters guzzled Metrecal.
Lumumba and Kasavubu split;
The Armstrong-Joneses' butler quit.
Election night was long and late;
'Twas the closest vote since '88,
But Kennedy tots on Easter dawn
Will roll their eggs on the White House lawn.
And now that '60s almost done,
Let's set our sights on '61:

LET'S hold our thumbs for luck and wish
For a world less tense and feverish;
For banishment of the common cold
And clues to the rainbow's pot of gold.
Let's hope and trust we'll be allowed
Some silver linings without a cloud,
And yet, however hard we plead,
The New Year won't come guaranteed.
We'll get no news leaks in advance;
We'll simply have to take a chance.
Life's a sail without a chart
(The world's no place for the faint of heart)
And so, with firm but cautious tread,
Let's journey into the year ahead.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

JAMES M. LANDIS, a former Harvard Law School dean and former member of several regulatory commissions, had handed Pres.-elect Kennedy a report on the recent functioning of such agencies that is devastating and unanswerable in its charges of abuses, inefficiency and generally tawdry procedures.

He has also proposed a series of sweeping reforms that Mr. Kennedy may or may not accept, although he called the Landis analysis "important and impressive."

The Landis report, coupled with the still-pending work of a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John Carroll (D-Colo.), nevertheless offers the hope that the work of the powerful federal government administrative and regulatory agencies may be reformed, revitalized and lifted to a level of prestige as well as respectability.

* * *

ANY REALISTIC OBSERVER of federal government as it actually operates recognizes that the agencies deal with questions that are at least quasi-political if they are also quasi-judicial.

The issue of how stringently an agency shall regulate remains unavoidably a political issue—and the industry that sees its prices held down in order that consumers may be protected is going to apply unremittingly for help from those who can pressure or influence the agencies.

All Presidents are bound by the basic laws that not more than three out of five, or four out of seven, members of an agency may be members of the same political party. But in the Eisenhower Administration, this technicality has often been met by the neat device of appointing Democratic minority members who—just by chance—happen to have been pro-Eisenhower Democrats.

In one recent case, Eisenhower sent to the Senate the nomination of a "Democrat" who actually had made a seconding speech for Vice Pres. Nixon's renomination at the Republican National Convention in 1956.

In such cases, one may question whether the Administration itself is not setting the ethical tone that later makes its appointees lax in their own ethical standards.

* * *

WHAT WE HAVE SEEN across many years, however, is politics that has gotten crassly out of hand.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the mellifluous orator who presides over the Senate Republican minority, coos quite publicly that he will continue to approach agency commissioners in behalf of any constituent who comes up the pike with a favor he wants, a license he covets.

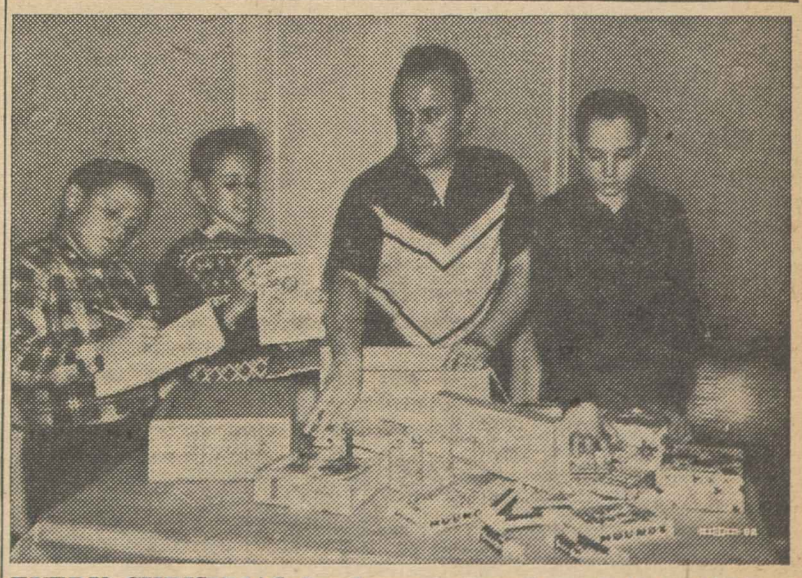
In the Dixon-Yates scandal, a White House official telephoned the chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission to ask postponement of a hearing—a presumably quasi-judicial hearing involving points of law as well as of fact—pending a House vote a day or two later on Dixon-Yates.

Almost any lawyer with a client seeking a favor feels free to call on commissioners, entertain and dine them, establish "friendly relations," furnish free air transport to holiday spots where trade associations foregather.

Mr. Landis suggests that the rules be clarified to make it perfectly clear that all this is out—now and forever. He suggests longer terms for agency members, bigger salaries, larger expense allowances, the creation of an atmosphere comparable to that surrounding a federal judge.

He suggests revision of the operations of the agencies so that commission members are allowed to act as appellate judges instead of petty trial hearing officers.

He has a good many other recommendations, many involving tremendous economic interests, and these may or may not prove practical. Adoption of reforms that lift the judicial standards of agencies would be excellent for a starter.



EVERY CHRISTMAS Joe Longo, a member of Auto Workers' Local 116 in Brooklyn, N. Y., plays Santa Claus to GIs he doesn't know. This year, with the local's help, he sent out 20 gift packages featuring cookies and candy. The packing crew shown above consists (left to right) of Billy, 10 and Joe, Jr., 12, his sons; Longo and Harry McKay, a helpful friend of the boys. Longo started custom because, in the depths of the depression, unknown benefactors aided his family.

It Was a Troublesome Year For Labor

Unions' Hard Work Triumphed Over Many of 1960's Difficulties

By Harry Conn

All signs pointed to 1960 as a troublesome year for organized labor—and the signs were largely borne out.

In his New Year's message AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany predicted that "labor's job will not be easy" in 1960. However, he added, "we can and will make this a year of battle, a year of victory." The AFL-CIO General Board endorsed Sen. John F. Kennedy for President and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson for Vice President and this ticket was victorious. Labor's registration and get-out-the-vote campaign were recognized as having helped in the triumph.

On the legislative front, few victory flags could be hoisted. Labor-endorsed measures such as depressed area legislation, minimum wage, housing, health care for the aged through social security fell either before a presidential veto or the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress.

Economic Hardship

Union men and women suffered during the year, too, as unemployment and the cost of living remained at a high level. Large pockets of depression were scattered through a number of states.

The collective bargaining arena was not one in which victories came easy, either. The Steelworkers finally won their fight on work rules and other issues but only after 114 days on the picket line. Railroad unions also were able to stave off similar demands of the carriers and a tripartite commission was appointed to study the issue of work rules.

Here is a month-by-month review of 1960 from the files of Press Associates, Inc.:

January

Social Security marks its 20th anniversary of initial benefits. . . . Portland newspaper strike receives national attention. . . . Steelworkers' victory in nationwide strike hailed by labor. . . . John L. Lewis retires, named president emeritus of Mine Workers. . . . Union economists question Administration prosperity talk. . . . Rail unions fight featherbedding charges in rallies across country. . . . Trainmen remove color bar. . . . Kefauver Senate probe shows Americans milked by drug profits. . . .

February

Packinghouse Workers get strong labor backing in Wilson strike. . . . Job picture brighter as steel mills fire up. . . . Pres. Walter P. Reuther of Auto Workers says recovery temporary; urges stepped-up economic growth. . . . Pres. Richard Gray resigns as head of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. . . . Carolina law expert shows how "work" laws retard industrial gains. . . . Senate passes education measure as Nixon opposes strong bill. . . . AFL-CIO Maritime Dept. blasts anti-Israel policy of U.S. Navy. . . AFL-CIO Executive Council asks consumer cabinet post. . . . Murray-Green award announced to Agnes Meyer. . . . Meany says Nixon committee drags feet on racial discrimination. . . . United Textile Workers' monitorship removed. . . . New Republican drive to pin something on UAW squelched. . . . Packinghouse Workers win 25 cents, settle Wilson strike. . . . C. J. Haggerty named to succeed Gray as head of Building Trades Dept. . . .

March

Jacob Clayman, Nicholas Zonarich named to head Industrial Union Dept. . . . Business shows uneasiness as cracks appear in economy. . . . House unit okays situs picketing bill. . . . Kaiser, Steelworkers hail first "fruits of progress" meet. . . . Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) dies suddenly. . . . Wilson strikers get jobs back over scabs in crucial arbitration ruling. . . . Raddocks, Trade Union Courier hit by heavy fines. . . . Revolt by local leaders opens against B&C's Cross. . . . IAM Pres. Al Hayes warns against new attacks on unionism. . . . AFL-CIO movie stars hit bricks in first actors' strike in film history. . . . Maritime unions press fight against "runaway" flag ships. . . . Carpenters local bails out furniture company in New York. . . . Housing starts drop to another low. . . . Building Trades Conference hears four presidential hopefuls: Kennedy, Humphrey, Symington and Johnson. . . . Administration rejection of Forand bill sets stage for crucial showdown. . . . Unions seek laws to stop commercialized strikebreaking. . . . North Carolina AFL-CIO backs Negro sit-ins. . . .

April

Democrats, Republicans split on what to do on unemployment. . . . Factory workers' income drops, living costs mount. . . . Supreme Court upsets NLRB ban on minority recognition picketing. . . . UE raids crushed by AFL-CIO unions. . . . Clothing Workers win wage boost for 125,000 members. . . . GOP Old Guard assails labor leaders for stand on medical care for aged. . . . Red Cross in tribute to AFL-CIO. . . . Bloor Schleppey fined $500 in Pennsylvania for importing strikebreakers. . . . Kennedy defeats Humphrey in West Virginia primary. . . . Unemployment up, weather blamed. . . . Businessmen trying to kill Douglas bill exposing usurious interest rates. . . . Screen Actors Guild wins right to share TV earnings. . . . Meek civil rights bill passes Congress; AFL-CIO asks stronger measure next year. . . . Dirksen tries to block drug probe. . . . Supreme Court says management must bargain on work rules. . . . Rail traffic up 50 percent; jobs off 50 percent. . . .

May

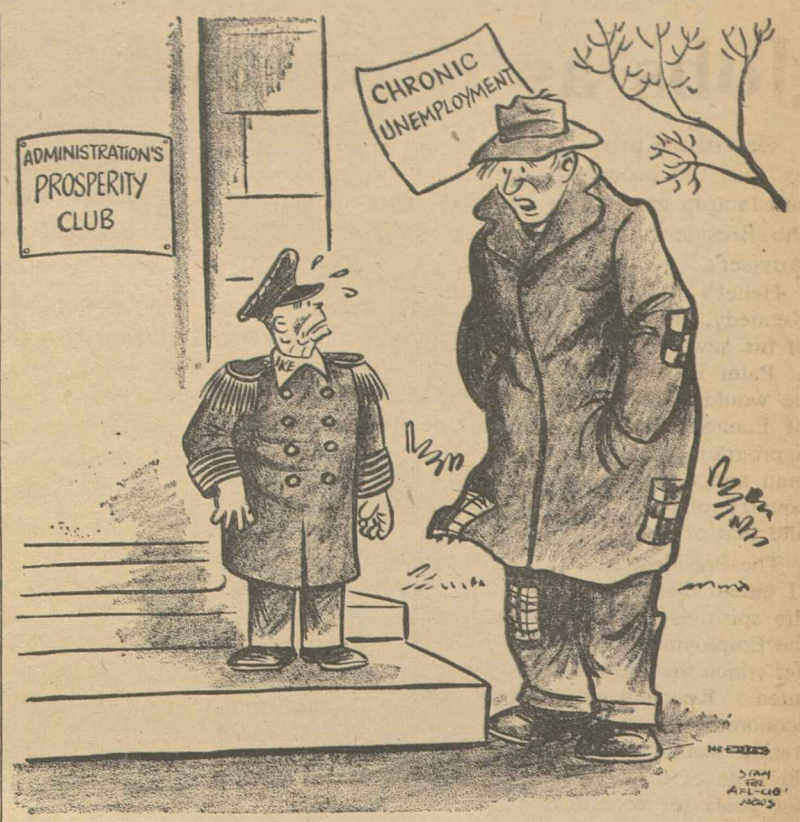
Cost of living reaches new record as Nixon calls inflation "blunted." . . . Two unions picket Arab ship; urge "freedom of the seas." . . . Rubber Workers' Vice Pres. Joe Childs dies suddenly. . . . Papermakers, Pressmen sign declaration of unity. . . . AFL-CIO Commentator Edward P. Morgan wins Hillman Award. . . . Financial weekly charges U.S. agencies "lulling" public with "rosy" economic reports. . . . Bates retires as head of Bricklayers; Murphy succeeds him. . . . McFetridge retires as BSEIU president. . . . Senators Clark, McCarthy cap six-month study with bill to meet recession dangers. . . . Carey tells GE stockholders stock option gimmicks "immoral." . . . Canadian Labor Congress backs proposed Farmer-Labor type party. . . . At IUD legislative meet Reuther asks U.S. help aged, needy at home and abroad. . . . Schnitzler tells Community Services meet that Forand bill is vital, hits Ike's "political hoax." . . . President vetoes aid for depressed areas. . . .IBEW makes major gains in Western Electric pact. . . . Meany says labor behind Ike in summit crisis. . . . Locomotive Engineers' Brown retires; Davidson his successor. . . . Labor Sec. Mitchell tightens safety rules for transportation of migrants. . . . GOP-Dixiecrat coalition again kills depressed areas bill. . . . House passes $1.3 billion housing bill. . . .

June

Factory workers' productivity continues to rise. . . . Textile Workers Union of America endorses Kennedy. . . . McDonald sees dismal steel industry outlook. . . . Meat Cutters to build housing project over N. Y. railroad yard. . . . AFL-CIO asks atomic energy law changes. . . . Dirksen, Goldwater fight minimum wage bill. . . . World sea unions agree on joint action to fight "runaway" ships. . . . Indiana Democrats oppose "work" law. . . . Chandler named Screen Actors Guild head. . . . AFL-CIO charters agricultural workers organizing committee. . . . Kennedy pushes compromise minimum wage bill. . . . New York unions move into drug field to fight high prices. . . . Curran re-elected head of NMU. . . . U.S. unionists aid Chilean earthquake victims. . . .

July

AFL-CIO asks Democrats for strong planks on national defense, civil rights, jobs. . . . Labor-backed Quentin Burdick (D) wins North Dakota Senate seat left vacant by death of Sen. William Langer. . . . Rail carriers reject study commission on work rules. . . . Pickets back at Stork Club. . . . Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), House Labor Committee chairman, retiring. . . . Labor gives testimonial dinner to Sec. of Labor Mitchell. . . . Congress overrides presidential veto, gives pay raises to federal workers. . . . AFL-CIO hails liberal Democratic platform. . . . Democrats nominate Kennedy and Johnson. . . . Meany asks GOP to adopt liberal platform. . . . Republicans nominate Nixon and Lodge. . . . Union Label Pres. John J. Mara dies. . . . Machinists win Lockheed strike. . . .



'How Do I Get to Be a Member?'

August

John Mara named to succeed father as head of Boot & Shoe Workers. . . . Meany lambasts GOP unconcern with unemployment. . . . Kefauver wins renomination in Tennessee. . . . 25th anniversary of Social Security Act marked. . . . Textile Workers Union of America protests GOP tariff proposals. . . . July job picture grim as unemployment stays above 5 percent. . . . Goldwater fights to block situs picketing bill. . . . AFL-CIO launches biggest registration drive. . . . AFL-CIO endorses Sears boycott. . . . Court ruling upholds job rights in runaway plants. . . . Byrd says Democratic platform too pro-labor. . . . Congress asked by Reuther to attack automation problems. . . . AFL-CIO General Board endorses Kennedy-Johnson ticket. . . . ITU convention hears plea for unity of newspaper unions. . . . Kohler found guilty; NLRB orders company to resume bargaining, reinstate strikers. . . . ILGWU sets up job severance plan. . . .

September

Labor spearheads drive for unprecedented voting. . . . Congress adjourns after Republican-Dixiecrat coalition kills major measures. . . . Kennedy, Meany, Reuther sound calls for jobs in Labor Day speeches. . . . Record crowds cheer Kennedy in Michigan cities. . . . Pennsylvania Railroad on strike for first time in 114 years. . . . Labor-supported mercy ship "Hope" sets sail. . . . Anti-union business groups seen behind religious smear of Kennedy. . . . Factory workers' income down for third time in three months. . . . Lush profits on drugs again exposed at Kefauver hearings. . . . ILGWU celebrates 50th anniversary of strike that broke sweatshops. . . . Political activities by unions setting new marks in campaign. . . . Burdon succeeds retiring Buckmaster as Rubber Workers' president. . . . Papermakers re-elect Phillips. . . . Kennedy-called conference on jobless stresses plight of depressed areas. . . . Kennedy blames GOP for failure to boost economy, cut employment. . . . Wall Street Journal says we're already in a recession. . . .

October

Indiana clergymen call for prompt repeal of right-to-work. . . . Nixon prosperity line blasted by Meany, Johnson and the facts. . . . Sen. Murray (D-Mont.) accuses Goldwater, Nixon of attempted huge land giveaway. . . . 2 million workers won wage boosts during 1960. . . . Kennedy hits "bread and butter problems" as Nixon defends House Rules Committee. . . . Carpenters recreate pioneer village by giving their skills and money. . . . AFL-CIO backs IUE strikers against GE; Meany asks "good faith" by company. . . . Harvester shutdown costs 25,000 jobs. . . . AFL-CIO economic study shows Administration sowed depression seeds through economic policies. . . . UTW's Baldanzi warns on textile imports. . . . High court turns down convicted Henderson strikers, but TWUA pledges to "vindicate" them. . . . Unemployment second highest for year. . . . Nixon, other GOP leaders make labor leaders targets during campaign. . . . RR brotherhoods, carriers accept Presidential "rules" commission. . . . Runaway clothing plant forced to return to New York. . . . IUE, Westinghouse reach accord. . . . IUE, GE settle strike. . . .

November

Election Day economic statistics mostly bad news for GOP. . . . Third GOP recession here, official U.S. statistics show. . . . Massachusetts law demands strikebreakers register. . . . Kennedy promises help to depressed areas. . . . Republicans smother bad news of reported jobless rise. . . . Eight Henderson, N. C., textile strikers go to jail for crime that "never occurred". . . . Peter McGavin named executive secretary of AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. . . . Labor helps provide decisive margins for putting John F. Kennedy in White House. . . . Democrats hold on to House and Senate but lose some seats. . . . 1960 railroad employment lowest in modern history. . . . Meany says AFL-CIO believes Kennedy will carry out platform. . . . Kennedy salutes labor press for its role in his victory. . . .

December

President's commission supports many labor goals, but Meany decries "timidity" in programs. . . . One-third of major industrial areas now have "substantial" labor surplus. . . . GE, Westinghouse and other electrical companies admit price-fixing. . . . Trainmen and Conductors move toward merger. . . . Group named to plan newspaper union unity. . . . Merchant marine jobs drop to lowest level in 35 years . . . . National Council of Churches calls for unionization of migratory workers. . . . November jobless at 4 million is 20-year high. . . . Kennedy names Goldberg Secretary of Labor. . . .

New CEA Chairman:

Heller Sees Growth, Jobs as Key Goals

One of the primary goals of the Kennedy Administration will be to "put the economy back on the track of full employment and satisfactory growth," according to Prof. Walter W. Heller, named by the President-elect to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Heller's statement came after Kennedy, announcing appointment of his new CEA chief to reporters at Palm Beach, Fla., pledged that he would "revitalize" the Council of Economic Advisers as part of a program of developing "the human and natural resources of this country, of our productive capacity and that of the free world."

The President-elect declared that "I intend that we should return to the spirit as well as the letter of the Employment Act of 1946," under which the CEA was first constituted. Kennedy added that the economic reports of his Administration would "deal not only with the state of the economy but with our goals for economic progress."

'Maximum Employment'

The 14-year-old Employment Act calls on the federal government to promote "maximum employment, production and purchasing power" and Kennedy's views appeared to indicate a vigorous use of this statutory power.

Heller, a professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, stressed the fact that the nation has undergone "six months of economic recession and three and a half years of lagging employment and growth."

The basic problem, the incoming CEA chief said, is the "incomplete recovery from the 1957-58 recession," in which the economy moved upward to a top point which was still nearly $25 billion below "the full potential of the economy."

As a result, Heller said, the nation is dealing with more than "a soft economic situation of the past six months; it is a problem of eliminating basic slack in the economy that is retarding our economic growth."

The Purpose of Growth

A key to the direction in which the Administration may move in the months ahead may be found in Heller's recently-stated views on a higher rate of economic growth in which he has emphasized that the uses to which this growth is put are as important as the rate of growth.

Heller recently told the National Conference on Social Welfare that if the economy expands merely in a "self-indulgent scramble for material goods," this new economic abundance might intensify many of the nation's social problems.

"But devoted in generous measure to investment in human beings—in their education, training, health and well-being—economic growth can become synonymous with improvement in human welfare," he declared.

HI MOM PROJECT of the Communications Workers, an annual feature of the Christmas season sponsored by the union and its locals as an AFL-CIO Community Service activity, gave more than 500 service men and women in all parts of the world free telephone calls to their homes. The fortunate ones included Frank Poindexter (top), who called from Fairbanks, Alaska, to his wife, Louise, in Washington, D. C.

Kennedy Vows Action To Spur Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

Before the Kennedy program goes to Congress, however, the legislators are scheduled to receive Pres. Eisenhower's final State of the Union Message, Economic Report and Budget Message. All of these messages are expected to be presented by the outgoing Administration before Kennedy takes the oath of office Jan. 20 as the nation's 35th President.

Immediately ahead of Congress lay the problems of organizing for the coming two years and the possibility that rules fights could erupt on one or both sides of Capitol Hill. In the House, any such battle would center on the powers of the Rules Committee, while a Senate dispute would involve efforts to curb filibusters.

Kennedy's pledge to use federal powers under the Employment Act of 1946—which makes it a continuing federal responsibility to promote "maximum employment, production and purchasing power"—came as he announced his selection of Prof. Walter W. Heller of the University of Minnesota as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Air, Navy Chiefs Named

The president-elect, in other subcabinet appointments, named:

- Eugene Zuckert, former Atomic Energy commissioner, as Secretary of the Air Force.
- John B. Connally, Jr., Fort Worth, Tex., lawyer, as Navy Secretary.
- Rex Whitton, 62, chief engineer of the Missouri State Highway Dept., to be Federal Highway Administrator.
- Roswell Gilpatric, 54, a New York lawyer and former Under Sec. of the Air Force in the Truman Administration, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- Paul H. Nitze, 53, who served as State Dept. policy planning chief in the Truman Administration, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.
- Elmer B. Staats, a career government employe, to continue as Deputy Director of the Budget Bureau
- H. W. Brawley, executive director of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to be Deputy Postmaster General.

Space Race Discussed

Kennedy interrupted his two-day Christmas holiday for conferences with key advisers in Palm Beach, Fla., on plans to expand America's exploration of outer space and to overcome the Soviet lead.

Meeting with him were Johnson, who has been assigned by the President-elect to be chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council and Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.), who is in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

Kennedy also discussed methods for strengthening State Dept. representation abroad with Treasury Sec.-designate C. Douglas Dillon, currently Under Sec. of State in the Eisenhower Administration, and with Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which considers State Dept. funds.

In the nation's capital, meanwhile, reports continued that the House might engage in a brief opening-day fight on control of the powerful Rules Committee by a coalition of conservative southern Democrats and Republicans. More than half a dozen different proposals aimed at achieving that goal are under consideration.

Issue in Senate Too

At the same time some Senate Democrats and Republicans were weighing the prospect of forcing a first-day fight to amend Rule 22 which would make it easier to shut off filibusters—the device usually employed or threatened by southern Democrats to block or water down civil rights legislation.

Rule 22 was amended two years ago to permit two-thirds of those present and voting to invoke "cloture" and end debate. Prior to that time, it took a constitutional two-thirds of the total Senate to bring a measure to a vote.

Liberals have been seeking something closer to a simple majority for ending filibusters after time has been allowed for a thorough debate.

Railway Study Finds Active Job Healthier

St. Louis—Preliminary findings in a study that involved thousands of members of four railroad unions indicate that men who hold sedentary jobs are more liable to coronary heart disease than those whose work calls for greater physical activity, Dr. Henry L. Taylor of the University of Minnesota told the American Heart Association at a meeting here.

Canadian TV To Present Labor Series

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canadian Broadcasting Co. will present half-hour television programs on the Canadian labor movement and its leaders on four consecutive Wednesdays starting Jan. 11.

Each showing on the network's "Explorations" series will begin 10:30 p. m. EST.

The first program is subtitled "The Present" and is designed to show the position of the labor movement today. Participating will be Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress; George Burt, Canadian director of the Auto Workers; Dir. Larry Sefton of Steelworkers Dist. 6 and Huguette Plamadon, Quebec provincial representative of the Packinghouse Workers.

The second, on Jan. 18 deals with the relationships between different unions and national labor centers. Taking part will be CLC Executive Vice Pres. William Dodge; Fred Dowling, UPWA Canadian director, and Pres. Roger Mathieu of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The local union and its leaders will be examined on Jan. 25, with the focus on a USWA local in Hamilton, Ont., and the Bricklayers in Toronto.

The final program will deal with labor's future in Canada. It will include one U.S. participant—UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, selected because of his special interest in Canada. Also appearing will be CLC Executive Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles; Pres. William Smith of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport & General Workers, and CNTU Gen. Sec. Jean Marchand.

IBEW Mission Seeks To Aid West Indians

New York—A "good-will" mission from Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently returned from a study tour of the West Indies determined to seek liberalization of U.S. immigration laws and fight exploitation of Caribbean workers by "runaway" American business firms.

The 10-day visit by a delegation of Local 3 officers and members to Jamaica and the Virgin Islands was undertaken to develop closer ties with the people of the West Indies and a deeper understanding of their problems.

Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City Central Labor Council, headed the delegation which included officers and staff members of several other AFL-CIO unions, educators, employer representatives and 32 members of Local 3's Lewis Howard Lattimore Progressive Society.

After meeting with labor and government leaders from throughout the West Indies and U.S. foreign service officials in Jamaica, the delegates urged that "every possible aid" be given to help improve working conditions in the islands.

They adopted resolutions urging:

- Liberalization of U.S. immigration laws to permit more than the present 100 immigrants from Jamaica to enter the United States each year. At present, there is a backlog of 20,000 requests.
- A program by the AFL-CIO and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to end exploitation of workers by "runaway" American firms. They were told by West Indies labor leaders that many of the American firms in Jamaica are bitterly anti-union and exploiting workers at wages as low as 14 cents an hour.

46 Equadorian Unions Affiliate with ICFTU

Guayaquil, Ecuador—Sixty-eight delegates representing 46 unions and labor societies in Guayaquil and the coastal provinces of Manabi, El Oro and Los Rios set up the Ecuadorian Regional Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a meeting here and unanimously voted to affiliate with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The successful establishment of the new organization marked a turning point in the struggle for leadership in the Ecuadorian labor movement, in which until recently the Communist influence was virtually unchallenged.

The blow was the second the Communists suffered in 1960. Earlier the Soviet-leaning Sen. Pedro Saad, who had represented the coastal region for 14 years, was defeated for re-election.

The area's free trade unions took their first step toward a convention in May, when with the cooperation of ORIT three months of labor education courses began in Guayaquil.

By the middle of July a coordinating committee of union leaders was organized, again with ORIT cooperation and on Aug. 24 it held a consultative convention out of which came a determination to work for organization of the regional confederation.

The delegates chose Victor A. Contreras of the Handicraft Workers as president; Hernahan Ugarte of the Electrical Workers as vice president and J. Ernesto Ronquillo of the Telecommunications Workers as secretary.

Fraternal delegates to the organizing convention included Julio Etcheverry Espinola of ORIT and Edgar H. Jaquin N. of the Colombian Confederation of Labor.

Recount To Pick Indiana Winner

A special House committee has voted unanimously to recommend that no congressman from Indiana's 6th Dist. be seated in the 87th Congress pending a full recount of the vote.

The committee's action in the disputed race between incumbent Democratic Rep. J. Edward Roush and Republican George O. Chambers is scheduled to go to the full House for approval.

The official Indiana certification of results gave Chambers the seat by a margin of 12 votes. Subsequent corrections of county returns reduced Chambers' plurality to 5 votes and a recount of absentee ballots in one precinct by House committee investigators gave Roush a 2-vote margin.

The committee, declaring it "could not fairly decide which of the candidates has the majority of the votes and was elected," recommended that the House direct a full recount of the entire vote and that neither man be seated pending the outcome.

Wyoming Governor To Take Senate Seat

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Democratic Gov. J. J. Hickey has announced he will resign as governor in order to accept appointment to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R).

Hickey will turn over the governor's mansion to Wyoming Sec. of State Jack Gage (D) some time after Jan. 3, when the term of retiring Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) officially ends. Gage will then name Hickey as the new senator, the governor said.

Labor Asks Action to Revitalize Nation

Unemployment Crisis No. 1 Challenge in '61

(Continued from Page 1)

has not been in line with the basic principle of the National Labor Relations Act that collective bargaining ought to be encouraged."

- "Revision and improvement" of labor-management statutes, many sections of which are "inequitous." Meany said there is a "pressing need for thoughtful, unemotional and complete overhauling so as to translate the nation's avowed belief in free collective bargaining into workable terms."
- Better understanding between labor and management "away from the bargaining table."

The challenge of putting America back to work, the AFL-CIO president said, "must be met, not only to assure the well-being of our people, but to provide the moral and physical strength we must have as leader of the free world in the fight against communist aggression."

This "much-needed" turning point, he continued, "cannot come too soon." For nearly eight years the economy has been in "a dangerous state of stagnation" during which it has grown "at barely half the pace of former years" and has "failed to provide jobs for our continually increasing work force," he declared.

Legislation 'Vitally Needed'

Organized labor has pressed, particularly in the last two years, for action "on a wide range of vitally needed domestic measures . . . that are necessary in themselves, and which would at the same time stimulate the national economy to greater growth."

Now that the congressional coalition "stands alone," Meany said, "there is good reason to hope" for action on these programs which the incoming Administration "has cited . . . in discussing its legislative plans."

Meany warned that passage of these measures will not mean that "all the nation's problems will automatically be solved . . . but we do believe they will be attacked with vigor and effectiveness, and that some progress will be made."

Because the effects of any new legislation "will not be felt immediately," the AFL-CIO president said, "there will be an interim period that may be troublesome enough to demand emergency action." He cited steadily rising unemployment in recent months, the indication of an "especially severe" post-Christmas drop in jobs, and an anticipated increase in the number of long-term jobless who have exhausted unemployment insurance without finding jobs.

On the international scene, he said, the nation could expect "no easy solutions to the complex problems of Africa and Asia; the threat to West Berlin; the question of international trade and our gold reserves; the status of our defense establishment, or our scientific standing."

He expressed confidence, however, that out of the new Administration's actions would come "more effective aid to the allied and 'neutral' nations who need it; a more realistic policy toward the totalitarian enemy; and a vastly stronger defense to back up that policy."

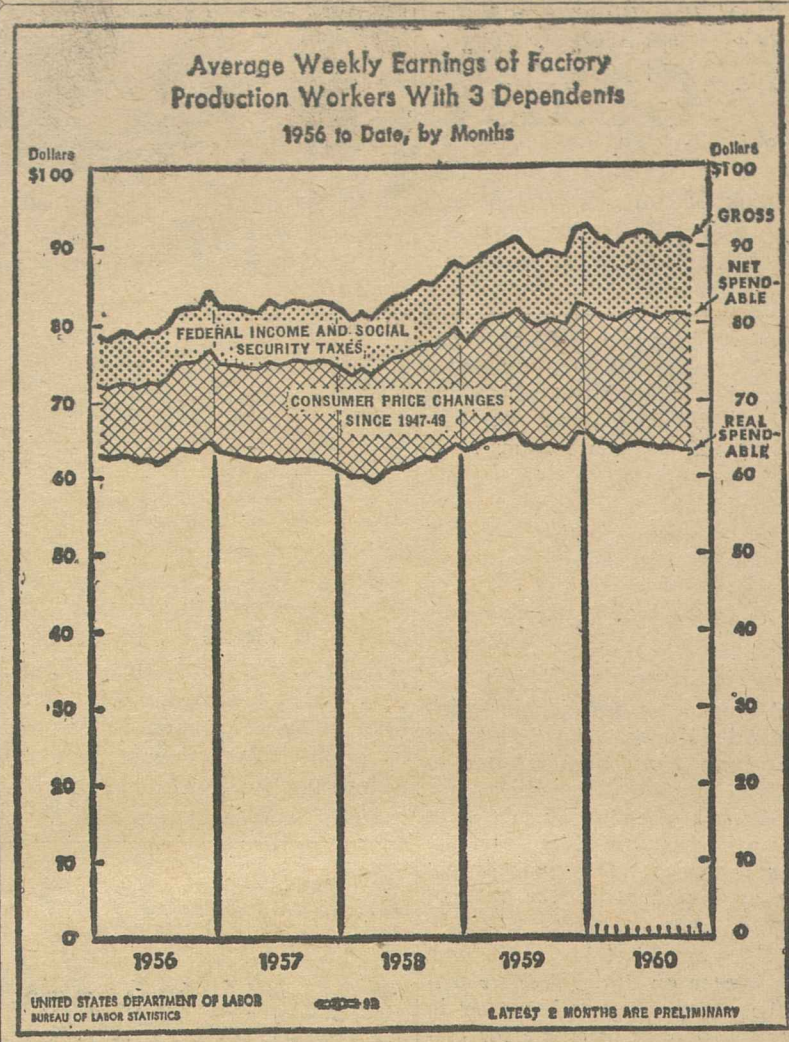
'Decay' in Relations

On the subject of labor-management relations, Meany declared there has been "an erosion, a general decay" in recent years. "What at one time appeared to be the promise of better mutual understanding has not materialized," he said. "The attempts by the AFL-CIO to meet this problem have been rebuffed, directly or indirectly, by management."

He expressed confidence that the new Administration would "diligently pursue" the objective of better labor-management understanding "already outlined by the nominee for Secretary of Labor," Arthur J. Goldberg.

"That objective," Meany said, "has our wholehearted endorsement, and we will cooperate to the fullest in its attainment."

The AFL-CIO president conceded it is "inevitable" that there will be disagreements between management and labor, but said they should be "confined to the immediate issues, and should not involve attempts by one side to destroy the other."



Rise in Cost of Living Wipes Out Pay Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

that a chart illustrating the long-term trend shows how the upward movement in prices tends to "whittle away" wage gains.

The November report demonstrated this point for the past year. Although spendable earnings were slightly over 1 percent higher than in November 1959, the rise in prices over the year—1.4 percent—wiped out the gain and left buying power almost unchanged, the report disclosed.

In November, spendable earnings—what remains after deduction of federal income and social security taxes—dropped to $80.95 a week for a production worker with three dependents and to $73.39 for a worker without dependents. The decline, which measured 23 cents, was attributed to shorter hours of work.

Cut in Buying Power

"The decline in spendable earnings," the report said, "together with the slight increase in consumer prices, resulted in a reduction of about one-half of 1 percent in factory workers' buying power."

The November CPI will mean cost-of-living increases for some 225,000 workers whose union contracts include an escalator clause tied to the national index.

The majority of workers, chiefly employes in the meat packing industry and the aircraft and missile industry, will receive a 2-cents-an-hour increase.

A 1-cent hike is scheduled for employes of Republic Aviation as well as for employes of a variety of smaller metal-working firms. Some 10,000 metal workers will receive increases of 3 cents an hour.

Some 25,000 members of the Retail Clerks in Los Angeles County retail food stores will receive an 8-cents-an-hour hike under a contract provision calling for an adjustment based on changes in the Los Angeles CPI since November 1958.

Jodoin Calls For Steps to Halt Downturn

Ottawa—There is "no excuse for the suffering and waste" brought about by Canada's heavy unemployment, Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has declared in a New Year's message.

Describing Canada as a nation which is "young, vigorous and the possessor of tremendous natural resources," Jodoin said the challenge of 1961 calls for "courage and imagination—not complacency."

The CLC president predicted that the emergence of Canada's "New Party" during the coming year will "inject new thinking and new drive into the political life of Canada . . . and offers a new opportunity for various sections of the community to work together in common interest."

While Canadian labor has been active in bring about the formation of a major third party, Jodoin declared that unions are not seeking "a dominating role."

Declaring that Canada is "lagging behind in providing jobs for a growing population," Jodoin said the nation owes a responsibility to its young people. "This is one of the great challenges we face in 1961 and we must make this the year to put the Canadian economy back on its feet."

The "bitter disappointments" of the past year in the international scene, he added, "must not discourage us from continuing to work toward a world in which all may live in peace."

12-31-60

Oil Workers' Campaign Broken on Dutch Aruba

The oil interests and the anti-union government of the Dutch island of Aruba, off the coast of Venezuela, have combined to defeat a strike by the Petroleum Workers Federation of Aruba, according to word received in Washington.

Management tactics throughout the dispute bore a strong resemblance to those used by some U.S. employers to defeat union organizing efforts—the creation of a company union and the signing of a contract, a campaign of defamation against the legitimate union and arrest, jailing or deportation of union leaders.

The Intl. Federation of Petroleum Workers, the international trade secretariat in the industry, helped the PFW mount a campaign to gain recognition after the company signed an unsatisfactory contract with the Lago Employes Council, the company union. The Caribbean Congress of Labor appealed to the company to respect the democratic right of its workers, but in vain.

The strike was touched off when J. A. Hernandez, secretary of the union and a member of the executive board of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), was discharged by the company. He is a Venezuelan and his deportation was ordered.

Later Rosendo Vlaun, president of the union, was arrested without charges against him and has been held for a month without bail.

The IFPW, ORIT and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions gave full support to the strike and will continue to back the union.

IUE District Meeting Set for Puerto Rico

Newark, N. J.—Leaders of New York, New Jersey and Puerto Rico locals of Dist. 4 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will open a continuing program on the theme, "New Frontiers for Puerto Rican Workers," at a meeting in San Juan, P. R., Jan. 23-29.

On the agenda are attendance at minimum wage hearings, introduction of the district pension plan, discussion of job placement and organizational assistance.

Injury Rate Down In Manufacturing

There were 11.9 disabling injuries for each 1 million man-hours worked in manufacturing during the third quarter of 1960, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported. This compares with 13.4 injuries during the comparable period of 1959 and is only slightly above the record low for the quarter of 11.8, set in 1958.

The third quarter rate was higher than the 11.1 injuries in the second quarter of 1960 but the gain was described as "the usual seasonal increase." For the first nine months the injury per million man-hours rate was 11.4 as compared with 12.1 the previous year. An injury is considered disabling if the worker is unable to work a full shift the day after the injury.

Potofsky, Hanover Hit N.Y. Sales Tax Plan

Albany, N.Y.—Labor members of a commission named by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to draw a blueprint for economic growth in New York State have dissented sharply from recommendations for a state sales tax and denial of unemployment insurance to strikers.

Pres. Harold C. Hanover of the State AFL-CIO and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, the two union representatives on the 15-member Commission on Economic Expansion, also attacked a recommendation for labor participation in programs which might involve inducements to new industry on the basis of low wages or inferior labor standards and with a proposal to amend the state's "full crew" law for railroads.

Jobless Area Aid Backed

Hanover and Potofsky joined with the commission majority in supporting proposals calling for:

- **Assistance to areas of heavy unemployment through priorities in state technical and financial aid programs, subsistence allowances during retraining of unemployed workers who have exhausted their jobless benefits and special consideration in location of state offices and facilities.**
- Greater efforts by cities, with state and federal aid, to encourage rehabilitation of over-age factories and lofts.
- Expanded union-management apprenticeship programs and greater job and training opportunities for Negroes, Puerto Ricans and the elderly.

A suggestion that a state sales tax be considered as an alternative to a higher income tax was rejected as "unwise" by Hanover and Potofsky. They declared:

"The sales tax is notoriously unfair. It would place another heavy financial burden on low-income families and allow those best able to pay to escape their fair share of taxes. . . . If additional revenue should be needed, it should be raised by plugging existing tax loopholes and through fairer methods of taxation such as income, inheritance and gift taxes."

The two labor members called the proposal to deny unemployment compensation to strikers—even after a substantial waiting period—"completely unjustified." They declared the effect would be to "weaken labor unions and strengthen anti-union employers in the state."